

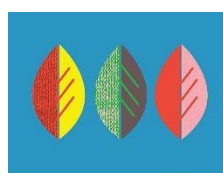


# Project Legado: Namuli

Gurue, Mozambique

Progress report

January – March 2020



**LEGADO**





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*This report was prepared by Nitidae to demonstrate the work and progress of the Legado Namuli Initiative during the first trimester 2020.*



PROJECT SUMMARY	
<b>Project Title:</b> Mount Namuli Community Conservation Area	
<b>Project Duration:</b> 1 November 2019 to 30 April 2023 (the “Project Term”)	
<b>Name of Organization(s):</b> Nitidae, Legado, Lupa	<b>Reporting Period:</b> 01/01/2020 – 03/30/2020
If this is a <u>land purchase project</u> , has the land been purchased (YES / <b>NO</b> )? If not, why not? N/A	Actual or expected date of Land Purchase Completed: N/A  Please indicate what proportion of activities have been completed toward the purchase?
If this is a land designation, lease, or government-run protected area, has the land been officially designated YES / <b>NO</b> ? If not, please explain why N/A	Actual or expected date of Official Designation:  Please indicate what proportion of activities have been completed toward the designation?

## Activities

### 1\_ Objective 1: Namuli Communities are Using Sustainable Economic Options that are Less Dependent of Namuli Upland Resources

#### 1.1. Socio-Economic Baseline Studies of Communities’ Households

In order to complete the preliminary studies conducted at the onset of the Legado: Namuli Project, an Agrarian Diagnostic was conducted in 2019 to improve understanding of agricultural and land use dynamics, and their impacts on forest resources. The Agrarian Diagnostic was concluded in 2019 and the conclusions of the report have informed the identification and implementation of concrete measures and technical interventions adapted to local producers’ strategies regarding the deforestation problematic.

This study defined four farmer profiles depending on their incomes and main activities in the living area of the highlands (Figure 2), the main crops they cultivate and their association to deforestation risk in the Namuli Uplands. It provides a robust understanding of which alternative crops should be promoted to increase incomes while decreasing deforestation risk. It also provides key information regarding farmers’ who could see their revenues put at risk as a result of conservation efforts. Specifically, as presented below, the Irish potato producers are highly linked to deforestation risk, and therefore would be greatly impacted by conservation efforts (Figure 2).

It is to be noted that the Agrarian Diagnostic is an innovative methodology that has been successfully elaborated and implemented by Nitidae in Namuli and is now replicated in other Nitidae projects integrating conservation efforts, agriculture and rural development.

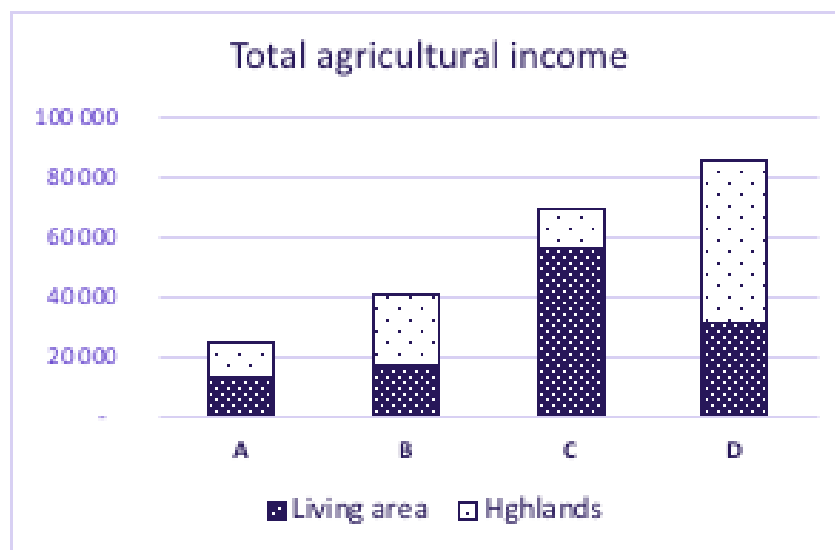


FIGURE 1 : AGRICULTURAL INCOME OF THE FOUR PRODUCTION SYSTEMS PRESENTED. A) THE SMALL-SCALE SUBSISTENCE FARMER; B) THE LARGE POTATO PRODUCER ; C) THE INNOVATIVE FARMER LIVING FROM TOMATO ; D) THE INNOVATIVE FARMER LIVING FROM FOREST

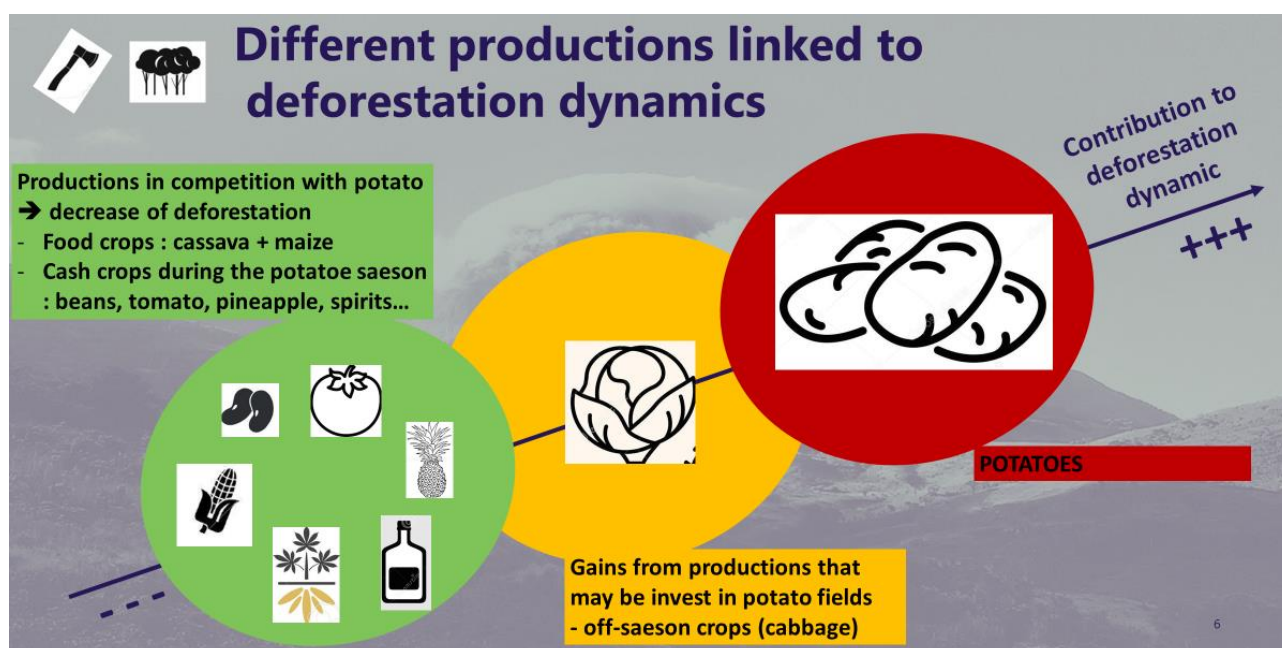


FIGURE 2 : PRODUCTION LINKED TO DEFORESTATION DYNAMICS





## 1.2. Identification of Options for Alternative Livelihoods, including Honey and Partnerships with Agro-Businesses in Gurue

Since early 2019, Legado Namuli has developed a partnership with the Mozambican company Agri-Mel, located in Gurue, to assist with honey value chain development, in addition to providing technical assistance for sustainable, high-quality honey production and harvesting. Agri-Mel will ensure the market access with Legado Namuli payment for raw honey from the individual community members, while the Legado Namuli Project is responsible for the selection of the beneficiaries, logistics of installation of apiaries, technical support and training, as well as monitoring of beneficiaries. The activities realized are presented in **Section 3.1.2** below.

The agroecosystem of Mount Namuli also presents potential for other high-quality cash crop and value chain development, such as coffee in the highlands, and/or macadamia in the lowlands. Such crops, which could be cultivated in agroforestry systems, could create alternative income opportunities for communities while incentivizing the control of wildfires, as well as the preservation of forests, complementary to apiculture activities. Securing a market is a key step in the development of any value chain and requires experimental pilot tests in the field to assess the suitability of these cultures (in particular for macadamia, as coffee has historically been produced in Gurue). The development of alternative high-quality cash crops is, therefore, a very long-term effort that will require further studies to better analyze their suitability in the Namuli context.

## 2\_ Communities Trained for Improved Alternative Livelihoods

### 2.1. Conservation Agriculture

Based on the conclusions of the Agrarian Diagnostic, the technical measures presented in the table below have been launched to improve the production and profitability of the key crops that can improve communities' livelihoods and do not present a deforestation risk or have adverse impacts on biodiversity:

Accompanying Measures	Crops Concerned	Problems/Opportunities Identified	Lever(s) of Action	Concrete Activities Implemented in the Field
Managing phytosanitary risk	Tomato (+ cassava : see above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Risky use of pesticides</li><li>• Informal market and local traffic of dangerous chemical products</li><li>• Performance problems linked to phytosanitary pressures (<i>Agrotis Ipsilon</i> and African Cassava Mosaic Virus)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improvement of existing practices to maximize the effectiveness of products already used</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raise awareness about risks and transmit good security practices of chemicals using theater skits (7 shows in front of 60 farmers in total)</li><li>• Test of a local biopesticide formula against <i>Agrotis Ipsilon</i></li></ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consequences on farmers' incomes and food security</li> </ul>	by local farmers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of producers' dependence on chemicals</li> <li>Awareness of health security</li> </ul>	in tomato plots (6 tests) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realization and management of domestic "woodparks" (see Accompanying Measures: "Strengthen household food autonomy")</li> </ul>
Improve farmers organization and market linkage	Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of producer confidence in the tomato sector due to the volatility of inter and intra-annual prices</li> <li>Tomato is a strategic alternative to potato cropping in the highlands</li> </ul>	Securing market linkage (financial and logistical traders' costs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic study to calculate minimum sell prices for farmers (2 <i>collective working sessions and 10 individual follow-ups</i>)</li> <li>Support tomato producers to improve negotiation capacity and join sale (two associations, 40 farmers)</li> </ul>
Strengthen household food autonomy	Cassava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor cassava yields due to high ACMV pressure and loss of fertility in cassava plots</li> <li>No food autonomy and lean period at least between November and March.</li> <li>Farmers rely on potato incomes (cultivated into forest) to buy dried cassava during the lean period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of biological material to fight against the ACMV</li> <li>Fertility of cassava plots</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of domestic "woodparks" for healthy cassava cuttings multiplications</li> <li>Test of five resistant varieties produced by IIAM in Nampula (between three and four testing plots/variety planned)</li> <li>Integration of cassava into a crop rotation (with beans in particular)</li> <li>Restoring soil fertility after cassava harvest by sowing <i>Cajanus cajan</i> on cassava fallows</li> </ul>
Increase access to bean seed	Common bean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to seed is one of the first factors limiting</li> </ul>	Farmers' ability to produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of common bean seeds (490kg of seeds, 136</li> </ul>





		<p>bean production in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common bean is, for some profiles of farmers, a strategic alternative to potato cropping in the highlands</li> </ul>	and conserve their own bean seeds	<p><i>individual beneficiaries and 4 associations).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support during the bean campaign (<i>for 51 "direct" beneficiaries).</i></li> <li>Trainings on bean seeds conservation (<i>6 training with 26 farmers).</i></li> <li>Participatory workshops to design solar seeds dryers with and for the farmers (<i>6 training with 26 farmers).</i></li> <li>Collective construction of solar seed dryer prototypes (<i>6 prototypes were constructed with 21 farmers).</i></li> <li>Test of intermediary cycle during the off-season (<i>with 10 volunteers</i>)</li> </ul>
Diversify market gardening systems	Edible leaves and vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Singular climate and rain regime allowing seasoning,</li> <li>Dynamic local urban markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers' practices for the management of water resources (in excess or lack) at the scale of the cultivated plot</li> <li>Seed autonomy of producers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendment of horticultural nurseries by making home composting (<i>collective trainings planed with 22 producers of Murrabué Sede).</i></li> <li>Pilot tests to facilitate the self-production of cabbage seeds (<i>with 6 producers in Murrese, Murrabué Sede and Mucunha).</i></li> </ul>
Support producers to spread tomato sales	Tomato	Agricultural calendars are constrained by the agroecological conditions specific to the plots of producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydric constraints management on the plot</li> <li>Thermal constraints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of maps representing water constraints at plot scale (in progress)</li> <li>Design of "improved nurseries"</li> </ul>



			management in the tomato nurseries	(temperature, fertility and management of pests)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot test for better management of water resources</li> </ul>
Tree re-introduction in cultivated area	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disappearance of many local tree species in the explored cultivated area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perception of local species values for communities of Mount Namuli</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of local native tree species</li> <li>• Registration of local traditional uses of these species among communities (in form of "Botanical Inventory Record")</li> </ul>

**FIGURE 3 : ACCOMPANYING AGRARIAN MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED DURING THE PERIOD**

From January to March 2020, tomato and bean producers were trained to improve organization and ensure better prices during negotiations with buyers. These two crops have been identified as the most valuable alternatives to potato production, the main driver of deforestation in the Namuli Uplands.

### Improving Tomato Production Economic Profitability

The main objective of this activity is to reduce the vulnerability of producers who are suffering from the volatility of tomato prices and restore their confidence in tomato production. Tomato was identified as the first alternative cash crop to Irish potatoes, the main crop associated with deforestation risk.

Two participatory workshops including 40 tomato producers from Mucunha and Murrabué were conducted to better understand production costs and market access constraints. For ten producers, an individual monitoring was conducted to support producers to analyze the economic performance of different cropping systems, by identifying and calculating their revenue and production costs. This activity confirmed the strong difference between two types of producers largely targeted by our activities: the small diversified producer of potato in the highlands, and the innovative producer of tomato in the living area.

To further complement this finding, the local market was analyzed by conducting an inquiry of 12 buyers on to characterize their needs in terms of volumes, frequency of supply, quality, access and receptivity to the farmers' ideas presented below:

The main results from the trainings are:

- The producers greatly appreciated the results of the tomato market analysis. If buyers were seen before as "thieves", many producers said they now understand that the buyer's position is not enviable as it is economically very risky.
- During the working sessions on alternative solutions, one proposal caught the attention of all the groups: to group tomato sales in order to supply the volume that the buyer needs at once, thereby reducing his product search time in the mountain, and therefore, reducing losses and associated costs.
- The traders met on the market welcomed this proposal, saying they were ready to pay a 10% premium per basket if all the tomatoes were delivered to them at once.



- Some "innovative" producers took the lead individually and began to buy tomatoes from their neighbors (at the same price as urban buyers) to sell them on their own directly to regional cities.

These results will support next year's tomato campaign to continue to support the farmers' improved access to market and selling of their product.

### Improve Farmers Organization and Market Linkage



FIGURE 4 : TOMATO MARKET STRATEGY FOCUS GROUP SHARING LOCAL TEA, MURRABUÉ SEDE, JANUARY 2020



FIGURE 5 : TRAINING PRODUCERS TO TRADERS' QUALITY DEMANDS, MURRABUÉ SEDE, JANUARY 2020

### Improving Bean Production and Promoting Access to Seeds

Common beans, mostly grown in the Mucunha region, are a high value-added cash crop that bring in cash at the end of the lean season (March). For specific types of agricultural households, especially the small diversified farmers, supporting the bean sector makes it possible to diversify agricultural production systems and reduce dependence on the income of late potatoes at the end of the lean season.



FIGURE 6 : BEAN SEEDING

We continued to provide technical support to our producers during the campaign to follow the results of the previous bean seed distribution and to enhance our understanding of bean production constraints in the field:

- Monitoring 51 producers from Murrusse, Murrabué Sede, Chipe and Curuca during the campaign.
- Yield weighing protocol and market access surveys with the 51 producers monitored to complete the 2019-2020 bean campaign.



FIGURE 7 : BEAN HARVEST AND RESULT

This year the rains were very late. This favored the emergence and growth of the bean sown in mid-November in moist soil. Furthermore, the heavy rains at the end of December were particularly violent this year. Many farmers reported yellowing of leaves and wilting of plants on a large scale (Figure 9, Figure 10). Field visits have identified root rot as the cause of these symptoms (Figure 10). However, the hypotheses of attacks by the bean fly (*Ophiomyia spencerella*) or the fungus *Fusarium solanii* could not be verified. It is highly likely that the waterlogged soils were enough to cause the root rot without pressure from pests elsewhere. Farmers have been advised to pile soil at the base of plants to help develop new roots above the infected areas and allow the plants to continue to absorb nutrients. The protocol for weighing the bean harvested by our producers is ongoing.





## Enhance Our Understanding of Bean Production Constraints



FIGURE 8 : YELLOWING OF LEAVES  
AND WILTING OF PLANTS



FIGURE 9 : ROOT OBSERVATION

One of the main factors limiting bean production in the area is access to seeds. Therefore, following the bean harvest, our work focused on improving seed conservation practices. Six participatory trainings with 26 producers were organized in Murrece, Murrabué Sede, Chipe and Curuca to better understand traditional seed drying and conservation practices and provide the producers with the tools they need to independently design solutions to their problems.

During the workshops, the producers all expressed constraints related to seed conservation during the rainy season (weevils, rotting, germination in the bag, etc.). Some, however, shared innovative techniques such as using ash to absorb moisture in the seed bag or using local plant *Tephrosia vogelii* powder as a natural insecticide against weevils (Figure 10 and Figure 11). The merits of these “traditional” techniques were explained to the producers.



## How to Conserve Our Seeds with Local Material ?

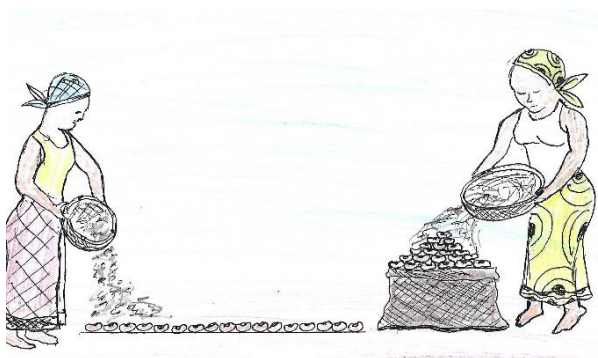


FIGURE 10 : USE OF ASHES IN THE SEED BAG TO REDUCE HUMIDITY



FIGURE 11 : USE OF "NAMAHUCO" POWDER AGAINST INSECTS

### Participatory Workshops to Design Solar Seed Dryers with and for the Farmers

Beyond conservation, the specific drying process (which takes place during the rainy season) was identified as problematic.

Six workshops were conducted with 26 producers in Murrece, Murrabué Sede, Chipec and Curuca to explain to producers some determining factors in the drying process and to design a dryer prototype. A model was used to support the farmers' understanding of the process of water migration between seeds and air during the drying process. Producers noted the importance of air circulation, as well as the necessity to protect seeds in cases of high humidity.

As a conclusion of the solar bean drying workshops, solutions were identified together during focus groups with farmers to design two drying tables (fixed and mobile models):

- One outside to take advantage of solar energy on sunny days,
- One indoors (in the kitchen) for the night and rainy days. This second table can also be useful to stock the seed bag during storage.

We called for volunteers to build prototypes in their homes. A total of six prototypes were built with 21 farmers (1 in Murrece, 2 in Murrabué Sede, 1 in Chipec, 2 in Curuca) in six volunteer producers' houses. These collective construction sessions were very welcomed by the community.





FIGURE 12 : COLLECTIVE DRYER CONSTRUCTION SESSIONS

### Drying Device Designed by the Different Groups (Common Principle)



FIGURE 13 : OUTSIDE AND INSIDE DRYING TABLE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HEAT AND SMOKE FROM THE FIRE

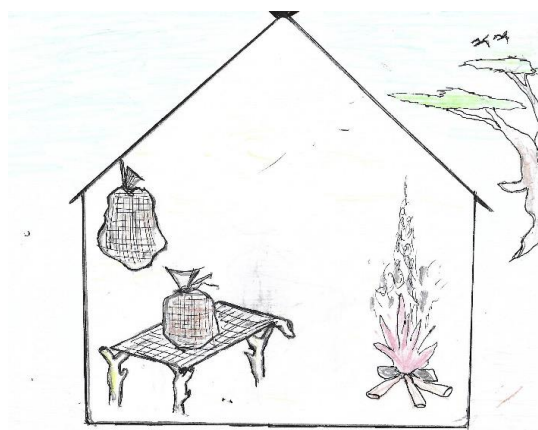


FIGURE 14 : THE INTERIOR DRYING TABLE ALSO HELPS FOR STORAGE OF SEED BAGS (HEAT AND SMOKE)

### 2.1.1. Pilot Test in Conservation Agriculture

Some tests on specific aspects of agricultural challenges have been implemented within the communities. They concern tomato BioPestice (2019) as well as pilot work for management of domestic cassava “woodparks” and collective construction of solar dryer prototypes for beans.

#### Test of a Local Biopesticide Formula Against Agrotis Ipsilon in Tomato Plots (Six tests)

A test protocol was implemented with six farmers (including control plots and test plots) in Murrece, Murrabué Sede and Chipec. Among the six producers selected, only three allowed us to collect reliable data throughout the campaign.



### Management of Domestic “Woodparks” for Healthy Cassava Cuttings Multiplication

Most of the population around Namuli area depends on cassava, along with corn, as a base of their diet. We noticed poor cassava yields due to high ACMV (African Cassava Mosaic Virus) pressure and loss of fertility in cassava plots. Furthermore, food autonomy stands problematic during the lean period (between November and March) and farmers rely on potato incomes (cultivated into forest) to buy dried cassava.

The objective is thus to test the management of domestic “woodparks” for healthy cassava cuttings multiplications in order to:

- Build awareness for producers about how the ACMV (African Cassava Mosaic Virus) is propagated,
- Promote good practices for the multiplication of cassava by cuttings to stop the spread of the disease,
- Guarantee to the most affected producers a pool of healthy cuttings for the 2020 planting campaign.

The multiplication test plots were set up with three pilot producers for a pilot experimental work on the creation of “woodparks” (in Murrece, Chiipe and Curuca). Producers were unaware that they were contributing to the spread of the disease by reusing contaminated cuttings in their plots. Curiously, the large highland potato producers exerting the greatest pressure on the forest and dependent on the highlands’ potato income to meet their needs, were very interested in the training. At present, the cassava plants have already sprouted.

#### **Pilot Test of Prevention against African Cassava Mosaic Virus**



**FIGURE 15 : SELECTION OF HEALTHY CASSAVA CUTTINGS WITH JOSSINA SAMUEL, MURRECE, FEBRUARY 2020**



**FIGURE 16 : PLANTING SELECTED CUTTINGS IN THE « WOODPARK » OF JOAQUIM SAIDE, CURUCA, FEBRUARY 2020**



## 2.1.2. Honey Value Chain Development



FIGURE 17 : DOMINGOS MAITA CARRYING HIS SECOND HIVE TO INSTALL IN HIS APIARY LOCATED AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT NAMULI

Apiculture activities continued to be implemented during the rainy season. The main activities consisted of regular technical support to beneficiaries. The objective was to visit each beneficiary once every 3 weeks to continue training and provide the best advice possible, strengthening their apiary based on the following aspects:

- Beehive monitoring and colony inspection
- Continued installation of beehives in the apiaries (Objective: Three hives per apiary)
- Transfer of capture box swarms into beehives
- Strengthening apiary school

Beekeeper Name	Locality	New Beehives Installed	Swarm Transfers
Ernesto Abílio	Murrece	2	2
Domingos Maita	Mucunha	1	1
Ramussa Chicopera	Mucunha	1	1
Mário Januário	Mucunha	1	0
Evaristo Joaquim	Curuca	1	0
TOTAL		6	4

FIGURE 18 : NUMBER OF NEW BEEHIVES INSTALLED AND SWARM TRANSFERS COMPLETED (01/01 – 03/31/2020)





FIGURE 19 : BEEHIVE INSPECTION AT THE APIARY SCHOOL

Despite the restrictions caused by the heavy rains, the monitoring work in the field continued. Despite the weather constraints, the number of honeybee colonies increased as a result of successful captures, which positively surprised the team and motivated beneficiaries to keep working and taking care of the apiaries.

The technical assistance was successful, supporting the beneficiaries to find local solutions, such as:

- Protecting the beehives with natural fibers and bamboo (Figure 22)
- Recycling water bottles to protect the beehives against attacks by ants (Figure 22)
- Making better beeswax sheets to improve the production of honey (Figure 21)
- Create bee feeders with recyclable products and follower boards to strengthen weak colonies (Figure 20)

During this stage, the successful monitoring allowed the team to carry out the proper inspections of the hives, avoiding depopulation and furthermore, to prepare some beehives for the first harvest at the end of April.



FIGURE 20 : BEEFEEDER AND FOLLOWER BOARD



FIGURE 21 (LEFT TO RIGHT) : USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES: ROOF OF NATURAL FIBER, RECYCLABLE PLASTIC BOTTLE, NATURAL BEEWAX SHEETS

Apiculture Beneficiary Updates:

Beekeeper Name	Locality	Total Beevived installed	Total swarms transfers	Occupied beehives (31/03/20)	Captures boxes occupieds 31/03/20
Ernesto Abílio	Murrece	4	4	4	
Arina Namahua	Murrabue-Sede	1			1
Rosita Faustino	Murrabue-Sede	1	1	1	
Benito Costa	Murrabue-Sede	1	1	1	1
Juliana Damião	Murrece				
Basilio Rafael Mukite	Murrece	1			
Zecas Vinte	Murrece	1	1*	0	
Waissonne	Murrece	1	1*	0	
Eliseo Eugênio	Murrece	1	1	1	
Álvaro	Mucunha	1	1	1	
Domingos Maita	Mucunha	2	2	2	
Ramussa Chicopera	Mucunha	2	2	2	1
Mário Januário	Mucunha	2	1	1	1
Inácio Joseph	Curuca	1	1*		
Evaristo Joaquim	Curuca	1			1
Celestino Hilário	Curuca	1	1	1	
Juana Macaula	Chipe	1	1	1	1
Antonio Massanto	Chipe	1		0	1
Yoyane Januário	Chipe	1	1	1	0
TOTAL		24	19	16	7

FIGURE 22 : ACTUAL BEEKEEPERS SITUATION (\*SWARM TRANSFERS REALIZED BUT DEPOPULATED HIVE)



### Next steps:

- Sign the Terms of Reference with beekeepers to specify responsibilities and counterparts, notably for forest and tree preservation around apiaries and the minimum price for honey commercialization
- First honey harvest during the 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester
- Continued installation of beehives with the objective of three hives/beekeeper and five beehives for the apiary school
- Beekeepers share experience in community workshops
- Reinforce Natural Resource Management Committee and honey beekeeper's mobilization to prevent wildfire

## 2.2. Objective 2: A Conservation Agreement, including a Moratorium on Deforestation in the Upper Elevations is Implemented

### 2.2.1. Negotiation of a Conservation Agreement

To structure the future conservation agreement, we are introducing the principles of Conservation Agreement activity based on the counterpart of social benefit programs. The Conservation Agreement will be implemented with the four core communities in the Namuli area: Mucunha, Murrabue, Carico, and Murrece.

We have focused our awareness building activities in Mucunha and Murrabue, two key communities where deforestation and natural resource issues are vital.

- Meeting with the Chief of Locality of the area (Mucunha Sede), and the main leaders of four core communities.
- Meetings in the sub-divisions of the communities, with local leaders and producers (Mucunha: 8 meetings with 96 people, of whom 46 were women; Murrabue: 4 meetings with 128 people, of whom 52 were women)

During these meetings, we worked together with community members to establish a collective vision of the Legado Namuli Program, as well as the importance of the Natural Resource Management Committee's leadership as the central role in the land delimitation process, development of land use plan, and the potential establishment of a Community Conservation Area.

Most of the communities welcome the program as a way to improve the future management of their natural resources. However, in the sub-division of Chipec and Curuca, where producers' incomes rely heavily on potato production in Namuli's highland forests, more questions were raised about the project and still require additional awareness building to clarify that the ongoing process will allow them to secure their land rights as a first step in the process.

Secondly, we have supported the revitalized NRMCS through capacity building trainings covering topics such as Leadership, Legal Framework (Mozambican Land and Conservation Law), and Natural Resource Management. We organized 10 meetings with the different NRMCS involving 219 people of whom 69 were women.

Finally, we intend to amplify community understanding of their natural interdependence with the Namuli Uplands to recognize and leverage the collective responsibility to ensure that future generations have access to the Namuli natural resources they are currently relying on. This will be achieved through the





implementation of participatory community events around socio-environmental thematic, planned and implemented by leaders from the Natural Resource Management Committees, together with the Legado Namuli team.

### 2.2.2. Implementation of the Conservation Agreement

See above Methodology for the Negotiation and Implementation of the Conservation Agreement.

### 2.2.3. Social Benefits Programming Launched within a Developing Framework of a Conservation Agreement

Social benefits programming is the foundation of the Conservation Agreement development process. Legado Namuli is developing this framework as a counterpart to build support for local Namuli communities in the establishment of the Community Conservation Area, while providing viable incentives and economic alternatives to support livelihoods. We are exploring these alternatives within apiculture and agriculture programming, as well as through the land tenure process with community vision and goal development.

Within apiculture programming, we are developing specific values to:

- Emphasize awareness and communication with the communities about honey activities
- Install apiaries close to threatened forests
- Establish a community apiary (Land Use Plan) close to Namuli Forest, threatened by uncontrolled fires and advancement of opening fields
- Encourage strategic planting of plant and tree species that support honey production near the apiary;
- Encourage the protection of apiaries against uncontrolled fires

These values have been included in the Terms of Reference that will be submitted to each beekeeper in counterpart for our assistance for promoting apiculture, furnishing all the training and material for beekeepers (including hives and capture boxes), as well as guaranteeing them a market for honey and wax with a minimum price point. This Term of Reference for beekeepers could be seen as an “individual” conservation agreement model. Beneficiaries receive materials to carry out apiculture activities; however, if they do not comply with their obligations, the project will stop support to those beneficiaries and focus technical support and training on other interested community members.

The same type of agreement is required for agriculture, as beneficiaries should practice controlled fire use.

#### Tree Nursery and Tree Introduction

As part of the Conservation Agreement, we are challenging the communities to restore sensitive and degraded areas through a restoration process that we are building out with community-run nurseries and seedling distribution. This will include native trees in restoration areas, as well as agroforestry-oriented species near living areas and agricultural lands, such as edible fruits, shade trees, species for energy/construction, melliferous species, as well as species that protect and improve soils for agricultural production.

#### Community nurseries



- Two groups of individuals (2-4) with experience and interest in the production of seedlings, demonstrated leadership through Vision and Goal Development in the Legacy Leadership Program (Legacy Leaders), and involvement in the NRMC were chosen from the two Namuli priority communities (Mucunha and Murrabue) to lead the establishment of community nurseries. Some members of the NRMC have been identified, such as Sr. Alvaro Caturia, President of Mucunha's NRMC
- Individuals are supported with technical guidance for construction of nursery structures
- Development of nursery methodology and terms of reference to build capacity and incentivize local seedling production and plan for integration with NRMC structure

#### Beneficiaries of seedling distribution

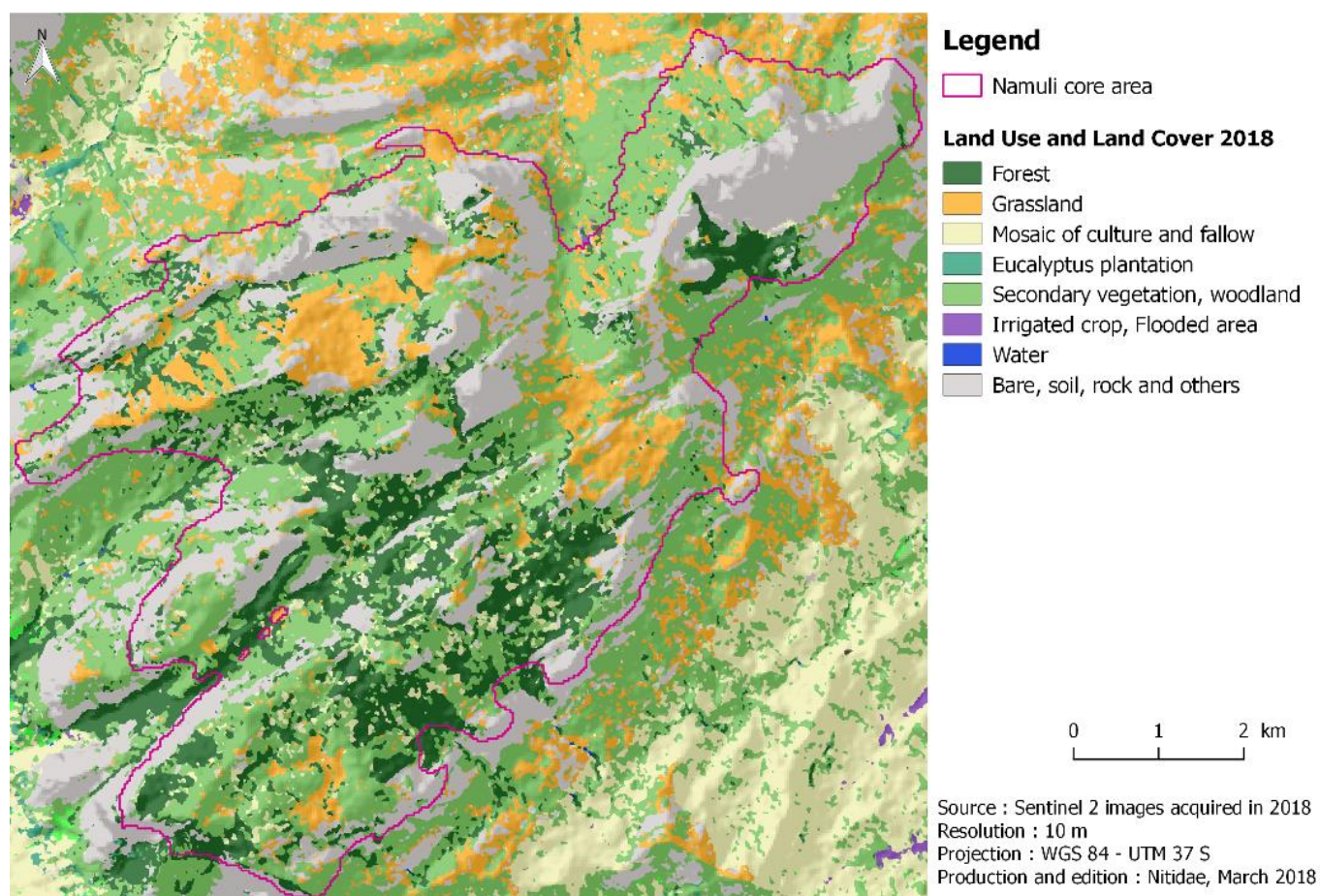
- Development and planning for future seedling distribution to incentivize leadership and involvement in NRMC, as well as beekeepers, innovative farmers and community members interested in reforestation or seedling planting

### 2.3. Objective 3: A Meaningful Landscape Strategy is Developed to Prioritize Site Interventions, Preserve Ecosystem Services and Prevent Fire Dissemination in the Namuli's Upper Elevations

#### 2.3.1. Mapping of Forest Clusters and Rapid Ecosystem Services Evaluation (Water/Biodiversity/Erosion)

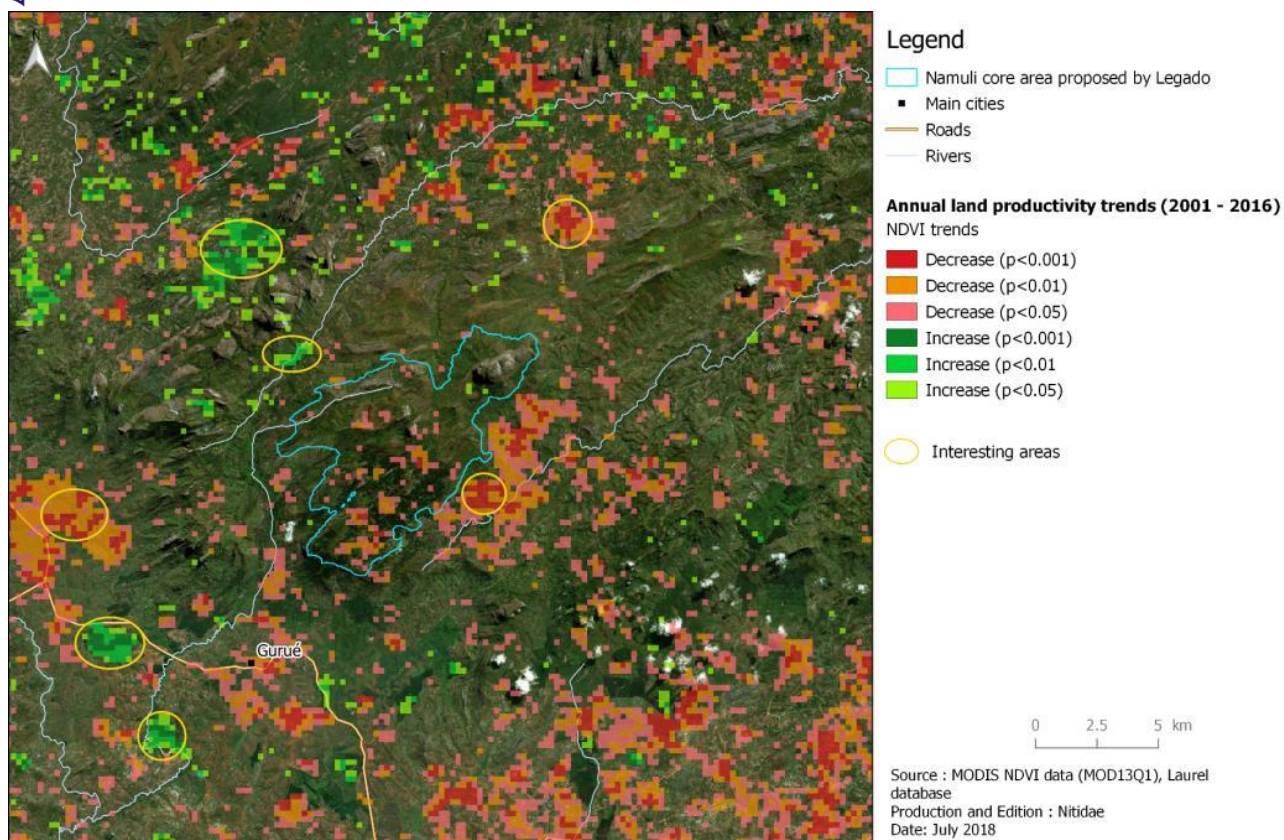
In order to analyze landscape priorities and identify main intervention areas, the Nitidae Lab has created four different maps:

- The **Land Use and Land Cover** of the Namuli Core Area in 2018 (
  - **Multi-Level Information Map** combines all land use and land cover information with administrative infrastructure to support applied use of maps in community land use planning (hydrographic network derived from slope analysis)
- 
- Map 1) can be broadly categorized into six main classes: forest, grassland, cropland area, secondary vegetation or woodland, flooded area and other areas. Remaining forest areas cover 949 ha and account for 28% of the Namuli Core Area. The area of secondary vegetation of woodland, which can be natural area or area partially cleared, cultivated or frequently affected by fire, cover 1 735 ha or 50% of the Namuli Core Area.
    - See annex 1 for the full details technical methodology used for the map elaboration.
    - See annex 2 for the details analyze between Nitidae Land Use and Land Cover 2018 Map and previous forest monitoring realized in Namuli with Global forest Watch.
  - **Land Productivity Trend Map** helps identify areas that are on a trajectory of degradation (decrease of land productivity, red pixel) or restoration (increase of productivity, green pixel).
  - **Threatened Area and Deforestation Risk Map** combines land use cover info and other potential driver criteria, such as slope, elevation, wetness index, distances to villages and roads, etc.
  - **Multi-Level Information Map** combines all land use and land cover information with administrative infrastructure to support applied use of maps in community land use planning (hydrographic network derived from slope analysis)

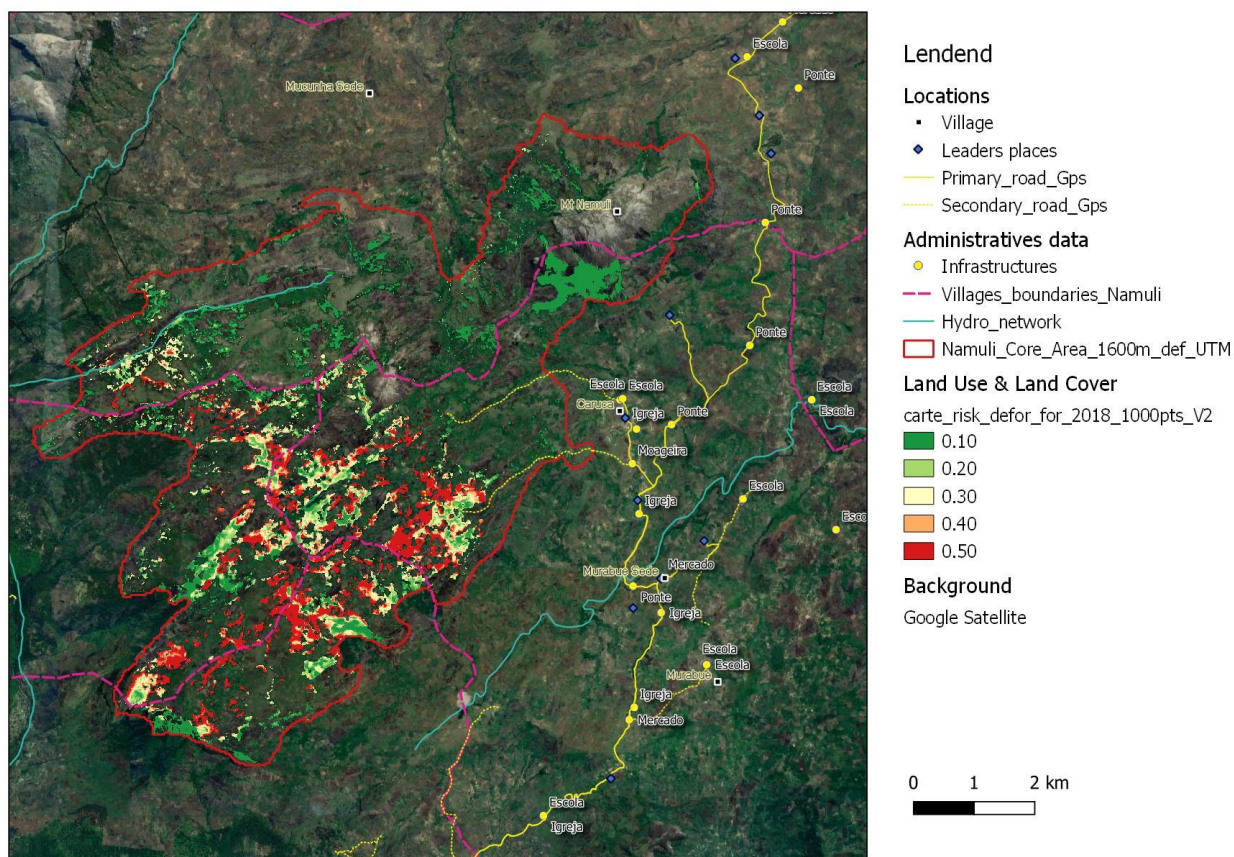


MAP 1 : LAND USE AND LAND COVER MAP 2018





MAP 2 : ANNUAL LAND PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS (2001-2016) IN NAMULI

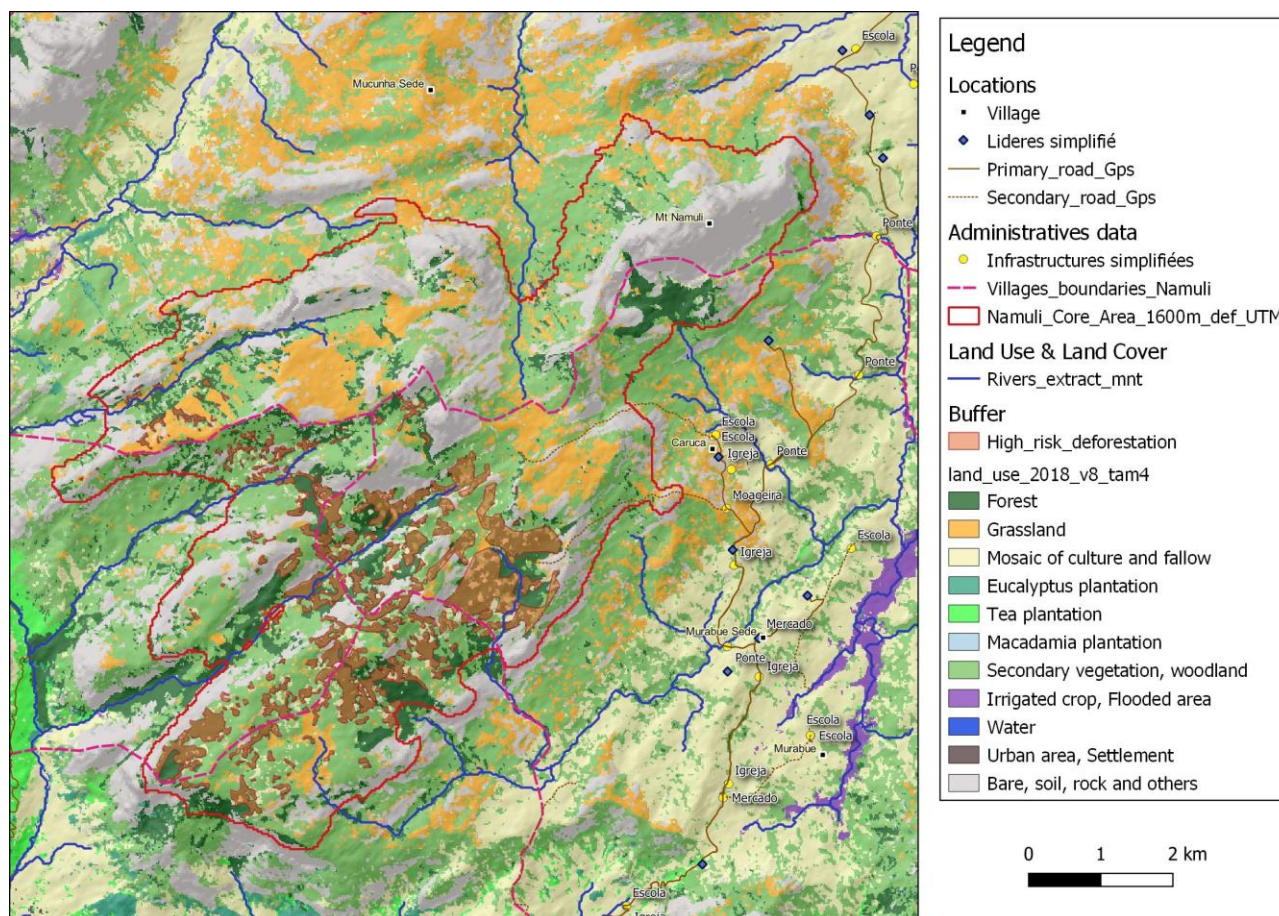


MAP 3 : NAMULI CORE AREA DEFORESTATION RISK





Combining the different information with the Administration Data Set, such as schools, villages, markets and other infrastructure will permit to edit a readable map to best prepare the team to animate land use discussion at community level.



MAP 4 : MULTI-LEVEL INFORMATION MAP BASED ON LULC 2018 MAP

### 2.3.2. Identification and Prioritization of Adequate Site Interventions (Agriculture, Potential for Restoration) and Design of a Firewall Network

Through the landscape analysis described above, in addition to field work on the ground, the project has identified:

- Suitable areas for installation of apiaries
- Priority communities and sub-divisions to develop conservation agriculture support
- Degraded lands that have potential for ecological restoration (including riparian forests) or agroforestry system (see Tree Landscape Strategy below)

Beekeeping and conservation agriculture are already being implemented in identified areas.

The delimitation process, including the land use plan will aim, through this participatory process, to achieve a community commitment to define land-use, including buffer areas and potential for restoration, as well as a firewall network. Map 4 (above) underlines the importance of water sources in the highland forest and the high risk deforestation in those areas. Buffer areas should be applied in high risk of deforestation and restoration in degraded areas, as well as riverbanks.



## Development of a Tree Introduction Landscape Strategy

Interactive “Trees are Life” game was developed as part of the Legacy Leadership Methodology to spark community reflection and discussion around the local importance of trees and the identification of locally relevant species, with a particular emphasis on native forest trees important for community livelihoods. This game was carried out with the Natural Resource Management Committees of Mucunha and Murrabue (17th and 18th March in Murrabue – 28 people and Mucunha – 28 people). Community responses were collected regarding local species names, location, and local uses and registered in the “Namuli Useful Species” database.



FIGURE 23 : SR. ALVARO, MUCUNHA NMRC’S PRESIDENT DURING « TREES ARE LIFE » PRESENTATION

This information will be utilized to create a strategic Tree Introduction Landscape Strategy that integrates local knowledge and locally relevant species, including native species. Useful species information will also be consulted for the species produced in the Community-run nurseries. In that way, working closely with agricultural leaders and Natural Resources Management Committees has helped us to identify potential reforestation areas and nursery locations in Mucunha and Murrabue. Following the “Trees are Life game”, 40 acacias were planted in public areas in Mucunha and Murrabue with the NMRCs as leaders in the initiative, community-wide. Their leadership will continue to play a key role in the successful implementation of the Tree Introduction Landscape Strategy and Land-Use Plan.

### 2.3.3. Design, Building and Maintenance of Firewall Network with Communities

Fire mainly occurs during the dry season, from June to December. The strategy is to build community awareness through work with individual beneficiaries and capacity building of NRMCS to prevent fire dissemination for a broad community mobilization against uncontrolled fire. NRMCS will be trained in fire control methodologies by the Legado: Namuli Field Team. The NRMCS will then work at community level





to disseminate knowledge, supported by the Legado: Namuli Field Team. This will integrate leaders from across Namuli's communities, emphasizing the involvement of the beekeepers.

Our intervention through agriculture and apiculture activities always focus on the importance of fire control and prevention. For example, cleaning around the apiaries is obligatory to prevent fire destruction; it's also foreseen as part of the individual agreement terms with beekeepers. The vision of apiculture activities is that the area around the apiaries will be protected from uncontrolled fires, and the implementation of apiaries is thought to serve as a firebreak around sensitive areas and remains of forests. In agriculture, improved practices are promoted to not use fires, or to use control fires.

#### 2.3.4. Systematic Deforestation Monitoring through Drone Observation

Monitoring of forest cover will be conducted with an update of the Land Use and Land Cover 2018 Map. The occurrence of wildfire will be monitored through MODIS, and the Nitidae Lab is evaluating the use of other high-precision technology for monitoring of wildfire incidence.

A mission will be planned, when possible, to train the team about the protocol to monitor forest cover in uplands through regular drone surveys.

### 2.4. Objective 4: Reinforce Community Land Rights and Promoting Local Decision-Making on Land and Natural Resource Management

#### **IMPORTANT:**

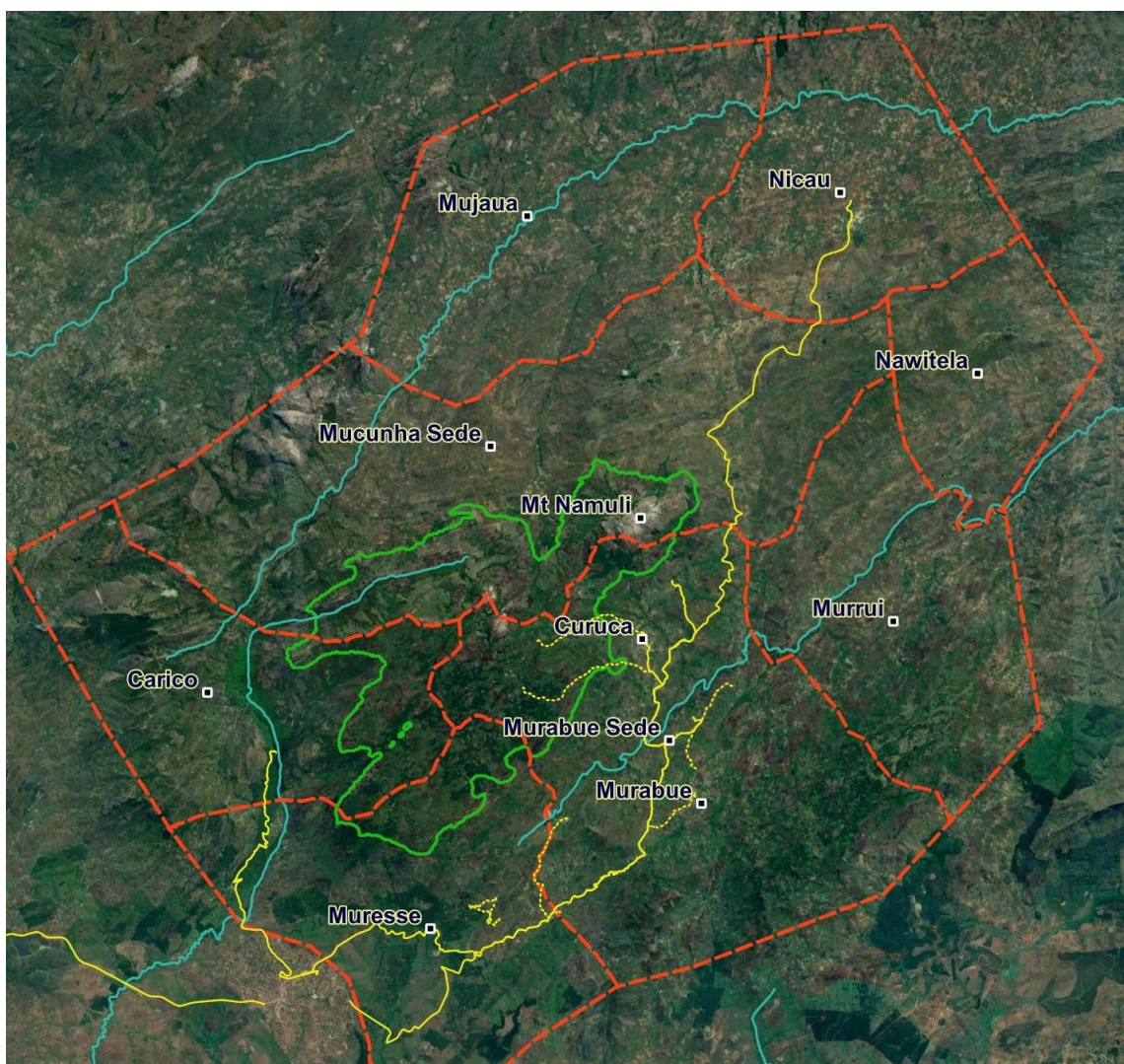
*Objective 4 results and activities of CaVaTeCo project (delimit 10 communities surrounding Mt. Namuli, 4000 individuals' household plots) are funded by Land Tenure Facility only and are not part of the contract agreement between Nitidae and Rainforest Trust. Nevertheless, as Legado Namuli is an integrated program, these activities are presented below to allow an overall vision and understanding of Legado Namuli program vision, strategy and progresses.*

#### 2.4.1. Delimitation and Local Mapping & Certification of 10 Communities and 4000 Household Land Rights

The land delimitation initiative funded by Land Tenure Facility, is being implemented in collaboration with two partner organizations. ORAM is the Mozambican NGO responsible for the work on the ground in two other districts (Ilé neighborhood district to Gurué, and in Angoche coastal area of Nampula Province. Terra Firma is a company developing all technical and GIS support for the implementation of the CaVaTeCo (Cadeia de Valores das Terras Comunitarias or Community Land Value Chain) methodology. The CaVaTeCO approach seeks to put the community as the lead for clarifying land community rights and limits, reinforce ongoing work with Natural Resource Management Committees to build capacity, and a community vision for the development of natural resource management principles based on the elaboration of participatory land-use plans.



The final objective of CaVaTeCo project is to delimit the boundaries of 10 communities surrounding Mt. Namuli, including the four key communities for the community conservation area, as well as the delimitation of 4000 individuals' household plots. The Legado Namuli Project has previously worked in 8 of the 10 defined communities. Map 5 shows the eight main communities where the Land Tenure Program will be implemented (Murrece – close to Gurue Sede, Murrabué, Murrui, Nawitela, Nicau, Mujaua, Mucunha, Carico) ; the two additional communities that will benefit the program (Nintulo and Veiuva) are situated northwest of current Legado Namuli communities, bordering Mujaua and Nicau.



**MAP 5 : MAIN COMMUNITIES FOR DELIMITATION**

The first step is the divulgation of information about the land delimitation process based on existing Mozambican law at the community level, to ensure that all communities know and understand the objectives of the land delimitation process, how this will help them secure their land rights and to raise concerns regarding the process. To date, the approach has been introduced to all sub-divisions ("cells") of those communities:

- Murrui: 7 cells
- Nawitela: 9 cells
- Mucunha: 8 cells
- Murrabue: 12 cells

**Observations about the LTF Project Presentation Among the Communities:**



### Murrabué

The general presentation in the community of Murrabué was carried out successfully. There were, however, some concerns raised regarding conflicting community limits with the lands of privately-owned tea plantations. Main concerns come from two sub-divisions, Chipec and Curuca, which have presented resistance to the project, due to the sensibility of the producers in these two areas who depend on potato production for their main income, directly dependent on Namuli's upland forests. We also identified conflicting limits with other surrounding communities. Conflict resolution around community limits is an objective of the land delimitation process, and thus, identification of these conflicts is a key step in the process.

### Mucunha

The Land Tenure Facility initiative was well received in the community of Mucunha. The biggest concern of the population is the land conflict with a private tea company having a land title in the community's perceived limits. During the war, the community occupied a part of the tea company area and they now fear the company could get it back after 30 years of occupation. Producers have reported that they feel threatened by the company which has forbidden them to open new fields and a local milling plant. The community of Mucunha has asked for the project for help to solve the land occupation problem they have with the company. The community also has limit conflicts with other bordering communities. It is important to note that the Legado Namuli Project will act as a neutral mediator in the conflict resolution process, seeking necessary government support for resolution.

### Murrui e Nawitela

These communities have access problems and are less populated (distant sub-divisions). Murrui is divided into two parts because of the Malema River and access to Murrui 2 (the farther part) is complicated. However, the communities are open to the project and promise to give all possible support for the materialization of the land delimitation process. As seen in other communities, there are no defined boundaries with some of the surrounding communities.

### Next Steps

- Begin land delimitation process in communities
- Hire local auxiliaries to facilitate land delimitation process, as well as the household fields' delimitation, included in the LTF program (the dialogue between the different communities under a clear process should help clarify and resolve the conflicts of communities regarding boundaries)
- Regarding conflicts with the private tea company, Legado Namuli will not act as a negotiator, but rather serve as an intermediary between producers, companies and the district government, with the District government being the only legitimate authority that can resolve land conflict.
- CaVaTeCo process will offer a forum for the different stakeholders discuss and find solutions. It is planned to organize a meeting with the District Administrator during the 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester

## 2.4.2. Finalization of Natural Resources Management Committees Formalization

Following the introduction of the project to all communities, the Field Team is working to revitalize the Natural Resource Management Committees. These six committees were established by the Legado Namuli project and Lupa in 2017; however, they were not fully functional and lacked equal representation across sub-divisions (number of "cells") and gender.



Community	Nawitela	Murrui	Mucunha	Murruabue	Nicau	Mujaua
Cell numbers	9	7	8	12	7	14
Members numbers	24	17	22	15	17	29
Women representativity	33%	53%	45%	13%	53%	38%
Cell representativity	56%	71%	38%	58%	57%	29%

FIGURE 24 : NAMULI NMRCs INITIAL REPRESENTATIVENESS BEFORE REVITALIZATION (ONGOING ACTIVITY)

One of the main objectives of the project is to revitalize and restructure the committees. The process involves encouraging and supporting equal representation from all neighborhoods within each community, as well as increasing female representation. The restructuring of these committees is built upon the understanding that the committees are independent, community-led associations that should and will continue to function independent of the Legado: Namuli project. This encourages the sustainability and ownership of the NRMCM at the community level. Furthermore, the NRMCM serve as representatives for the unified voice of the community as a whole and leaders from the NRMCM will work as community facilitators during the land delimitation process. These leaders will be key in completing community mapping, guaranteeing community acceptance and understanding of delimitation goals, household land tenure mapping, land use planning and conservation agreement development.

We trained the four Natural Resource Management Committees (Mucunha, Nawitela, Murrui and Murruabué) through capacity building training covering topics such as Leadership, Legal Framework (Mozambican Land and Conservation Law), and Natural Resource Management. We organized 10 meetings with the different NRMCMs involving 219 people of whom 69 women. The actions implemented with the four NRMCMs include:

- Meeting about Land Tenure process, involving the role of the committees in the process
- Surveying the members constituting the NRMCMs
- Training and revitalization on leadership and association governance, emphasis on new members and increased female representation
- Workshop for association nomenclature, statutes and institution
- Training on Mozambican Land Law, and legislation regarding the new Conservation Law
- Registration of new status and members

#### Next steps

- Continued training on Mozambican Land Law, and legislation about the new Conservation Law
- Once committees are fully operational, we will move forward on the delimitation process, private producers land delimitation and Land Use Planning and Natural Resource Management workshops with communities.
- Introduce Land Tenure process to the communities of Carico and Murrece
- Awareness building regarding the delimitation process and importance of the NRMCM
- NRMCMs will continue to be trained in Legacy Modules and participate in the organization of community events and communication of material at community level on environmentally relevant topics





### 2.4.3. Landscape Plan Use with Communities

Landscape plan use is part of the global strategy for defining a natural resource management strategy with the communities, as well as agricultural areas, reforestation areas, firebreaks and conservation areas.

For the second trimester, with the support of Nitidae Lab in France a series of analytical maps (as presented above) will be developed that associate a main “raw” map (presenting the physical information but no land use) that will serve as a tool to prepare the team to carry out the Land Use Plan exercise, before being responsible for the animation of discussions with the communities during the participatory elaboration of the Land Use map. Through environmental education, vision and goal development and awareness building through the Legacy Leadership programming, we will continue to discuss with communities the importance of ecosystems and natural resource for their present and future livelihoods.

The elaboration of participatory land use plan by local communities will be realized primarily in the four priority communities for upper land forests conservation after the delimitation process is finished.

## 2.5. Objective 5: Creation of a Community Conservation Area

### 2.5.1. Land Delimitation - Identify Core Community Conservation Area and Buffer Zone

The Core Conservation Area is physically mapped (see section 2.3.1). However, negotiation with communities for the conservation agreement and workshop during Land Use Planning could change the delimitation of the core area. The delimitation process of the core area with the communities must be in accordance with the Conservation Law.

### 2.5.2. Negotiation of a Management Plan for the Conservation Area

Our intervention strategy for the Management Plan is a multi-tier approach utilizing Community Vision and Goal Development with the underlying goal of cultivating individual leadership throughout communities that move from the level of the individual to the communal level, accelerating community understanding and the conservation of Mount Namuli's forests, ecosystem and natural resources.

We will work with communities to develop a community vision that will be used in defining land-use planning, leadership, and management of the potential Community Conservation Area.

### 2.5.3. Secure ANAC Support for the Community Conservation Area

N/A

### 2.5.4. Early Stage Engagement with ANAC to Clarify the Intention to Create a Community Conservation Area

N/A



### 2.5.5. Engagement with Local District Government Officials to Secure Support for PA Creation

A meeting was organized on 11/13/2019 with local District Government totaling 19 people – including the District Administrator, District Service for Agriculture (SDAE), Sub-District leaders and the main leaders of the Namuli communities to present the whole CaVaTeCo process. Local leaders are highly involved in all meetings, awareness building activities, and revitalization of NRM in the communities.

### 2.5.6. Engagement with Provincial Government to Secure Support for Protected Area (PA) Creation

A meeting with provincial authorities with our partner ORAM about the launching of Community Delimitation projects was held, with the goal to implement Land Use Strategy. Present at this meeting were the Provincial Cabinet Director, as well as the representative of the DPTADER (in charge of Protected Areas at the Provincial level) and of Flora, Fauna and Forest Officers. We underlined the importance to preserve Mount Namuli's ecosystem while contributing to the local economy and that our multi-level activities in the area aim toward this goal, and thus working in coordination with authorities is a priority.

### 2.5.7. Completion of Paperwork Required by Legislation for Proposal Submission to ANAC

N/A

### 2.5.8. Submit Community Conservation Area Proposal to ANAC

N/A

### 2.5.9. ANAC Engagement with MITADER for PA Approval and Formal Recognition

N/A

### 2.5.10. Create and Operate a Community Patrolling Unit

Through our landscape strategy and nursery implementation methodology, as well as the integrated Legacy Leadership programming we are identifying individuals with experience and interest in the production of seedlings and sustainable natural resource management, as well as demonstrated leadership through Vision and Goal Development and involvement in the NRM. Those individuals could be supported with technical guidance for monitoring seedling distribution and over a medium-term period, included in a patrolling unit.

Within the Community Delimitation for the Land Tenure Facility Program, we will hire some local auxiliaries living in the communities. These auxiliaries, if they demonstrate further interest and leadership in natural resource management components of the Legado Namuli Project, they could also be included in a patrolling unit.





## 2.6. Project Objective 6: Stakeholder's and Partners Coordination

Regarding the Land Tenure Facility project with partners ORAM and Terra Firma, Skype meetings are organized twice a month for updating activity progress. ORAM made a two-day visit to Gurue on March 23-24 to share experiences regarding community land delimitation work and conflict resolution.

### Legado Namuli program new office

Despite the difficulty of locating adequate office spaces in Gurue, the Legado Namuli team relocated to a new and improved office in Gurue, offering all security for materials and space for meetings and receiving partners.

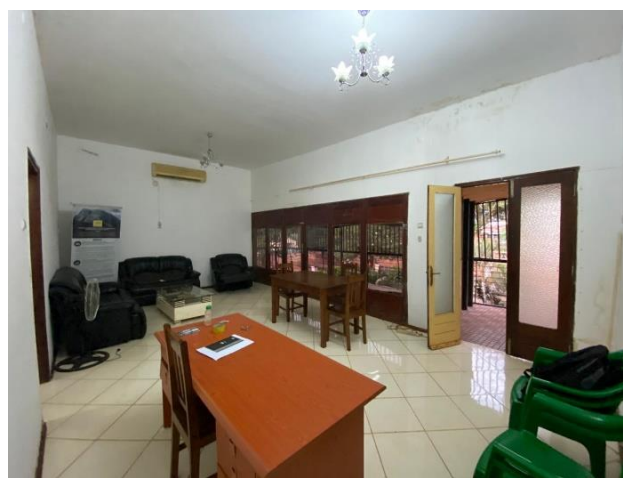


FIGURE 25 : LEGADO NAMULI PROGRAM NEW OFFICE

### Partnership and Project team composition changes

Following discussions late 2019 and early 2020, LUPA and Nitidae agreed to establish new principles to ease the coordination and implementation of Legado Namuli program activities under the leadership of Nitidae (as agreed under 2019 MoU between Legado, Lupa and Nitidae).

Therefore, previous LUPA Gurue field team members are now all directly contracted by Nitidae under Land Tenue Facility or Rainforest Trust funds, most of LUPA Maputo team costs are also supported by Land Tenue Facility.

Nitidae would like to discuss with Rainforest Trust possible readjustment regarding human resources budget lines to better adjust team composition and project implementation efficiency.

Additionally, due to coronavirus pandemic, the recruitment of 2 additional field technicians has been put on hold after the 1<sup>st</sup> round of interviews in March 2020.



## Coronavirus Pandemic

On March 30, President Nyusi of Mozambique announced the State of Emergency (Level 3 on 4 existing) to prevent the spreading of Coronavirus in the country. Under the State of Emergency, it is no longer possible to organize meetings or gatherings.

Given the circumstances, it was decided to pause all field activities within the communities to limit community transmission of the virus and contact with the communities. Since March 31, the team is assigned to conduct work from the Gurue office. We directly informed the District and local authorities, community leaders, NRMC and beneficiaries about the impossibility of continuing field work.



FIGURE 26 : OFFICE HAND WASHING STATION

To maintain the contacts with the communities, contact beekeepers, farmers and NRMC members, community representatives have been identified to ensure a channel of communication between communities and the field team to be able to provide technical support by phone or during visits in Gurue city to support, as possible, the continuity of ongoing activities.

The Legado Namuli team is totally committed to pursuing its work and its support to Namuli communities and conservation efforts during this time.



### **3\_ Legacy Leadership Methodology: Integrative Behavior Change Across All Programming**

#### **3.1. Integrated Programming**

In top of the technical support to develop sustainable livelihoods alternative, the Legacy Leadership Methodology is the underlying behavior change framework for the Legado Namuli Project. Each of the objectives of the program is supported by Behavior Change Methodology which accelerates leadership at the individual level, creating the foundation for communities to be the force for creating meaningful change at the communal level in line with achieving their individual and collective legacies.

The Legacy Leadership Methodology is being refined, cultivated and accelerated across all programming, building agricultural leaders, leading beekeepers and strong Natural Resource Management Committees. We are building pride through knowledge sharing and community collaborations and engaging in outreach and communication through community events and communication materials.

In our land tenure work, communities are converging on their visions for their futures and their forests through capacity building training and land use planning. In Natural Resource Management Committees and community-wide, they are sharing their values and pride in their ecosystem through collaborative trainings, participatory community events, discussions, games and simulations. In agriculture, innovative farmers are participating in conservation agriculture trainings and experiments to find alternatives that decrease their impact on the forest while increasing their income. Beekeepers are becoming guardians of their hives and the forests where they stand.

In these ways, we are integrating local knowledge into strategic landscape planning, cultivating key farmers and beekeepers as community leaders in the adoption of conservation practices, and building capacity in environmentally conscious leaders to lead community initiatives for sustainable land and natural resource management.

The Leadership Methodology is integrated and evident throughout the Legado Namuli programming and throughout this report in:

- Capacity Building of Natural Resource Management Committees
- Amplifying Community Understanding through Community Events
- Strategy for Elaboration of Participatory Land Use Plan
  - Integrating Local Knowledge into Strategic Landscape Strategy
- Social Benefits Programming
  - Community Vision and Goal Building through Land Tenure and Conservation Agreement
  - Tree Nursery and Tree Introduction (Legacy Leaders)

#### **3.2. Legacy Modules: Environmental Education and Discussion**

The Legacy Modules are interactive and dynamic activities that share valuable information, engage community reflection, spark community discussion, and showcase valuable local community knowledge around leadership, the environment, agriculture and natural resource management. These modules are currently being used to build capacity in the core group of Legacy Leaders (NRMCM). The NRMCM is trained in the Legacy Module material and works with the Field Team to organize and implement a community-wide event in which they are the organizers and the implementers. The Legacy Leadership programming provides the opportunity for the Legacy Leaders to activate their leadership with dynamic community engagement and spark community pride and collaboration through peer-to-peer communication.



The Field Team, NRMCC, and community members will work together to identify slogans, images, and games related to the respective module material to inspire community engagement and create relevant and resonant communication materials. The current modules include Trees are Life, The Ecosystem of Mount Namuli's Communities, History of Degradation, Sustainable Natural Resource Management, and Fire Control.



FIGURE 27 (LEFT TO RIGHT) : COMMUNITY EVENT IN MURRECE ON LEGACY MODULE "TREES ARE LIFE" ; COMMUNITY MEMBERS RAISE THEIR HANDS TO SHARE THE WAYS THAT TREES ARE IMPORTANT TO THEIR LIVES AND LOCAL USES

### 3.3. Team Leadership

The effectiveness of our work at the level of the communities is predicated by the strength of the leadership within our team. The Legacy Leadership programming starts with the team's shared values for communication and achieving project objectives and is carried to the communities of Namuli.

At the team level, the Legado Namuli team participated in a Team Culture and Communication Training run by Legado and Susanne Conrad from Lightyear in February. The training was Zoom-based and involved the leadership of Legado, Nitidae and Lupa, and the Field Team. The training used the principles of Legacy Leadership to build upon and improve team communications and continue to create a culture of integrity, collaboration, communication and leadership.