FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

"Reducing deforestation and degradation in the Miombo forests of the National Reserve of Gilé and its periphery" pilot project

Final Evaluation Report

Country	**Mozambique**
Domain of application	**Climate Change (REDD+)**
BENEFICIARIES	**Republic of Mozambique, Gilé National Reserve and communities living at its periphery**
MEMBER INSTITUTION	**AFD**
Convention Reference	**CMZ 1107**
Bureau	**Maputo**
Names of the Evaluators	**Sean Nazerali, Mathieu Souquet**
Date	**June 10th, 2017**

I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (3 PAGES)

I.1 English

The Gilé National Reserve is located in Zambézia Province in Northern Mozambique. FFEM has been involved in supporting this reserve since 2009, in two separate projects. The project that is the focus of the current evaluation has run from January 2014.

Originally conceived as a three-year, 2M€ project following discussions with FFEM, a nine-month no-cost extension was signed with IGF, with the project having a final lifetime of 3 years and 9 months, terminating in September 2017. The timeline of the various preparatory documents was thus as follows:

FFEM Steering and Technical Committee Approvals - March 2011
FFEM Steering Committee Approval Resolution November 25, 2011
Project Engagement Note (NEP) finalized December 15th, 2011.
CMZ 1107 between GOM and AFD signed 12 December 2012.
Contract ANAC/AFD/03 between ANAC and IGF signed 17 June 2013.
AFD gives no-objection on first 18 months budget and activities in November 2013.
First funds released to IGF on 27.12.2013.
Project initiates January 2014.
No cost extension granted on 6 April 2017, until September 30th, 2017.

Several significant changes in the context have occurred since project inception, including the constitution of a new government in Mozambique and a resulting reformulation of ministerial responsibilities over natural resources, as well as some serious macroeconomic shocks to the country. The most important negative developments have been in the area of law enforcement, witha massive increase in illegal logging activity in the province, and the emergence of , elephant poaching, and artisanal mining inside the Reserve.

The Gilé National Reserve has been one of the flash points for illegal logging, and is a textbook example of the network of problems. In 2016 alone, the Reserve apprehended 5 tractors and 23 trucks involved in illegal logging inside the park. The majority have not paid the fines applied, while some have been summarily released by the justice system without punishment. The Reserve staff have been stretched to their limit in trying to contain this threat.

Perhaps even more concerning from a biodiversity conservation point of view has been the emergence of , elephant poaching, and artisanal mining inside the Reserve, Four elephants have been poached in a very professional manner over the last year. Once again the weakness of the criminal justice system has been on display. A poaching ring was apprehended in February 2017, but released on bail a short while later, in clear contravention of the law.

Artisanal mining is possibly an even a larger scale threat, as during the last year hundreds of people have begun moving in to look for gold along the Rio Malema. A forceful intervention of the police will be necessary as the rangers themselves are inadequately armed or equipped to take on the miners at the current time.

While serious, these changes have not substantially affected the implementation of the project. Some positive changes have also occurred, particularly regarding the significant advances that have taken place in the national REDD+ context, which have enabled the project to play an even larger role in shaping the national REDD architecture in an unforeseen but positive manner.

The evaluation mission was carried out by two specialists, Sean Nazerali and Mathieu Souquet, in May and June of 2017. It included an extensive review of the materials produced by the project, as

well as other relevant materials about the project area produced by other key stakeholders. A field mission to the Gilé reserve was carried out by Sean Nazerali from May 4th to May 12th, 2017. The field mission was augmented by interviews with all of the key stakeholders in Maputo as well as in France.

The project aim was to fight against deforestation and degradation of the Miombo forests of the RNG and its periphery by reducing the pressure exerted on the ecosystem. The principal objective was to prepare RNG and its periphery for REDD+ with a view to secure their long term management.

The project had four components. Two were dedicated to the preliminary studies conducing to REDD+ certification. The other two were dedicated to the implementation of pilot activities and the Reserve's management. A fifth component was dedicated to the management of the project itself.

Component 1: Estimating the REDD+ ex-ante potential for the RNG and its periphery
Component 2: Valuing the GHG emissions reductions and other amenities
Component 3 : Development of pilot activities for community development
Component 4 : Management of the Gilé National Reserve
Component 5: Management of the project

In the field, the project activities were led by the IGF Foundation, who directly implemented Components 4 and 5, as well as part of Component 3. IGF subsequently signed partnership agreements for implementing Components 1 and 2 with the organization ETC Terra, and for most of the remainder of Component 3 with the organization Agrisud. This is in fact a lesson that many other projects should also learn. IGF has skills in reserve management, hunting, and general biodiversity conservation issues. Rather than trying to build in-house additional competencies on carbon and agriculture and other community development subjects, they made the unusual choice to subcontract out more than half the value of the overall FFEM project, thus allowing them to be successful in a variety of different areas, without needing to the technical skills for all of these areas themselves.In general, the implementation of this project has been highly satisfactory. The carbon calculation components have been particularly well implemented, with a high degree of technical skill, and have had a significant influence on the way the entire Mozambican national REDD+ strategy has been developed.

This should be seen as a major success of the current project, as the pilot activities supported by FFEM have made a significant impact on national level policy for REDD+, through the lessons learned as well as by providing the Mozambican experience necessary for ETC Terra to become one of the key technical advisors to the Government of Mozambique on this issue.

The development of the REDD+ project not only has produced carbon credits to a fairly significant degree, but is also developing a benefit sharing mechanism for the country that has never been used before. It is also innovative as it is the first example of a specific and concrete application of the new conservation law regarding carbon rights in protected areas in Mozambique. Furthermore, the innovative content of this carbon project has had a tremendous effect on the development of a national scale carbon scheme. Overall therefore this component leads to us giving the entire project a positive rating for innovation.

On a specific project level, the project appears to have managed to achieve a verified reduction in deforestation. The verification mission by EcoCert which is currently finalizing its report is expected to confirm the achievement of approximately 330.000 Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)[1] in total for the 2010-2016 period. This would be the first VCS validated project in Mozambique. The ETC Terra estimate is that a purchase price of 8USD/t is possible, given the fact that it is being certified as a VCS project with CCB Gold Level for biodiversity as well. If this is achieved, it will result in a sale value of 2.64 million USD.

[1] Under VCS, projects are issued unique carbon credits known as Verified Carbon Units or VCUs. Each VCU represents a reduction or removal of one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e).

The major issue still to be solved is that of benefit sharing, where no firm plan has yet been negotiated with the various stakeholders. It is however currently under discussion, and a proposed benefit sharing scheme should be submitted to FNDS and ANAC by the end of July.

The conservation agricultural techniques promoted by Agrisud also appear to have made a notable difference in farmer behavior at least in some areas of the project's influence. This has led to both higher farmer incomes and, most importantly from a biodiversity conservation point of view, a reduction in deforestation for the purpose of opening new agricultural fields. This is also a significant result, and one that should not be underestimated in its importance. While the project period has been too short to determine whether this has been a very widespread change, the results in the field are encouraging and should be carefully followed up in the following periods in order to assess the real impact on the deforestation rates of these techniques. The main lesson here to be learned is that of maintaining a narrow focus on a few techniques with regular expert supervision from agricultural technicians in farmers' own fields, rather than in demonstration or common fields as has often been tried in other projects.

The efficiency of the co-management contract currently in vigor between IGF and the government of Mozambique has shown itself to be an effective mechanism for mobilizing additional human and financial resources for the reserve. In terms of bolstering the reserve management, the support of FFEM has enabled IGF to mobilize further funds for the reserve and to provide expert technical inputs into the management of the reserve. This along with the fundamental salary support for additional reserve staff provided under this project has been essential in providing a functional GNR administrative unit that has been capable of operating as protected area. While the Mozambican state has provided the Reserve with salary support for six staff members, without external support, and without the involvement of IGF, it is clear that there would be no means for the reserve to function as anything more than a paper park.

A summary of the criteria ranking for the project is as follows:

Criteria	**Overall**	**Comp.1**	**Comp.2**	**Comp.3**	**Comp.4**
Overall by Component		***Very Satisfactory***	**Partly *Satisfactory***	**Partly *Satisfactory***	***Satisfactory***
Pertinence	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Insufficient	Very Satisfactory
External Coherence	***Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Insufficient
Internal Coherence	***Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Insufficient	Insufficient
Efficacy	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Insufficient	Very Satisfactory
Efficiency	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory
Impact	***Satisfactory***	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Accountability	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Visibility	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory
Innovative Character	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Additionality	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory
Replicability	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Viability	***Satisfactory***	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Insufficient

In terms of recommendations, beyond specific suggestions on the carbon commercialization process, the evaluation team has made recommendations to improve GNR management in the areas of: (i) management arrangements; (ii) law enforcement; (iii) reserve staffing; and finally on (iv) reserve finance.

Regarding management arrangements, we recommend the extension of the current co-management agreement between IGF and the Government of Mozambique, as well as urge accelerating the creation process of COGIL (the management committee of the reserve).

On law enforcement, we draw attention to potential synergies with the Natural Resource Police force and also to the threats from commercial and illegal mining, which are in our opinion not being accorded the importance they deserve.

Regarding reserve staffing, we highlight once again the importance of placing rangers onto the state payroll, but we also urge the reserve to rapidly renew the ranger force that is currently supported by project funding, taking advantage of the fact that project funded personnel are more easily released to ensure that the ranger force is staffed with people who have the physical, mental, and ethical aptitude to carry out this difficult job.

On this financing issue, we suggest that the reserve should elaborate a business plan which sets out in detail the financial needs of the reserve, including for this purpose all the human resources necessary for an effective management of the reserve. The business plan must also then systematically set out potential sources of funds to support the reserve, including: (i) large institutional donors; (ii) the state budget; (iii) carbon finance; (iv) ecosystem services; (v) sport hunting; and (vi) biodiversity offsets.

The final set of recommendations made concerns community development activities, we feel that it is important for the reserve to develop a very specific community development strategy, in which it would set out not only what kind of activities should be promoted in the community surrounding the GNR, but most importantly, it should clearly distinguish between: (i) the kind of activities that the reserve itself should be involved in; (ii) the kind of activities that the reserve should promote through specialized service providers whenever funds are available to do so; (iii) the kind of activities that could be tolerated when promoted by other actors, but which need harmonizing, supervision, or regulation by the reserve; (iv) and the kind of activities that should be prohibited by the reserve wherever possible. These would provide useful guidelines not only for the reserve itself, but also for development partners when designing projects, and for other actors in the area including other NGOs and other state departments.

I.2 Résumé Exécutif en français

La Réserve nationale de Gilé est située dans la Province de Zambézia au Nord du Mozambique. Depuis 2009, le FFEM appui cette réserve à travers deux projets. La seconde phase, mise en œuvre depuis janvier 2014, fait l'objet de la présente évaluation finale.

Ce projet initialement conçu sur trois ans avec un budget de 2 M€ de la part du FFEM a bénéficié d'un avenant sans conséquences financières de 9 mois supplémentaires, amenant ainsi le projet au 30 septembre 2017. Les différentes étapes de la préfiguration du projet sont présentées ci-dessous :

- Mars 2011 : Approbation du Comité technique et de pilotage du FFEM
- 25 novembre 2011 : Résolution de l'approbation du Comité de pilotage du FFEM
- 15 décembre 2011 : Finalisation de la note d'engagement de projet (NEP)
- 12 décembre 2012 : Signature du CMZ 1107 entre GOM et l'AFD

- 17 juin 2013 : Signature du contrat ANAC/AFD/03 entre l'ANAC et IGF
- Novembre 2013 : Avis de non objection de l'AFD sur le budget et les activités des 18 premiers mois du projet
- 27 décembre 2013 : réalisation des premiers versements à IGF
- Janvier 2014 : Démarrage du projet
- 6 avril 2017 : Validation de l'avenant sans conséquences financières allant jusqu'au 30 septembre 2017.

Depuis 2011, année de préfiguration du projet, le contexte local et national a connu plusieurs évolutions et changements significatifs, tels que la constitution d'un nouveau gouvernement, qui a notamment donné lieu à une redéfinition des responsabilités ministérielles concernant la gestion des ressources naturelles, et également un choc macro-économique important à l'échelle nationale.

Au niveau de la Réserve, les principales évolutions négatives sont surtout liées à un manque d'application des lois, avec une augmentation massive de l'exploitation illégale des forêts dans la province et l'émergence du braconnage d'éléphants et de l'activité minière artisanale au sein de la réserve.

La Réserve Nationale de Gilé (RNG) constitue aujourd'hui un véritable point noir pour l'exploitation illégale du bois, et constitue donc en ce sens un cas d'école. À noter que rien qu'en 2016, les agents de la réserve ont saisi à l'intérieur même de la réserve, 5 tracteurs et 23 camions utilisés pour l'exploitation illégale du bois. La plupart des exploitants illégaux n'ont pas payé les amendes applicables et certains ont été sommairement relaxés par les autorités judiciaires sans aucune peine. Les agents de la réserve atteignent aujourd'hui leurs limites quant à leur capacité à contenir cette menace.

L'émergence du braconnage d'éléphants et de l'activité minière artisanale au sein même de la réserve sont probablement autant sinon plus problématiques pour la conservation de la biodiversité en termes de menaces. . L'année dernière (2016) quatre éléphants ont été braconnés à l'aide de techniques très professionnelles. De la même manière, le système judiciaire s'est montré très inefficace. En effet, suite au démantèlement d'un réseau de braconnage en février 2017, les braconniers ont été relâchés peu de temps après, en contradiction évidente avec la loi. Enfin, l'activité minière artisanale constitue sans doute la menace au potentiel impact le plus important. L'année dernière des centaines de personne ont commencé à se déplacer à la recherche d'or le long de la rivière Malema. Une intervention forte de la police sera sans doute nécessaire dans la mesure où les gardes de la réserve n'ont ni l'armement, ni l'équipement adéquat et suffisant pour prendre les exploitants illégaux en flagrant délit.

Bien qu'importantes, ces évolutions récentes n'ont pas impacté le projet outre mesure. Il s'agit également de noter certaines évolutions positives du contexte, notamment concernant les avancées du programme national REDD+, qui ont permis au projet de jouer un rôle encore plus grand sa construction, de dans des proportions un peu inattendues mais de fait, très positives.

La mission d'évaluation a été réalisée par deux experts, Sean Nazerali et Mathieu Souquet, entre mai et juin 2017. L'étude a consisté une revue exhaustive des divers documents produits par le projet, de même que d'autres éléments produits sur la zone de projet par différentes parties prenantes. Une mission de terrain à la réserve de Gilé a été conduite par Sean Nazerali entre le 4 et 12 mai 2017. Cette mission de terrain a par la suite été complétée par une série de consultations des parties prenantes à Maputo et en France par l'équipe d'évaluation.

Ce projet avait pour vocation de lutter contre la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts de Miombo au sein de la réserve et dans ses zones périphériques, en réduisant les pressions exercées sur l'écosystème. Son principal objectif était également de préparer la RNG et sa périphérie au programme REDD+ dans la perspective de sécuriser le fonctionnement de la réserve à long-terme.

Le projet s'est articulé autour de quatre composantes, dont deux dédiées aux études préliminaires menant à une certification REDD+ et deux dédiées à la mise en place d'activités pilotes et à la gestion de la Réserve. Une cinquième composante a été dédiée au pilotage du projet en lui-même :

- Composante 1 : Estimer ex-ante le potentiel de REDD+ de la RNG et de sa périphérie
- Composante 2 : Valoriser les réductions d'émission de GES et autres aménités
- Composante 3 : Développer des activités pilotes pour le développement des communautés riveraines
- Composante 4 : Gestion de la Réserve
- Composante 5 : Gestion du projet

Sur le terrain, les activités du projet ont été menées par la Fondation IGF, qui a directement mis en œuvre les composantes 4 et 5, de même qu'une partie de la composante 3. IGF a par la suite signé des accords de partenariat avec l'organisation ETC Terra pour la mise en œuvre des composantes 1 et 2, et avec l'organisation Agrisud pour l'essentiel de la Composante 3. Ce partage des tâches innovant est intéressant et mériterait d'être répété dans d'autres projets similaires. IGF a apporté en effet ses compétences pour les activités liées à la gestion de la réserve, la chasse et sur les problématiques relatives à la conservation de la biodiversité. Et, plutôt que d'essayer de développer ses compétences internes en matière de bilan carbone, d'activités pilotes agricoles et d'autres sujets de développement communautaire, IGF a fait le choix inhabituel de sous-traiter à des partenaires spécialisés plus de la moitié de la valeur du projet FFEM global, ce qui leur a permis d'obtenir de bons résultats sur l'ensemble des thématiques du projet, sans pour autant devoir apporter les compétences techniques nécessaires pour chacune d'elles.

De façon générale, la mise en œuvre de ce projet a été pleinement satisfaisante. Les composantes relatives à l'estimation du stock carbone ont été particulièrement bien conduites, avec un haut niveau de technicité, et ont également fortement contribué au développement de la stratégie globale nationale REDD+ au Mozambique. Ce résultat probant constitue la réussite majeure du projet, dans la mesure où les activités pilotes appuyées par le FFEM ont eu un impact significatif sur la politique nationale REDD + notamment grâce aux leçons apprises. La mise en œuvre de ce projet a également fourni à ETC Terra l'expérience mozambiquienne nécessaire pour devenir l'un des principaux conseillers techniques du gouvernement du Mozambique sur ces questions.

Le développement du projet REDD + a non seulement produit des crédits de carbone en quantité assez importante, mais également amorcé la définition d'un mécanisme de partage des avantages au niveau national, qui n'a jamais été utilisé auparavant. Ce projet est également innovant car il constitue un premier exemple d'application concrète et spécifique de la nouvelle loi relative à la conservation des droits carbone dans les aires protégées du Mozambique. De plus, le contenu innovant de ce projet carbone a eu un impact important sur le développement du système carbone à l'échelle nationale. En conclusion, les bons résultats de cette composante, nous amène à donner à l'ensemble du projet une note positive en matière d'innovation.

À l'échelle du projet, celui-ci semble avoir réussi à obtenir une réduction confirmée de la déforestation. Le rapport de la mission de certification d'EcoCert, qui est actuellement en cours de finalisation, devrait confirmer la production d'environ 330 000 unités de réduction certifiées des émissions carbone (URE)[2] au total pour la période 2010-2016. Ce serait le premier projet certifié URE au Mozambique. ETC Terra estime que le prix d'achat d'une unité pourrait être de l'ordre de 8 USD / t, étant donné qu'il est certifié comme un projet URE, avec également un niveau « gold » des

[2] Les projets reçoivent des crédits de carbone uniques, connus sous le nom de Unités de réduction des émissions (URE). Chaque URE représente une réduction ou une suppression de l'émission d'une tonne métrique d'équivalent dioxyde de carbone (CO2e)

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standards CCB pour la biodiversité. Si la totalité des crédits carbone sont vendus sur le marché à ce tarif, cela représenterait une valeur marchande de 2,64 millions USD.

Une question majeure reste cependant aujourd'hui encore en suspens, celle du partage de ces retombées financières potentielles. En effet, aucun plan solide n'a encore été négocié avec les différentes parties prenantes. Un plan de partage serait soumis à FNDS et à ANAC avant la fin de juillet 2017.

Les techniques agricoles de conservation promues par Agrisud semblent également avoir eu une influence notable sur le comportement des agriculteurs, au moins dans certaines zones d'influence du projet. Elles ont permis à la fois de générer des revenus plus élevés pour les agriculteurs et surtout, de permettre une réduction de la déforestation causée par l'ouverture de nouvelles parcelles agricoles. C'est un résultat significatif, dont l'importance ne doit pas être sous-estimée. Bien que la durée du projet soit trop courte pour déterminer si les changements de comportement et de pratiques se sont répandus à plus grande échelle, les résultats de terrain sont encourageants et doivent être soigneusement suivis dans les années à venir afin d'évaluer l'impact réel des techniques agricoles innovantes sur le taux de déforestation. On retient également des expériences de terrain qu'il est préférable de mettre l'accent sur un nombre limité de techniques, avec une supervision continue par des techniciens agricoles sur les parcelles détenues par les agriculteurs, plutôt que sur les parcelles expérimentales ou communautaires, comme cela a souvent été réalisé dans d'autres projets.

Enfin, l'efficacité du contrat de cogestion qui existe actuellement entre IGF et le gouvernement du Mozambique s'est révélé être un mécanisme efficace pour mobiliser des ressources humaines et financières supplémentaires pour la réserve. Concernant le renforcement de la gestion de la réserve, l'appui du FFEM a permis à IGF de mobiliser davantage de fonds et de fournir des expertises techniques en matière de gestion. Ajouté à cela, le financement des salaires pour des postes supplémentaires de la RNG a été essentiel pour le développement d'une unité administrative fonctionnelle adaptée à la gestion d'une aire protégée. Il convient de noter également que l'État mozambicain a participé au financement des salaires de six membres du personnel. Sans ce soutien externe et sans l'implication d'IGF, il est clair que la réserve n'aurait pas les moyens de fonctionner convenablement.

Un résumé des notations du projet selon les différents critères d'évaluation est présenté ci-dessous :

Critères	**Ensemble du projet**	**Comp.1**	**Comp.2**	**Comp.3**	**Comp.4**
Tous par composante		***Très satisfaisant***	***Partiellement satisfaisant***	***Partiellement satisfaisant***	***Satisfaisant***
Pertinence	***Très satisfaisan***t	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Insuffisant	Très satisfaisant
Cohérence externe	***Satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Satisfaisant	Insuffisant
Cohérence interne	***Satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Insuffisant	Insuffisant
Efficacité	***Très satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Insuffisant	Très satisfaisant
Efficience	***Très satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant
Impact	***Satisfaisant***	Satisfaisant	Insuffisant	Satisfaisant	Satisfaisant
Redevabilité	***Très satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Satisfaisant	Satisfaisant
Visibilité	***Très satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant

Caractère innovant	***Très satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Satisfaisant	Satisfaisant
Additionnalité	***Très satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant
Réplicabilité	***Très satisfaisant***	Très satisfaisant	Très satisfaisant	Satisfaisant	Satisfaisant
Viabilité	***Satisfaisant***	Satisfaisant	Satisfaisant	Insuffisant	Insuffisant

Au-delà des suggestions spécifiques sur le processus de commercialisation des crédits carbone, l'équipe d'évaluation a formulé des recommandations pour améliorer la gestion de la RNG sur les aspects suivants : (i) les modalités de gestion, (ii) l'application de la loi, (iii) le personnel de la réserve, et enfin (iv) le financement de la RNG.

- Concernant les modalités de gestion, nous recommandons l'extension de l'accord actuel de cogestion entre IGF et le gouvernement du Mozambique, et nous incitons à accélérer le processus de création du COGIL (le comité de gestion de la réserve) ;
- Concernant l'application de la loi, nous attirons l'attention sur les bénéfices de synergies potentielles avec les forces de police de l'Environnement et également sur les menaces liées à l'exploitation minière légale et illégale, aspect qui, selon nous, n'a pas encore obtenu le niveau de préoccupation qu'il mérite ;
- Concernant le personnel de la RNG, nous soulignons une fois de plus l'importance de placer le financement des salaires des gardes à la charge de l'État, mais nous conseillons également à la réserve de renouveler rapidement son équipe de gardes, actuellement financée par le projet. Il faut profiter du fait que le personnel financé par le projet dans une configuration de renouvellement favorable, pour reconstruire une équipe solide ayant les aptitudes physique, mentale et éthique, nécessaires à ce travail difficile ;
- Concernant le financement de la RNG, nous suggérons que la réserve établisse un business plan robuste, présentant en détails ses besoins financiers, incluant les ressources humaines nécessaires à une gestion efficace. Le business plan devra également définir de façon systématique les sources potentielles de financement en soutien à la réserve, notamment : (i) les grands donateurs institutionnels ; (ii) le budget de l'État ; (iii) le financement carbone ; (iv) les paiements pour services écosystémiques; (v) la chasse sportive; et (vi) les compensations écologiques.

  Les dernières recommandations concernent plus particulièrement les activités de développement communautaire. Nous estimons qu'il est important pour la réserve d'élaborer une stratégie de développement communautaire très spécifique, dans laquelle elle énoncerait non seulement les activités à promouvoir dans la communauté entourant la RNG, mais également et surtout, dans laquelle elle distinguerait: (i) les activités dans lesquelles la réserve serait elle-même impliquée; (Ii) les activités pour lesquelles la réserve devrait faire appel à des prestataires de services spécialisés, lorsque des fonds sont disponibles pour le faire; (iii) les activités, qui, lorsque proposées par d'autres acteurs, pourraient être tolérées à condition de prévoir des mesures d'harmonisation, de supervision ou de réglementation par la RNG; (iv) et les activités qui devraient dans la mesure du possible, être interdites par la RNG. Cette stratégie devra également fournir des directives utiles non seulement pour la réserve elle-même, mais aussi pour les partenaires du développement lors de la conception des projets, et également pour d'autres acteurs de la région, y compris les ONG et institutions de l'État.

I.3 Resumo em português

A Reserva Nacional do Gilé está localizada na província da Zambézia, no norte de Moçambique. A FFEM tem participado no apoio desta reserva desde 2009, em dois projectos distintos. O projecto que é o foco da avaliação actual foi executado a partir de Janeiro de 2014.

Originalmente concebido como um projecto de três anos e, 2M Euros após discussões com o FFEM, uma extensão sem aumento de custos de nove meses foi assinada com o IGF, com o projecto tendo uma vida útil final de 3 anos e 9 meses, terminando em Setembro de 2017. O cronograma dos vários documentos preparatórios foram assim os seguintes:

- Homologações do Comité Técnico e Directivo da FFEM - Mrco de 2011;
- Resolução de Aprovação do Comité do Pilotagem da FFEM - 25 de Novembro de 2011;
- Nota de Participação do Projecto (NEP) finalizada em 15 de Dezembro de 2011;
- CMZ 1107 entre a GOM e a AFD - assinarada a 12 de Dezembro de 2012;
- Contrato ANAC/AFD/03 entre ANAC e IGF - assinado a 17 de Junho de 2013;
- A não objecção da AFD sobre os primeiros 18 meses de orçamento e actividades em Novembro de 2013;
- Primeiros fundos desembolsados ao IGF em 27.12.2013;
- O projecto inicia Janeiro de 2014;
- Extensão sem aumento de custos concedida em 6 de Abril de 2017, até 30 de Setembro de 2017.

Várias mudanças significativas no contexto tenham ocorrido desde o início do projecto, incluindo a constituição de um novo Governo em Moçambique e uma resultante reformulação das responsabilidades ministeriais sobre os recursos naturais, bem como alguns sérios choques macroeconómicos para o País. Os desenvolvimentos negativos mais importantes foram na área de aplicação da lei, com um aumento maciço na actividade madeireira ilegal na província, e o surgimento da caça ao elefante e do garimpo dentro da Reserva.

A Reserva Nacional do Gilé tem sido um dos pontos de destaque para a exploração florestal ilegal e é um exemplo clássico da rede de problemas. Somente em 2016, a Reserva apreendeu 5 tractores e 23 caminhões envolvidos na exploração madeireira ilegal dentro do parque. A maioria não pagou as multas aplicadas, enquanto vários foram sumariamente libertados pelo sistema de justiça sem qualquer sanção. A equipa da Reserva foi esticada até o limite na tentativa de combater essa ameaça.

Talvez ainda mais preocupante do ponto de vista da conservação da biodiversidade tenha sido o surgimento da caça ao elefante e do garimpo dentro da Reserva. Quatro elefantes foram abatidos de forma muito profissional ao longo do ano passado. Mais uma vez a deficiência do sistema de justiça criminal foi exibida. Um núcleo de caçadores furtivos foi preso em Fevereiro de 2017, mas liberado em fiança pouco depois, em clara violação da lei.

O garimpo (mineração artesanal) é possivelmente uma ameaça ainda maior, pois, durante o último ano, centenas de pessoas começaram a invadir a RNG para buscar ouro ao longo do Rio Malema. Uma intervenção vigorosa da polícia será necessária, pois os próprios fiscais não estão armados ou equipados adequadamente para enfrentar os mineiros no momento actual.

Embora sérias, essas mudanças não afectaram substancialmente a implementação do projecto. Algumas mudanças positivas também ocorreram, particularmente no que diz respeito à transformação que ocorreu no contexto nacional REDD +, que permitiram ao projecto desempenhar

um papel ainda maior na formação de enquadramento nacional para REDD+ de forma imprevista, mas positiva.

A missão de avaliação foi realizada por dois especialistas, Sean Nazerali e Mathieu Souquet, em Maio e Junho de 2017. Incluiu uma extensa revisão dos materiais produzidos pelo projecto, bem como outros materiais relevantes sobre a área do projecto produzidos por outros intervenientes. Uma missão de campo para a Reserva do Gilé foi realizada por Sean Nazerali de 4 de Maio a 12 de Maio de 2017. A missão de campo foi aumentada por entrevistas com todos os principais interessados em Maputo e na França.

O objectivo do projecto era combater o desmatamento e degradação das florestas de Miombo da RNG e sua periferia, reduzindo a pressão exercida sobre o ecossistema. O objectivo principal era preparar RNG e sua periferia para REDD + com vista a garantir sua gestão de longo prazo.

O projecto tinha quatro componentes. Dois foram dedicados aos estudos preliminares que conduziram à certificação REDD +. Os outros dois foram dedicados à implementação de actividades-piloto e à gestão da Reserva. Um quinto componente foi dedicado à gestão do próprio projecto.

Componente 1: Estimar o potencial exante de REDD + para o RNG e sua periferia
Componente 2: Avaliar as reduções de emissões de GEE e outras amenidades
Componente 3: Desenvolvimento de actividades-piloto para desenvolvimento comunitário
Componente 4: Gestão da Reserva Nacional do Gilé
Componente 5: Gestão do projecto

No terreno, as actividades do projecto foram lideradas pela Fundação IGF, que implementou directamente os Componentes 4 e 5, bem como parte do Componente 3. A IGF assinou acordos de parceria para implementar os Componentes 1 e 2 com a organização ETC Terra e para a maioria dos restantes aspectos da Componente 3 com a organização Agrisud. No total, mais da metade dos recursos do projecto foram subcontratados a essas partes. Esta é, na verdade, uma lição que muitos outros projectos também devem aprender. O IGF possui habilidades em gestão de reserva, caça e questões gerais de conservação da biodiversidade. Ao invés de tentar construir competências adicionais internas sobre carbono e agricultura e outros assuntos de desenvolvimento comunitário, eles fizeram a escolha incomum de subcontratar mais da metade do valor total do projecto FFEM, permitindo que eles tenham sucesso em uma variedade de diferentes áreas, sem a necessidade de ter habilidades técnicas para todas essas áreas.

Em geral, a implementação deste projecto foi altamente satisfatória. Os componentes de cálculo do carbono foram particularmente bem implementados, com um alto grau de habilidade técnica e tiveram uma influência significativa sobre a forma como a estratégia nacional REDD + moçambicana foi desenvolvida.

Isso deve ser visto como um grande sucesso do projecto actual, já que as actividades piloto apoiadas pelo FFEM tiveram um impacto significativo na política de nível nacional para o REDD +, através das lições aprendidas, além de fornecer a experiência moçambicana necessária para a ETC Terra se tornar um dos principais assessores técnicos do Governo de Moçambique sobre esta questão.

O desenvolvimento do projecto REDD + não só produziu créditos de carbono em quantidades bastante significativas, mas também está desenvolvendo um mecanismo novo de partilha de benefícios. O projecto também é inovador, pois é o primeiro exemplo de uma aplicação específica e concreta da nova lei de conservação em matéria de direitos de carbono em áreas protegidas em Moçambique. Além disso, o conteúdo inovador deste projecto de carbono teve um tremendo efeito no desenvolvimento de um esquema de carbono em escala nacional. No geral, esse componente nos leva a dar ao projecto inteiro uma classificação positiva para a inovação.

Ao nível do projecto específico, parece ter conseguido alcançar uma redução verificada no desmatamento. A missão de verificação da EcoCert, que está actualmente a finalizar seu relatório, deverá confirmar a conquista de cerca de 330,000 Unidades Verificadas de Carbono (VCU) no total,

para o período 2010-2016. Este seria o primeiro projecto REDD validado pelo VCS em Moçambique. A estimativa do ETC Terra é que um preço de compra de 8USD / t é possível, dado que está sendo certificado como um projecto VCS com CCB Gold Level para biodiversidade também. Se isso for alcançado, resultará num valor de venda de 2,64 milhões de dólares.

A principal questão por resolver é da partilha de benefícios, onde nenhum plano firme ainda foi negociado com as diversas partes interessadas. No entanto, está actualmente em discussão e uma proposta concreta será submetida ao FNDS e ANAC antes do final de Julho.

As técnicas agrícolas de conservação promovidas por Agrisud também parecem ter feito uma diferença notável no comportamento dos agricultores, pelo menos em algumas áreas da influência do projecto. Isso levou a uma maior renda dos agricultores e, o que é mais importante do ponto de vista da biodiversidade, uma redução do desmatamento com o objectivo de abrir novos campos agrícolas. Este também é um resultado significativo, e que não deve ser subestimado em sua importância. Embora o período do projecto tenha sido muito curto para determinar se esta foi uma mudança muito difundida, os resultados no campo são encorajadores e devem ser cuidadosamente acompanhados nos próximos períodos, a fim de avaliar o impacto real dessas técnicas sobre as taxas de desmatamento. A principal lição aqui por aprender é que mais vale ter um foco preciso em poucas técnicas, com supervisão regular de técnicos agrícolas em campos próprios dos agricultores, em vez de em demonstração ou campos comuns, como muitas vezes foi tentado em outros projectos.

O contrato de co-gestão actualmente em vigor entre o IGF e o Governo de Moçambique mostrou-se um mecanismo eficaz para mobilizar recursos humanos e financeiros adicionais para a reserva. Em termos de reforço da gestão da reserva, mais uma vez o apoio do FFEM permitiu à IGF mobilizar mais fundos para a reserva e fornecer insumos técnicos especializados à gestão da reserva. Isso, juntamente com o apoio fundamental para salários do pessoal adicional da reserva fornecido pelo projecto, tem sido essencial para fornecer uma unidade administrativa GNR funcional capaz de operar como uma área protegida. Embora o Estado moçambicano forneceu à Reserva um apoio salarial para o Administrador e seis membros do pessoal, sem o apoio externo, e sem o envolvimento do IGF, é claro que não haveria meios para a reserva funcionar como algo mais do que um parque de papel.

Um resumo da classificação de critérios para o projecto é o seguinte:

Criteria	Geral	Comp.1	Comp.2	Comp.3	Comp.4
Geral por Componente		**Altamente *Satisfatório***	**Parcialmente *Satisfatório***	**Parcialmente *Satisfatório***	***Satisfatório***
Pertinência	***Altamente Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfactório*	Insuficiente	*Altamente Satisfatório*
Coerência Externa	***Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfactório*	*Satisfactório*	Insuficiente
Coerência Interna	***Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*	Insuficiente	Insuficiente
Eficácia	***Altamente Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*	Insuficiente	*Altamente Satisfatório*
Eficiência	***Altamente Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*
Impacto	***Satisfactory***	Satisfactory	Insufficient	*Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*
Prestação de Contas	***Altamente Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*
Visibilidade	***Altamente Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*
Carácter Inovativo	***Altamente Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*
Adicionalidade	***Altamente***	*Altamente*	*Altamente*	*Satisfatório*	*Altamente*

	Satisfatório	*Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*		*Satisfatório*
Replicabilidade	***Altamente Satisfatório***	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Altamente Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*
Viabilidade	***Satisfatório***	*Satisfatório*	*Satisfatório*	Insuficiente	Insuficiente

Em termos de recomendações, além de sugestões específicas sobre o processo de comercialização de carbono, a equipa de avaliação fez recomendações para melhorar a gestão da GNR nas áreas de: (i) estruturas de gestão; (ii) fiscalização; (iii) pessoal da reserva; e finalmente (iv) financiamento da reserva.

No que diz respeito às estruturas de gestão, recomendamos a extensão do actual acordo de co-gestão entre o IGF e o Governo de Moçambique, bem como a aceleração do processo de criação da COGIL (o comité de gestão da reserva).

No que diz respeito à fiscalização, chamamos à atenção para possíveis sinergias com a força da Polícia de Recursos Naturais e Meio Ambiente e também às ameaças da mineração comercial e artesanal, que, na nossa opinião, não estão a ser atribuídos actualmente a importância que merecem.

No que diz respeito à equipa de reserva, destacamos mais uma vez a importância de enquadrar os fiscais no aparelho do estado, mas também encorajamos a reserva de renovar rapidamente a força que actualmente é apoiada pelo financiamento do projecto, aproveitando o facto que o pessoal financiado pelo projecto ser mais fácil de despedir. Deve garantir que a força da fiscalização seja composta por pessoas que tenham a aptidão física, mental e ética para realizar esse trabalho difícil.

Sobre esta questão de financiamento, sugerimos que a reserva desenvolve um plano de negócios que inclua detalhadamente as necessidades financeiras da reserva, incluindo, para esse fim, todos os recursos humanos necessários para uma gestão efectiva da reserva. O plano de negócios também deve estabelecer sistematicamente fontes potenciais de fundos para apoiar a reserva, incluindo: (i) grandes doadores institucionais; (ii) o orçamento do estado; (iii) financiamento de carbono; (Iv) serviços ecossistémicos; (V) caça desportiva; e (vi) contrabalanços da biodiversidade.

O conjunto final de recomendações formuladas diz respeito às actividades de desenvolvimento comunitário, onde achamos que é importante que a reserva desenvolva uma estratégia de desenvolvimento comunitário muito específica, na qual se estabeleça não apenas o tipo de actividades que devem ser promovidas na comunidade que envolve o GNR, mas ainda mais importante, deve distinguir claramente entre: (i) o tipo de actividades em que a própria reserva deveria estar envolvida; (ii) o tipo de actividades que a reserva deve promover através de provedores de serviços especializados sempre que os fundos estejam disponíveis para fazê-lo; (iii) o tipo de actividades que podem ser toleradas quando promovidas por outros actores, mas que precisam de harmonização, supervisão ou regulamentação pela reserva; (iv) e o tipo de actividades que devem ser proibidas pela reserva sempre que possível. Isso proporcionaria directrizes úteis não apenas para a própria reserva, mas também para os parceiros de desenvolvimento na concepção de projectos e para outros actores na área, incluindo outras ONGs e outras instituições do estado.

II ABREVIATIONS

AAP	Annual activities program
ACR	American Carbon Registry
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AGB	Above Ground Biomass
ANAC	Administração nacional das areas de conservação
AWT	Africa Wildlife Tracking
BGB	Below Ground Biomass
BIOFUND	Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity
CA	Conservation Area
CAR	Climate Action Reserve
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCB	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Project Design (standards)
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CGAC	Conselho de gestão da área de conservação
CGRN	Comité de Gestão de Recursos Naturais
COGEP	Comité de gestão participativa
COMGIL	Comité de desenvolvimento da Reserva Nacional de Gilé
CONDES	Conselho nacional de desenvolvimento sustentável
COSV	Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario
CPLP	Comunidade dos países de língua portuguesa
DNAC	Direcção nacional das áreas de conservação (Until 2015)
DNTF	Direcção nacional de terras e florestas (Until 2015)
DPA	Direcção Provincial da Agricultura
DPAZ	Direcção provincial da agricultura de Zambézia
DPTURZ	Direcção provincial do turismo de Zambézia
DUAT	Certificate of Land Use and Improvement Rights
ENGREF	National School of Rural Engineering and Forestry
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FCC	Forest Cover Change
FCPF	Forest carbon partnership facility
FFB	Floresta and Fauna Bravia
FFEM	French Fund for the Global Environment
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FRELIMO	Liberation front of Mozambique
GHG	Greenhous gases
GIS	Geographic information system
GNR	Gilé National Reserve
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HFLD	High forest cover, low deforestation rate
IGF	International Foundation for the Management of Wildlife
INAM	Instituto nacional de Meteorologia
INE	Instituto nacional de estatística
INGC	Instituto nacional de gestão das calamidade
LB	Leakage Belt
LCLCC	Land Cover and Land Cover Changes
MAZA	Madeiras da Zambézia
MICOA	Ministério da coordenação ambiental (Until 2015)

MINAG	Ministério da Agricultura e desenvolvimento rural (Until 2015)
MITADER	Ministério da Terra, ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural
MITUR	Ministério do Turismo (Until 2015)
MOMS	Management Oriented Monitoring System
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
MSLF	Zambézia Multi-Stakeholders Landscape Forum
MZN	New Mozambican Metical
NDVI	Vegetation Standardized Index
NDWI	Standardized Water Index
NEP	Note d'Engagement de Projet
NEPAD	Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIRI	Normalized infrared index
NTFP	Non timber forest products
OCI	Islamic conference organization
OIF	Organisation internationale de la francophonie
ONG	Organisation non gouvernementale
PA	Project Area (for the REDD+ PDD)
PAA	Annual Activity Plan
PDD	Project Design Document
PFNL	Forest Products Non-ligneous
PNQ	Quirimbas National Park
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PRM	Policia da República do Moçambique
PRSC	Projet de support en crédit à la réduction de la pauvreté
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, forest conservation, sustainable forest management and the enhancement of carbon stocks
RENAMO	Resistencia Nacional do Moçambique
RNG	Reserva nacional do Gilé
RNN	Reserva nacional de Niassa
R-PIN	REDD+ - Plan idea note
R-PP	REDD+ - Preparation Plan
SDAE	Serviço districtal das atividades económicas
SPFFBZ	Serviço provincial de florestas e fauna bravia de Zambézia
teCO2	Ton of CO2 equivalent
USD	American Dollar
VCS	Voluntary carbon standard
VCUs	Verified Carbon Units
VHF	Very High Frequency
ZCV	Community hunting area
ZILMP	Zambeze Integrated Landscape Management Program

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V METHODOLOGY

V.1 Progress of the mission

After a tender process, the evaluation contract was awarded to the French company Biotope. The current evaluation was carried out by two experts, Sean Nazerali and Mathieu Souquet.

The global methodology implemented followed classical international standards and strictly the FFEM/AFD TORs requirements. In order to enhance readability, the evaluation team has mainstreamed the specific questions asked in the TORs into the various evaluative sections.

The mission carried out an extensive review of the materials produced by the project, as well as other relevant materials about the project area produced by other key stakeholders. A field mission to the Gilé reserve was carried out by Sean Nazerali from May 4th to May 12th, 2017. The field mission was preceded by interviews with some of the key stakeholders out in Maputo held by the entire evaluation team (Sean Nazerali and Mathieu Souquet) from May 29th to June 3rd.

Dedicated specific calls to stakeholders whom had left Mozambique were also done to ensure the full interviewing process.

Additional literature was requested and solicited from project proponents and other key stakeholders and upon receipt of this the report was elaborated and submitted to AFD on June 12th for initial comments and feedback.

The evaluation team drew upon the FFEM evaluation format as contained in the terms of reference for the tender, as well as the 2007 guidelines for FFEM evaluations as found on the FFEM website.

No major constraints were found in the carrying out of the current evaluation.

VI CONTEXT

VI.1 Geographical and socio-economic context

Mozambique is a country still richly-endowed in plant and animal biodiversity. This natural capital is nonetheless endangered if we consider, namely, the risks related to deforestation, with a deforestation rate of approx. 0.58% per year between 1990 and 2004, equating to the annual loss of 220 000ha of forest.

The province of Zambézia is one of the country's most forested provinces. It is also the one most exposed to deforestation (agriculture, mining, illegal timber harvesting). The province only has one protected area, the Gilé National Reserve, which is subject to strong human pressure in its periphery.

Mozambique is one of the 37 countries selected to benefit from the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The REDD+ process in Mozambique is currently coordinated by the ministry in charge of the environment (MITADER) and the ministry in charge of agriculture (MINAG). The process has resulted in the development of an R-PP (Readiness Preparation Proposal) and a national REDD+ strategy. The strategy is currently being drafted while the R-PP has been finalised in March 2012.

As a result of consultations held at the local and national levels, the Gilé National Reserve (GNR) and its periphery have been identified by the national REDD+ strategy and the R-PP as a potential REDD+ pilot site.

The project will contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. It will also allow the design and implementation of a model for the resilience and adaptation to climate change of the miombo forests of northern Mozambique.

As a REDD+ pilot project, it will contribute to the reflection currently underway in the preparation of the national REDD+ strategy and the development of the associated tools.

Finally, the project will also contribute to the protection of the local ecosystems and biodiversity and will contribute to the socioeconomic development of the communities living around the Reserve.

VI.2 Institutional context and public policies

The Changing Context

It is important to note that the context in which the project operates has undergone radical changes since the conception of the project, both at an institutional as well as the local level.

Institutional Changes

A new government took office in February 2015, after general elections. The new administration adopted a Five Year Government Plan (Plano Quinquenal do Governo) 2015-19 (PQG) for economic and social development. The Plan's 5th strategic pillar is focused on transparent and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. Among the strategic objectives is to "ensure the integration of the Blue/Green Economy and Green Growth agenda in national development priorities, ensuring conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources."

The new government of the country introduced sweeping institutional changes, consolidating the environment, land, forests, Conservation Areas, territorial planning and rural development under one new Ministry, MITADER, the Ministry for Land, Environment, and Rural Development.

The management of Conservation Areas has also undergone significant changes, with the operationalization of ANAC, the National Administration for Conservation Areas, which has also been transferred from the Ministry of Tourism to MITADER. Recently the administrative and financial autonomy of ANAC has also been transferred to the newly created FNDS (National Sustainable Development Fund), so that all own revenues of ANAC, which include not only tourism revenues but also any future carbon revenues, will be channeled through this Fund.[3]

The FNDS is also responsible for overall strategic guidance for REDD+ in Mozambique and coordinates REDD Program implementation. With the adoption of the Decree No. 70/13 of December 20th, 2013, "Regulation of the procedures for approval of projects for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation" the main structures of REDD+ were formalized at the national level through the institutionalization of the Technical Unit of REDD + (UT REDD+) and the Technical Committee of Review (CTR)/ National REDD+ Steering Committee. With the restructuring of government institutions, the staff and functions of the UT-REDD are now under the subordination of MITADER, and have been placed inside of the FNDS.

Local Context

The local context for the project also has undergone significant changes, with the three main aspects requiring emphasis: political instability, macroeconomic shocks, and a massive increase in the threat from illegal logging, poaching, and artisanal mining.

Political instability is a key concern for the area, due to the breakdown of relations between FRELIMO (*Frente de Liberação da Moçambique*), the ruling party, and RENAMO (*Resistência Nacional Moçambicana)*, the main opposition party. After many years of reasonably peaceful co-existence, there was a return to active armed conflict between the two former civil-war combatants in mid

[3] This authority was granted to the FNDS upon its creation, via Decreto nº 6/2016.

2013, and one of the main fronts for this was the Province of Zambézia. The conflict increased in intensity following the general elections of 2015, won by FRELIMO but disputed by RENAMO, and significant disturbance was registered in the Gilé area. Recently (May 2017), an indefinite truce has been declared, and the two sides are talking on the main issues, but the peace is still somewhat uneasy. This has obviously had an effect most directly on tourism development, for the case of Gilé most noticeably, the attractiveness of the Community *Coutada* (sport hunting area) for potential operators has been seriously diminished.

The second aspect of stability that has changed dramatically recently is **macroeconomic** in cause. Due to the revelations in 2015 of nearly two billion dollars in previously-undeclared government guaranteed debt, much economic cooperation has been halted in the country until the issue has been satisfactorily resolved, which to date has not happened. As a result, not only has the Mozambican metical been depreciated drastically against major foreign currencies (from approximately 25 Mts/USD in 2014 to nearly 75Mts/USD in Feb. 2017), but more importantly the capacity of the government to assume a larger share of its financial responsibility has been severely compromised.

The volume of export-oriented **illegal logging** has surged in the past few years: statistical analysis conducted by the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA, 2014)[4] estimated that 93% of all commercial logging was illegal in 2013, and an average of 81% between 2007 and 2012, a potential loss of US$146 million of foregone government revenues in the period. Timber theft also entails significant losses to local communities who are entitled to receive 20% of concession taxes. Improving forest governance to curb illegal logging is therefore a key challenge in Mozambique. There is a significant lack of both physical and human resources, with roughly 1 law enforcement official (*Fiscal*) for every 50.000 ha, where the ideal number stipulated by the Forestry Department is approximately 1:15.000 ha (DNTF, 2014). There is very limited capacity to detect potential infractions or infractions in the field in a timely enough manner to prevent infractions from happening. The current detection system operates principally at the level of checkpoints along the main roadways, but without any mechanisms to control the actual harvesting phase. This sub-optimal system also facilitates the petty corruption of local enforcement officials. This is exacerbated by a low capacity for response and response effectiveness. Procedures for rapid response have not yet been developed, while sanctions and response from the juridical system upon reprehension are often not appropriate.

The Gilé National Reserve has been one of the flash points for this surge in illegal logging, and is a textbook example of the network of problems. In 2016 alone, the Reserve apprehended 5 tractors and 23 trucks involved in illegal logging inside the park. The majority have not paid the fines applied, while some have been summarily released by the justice system without punishment. The Reserve staff have been stretched to their limit in trying to contain this threat.

Perhaps even more concerning from a biodiversity conservation point of view has been the emergence of two new threats, elephant poaching, and artisanal mining. Four elephants have been poached in a very professional manner over the last year, suggesting that highly trained gangs have become aware of the presence of elephants in the Reserve, which is a very worrying trend as the population is still small and therefore even a few animals have a large impact on the population dynamic. Once again the weakness of the criminal justice system has been on display. A poaching ring was apprehended in February 2017, but released on bail a short while later, in clear contravention of the law.

[4] Available at: http://www.eia-international.org/wp-content/uploads/EIA-First-Class-Connections.pdf.

Artisanal mining is possibly an even a larger scale threat, as during the last year hundreds of people have begun moving in to look for gold along the Rio Malema, one of the key water sources for the Reserve. It is currently not known if they are agglomerating with mercury, but it is almost certain that this is occurring. So far, one operation has managed to remove people, but they have re-appeared and are once again several hundred strong at the current time. A forceful intervention of the police will be necessary as the rangers themselves are inadequately armed or equipped to take on the miners at the current time.

Altogether, these issues have had a significant impact on the way the Reserve has been managed and has allocated its scarce resources. The biggest issue has been the lack of an adequate number of rangers on the ground, and the resultant inability to respond to all the challenges being faced. Patrolling efforts have clearly suffered as the rangers have been forced to stretch out along the access roads to impede illegal logging activities, opening a space for elephant poaching and illegal mining to enter. Due partly to the macroeconomic constraints outlined above, the government has had a hiring freeze, thus it has still been unable to absorb the majority of the field rangers as state employees, leaving their salaries still as the responsibility of development partners. With the end of the FFEM project, this has been taken on temporarily by the BIOFUND, but it remains one of the key challenges for the future for the Reserve.

The GNR is accessible through a dirt road from the concrete road linking Quelimane (Zambézia Province capital) to Nampula (Nampula Province capital), or to the South of the Reserve, in the West of the GNR.

Nobody lives inside the Reserve (which is exceptional in Mozambique) but about 32,000 inhabitants live around it including 12,000 persons in the buffer zone of the Reserve. They belong to different ethnic groups who cohabit without troubles. The main languages are Lomwé, Macua and Muniga in addition to Portuguese - official language.

Small-scale agriculture is, by far, the most important activity of the local population. It is predominantly itinerant (“slash and burn”) agriculture, especially for the production of maize and cassava, based on a land extension strategy, aiming at optimizing work productivity – and overcoming poor soil fertility. Traditionally, smallholders are mostly relying on subsistence agriculture, most of the production being consumed within the household. It is a familial agriculture, practiced by smallholders in rural area. These smallholders’ farming systems are capital extensive and use few inputs: less than 5% of households use mineral fertilizers. The cultivation system is usually made in mix fields, including cereals (especially maize), tubers (cassava, sweet potatoes, yams), legumes (peanuts, beans) and horticulture, but the two main food crops are, by far, cassava and maize. Maize and cassava play a key role in the population's diet: those two crops alone represent more than 50% of caloric intake across the country, according to FAO 2011 Food balance sheet. Around villages, the expansion of agriculture has been the main cause of deforestation for decades.

VI.3 Other interventions and project in the area

1. REDD+ Zambézia demonstration landscape – Financed by World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, implemented by the Government of Mozambique via FNDS. No funds going directly to the GNR, but all are going to the reduction of threats that the reserve faces. If the Emissions Reduction Program is implemented successfully, it may provide some direct revenue to the GNR.
2. AFD-FFEM phase 1 and 2 (actual) – implemented by IGF. Total value going to the GNR: 3M Euros, plus co-financing.

3. COSV EU project (since March 2016 for 4 years) - Strengthening of Sustainability and Biodiversity in the RNG. Total value 2.4 million euros, to be spent in RNG buffer zone, with one component supporting he reserve directly.
4. COSV- Community management and natural resources conservation in Pebane and Gile districts. 2008-2012. 1.M euros spent in buffer zone.
5. COSV - Conservation of natural resources in the National Reserve of Gilé and its peripheral areas through the strengthening of economic and productive activities of rural communities. 2013-2017. 2.14 million euros.
6. MozFIP (forestry and rural development) – Financed by the Forest Investment Program, managed in Mozambique by the World Bank, and implemented by the Government of Mozambique via FNDS. 44 million USD. No funds going directly to the GNR, but all are going to the reduction of threats that the reserve faces. If the Emissions Reduction Program is implemented successfully, it may provide some direct revenue to the GNR. MOZ-BIO (protected areas and deforestation - conservation agriculture) - Financed by World Bank implemented by the Government of Mozambique via ANAC, as well as partially via the BIOFUND. 46 million USD, of which approximately
7. SUSTENTA (on agriculture) - Financed by World Bank implemented by the Government of Mozambique via FNDS. No funds going directly to the GNR, but again most is going to the reduction of threats."Produits forestiers non ligneux, communautés locales et conservation de la RNG". Project designed by IGF to be submitted for approval in October 2017 to the AFD NGO Facility, with 2 major components: non-timber resources products and resource protections..

VII DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT, ITS OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTING PARTIES

VII.1 The project description

Finality: The project aim was to fight against deforestation and degradation of the Miombo forests of the RNG and its periphery by reducing the pressure exerted on the ecosystem.

Principal objective: The project objective was to prepare RNG and its periphery for REDD+ with a view to secure their long term management.

The project had four principal components. Two were dedicated to the preliminary studies conducing to REDD+ certification. The other two were dedicated to the implementation of pilot activities and the Reserve's management. A fifth additional component was dedicated to the management of the project itself.

► Component 1: Estimating the REDD+ ex-ante potential for the RNG and its periphery

Expected global result:	The potential reduction of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation is known.
Expected results by activity	1.1 The quantity of carbon sequestrated in the forests of the RNG and its periphery is evaluated; 1.2 Future deforestation of the RNG and its periphery's forests is estimated ex-ante.

► Component 2: Valuing the GHG emissions reductions and other amenities

Expected global result	The project's objectives in terms of GHG emissions reductions are defined and are valued as REDD+ carbon offsets.

Expected results by activity	2.1. A REDD+ strategy for the RNG and its periphery is elaborated; 2.2 The REDD+ carbon offsets valuation process is engaged

► **Component 3: Development of pilot activities**

Expected global result:	Incomes of the communities living in the RNG's periphery will improve through the implementation of activities such as agricultural intensification, development of sportive hunting and ecotourism, as well as through activities linked to the organization of local communities and economical interests groups.
Expected results by action:	3.1 Organizing the communities in COGEPs with an associative status; 3.2 Developing conservation agriculture in the RNG's periphery; 3.3 Developing sportive hunting in the RNG's periphery; 3.4 Developing ecotourism in the RNG and its periphery; 3.5 Developing economical interests groups: small-scale livestock farms, fisheries, joineries, non-timber forest products (honey, mushrooms) harvesting and selling groups; 3.6 Estimating the pilot activities effectiveness

► **Component 4: Management of the Gilé National Reserve**

Expected global result:	The Reserve is well-managed and its long-term financial autonomy is secured.
Expected results by action:	4.1 An effective control and watching system is implemented; 4.2 The Reserve's management plan is implemented and complementary measures are developed; 4.3 The RNG's scientific potential is exploited and generates knowledge; 4.4 Additional infrastructures are realized inside the RNG.

► **Component 5: Management of the project**

Expected global result:	The responsibility of the project, its implementation, its monitoring and evaluation by external auditors are adequately realized, *via* the direct support from the RNG's management team.
Expected results by action:	5.1 Dialog between all stakeholders drives the project's management; 5.2 The schedule of activities is respected by the project's team who adapts itself to unforeseen events; 5.3 External audits of the project's accounts allow the project to perform its functioning; 5.4 A project team is constituted so that the project remains fully operational.

VII.2 Implementing parties

Project supervision on behalf of the Mozambican government was initially assumed by the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR), responsible at that time for the Conservation Areas network. MITUR and IGF have originally signed a partnership agreement for the co-management of the Gilé National Reserve in 2007 for a 5-year period. It has been renewed in 2012 for a further 5 years. The agreement has now been assumed by the new MITADER (Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development), following the reorganization of the government in 2015.

At a donor level, the supervision in-country of the project was assumed by the Maputo based AFD agency, although this was administrative supervision, with technical supervision being retained by FFEM and AFD Paris.

In the field, the project activities were led by the IGF Foundation, who directly implemented components 4 and 5, as well as activity 3.3.

IGF subsequently signed partnership agreements for implementing Components 1 and 2 with the organization ETC Terra, and for Component 3.2 and 3.5 in 6 communities of the RNG buffer zone with the French NGO Agrisud. COSV, an Italian NGO that was already working in the GNR buffer zone prior to the commencement of the present project, while not receiving any FFEM funds directly, was a co-financing implementing partner for aspects of Component 3, specifically 3.1 and 3.4, and for component 3.2 and 3.5 in certain communities.

All direct partners reported a collegial and professional relationship. Relations with COSV appear to have been considerably less productive in the first half of the project. However, since the change of personnel both at the national and the field level in mid-2016, relations have improved and COSV and IGF seem to now have a more productive relationship.

VIII PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

VIII.1 Project evolution and financial balance sheet

Originally conceived as a three-year project, following discussions with FFEM, a nine-month no-cost extension was signed with IGF, with the project having a final lifetime of 3 years and 9 months, terminating in September 2017. The timeline of the various preparatory documents was thus as follows:

FFEM Steering and Technical Committee Initial Approvals - March 2011
FFEM Steering Committee Final Approval Resolution November 25, 2011
Project Engagement Note (NEP) finalized December 15th, 2011.
Convention CMZ 1107 between GOM and AFD signed 12 December 2012.
Contract ANAC/AFD/03 between ANAC and IGF signed 17 June 2013.
AFD gave no-objection on first 18month budget and activities in November 2013.
First funds released to IGF on 27.12.2013.
Project initiates January 2014.
No cost extension granted on 6 April 2017, until September 30th, 2017.

We note that the lead time for this project, since the approval of the original project concept until project funds effectively flowed to the project, was nearly three years, for what was designed as a three year project. The evaluators suggest that this time lag is rather long. Greater efficiency from FFEM, as well as from the Mozambican government, should be attempted in the future. Fortunately, and perhaps in recognition of the long lead-time needed, the process was started early enough to avoid any substantial gap between the first and second phases of AFD/FFEM support to the GNR.

The budget allocation between components for the FFEM contribution to the project was slightly altered during the project (and formalized as part of the no-cost extension agreement in 2017), with the final version as follows, together with the execution by component:

Components	FFEM Original Budget (Eur)	FFEM Final Budget*	Total FFEM Execution (Incl pending)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Pending
1. Estimating the REDD+ ex-ante potential for the RNG and its periphery	290 000	250 000						
2. Valuing the GHG emissions reductions and other amenities	480 000 (total 770.00 Comp 1 &2)	370 000 (total 620.00 Comp 1 &2)	622,000 (total Comp 1 &2)	150,000	150,000	250,000	50,000	22,000
3. Development of pilot activities	450 000	570 000	592,395	57,000	253,434	213,822	62,434	5,704
4. Management of the Gilé National Reserve	210 000	260 000	254,455	55,562	102,304	77,455	19,135	
5. Management of the project	370 000	380 000	355,996	60,300	126,299	149,707	14,191	5,498
6. Miscellaneous and unforeseen (10%)	200 000	170 000	172,593	26,718	76,019	33,307	6,548	30,000[+]
6.1. Supervision & evaluation FFEM	*50 000*	*30 000*						
6.2. Unforeseen	*150 000*	*140 000*						
Total	**2 000 000**	**2 000 000**	**1,997,439**	349,580	708,057	724,292	152,308	63,203

* Budget after Addendum n°1 (extension to Sept 2017)

[+] Costs of Final evaluation

Table 1 - Project Budget with Execution

The main reason for the change was the additional support that emerged from the French Ministry of Agriculture to support the costs of ETC Terra´s main technical advisor. The costs of this position were therefore transferred from Components 1 and 2 to Component 3. Although this was not officially formalized until the extension agreement in 2017, the flexibility of the donor was crucial in this adaptive management.

The original budget for the project was 5 million Euros, with 2 million being contributed by FFEM and the rest from the following partners (as per the signed Convention):

Components	FFEM	GoM	ADRA	World Vision	Carbon Credits	Partners	Total
1. Estimating the REDD+ ex-ante potential for the RNG and its periphery	290 000						290,000
2. Valuing the GHG emissions reductions and other amenities	480 000						480,000
3. Development of pilot activities	450 000		420,000	1,190,000	300,000	140,000	2,500,000
4. Management of the Gilé National Reserve	210 000	150 000			100,000	300,000	760,000
5. Management of the project	370 000					300,000	670,000
6. Miscellaneous and unforeseen (10%)	200 000				50,000	50,000	300,000
6.1. Supervision e evaluation FFEM	50 000						50,000
6.2. Unforeseen	150 000				50,000	50,000	250,000
Total	2,000,000	150,000	420,000	1,190,000	500,000	840,000	5,000,000

Table 2 - Original Co-financing requirements

In fact this table was copied from the NEP, prepared in 2011, and by the time the project actually began, neither World Vision nor ADRA were still active in the project area. These were somewhat substituted by the Italian organization COSV.[5]

In any event, the majority of the co-financing was originally designed to support community development activities, mostly due to already existing commitments by these partners.

In terms of project contributions, the direct partners contributed financially to the project in the following manner.

Spending	FFEM	Partners	IGF	GoM	Agrisud	EtcTerra
1. Estimating the REDD+ ex-ante potential for the RNG and its periphery	622,000 (Comp 1&2)	155,000 (Comp 1&2)				155,000
2. Valuing the GHG emissions reductions and						

[5] Curiously, COSV and not World Vision appears in the FFFEM Steering Committee resolution in November 2011, but this was then altered back again by the time the Convention was signed. The reason for this is unknown, but is probably just an administrative error.

other amenities						
3. Development of pilot activities	592,395	56,482	3,517		52,965	
4. Management of the Gilé National Reserve	254,455	453,491	331,963	121,528		
5. Management of the project	355,996	136,889	136,889			
6. Miscellaneous and unforeseen (10%)	172,593	6,795	6,795			
Total	1,997,439	808,656	479,164	121,528	52,965	155,000

Table 3 - Actual co-financing by direct project partners

Note that Government of Mozambique contribution, used to pay some staff salaries, has been calculated based on the real average annual exchange rates, and were the 2012 rate to be used, the amount would have been above 200.000 Eur. They should be considered to have met their original commitments. The direct project partners contributed with slightly less than originally committed, but as this represents a difference of less than 4%, they should also be considered to have complied with the original agreement.

The partnership agreements have been fundamental to the success of the project, and have been summarized below.

Partnership Agreement	To Implement Components	Sourced from FFEM Contract	Partner Funds	Contract Duration
IGF-Etc. Terra	1 and 2	385,000 EUR	28,000	18m (in early 2014)
Extension June 2015		240,000	127,000	To end 2016
Total value of Etc Terra contract		**625,000 EUR**	**155,000 EUR**	**Jan 2014-December 2016**
				No Cost extension to Sept 2017
IGF-Agrisud International	3.1, 3.2, 3.5, 3.6	175,700 EUR	24,300 EUR	15months (Apr 2014-Jun2015,)
Extension June 2015	(NB, when this was signed, only part of phase I had been spent)	310,700 EUR	28,665 EUR	+18 months
Total value of Agrisud contract		**486,400**	**52,965**	**Apr 2014 to Dec 2016**
Total value of IGF-FFEM contract that was subcontracted to other parties		**1,111,400 EUR**	**207,965 EUR**	

Table 4 - Subcontracts signed under the Project

VIII.2 Major difficulties and decision making

As noted above in the context section, there has been a significant change in the context as regarding particularly the threats faced by the reserve, given the massive increase in illegal logging that took place over the last few years. However, this has not substantially changed the project. The goal of strengthening the reserve has still been followed, although that strengthening has taken place with a greater degree of attention on law enforcement activities that had not been originally foreseen. The majority of the other components were untouched by this change of context.

The major change of context which did have a huge impact on the project was the emergence of a national REDD strategy, a national REDD management unit, and the focus on the Zambezi landscape as one of its key areas of intervention. As will be discussed in more detail below, these were all positive impacts for the project, and that led to a larger degree of success than could have been predicted when the project was designed.

No specific steering committee for this project was set up, which could be considered as an important lack. But, information from the previous FFEM project, along with information from IGF, indicates that in the previous phase the steering committee was very rarely attended by national and provincial level stakeholders and it was thus considered more effective to have individualized meetings with the stakeholders as needed rather than set up a special committee for this purpose. The idea was also that the supervisory committee, to be created, could also play this role. This supervisory committee was however never created, but was instead substituted in all practical respects by the provincial REDD forum, although without the mandate to make specific project decisions. This forum is a very active institution and issues concerning Gilé have been regularly raised and discussed here.

Coordination meetings amongst the project partners were clearly held regularly, though no formal records of these meetings have been provided to the evaluation team. Extensive semi-annual reports were submitted by each of the project partners to IGF (an in turn to AFD and FFEM), along with regular field visits to the partners, which allowed for alterations and flexibility along the course of the project. All direct partners reported a collegial and professional relationship. Perhaps most meaningful alteration from the project document to project implementation in the agricultural component was the focus by Agrisud predominantly on conservation agriculture, and therefore leaving aside many of the other potential income generating activities that were identified in the project document. As will be discussed below, this was an intelligent decision by the project.

Relations with COSV appear to have been considerably less productive in the first half of the project. However, since the change of personnel both at the national and the field level in mid-2016, relations have improved and COSV and IGF seem to now have a more productive relationship. The lack of an official mechanism to control the COSV project did however lead to rather poor results from those aspects being implemented by them, as will be discussed further below. However, it will always be difficult to control partners that receive no funds from the project.

Very limited monitoring was carried out by AFD and FFEM headquarters. No missions to the Reserve took place after the project began, either from AFD and FFEM HQ or AFD oversight agency in Mozambique, with the last of these missions being a joint AFD-FFEM mission in November 2013 to launch the current project as well as to link with the final evaluation of the previous project. According to the FFEM headquarters personnel, this was due to: (i) weaker than optimal coordination between AFD, responsible for administrative oversight, and FFEM, responsible for technical oversight; (ii) trust in the implementing partners, for whom this was a second project and the continuation of many years of collaboration; and (iii) the lack of sufficient human resources to visit all projects currently in the AFD and FFEM portfolio. In addition, with IGF making regular missions to the project from its headquarters in Paris, each of which was followed up by meetings

with AFD in Maputo and AFD and FFEM in Paris, it was not deemed necessary to visit the project itself. Finally, each mission to Maputo from AFD or FFEM headquarters staff on a variety of projects provided the opportunity to meet with the stakeholders in Maputo to exchange on the project. This follow-up from HQ was also done on a regular basis when one of the three beneficiaries/implementing partners were coming to Paris to debrief. While these explanations are reasonable, one needs to be careful when the project implementer is also the source of much of the feedback about the project progress. This is not an optimal organization for correct and unbiased flow of information and for decision making (especially in case of field problems or project crisis that fortunately did not occur).

IX PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT

This chapter deals with first the project performance, and then carries out the criteria evaluation, with both sections including answers to the "questions évaluatives des TDR" as they match with issues analyzed. In order to facilitate the reading of this document, project performance has been organized according to the project components.

IX.1 Project Performance

► Component 1: Estimating the REDD+ ex-ante potential for the RNG and its periphery

Expected global result:	The potential reduction of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation is known.
Expected results by activity	1.1 The quantity of carbon sequestrated in the forests of the RNG and its periphery is evaluated; 1.2 Future deforestation of the RNG and its periphery's forests is estimated ex-ante.

This component, as noted above, was implemented by the NGO ETC Terra. The results of the implementation of this component were **Very Satisfactory**.

In April of 2017 ETC Terra finalized the first draft of a Project Design Document (PDD) that was submitted for verification by VCS. A verification mission was carried out in April and a final version of the PDD was submitted in May of 2017.

This PDD presents a reference scenario for the Gilé National Reserve (GNR) REDD project, activities being implemented as part of the project and a monitoring plan for the validation of the project. It also presents the results of the first monitoring period with the quantity of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)[6] generated.

The project area is composed of the forests of the buffer zone of the GNR. It was composed of **124,145 ha of Miombo forest in 2010, just before project start date (01-01-2012)**.

In the GNR, deforestation is concentrated in the buffer zone. Agricultural activities are leading to a mean historical deforestation level of 2,877 ha/yr (0.65 %/yr) in the reference region of the project (comprised of the Administrative Posts around the GNR, see Figure 1), between 2000 and 2010. This level remained stable all along the reference period. This rate is equivalent to a level of 810 ha/yr in the project area.

[6] Under VCS, projects are issued unique carbon credits known as Verified Carbon Units or VCUs. Each VCU represents a reduction or removal of one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e).

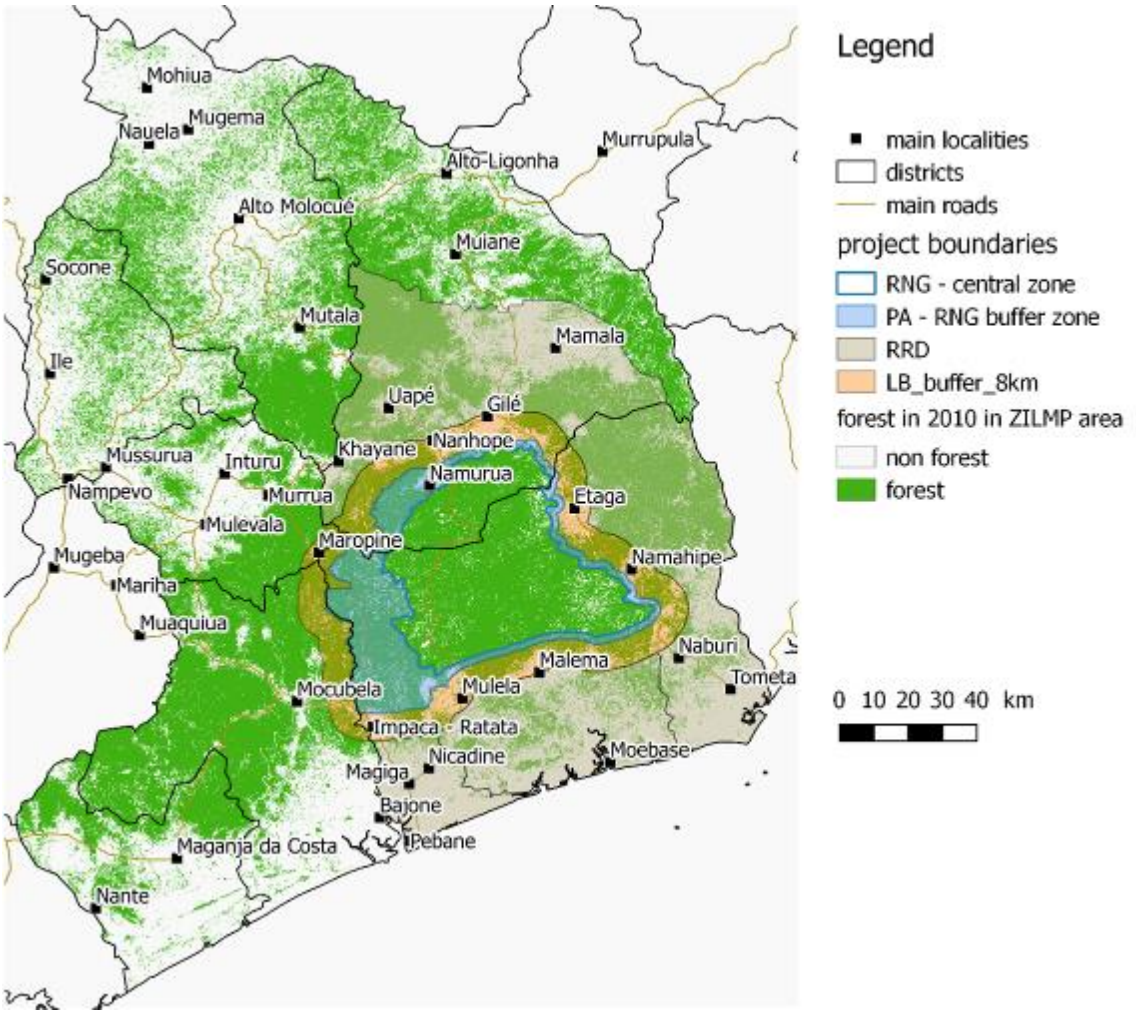


Figure 1 Representation of different zones defined for the elaboration of the reference scenario and the baseline. (source: Draft PDD)

The reference emissions level was calculated for the 2000-2005-2010 period (Reference Period) with multiplication of activity data and emissions factors. Only deforestation is considered as sources of GHG emissions and only carbon stocks changes in Above Ground Biomass (AGB) and Below Ground Biomass (BGB) tree pools are considered. The baseline of the project was established using the VM0007 methodology. Areas of deforestation for the reference period (2000-2010) and for the monitoring period (2010-2016) period were measured with the same method - i.e. a multi-dates analysis of Landsat images that allows classification of land cover and land cover changes (LCLCC) with a satisfactory accuracy. To maintain homogeneity of approaches through the REDD+ scales, data were extracted from a forest cover change (FCC) map produced for the jurisdictional Emission Reduction Program, the ZILMP, which is currently under development and encompasses the present project. **ETC Terra calculated a deforestation rate of 360 ha/yr in the project area during the monitoring period.**

	forest area in ha			deforestation area in ha	
	2005	**2010**	**2016**	**2005-2010**	**2010-2016**
PA	125,578	123,929	121,688	1,648	2,241
LB	170,902	165,749	158,411	5,153	7,339
Total	**296,439**	**289,633**	**280,039**	**6,806**	**9,594**

Table 5: Forest area and deforestation in PA and LB during the monitoring period and the previous 5 years period. (source: Draft PDD ver2, table 26)

For pre-deforestation class (Natural Miombo forest), in order to guarantee homogeneity of dataset, emissions factors were established using the results of a biomass and carbon inventory that was realized for the ZILMP program. For post-deforestation class, emissions factors were established using values obtained from an inventory realised on 10-years fallows around the GNR. Both inventories used the same method. **Average pre-deforestation carbon stocks used are 84.3 tC/ha and post deforestation are 12.9 tC/ha**. According to the methodology used, after deforestation event, all aboveground tree biomass is considered as emissions while belowground tree biomass is emitted with a default rate of 10% per year.

Emissions reductions were calculated as the difference between estimated baseline emissions and emissions calculated in the project case after the monitoring period (monitoring of deforestation areas), both for the Project Area (PA) and the Leakage Belt (LB). Additional emissions (against LB baseline) in LB were deduced from the emissions reductions. Results for the first monitoring period are **398,277 tCO2eq**. Non-permanence risk of emissions reduction was evaluated following the methodology requirements. It was used to estimate the size of the buffer to set-aside credits in order to compensate this risk and it results to 10%.

► **Component 2: Valuing the GHG emissions reductions and other amenities**

Expected global result	The project's objectives in terms of GHG emissions reductions are defined and are valued as REDD+ carbon offsets.
Expected results by activity	2.1. A REDD+ strategy for the RNG and its periphery is elaborated; 2.2 The REDD+ carbon offsets valuation process is engaged

This component, as noted above, was also implemented by the NGO ETC Terra. The results of the implementation of this component were **Partly Satisfactory**, as the credits produced have not yet been commercialized and therefore no financial benefit to the reserve has been realized, and no public consultation system was built and implemented on those issues at this stage.

Specifically, the PDD clearly sets out the causes of deforestation, where small-scale agriculture is, by far, the first driver of deforestation in the project zone. It is due to itinerant ("slash and burn") agriculture, especially for the production of maize and cassava, based on a land extension strategy, aiming at optimizing work productivity – and, to a lesser extent, overcoming poor soil fertility. Hence, the main agents of deforestation are the households living near forest edges. Deforestation practices linked to slash and burn agriculture are also serving charcoal production: it has been observed that the production of charcoal is almost exclusively derived from trees that are selected in areas that will be deforested for the opening of agricultural fields in the near future - in the project area, charcoal production does not have any additional impact on forest cover, relatively to agriculture. The forestry

sector (inside and outside of forest concessions) is a driver of forest degradation in the project zone but emissions related to this activity are considered as *de minimis* in the project area.

On the basis of this analysis a **strategy** for the project in order to reduce deforestation focused on the following activities:

- Conservation of the forest in the project area: an extension of the size of the Reserve was negotiated in 2011 to improve conservation efforts with the addition of a buffer zone around the central zone of the Reserve. Some activities are allowed for communities in this area but should not jeopardised wildlife and tree biodiversity.
- Improvement of the management of the whole Reserve and development of anti-poaching activities.
- Development of agro-ecology techniques in the communities living around the GNR in order to find alternatives to slash and burn agriculture, which is the main cause of deforestation in the area.
- Improvement of cashew tree cultivation and of its value chain to help producers raising quality and quantity produced and to increase prices.

These activities, some of which were initiated in the previous phase of FFEM support, had in fact already been identified prior to the initiation of the current project, and therefore are mostly included in the activities covered in components three and four. **It is largely due to the progress of these components that a reduction in emissions has been achieved**.

Regarding the carbon offsets valuation process, the verification mission is expected to confirm the achievement of approximately 330.000 VCUs in total for the 2010-2016 period (after discounting for the buffer at the highest buffer rate (17%) currently under discussion). The ETC Terra estimate is that a purchase price of 8USD/t is possible, given the fact that it is being certified as a VCS project with CCB Gold Level for biodiversity as well. This will be the first VCS validated project in Mozambique.

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO_2e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO_2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO_2e)
Year 1	171,938	76,461	19 757	75,721
Year 2	176,406	78,447	20,270	77,688
Year 3	180,873	80,434	20,784	79,655
Year 4	185,341	82,421	21,297	81,623
Year 5	189,808	84,408	21,810	83,590
Total	**904,366**	**402,171**	**103,918**	**398,277**

Figure 2: Difference between baseline and monitored emissions in PA (in tCO2eq) (source: Draft PDD ver2, table 30)

However, as this process is only just being completed now, there have so far been no efforts initiated to commercialize these credits, nor has there been a significant and encompassing discussion on benefit sharing, especially with local communities as the NEP was suggesting. This is now the major priority for the next phase. It is clear that given the radical changes in the REDD+ structures in the country over the past two years, this is a much larger issue than the GNR or the project, and while the project does have key contributions to make, the discussion and decision of benefit sharing must be done at the national level.

Fortunately, ETC Terra is continuing in its role as a technical advisor to the GNR in partnership with IGF thanks to funding provided by the World Bank´s Conservation Area for Biodiversity and

Development (MozBio) Project, so activities on the ground will be financed for at least two additional years.

ETC Terra has also been contracted by the government of Mozambique to provide technical backstopping to the larger provincial level landscape program for REDD+, which provides an excellent opportunity to ensure that the benefit sharing mechanism developed for the GNR is completely aligned with national policies and practices, which should ensure that any credit sales will be totally backed by the national government.

This last point should be seen as a major success of the current project, as the pilot activities supported by FFEM have not only led to a reduction in deforestation, but have additionally made a significant impact on national level policy for REDD+, through the lessons learned as well as by providing the Mozambican experience necessary for Etc Terra to become one of the key technical advisors to the Government of Mozambique on this issue.

► **Component 3 : Development of pilot activities**

Expected global result:	Incomes of the communities living in the RNG's periphery will improve through the implementation of activities such as agricultural intensification, development of sportive hunting and ecotourism, as well as through activities linked to the organization of local communities and economical interests groups.
Expected results by action:	3.1 Organizing the communities in CGRNs with an associative status; 3.2 Developing conservation agriculture in the RNG's periphery; 3.3 Developing sportive hunting in the RNG's periphery; 3.4 Developing ecotourism in the RNG and its periphery; 3.5 Developing economical interests groups: small-scale livestock farms, fisheries, joineries, non-timber forest products (honey, mushrooms) harvesting and selling groups; 3.6 Estimating the pilot activities effectiveness

Overall, this component has been considered as ***Partly Satisfactory***. This ranking is due to the fact that the component in our view was poorly designed, as well as due to external factors outside the control of the project, and finally not specifically linked to the performance of the partners and the real activities finally implemented. Also, it should have had benefits from carbon sell for an amount of 300K€ which would have permitted a significant help for certain activities that never came, and contributed to refocus subcomponent and associated ambitions. Overall therefore, there was not enough money available for a full scale agriculture development project.

There were three specific design issues with this component:

Component 3.1 - Organizing the communities in CGRNs. This activity was not implemented or controlled by the Reserve nor by the implementing partners of the current project. Indeed, it was seen as an activity to be carried out by the Italian NGO COSV as part of partner co-financing. Unfortunately this resulted in several years of activities that were neither closely linked to the Reserve nor particularly effective, but the Reserve management does not have the authority to enforce changes.

Component 3.4 - Developing ecotourism in the RNG and its periphery. The tourism potential of the Reserve was correctly described in the NEP as fairly low (NEP, pg 50). However, the project was then asked to develop ecotourism and build ecolodges. What was totally missing from this is the first step, that of determining if there is any demand in the relevant tourism markets, and for what kind of products. This must always be done BEFORE embarking on the

creation of infrastructures and, possibly more problematically, before any significant investment is made in training community guides etc., as this can be expected to create unrealistic expectations. No feasibility study was either planned in the NEP nor carried out, and perhaps unsurprisingly, as a result, despite the construction of the Lice campsite, the Reserve continues to receives just a few tourists a year, far from being able to cover even maintenance costs of the infrastructures developed, let alone any recuperation of the capital. This was indeed noted in the AFD/FFEM Mission to Gilé in November 2013. As a result, this component has not been successful in generating revenue.

Component 3.5 was in our view overly ambitious, with an attempt to develop economic interest groups in NTFPs, carpentry, fish-farming, and livestock. The skills required to promote these activities are too varied and their implementation timeframes to bring them to success are too long for the project horizon, and it was always unlikely to be able to successfully do more than just one thematic area. We would suggest that this component would have been more effective if it had focused purely on NTFPs for example, as this is an aspect specifically related to the GNRs contribution to livelihoods.

Progress made by the project under this component:

3.1 Organizing the communities in CGRNs

This aspect was carried out by the Italian NGO COSV in the 14 communities in the RNG buffer zone. While all 14 now have created CGRNs (Natural Resource Management Committees), their effectiveness is near zero, according to district and community stakeholders, as well as COSV itself. They have been each given a building to work out of, but they have no effective activity, no clear purpose, and there appears to be a lack of a clear strategy as to the next steps to try and make these committees effective. One of the strategies being suggested is to develop the CGRNs into associations, but this is highly unlikely to work, as the compositions of associations and CGRNs is by definition different. An association is an interest group, and as such it is only effective when it is as homogenous as possible, with all the members sharing the same key objective (for example, commercializing sesame). On the other hand, a CGRN is only an effective body if and when it is highly heterogenous and has representation from all the main different segments of the community. As a result, to the extent that the CGRN becomes more homogenous and functions as an association, the less effective it will be as a representative body. Several more useful functions for these committees are suggested in the recommendations section of this report.

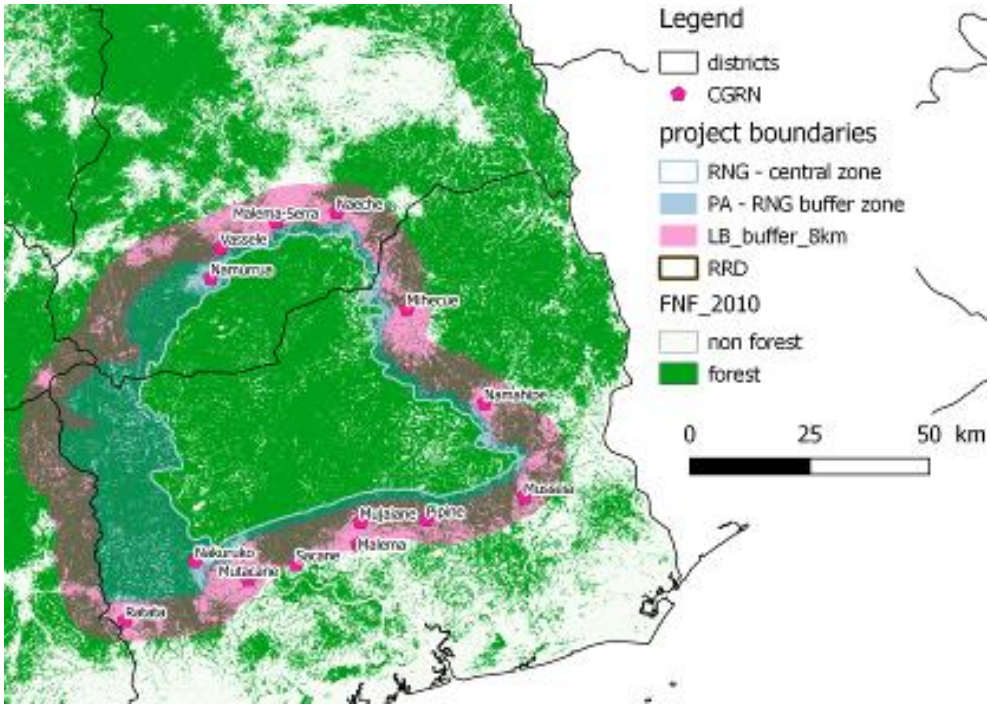


Figure 3: Map of the CGRN around the GNR (source: Draft PDD)

3.2 Developing conservation agriculture in the RNG's periphery;
This was by far the best implemented and most successful element in Component 3, although even here the record is somewhat uneven. Conservation Agriculture was carried out by two different partners, Agrisud and COSV. Agrisud, a contractual partner under the present project and closely overseen by IGF, worked in six of the 14 villages in the buffer zone, while the rest were covered by COSV, which as mentioned above, is a partner organization but with its own independent funding and not under the direct control or supervision of the Reserve or FFEM project.

The sub-component has been focused on rain-fed agriculture for several reasons:

- Outcomes of the diagnosis (analysis of the main factors of deforestation = mainly agriculture)
- Resulting from requests from producers themselves.
- Climatically major events in 2014-2015 with dilluvian rains, then two exceptional droughts in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017.

The cashew activity was given somewhat lower priority even if results have reached expectations, due to the fact that InCaju (the national seeds and seedlings producer) went through difficulties during the FFEM project implementing period. Moreover, the MOZ-BIO project arrived with an ambitious objective to support 5,000 cashew producers, part of which is in the buffer zone of the GNR. Since support to cashew is also a logistically heavy agricultural practice, the refocusing of this activity and its ambitions appeared obvious.

The main objectives (from initial project but also addressed in sub-component 3.5 for instance) have then been refocused on improved food production via fertilization (fallow at *Macuna sp.* for example), diversification of agricultural productions, and control of the pioneering fronts of agricultural deforestation based on sedentarization. In this regard, the improvement of techniques is more effective to sedate than to try to act simply on the fronts of deforestation (repression) which also creates tensions.

In 2017, facilities for the storage and processing of agricultural products were initiated in the 6 communities of the project. AgriSud suggested re-integrating this topic into the Moz-Bio project to ensure their finalization, start-up and continuity. This activity was finally not included in the Moz-Bio project by Etc Terra. AgriSud maintained contact with IGF on this topic. The new project submitted by IGF to the AFD DPO involves AgriSud on a small component, including biodiversity and non-timber resources, integrating monitoring of these facilities.

In the Agrisud villages, significant and positive changes in agricultural practices are noted. The evaluation team visited several villages and cropping areas, and the uptake of the conservation agricultural techniques such as proper intercropping, spacing, and was clearly evident. Anecdotal evidence from the farmers demonstrates that people seem to be both producing larger yields on their fields as well as staying longer on one plot of land, rather than employing the traditional slash and burn rotation period of 2-3 yrs. While it is too early to determine if this is a permanent trend, it is very encouraging.

Agrisud also carried out an agro-ecological plan for each of the 6 communities in which they are operating – Namurra e Vassele, Malema e Mujaiane, Musseia, Mihecue, Naeche, and Malema-Serra. PAAE (Les Plans d'Action Agro-Environnementaux - The Agri-Environmental Action Plans) have been useful tools to federate around agricultural problems by broadening the themes (fire, deforestation, etc.), to formalize territorial planning, and allowed to engage with the communities (restitution and public consultations). They were also good tools to help organizing communities and sensitive them to challenges and threats on their territories, and to coordination between all local stakeholders.

The other major issue to consider regarding agricultural promotion is the issue of human wildlife conflict. As is clear from the studies carried out (see section 4.3), the real dimension of conflict is reasonably low in the GNR when compared to other Conservation Areas through the country. However, the ***perceived*** dimension continues to be high, and this represents a problem for the

reserve and for the service providers working around the reserve. Some communities, particularly in the south of the reserve where the conflict with elephants has been more pronounced, are as a result much less inclined to work with service providers identified with the reserve, although this paradoxically makes all the more important to highlight the work of the GNR in this area.

The GNR and its partners carried out a number of actions to mitigate conflict in the area, including: bringing in a specialist on conflict management from Zimbabwe, who taught new techniques on chasing elephants away and left material in the communities, in June 2014 an June 2016; a detailed study on elephant movements through satellite collar tracking (since 2014); and ranger support as requested and available for frightening away elephants. This is an ongoing management problem and one that will be needed to increase as time goes on. It is however critically important to get the communities themselves involved in crop defense, and not assume that the GNR itself is solely responsible for this.

3.3 Developing sport hunting in the RNG's periphery;
This subcomponent, implemented by IGF directly with the Reserve Management, with support from the local NGO RADEZA made significant progress over the course of the project. While the main final goal of signing an agreement between the communities and a private sector operator has not yet been achieved, in our view the subcomponent should still be considered as a success given the circumstances.

The key achievements of this activity were as follows:

- Community delimitation of the four communities that have traditional lands inside the community hunting zone;
- The formalization of the Nokalano Community Association in 2011, bringing all the four communities together in one institution;
- Training and capacity building with the Association on the goals and objectives of the association, which are understood by the members to be both improving the quality of the natural resources by improved community management of the natural resources as well as mobilizing potential income from tourism;
- Formal declaration by the Council of Ministers of the Community Hunting Area (ZCV – Zone cynégétique villageoise) in Decree 43/2013;

In sum, the legal and organizational pre-conditions for the community hunting area to initiate activities have all been met. At the same time there are a few basic limitations in finding an investor. The area still has a very low density of wildlife, and particularly of the key species that are of most interest for sport hunters, i.e. lion, leopard, elephant and buffalo. It is also, as a community initiative, by nature a more niche investment than a typical big-game hunting concession. As a result, IGF and ANAC agreed that an open tender process was not the most effective method to find a private sector partner, and that IGF should use its extensive contacts in the hunting community to locate an appropriate investor. Approximately eight investors have been contacted by IGF, and field visits carried out by several, but to date the discussions are still in the preliminary stage.

This is largely due to two other key elements that are still lacking, which are beyond the control of the project. First and most importantly, as mentioned above, the political and security situation of the province has suffered a significant decline, with armed conflict flare-ups occurring with regularity. This would be a very dangerous environment in which to initiate a business that requires the regular transport of heavily armed, unknown foreigners form one side of the province to the other, and as such this barrier has been mentioned by all the potential investors as a problem.

Second, the business climate for big game hunting in general, and specifically in Mozambique, has altered substantially since the conception phase of the current project. At an international level, the constraints on sport-hunting have increased, under pressure from new requirements from the

United States, which continues to be the premier source country for high-value sport hunting clients. The issue at stake is determining what is called a "Non-detriment Finding" under CITES. This is a conclusion by a Scientific Authority that the export of specimens of a particular species will not impact negatively on the survival of that species in the wild. As this is not defined by CITES itself, it is left up to the national agencies to define it. In the case of the United States, the US Fish and Wildlife Service has produced very rigorous standards for information on management of various species in order to grant this finding, without which it is not permitted to export hunting trophies to the US. In practice for Mozambique, what this means is that currently, due to institutional and data weaknesses in the country as a whole, no elephant or lion trophies can be exported to the US from anywhere in Mozambique except the Niassa Reserve. Additionally, lion trophies cannot be exported into the EU. This has had a serious effect on the overall profitability of the sector, and reduced investor interest in all hunting areas in the country, including of course Gilé.

With recent improvements in the security situation of the country, where an "indefinite truce" has been declared, some new interest has apparently surfaced in the Gilé ZCV, and there is therefore some reason to expect that if the current truce does hold, the hunting concession will once again become viable and a private sector investor will be found.

3.4 Developing ecotourism in the RNG and its periphery

With regard to this objective, the key constraints have been mentioned above. The lack of a proper feasibility study was a serious flaw, which has resulted in minimal financial impact from this activity for the Reserve.

However, in physical terms, the Lice River Campsite was indeed re-constructed in the far West of the Reserve. The original site, built in 2011 under the former FFEM project, was washed away early 2015 after extremely heavy rains raised the river level nearly 7m above normal, and then was rebuilt in a slightly higher area with FFEM funds in 2015-6. The campsite consists of four wooden structures with luxury tents mounted on them, a restaurant/common area, and services area.

Due to the lack of tourism potential, the Lice campsite was developed to be not just an eco-tourism center, but also to be used for management purposes, providing a temporary base for operations in the Western section of the RNG, a reception and accommodation site for institutional visits to the Reserve, trainings and meetings, and as a park research base. In our view, it would have however been far more sensible and efficient to have designed the infrastructures specifically for these purposes instead, particularly in the rebuilding phase, when the absence of tourism was already an established fact.

► **Component 4 : Management of the Gilé National Reserve**

Expected global result:	The Reserve is well-managed and its long-term financial autonomy is secured.
Expected results by action:	4.1 An effective surveillance and watching system is implemented; 4.2 The Reserve's management plan is implemented and complementary measures are developed; 4.3 The RNG's scientific potential is exploited and generates knowledge; 4.4 Additional infrastructures are realized inside the RNG.

Overall, this component has been evaluated as ***Satisfactory***. The GNR´s co-management system has worked effectively and quite efficiently to improve the management quality of the Reserve, despite the many challenges it is facing.

Conceptually, Component 4 states that its globally expected result is, "The Reserve is well-managed and its **long-term financial autonomy is assured**", however, there are no subcomponents or even component activities that focus on the issue of assuring long-term financial autonomy. This issue is

addressed in the potential revenues of Component 1 and 2, however there should either have been some activities in Component 4 linked to this objective, or the objective itself should have been altered.

One clearly important activity that would have helped this aspect is the development of a GNR Business Plan, which should compare the overall costs of managing the Reserve with the various sources of financing available, including the projections for the future. This has been recognized by the Reserve management, who will seek to include this aspect in the revision process of the Management Plan.

Progress

4.1 An effective surveillance and watching system is implemented;

Law enforcement is one of the foremost activities of protected areas management in Mozambique. Severely under-resourced, few parks or reserves in the country are able to effectively patrol their areas. While understaffing is typical in Mozambique, this is an extreme case. The GNR has just 5 rangers and the park warden on its permanent payroll[7], making it one of the least resourced parks in the country. If we use the ANAC standard indicator, this works out to just 0.11 rangers per 100 km2, which is less than 10% of the median situation in the country.[8] ANAC´s Strategic Plan recommends a coverage of 1.5 rangers/100km2 for Gilé[9].

This is clearly a serious limitation to the effectiveness of the reserve. As a result, IGF has for many years used project funds to increase the staff numbers, adding an additional 25 rangers and guards to assist law enforcement. FFEM has been the source of these funds for the last three years. Although even with this improvement there are still only 0.6 rangers/100km2, this is a significant improvement and provides a minimum level of capacity. The quality of those rangers must also be considered. Using the results of the analyses carried out both by the PAMS foundation and by Conservation Outcomes, the reserve must remove the rangers who are not fit to do the job. These should be replaced using an appropriate selection method with candidates who have the physical, mental, and ethical aptitude to carry out this difficult job. Methodology for this has been provided by both the aforementioned organizations. Project funding in terms of its flexibility to hire and more importantly, to fire nonperforming elements, is a crucial tool in getting the correct personnel in place for the reserve to operate in the future.

In order to assess law enforcement effectiveness, it is important to consider two key indicators: Effort and Coverage. The GNR has managed during the course of the current project to provide a detailed analysis of these two factors, in a manner far more comprehensive than most of the ACs in the country. This was due to the ability of IGF to resource a specific and systematic analysis of the field data collected by what is known as MOMS (Management Oriented Monitoring System). MOMS is a simple observation based system that can be used in low resource circumstances and with limited human resource capacities, and is in use in various protected areas in Mozambique. From 2011 to 2015, GNR rangers conducted about 1500 patrols during which they recorded sightings of large mammals and anti-poaching activities. However, the processing and analysis of the data collected requires a higher level of capacity, and so this has been generally lacking. In Gilé however, IGF contracted a specialist to provide these additional skills, and have managed to produce valuable analyses. Effort was analyzed on the basis of both of the number of patrols and the distances

[7] Provincial payroll documents were made available to the evaluation team

[8] Comparative data shows a median level of rangers at 1.26/100km2 – source: Mozambique Protected Area Inventory at www.tiny.cc/mozCAs.

[9] Plano Estratégico da Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação 2015-2025, ANAC 2014. This sets the goal of law enforcement officers to be the square root of the area in km2.

covered, and together with geographic coverage, measured in terms of patrols per law enforcement zone, provide a clear picture of what has been achieved.

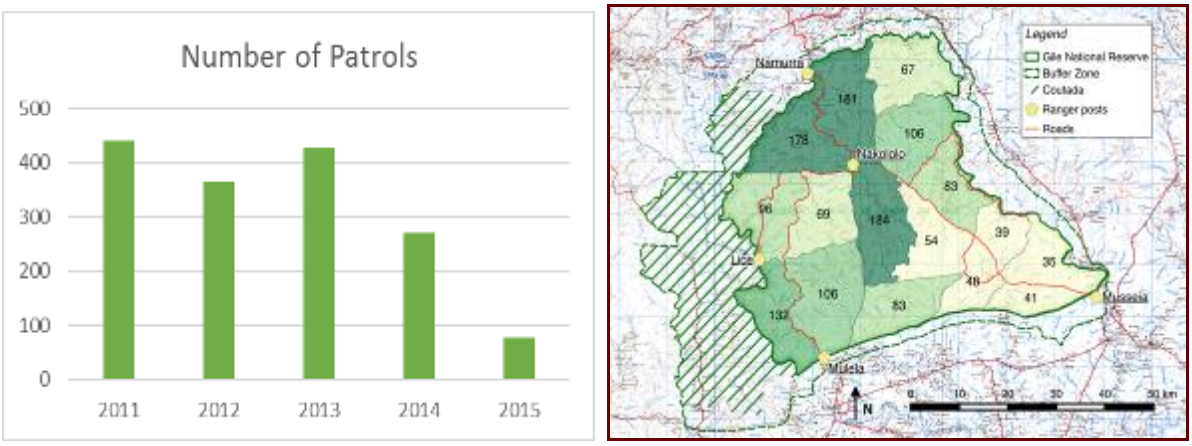


Figure 4 - Patrolling Effort and coverage 2011-2015. Source:IGF

These numbers permit additional analyses to be performed. The most important conclusion is that the Monitoring effort was maintained at a high level from 2011 to 2012 but decreased markedly from 2013 to 2015 (and 2016 as well, although this was not part of the data set analyzed). The main reasons for this appears to be (i) the massive increase of illegal logging led to a re-allocation of ranger effort from patrolling in the interior to reinforcing roadblocks and clandestine entry points around the Reserve´s perimeter, (ii) the reassignment of efforts to human-wildlife conflict mitigation around the reserve and (iii) the ensuing reduction of direct supervision by GNR management.

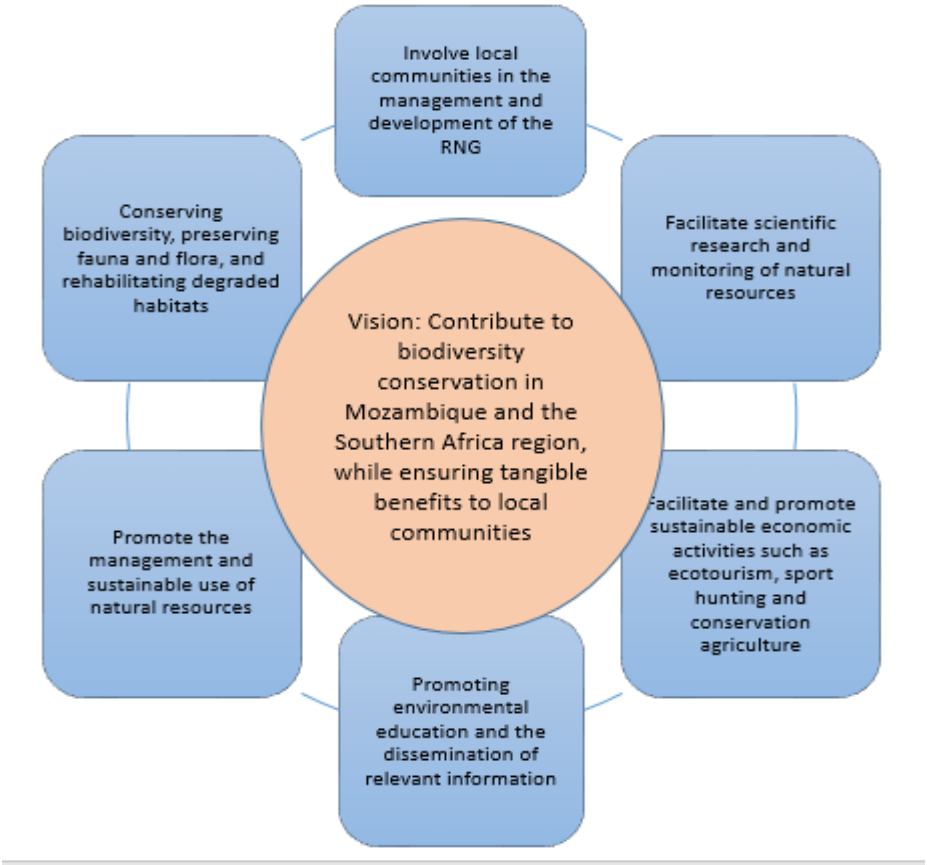
The data and the conclusions draw attention to some critical issues for the future. First of these is the sustainability of the Reserve´s law enforcement staff. Despite efforts made by both the project and ANAC, the current economic situation of the country has not allowed the rangers to be absorbed into the state apparatus. Fortunately IGF has assisted the Reserve to secure temporary funding from the country´s Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity (BIOFUND) to cover the salary costs of the additional rangers at least until the end of 2017, though possibly longer as well. ANAC, after several missions to the GNR over the last period of time, is confident that the problem will be resolved over the next year.

The second issue is that of the impact of illegal logging. While the recent central government crackdown on illegal logging, known as “Operação Tronco”, appears to have reduced logging activity significantly, this may still be a temporary pause rather than a permanent one, and if this activity increases again, it will be difficult to maintain the level of patrolling effort needed within the reserve itself.

4.2 The Reserve’s management plan is implemented and complementary measures are developed;

The inclusion of this point as one specific subcomponent reflects a generalized problem for most of the projects being implemented in the GNR - the lack of a clear and explicit linkage to the CA´s management plan. The Management Plan of any protected area is the primary guidance document for the area, and all interventions of the various partners should be clearly placed within this framework. The current project does not do so.

As a result, the Management Plan, instead of serving as the primary organizing principle of the area, is relegated to just one of eighteen sub-components, with much more attention being given to the Project Document logic and its components instead. While the project activities can all be grounded in the Management Plan, the failure to do this systematically has the unfortunate result of weakening that Plan. It also makes it more difficult to align all the different projects with each other and the long-term goals of the Reserve.



Conserving biodiversity, preserving fauna and flora, and rehabilitating degraded habitats	Promote the management and sustainable use of natural resources	Involve local communities in the management and development of the RNG	Promoting environmental education and the dissemination of relevant information	Facilitate scientific research and monitoring of natural resources	Facilitate and promote sustainable economic activities such as ecotourism, sport hunting and conservation agriculture
Ensure the conservation of endangered animal species locally and / or at regional level, in Particularly the elephant, the lion, the leopard and the mabeco • Promote the re-introduction of locally reduced or eradicated species • Eliminate / minimize human activities incompatible with biodiversity conservation • Rehabilitate locally degraded habitats • Promote and facilitate the sustainable use of natural resources by local communities	• Regulate the sustainable use of natural resources by local communities • Promote the environmental education of local communities	Ensure mechanisms for the participation of local communities in the management and development of RNG • Ensure the inclusion of local communities (their representatives) in the RNG management structure of Enable them to participate in decision-making processes. • Ensure that local communities have priority access to RNG resources, as well as future benefits deriving from their development • Ensure that local communities increasingly assume their own responsibilities For the conservation and management of natural resources of the RNG	• Disseminate, explain and agree on the vision and objectives of the existence of the RNG • Implement an environmental education program for local communities • Ensure community understanding of their role in the management and conservation of the RNG • Ensure that relevant management information is shared in a transparent manner with the Local communities, district and provincial authorities and other stakeholders	• Define and implement a natural resource monitoring system in the RNG • Improve knowledge about the use of natural resources by local communities • Establish a scientific research program, clearly defining priorities • Look for links with scientific institutions, both national and international, in order to facilitate Research programs at RNG	• Developing profitable and sustainable ecotourism in the RNG, building strong links with the coast and First and Second Islands • To develop the activity of sport hunting in the Buffer Zone of the RNG • Ensure sharing of benefits of these activities with local populations • Introduce conservation agriculture as well as other income Communities living in the RNG Buffer Zone

Despite this design flaw, the project did contribute to all six of the GNR´s Objectives as set out in the management plan. This is however not just a result of component 4.2 but indeed of the entire project, as can be seen in the following diagram:

Conserving biodiversity, preserving fauna and flora, and rehabilitating degraded habitats	Promote the management and sustainable use of natural resources	Involve local communities in the management and development of the RNG	Promoting environmental education and the dissemination of relevant information	Facilitate scientific research and monitoring of natural resources	Facilitate and promote sustainable economic activities such as ecotourism, sport hunting and conservation agriculture
Project Components: 4.1 4.2	Project Components: 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5	Project Components: 3.1 3.3 5.1	Project Components: No specific subcomponent but in general in all community actions	Project Components: 4.3 specifically, but also in Components 1 and 2	Project Components: 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5

4.3 The RNG's scientific potential is exploited and generates knowledge;

Beyond the carbon studies that have been discussed above in components one and two, the project also promoted a number of other scientific studies in the reserve during the life of the project. These four key studies are summarized below:

Evaluation of human-wildlife conflicts in periphery of the national reserve of Gilé, Mozambique, and implementation of a method of follow-up by SMS.

Christophe Demichelis, Montpellier 2 University.

The study by Christophe Demichelis in 2013 and 2014 aimed to assess human and wildlife conflicts in the Gile National Reserve and implement the FrontlineSMS method to achieve long-term monitoring of conflicts. The survey covered, about 12 communities on the outskirts of the reserve were identified 323 conflicts, the vast majority of crop destruction (n

= 192), mainly due to elephants, monkeys and kudo. Then there are attacks on livestock (n = 63) by birds of prey, small cats and jackals. Attacks on people (n =53) mainly by crocodiles, snakes and elephants, and the destruction of infrastructure (n=15) exclusively caused by elephants, which are rare but significant for the communities involved. The results of the study allow having the mitigation measures proposed and, mainly, to the conflict with the elephant, which is the most problematic species. It is essential to take into account the views of wildlife populations to ensure the success of conservation projects, but also to mitigate the impact of conflict on them. In addition, the development of an economy based on the rational exploitation of wildlife should contribute to improving the relationship between the reserve and communities, while offsetting the economic impacts of the conflict. During the implementation of the method of tracking by SMS conflict (FrontlineSMS), 33 volunteers in various communities were trained in finding conflicts and sending SMS to alert the booking. Despite a global understanding of the system, many technical and human problems have arisen, not allowing for immediate use.

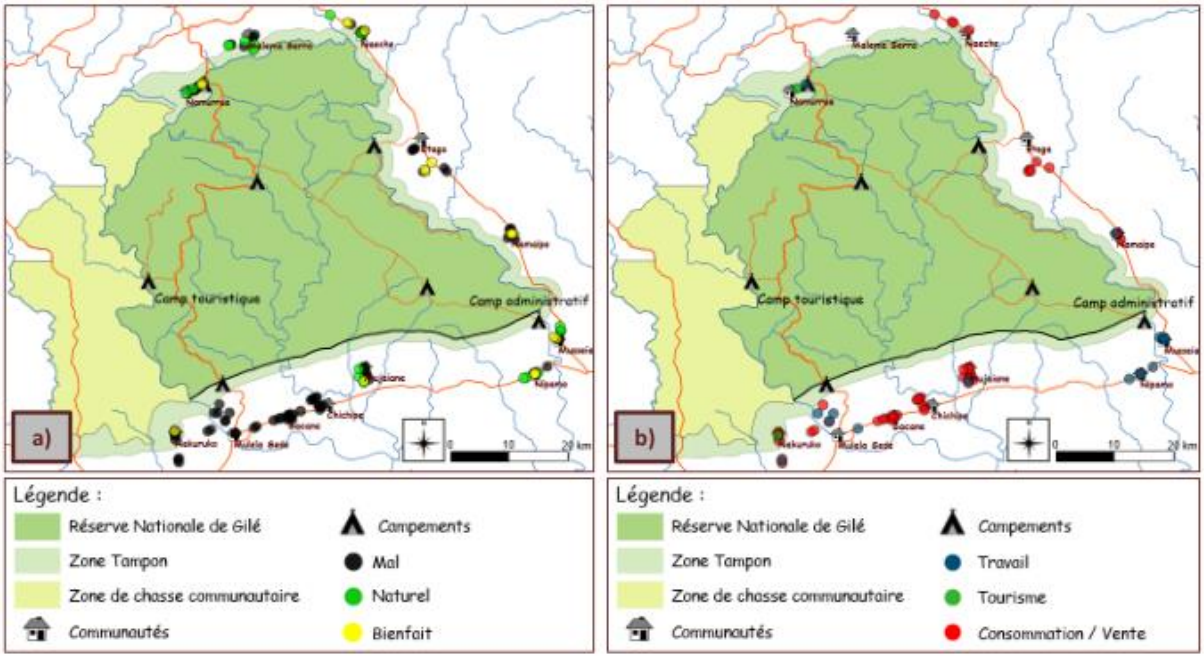


Figure 5 - Geographical location of the perception of wildlife by families and associated benefits: (A) perception of wildlife; (B) Benefits derived from wildlife

This student work was based on an interesting experimentation of human-wildlife conflicts monitoring by SMS technology. The work made was serious with a good global writing and gave some interesting results, especially on spatial repartition of the HWC, and community typologies associated. It highlights again the importance of these problems in the GNR, especially in the South and East Part of it. As mentioned in the report, results on SMS technology were underneath the expectations, due to technical and human difficulties, that makes the SMS solution still not relevant in the GNR area (same conclusions for the 2012's experimentation in the Quirimbas National Park). It could have also been completed with other experimentations and studies for a better solid international benchmark. However, the study recommended to keep on monitoring those issues with more "traditional" techniques until currrent problems are solved, such as GSM network and SMS coverage efficiency, as Mozambique progresses in its country development and associated infrastructures.

Etc Terra. ***Analysis of the possibilities of support for the production and marketing of cashew on the periphery of the Gilé National Reserve.***

The study carried out by Cédric Rabany, aimed to prepare the implementation of support activities to improve quantity and quality of production and commercialization of raw nuts around the Gilé National Reserve, in the context of agricultural systems, without deforestation. Increase income and preserve balance, food, crop / money harvesting. The results of the study show that the following activities should be carried out: specifying the technical procedures of current production and analyzing existing channels, using improved production systems, quantifying the volume and revenue generated by the program, increasing the storage capacity of Cashew and bet on the production of other cash crops, for example; Sesame, peanuts, cassava and beans.

This study is based on two field missions and dedicated reports. Despite good analysis and conclusions, the report is a bit difficult to read with a complex structure. It certainly has been useful for the project design evolution on cashew aspects during its implementation however. It also has been useful for other projects in Zambezia province and potentially related to RNG, that have to deal with this specific agricultural issue (MOZ-BIO, SUSTENTA, COSV projects).

Wildlife monitoring in Gilé National Reserve, Mozambique: 2012-2015

A. Arnould / IGF

Effective monitoring of biodiversity and threats to biodiversity is essential for effective adaptive management of protected areas. The IGF foundation and ANAC collaborated to implement a Large Mammal Monitoring Scheme that was created and undertaken by GNR rangers. From 2011 to 2015, GNR rangers conducted about 1500 patrols during which they recorded sightings of large mammals and illegal activities detected The information they collected was entered in a database and screened for errors. The database was insufficient to provide reliable density estimates, however two monitoring indicators were defined to quantify spatial and temporal patterns: (i) The Encounter Rate of large mammals (ER) per 10km based on direct observations and (ii) the Probability of Indirect Encounter (PIE) based on the observation of spoors. Wildlife distribution was uneven with higher densities in the centre of the reserve than in the Northern and Southern zones of the reserve that are adjacent to areas with high population densities. The abundance of 8 large mammal species increased significantly during the study period, elephant numbers remained stable and no decrease was recorded for any species. The Monitoring effort was maintained at a high level from 2011 to 2012 but decreased markedly from 2013 to 2015 due to (i) the reassignment of rangers to reduce a surge in illegal logging, (ii) the reassignment of efforts to human-wildlife conflict mitigation around the reserve and (iii) the ensuing reduction of direct supervision by GNR management. The presence of people in the reserve increased. Yet the percentage of poachers arrested by GNR rangers decreased, in spite of the increase in illegal activities and management difficulties. The monitoring system needs to be integrated with the specific monitoring protocols of three species of large herbivores that were reintroduced in 2012 and 2013 and combined with wildlife surveys using camera traps that are going to be tested in the field in 2017.

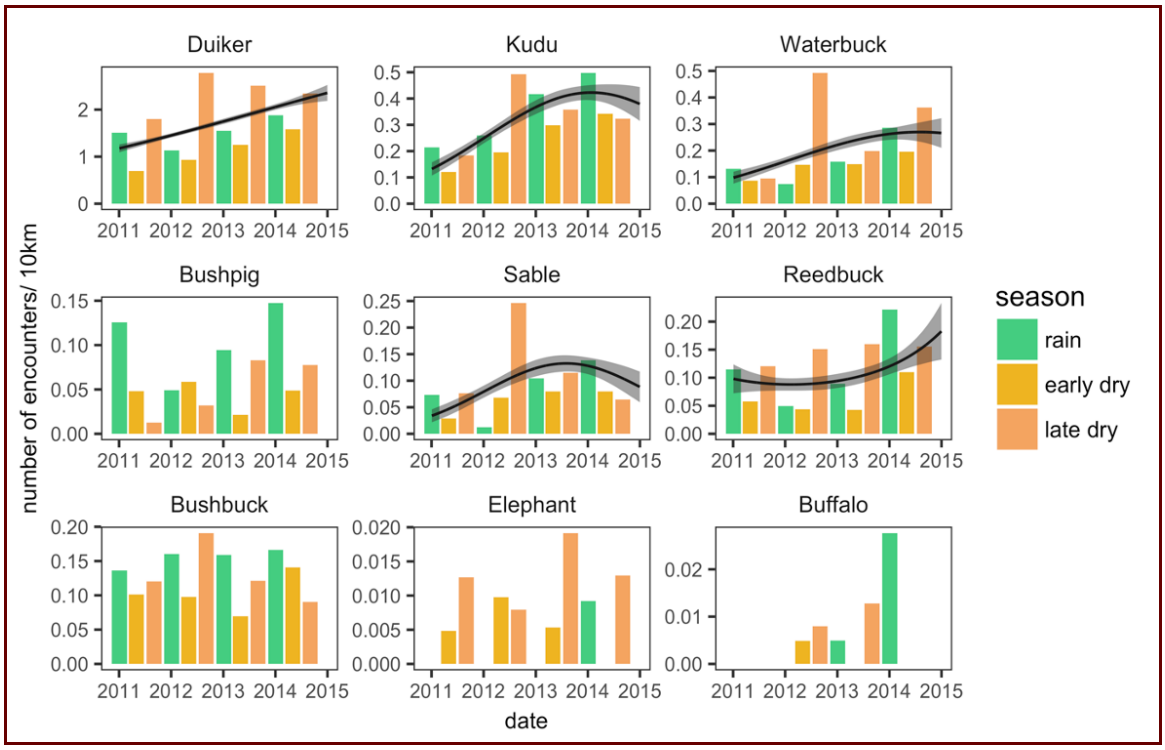


Figure 6 Encounter Rate (number of groups / 10km) of 9 species of mammals (Significant trends are reported with black lines (confidence interval ± gray).

The results of this wildlife monitoring were interesting and gave some good indications on big wildlife status in GNR and therefore useful information on actual and future wildlife management activities on those dedicated species. Well written, the methodology used, on a scientific basis, was enough relevant to obtain good confidence on measured trends, even if more observation pressure would have given better global precision. Some clear limits appeared on data reliability, due to data collection procedure and some ranger's corruption. It has to be followed by other actions, and must be conducted frequently to enrich and confirm observed trends, with, if possible, larger budget for more efficiency and precision, and modernization of data collection procedures and analysis (complete MOM's methodology with dedicated tools as SMART for example). Focused on species directly under human pressure, it should ideally also be completed by other wildlife monitoring based on other indicator species that are found in GNR (birds, insects, freshwater species, etc.) for a larger compilation and analysis of biodiversity's quality in the reserve and its buffer zone.

Inventory and characterization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) harvested by peripheral populations of the Gilé National Reserve (Mozambique).

Coralie ROMANN

The Gilé National Reserve (GNR) consists of miombo woodlands and is the only reserve in Mozambique uninhabited. It has to endure a strong anthropogenic pressure due to illegal logging and mining, the extension of cultivated areas, uncontrolled fire, illegal hunting and, to a lesser extent, to the exploitation of non-timber forest products (NTFP), on which local communities depend a lot. The goal of the study was to update and supplement the available data on the nature, ecology, uses and importance for the communities of each exploited NTFP. It is the first step to the writing of a new management plan including this type of

natural resources. The data was collected in a sample of 7 communities all around the GNR. They were gathered first using a focus groups methodology and second with individual interviews. The survey methods have been completed with direct observations. A list of 371 species producing NTFPs, of which 33 % could be identified at genus level, resulted from field. The production and harvest calendar of these species, the harvesting areas, the organization of the harvest and the different uses were collected each time it was possible. Finally the importance of the different NTFPs in regard to the annual income they can bring and to communities' own judgment was analyzed. According to results recommendations are made for the elaboration and implementation of the future management plan of the GNR, and for other supplemental studies.

Even if it was a student approach, this study gave interesting results with a relevant methodology and good writing. It was particularly useful for IGF and contributed directly in the design of their new project named "Produits forestiers non ligneux, communautés locales et conservation de la RNG". The project to be submitted for approval in October 2017 to the AFD NGO Facility, has 2 major components: non-timber resources products and resource protections (legal and stuff). NTFPs are obviously a relevant issue to analyse and may give some clever interests for alternative activities to forest destruction, within the area of GNR, but for sure also in other parts of the country at least.

4.4 Additional infrastructures are realized inside the RNG.

The Project contributed to infrastructure development in a number of ways. Over the lifetime of the current project, a total of 60 km of new roads have been opened. Additionally, 3 bridges have been built. Maintenance of the full Reserve network of 342 km has also been regularly carried out.

In order to optimize the road network of the GNR, some roads have also been designated to be closed. So far this has not yet been done, but they are no longer being maintained.

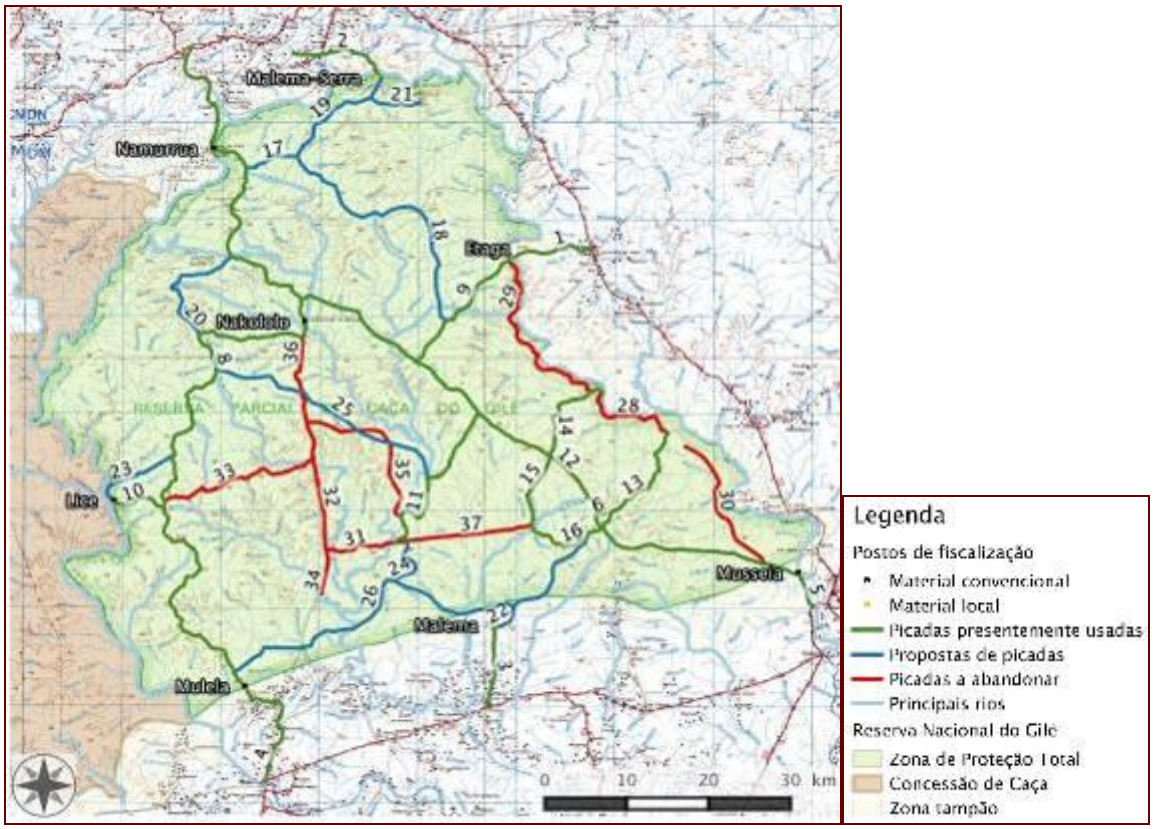


Figure 7 - Road network

Figure 8 - Bridge Repair - Rio Napromadito

Additionally, the project co-financed the repair of the Musseia Headquarters area, which includes:

- 4 houses for the accommodation of top management and technical staff of the RNG, two Type 1 houses and two Type 2 houses;

• 1 common area with restaurant and kitchen for management staff and RNG technical staff;

• 1 dormitory (capacity for 20 people) and bathrooms for RNG inspectors;

• 1 common area with canteen for RNG inspectors;

• Other support infrastructures;

• Rehabilitation of the former administrator's house and conversion to the office for senior staff and RNG technical staff;

• A technical room and porch for the solar panel system.

Figure 9 - Musseia Camp – Visitor Housing, Ranger Barracks

Along with maintenance of the 9 ranger posts around the Reserve, 4 of which are in traditional materials and the other five from conventional building materials, the GNR can now be said to have at the least the basic infrastructure necessary for its current size and level of activity. The main stated desire of the Reserve management is the construction of a 80km long Big-5 fence (with dedicated maintenance road) along the South edge of the park, to both keep animals in and particularly trucks out. This would however be a considerable investment (IGF estimates this cost at a minimum of 600.000 Euro), and this has not yet been resourced from any source.

Vehicles

Vehicles are one of the most expensive running costs for any Conservation Area in Mozambican conditions. Project funding is traditionally the way most vehicle fleets are renewed. The current project purchased three vehicles, but two were in fact destined for the other project partners and so have been of only limited assistance to the Reserve itself. The two vehicles (Land Cruiser HZ Toyota and a Hilux D4D 3.0 Toyota) that were acquired and used by ETC Terra and Agrisud have remained with Etc Terra for the follow-up, MozBio project, following an agreement with the GNR.
Fortunately, very recently, three more vehicles have been acquired from the EU and MozBio projects, easing the pressure in this critical area.

► Component 5: Management of the project

Expected global result:	The responsibility of the project, its implementation, its monitoring and evaluation by external auditors are adequately realized, *via* the direct support from the RNG's management team.

Expected results by action:	5.1 Dialog between all stakeholders drives the project's management; 5.2 The schedule of activities is respected by the project's team who adapts itself to unforeseen events; 5.3 External audits of the project's accounts allow the project to perform its functioning; 5.4 A project team is constituted so that the project remains fully operational.

5.1 Dialogue between all stakeholders drives the project's management;
The RNG management plan calls for the creation of two coordination and management bodies for the Reserve, namely:

- The Supervision Committee (Comité de Supervisão) of the Gilé National Reserve;
- The Management Council (Conselho de Gestão) of the Gilé National Reserve.

In the intention of the management plan, the Supervision Committee is an advisory and decision-making body at the provincial level which, besides the RNG Administration, would incorporate a representative of the provincial government of Zambézia, ANAC and the private sector at the level of province.

The Management Council is an advisory and decision-making body within the RNG and the two districts. In this organ, the local communities that live around the RNG should also be represented.

Over the past several years, as part of the national strategy for REDD, a provincial coordination forum has been set up in the province of Zambézia. This forum, known as the Zambézia Multi-Stakeholders Landscape Forum (MSLF)[10] plays an important role in promoting integrated landscape management. The MSLF includes private sector, government and NGO representatives interested in the issues of natural resource management, including forestry, protected areas and law enforcement, amongst other issues. Given its broad based membership, its clear responsibilities in all of the key areas of interest and importance to the GNR, it has been judged unnecessary to create an additional Supervision Committee specifically for the GNR. The evaluation mission concurs with this assessment. In fact the MSLF, due to its larger scope and its influence on far greater resources is able to address systematically issue that the Reserve itself would have great trouble dealing with. In this forum, the voice of the GNR is well heard and well respected, and it is likely that the constant flow of information from the Reserve has helped galvanize some of the national level campaigns against illegal logging.

At a more local level however, there is still a need for the proposed Management Council. Foreseen in the management plan elaborated in 2010-2011, the Conservation Act of 2014 clearly underlines the importance of this body for CAs.

After long delays and regular deferment of the creation of this Council to the following period, IGF and the Reserve eventually made the strategic decision to subcontract a specialized service provider. Thus the local NGO RADEZA was selected and worked in the first three months of 2017 to create the Management Council of the RNG (CG-RNG). RADEZA, in coordination with the RNG, and especially with its Community Liaison Officer, has worked with the 14 communities that reside in the RNG Buffer Zone to choose and indicate the representatives for each community that should be part of the CG-RNG. This work also had a component of sensitization of communities on the role of CG-RNG

[10] This unit has been variously referred to over the last few years in different contexts as the UTREDD+ Zambezia Landscape Unit, the Zambezia REDD Forum, and Zambezia Integrated Landscape Management Program (ZILMP) Unit.

and on the sustainable use of natural resources. A particular theme was the role that communities could (and should) play in the participatory management of the RNG. Following this, the first meeting of the discussion of the CG-RNG was held on March 3, 2017 Musseia, where several aspects were discussed, including the composition and scope of the CG-RNG, and the next steps in making this body a functioning unit.

Even without these two specific bodies, collaboration with the local stakeholders has occurred with certain frequency. The existence of and regular meetings with the MSLF has played an important role in this. However, the Reserve never managed to develop much of a productive relationship with the CGRNs created by COSV in the buffer zone, with the exception of those involved in the Community Hunting Area.

5.2 The schedule of activities is respected by the project's team who adapts itself to unforeseen events;
The project team carried out the project activities in close accordance with the project document, making the necessary adjustments as required. Unforeseen events such as the flooding of the Lice campsite or the drastic increase in timber poaching rear adequately adapted for as can be seen by the subsequent rehabilitation of the Lice campsite and/or the alteration in law enforcement activities to react to the new threats.

5.3 External audits of the project's accounts allow the project to perform its functioning;
Regular audits of the project were carried out by CAS Consultorias e Serviços, which was selected in a competitive tender in mid 2015. The Audit reports for 2014 and 2015 have been annually sent to AFD as part of the semi-annual reports. 2016 is still being finalized.

5.4 A project team is constituted so that the project remains fully operational
The project team was composed of the following people:

a. The Administrator of the RNG: José Dias, as of March 2013;
b. IGF Technical Advisor, and REDD+ FFEM project manager: Hubert Boulet initially, then Jean-Baptiste Deffontaines, from March 2014 to October 2016, and then Alessandro Fusari until the end of the project;
c. Head of Law Enforcement: Justino Carlos Davane, from September 2014;
d. RNG Logistics Manager: Sérgio Augusto Macassa, from May 2015;
e. RNG infrastructure manager: Celso Invelua, from August 2015;
f. Technical Advisor for REDD+ (Etc Terra): Corentin Mercier, from January 2014;
g. Local Coordinator for REDD+: Bento Alfredo Barros Uachisso, from October 2014 until April 2016, when he was replaced by Jean-Baptiste Roelens, who is also responsible for the MozBio activates of Etc Terra;
h. Technical Advisor for Community Development and agroecology (Agrisud International): Elie Lamarre, from May 2014;
i. Coordinator for Community Development and agroecology (Agrisud International): Anastácio Chiposse;
j. Six Agricultural Technicians, based in the communities: Abdul Suaeli (Musseia), Sónia Pedro Luís (Mihecue), Dinis Francisco Augusto (Naheche), Soares Salvador Muanahumo (Vassele / Malema-Serra), Sérgio Eusébio Manuel (Namurrua), Mussa Ribeiro (Malema-Mujaiane).As mentioned above in the section regarding law enforcement, it is also critical to note that the project financed the salaries of virtually all the reserve rangers as well.

In terms of continuity, the following table expresses the source of financing both during and following the project for these positions:

Position	Funded by (during the project)	Funded by (following the project)
a. The Administrator of the RNG	Government	Government
b. IGF Technical Advisor,	FFEM	IGF
c. Head of Law Enforcement	IGF	Not covered
d. RNG Logistics Manager:	FFEM	IGF
e. RNG infrastructure manager	FFEM	IGF
f. Technical Advisor for REDD+ (Etc Terra)	FFEM/ ETC Terra (From French Ministry of Agriculture)	ETC Terra (from MozBio)
g. Local Coordinator for REDD+	FFEM	MozBio
h. Technical Advisor for Community Development and agroecology (Agrisud International	FFEM	Functions merged with above position
i. Coordinator for Community Development and agroecology (Agrisud International)	FFEM	ETC Terra (from MozBio)
j. Six Agricultural Technicians, based in the communities	FFEM	ETC Terra (from MozBio)
k. Reserve rangers	FFEM	BIOFUND

IX.2 Criteria analysis

IX.2.1 Relevance

In terms of pertinence, the most important initial issue to consider is that of the relevance of the project design. The project as outlined in the NEP was generally well designed across the various components. There are however a few issues to raise in this area, in Component 3 and 4: as mentioned above, component three was too ambitious and too wide-ranging to allow for full implementation. It also included a number of activities that were neither necessary nor well grounded, such as for example the ecotourism component. The wide range of activities included is partially due to the fact that much of the co-financing was already in place prior to the NEP, and so this included aspects that were only marginally relevant as co-financing and therefore as part of the component. Within component four, as also mentioned above, while financial autonomy was mentioned, there were no activities planned to realize this ambition.

Otherwise, the project's relevance was very satisfactory: both the challenges and the objectives set at project development stage were still relevant throughout the project and were well adapted and integrated to the context at the local, regional, and national scales. Particularly for the REDD+ component, the project was of exceptional relevance for the development of national standards and approach to this issue, and many of the lessons learned from this project have been integrated into the national REDD+ program.

IX.2.2 Consistency (external)

The most pressing issue with regards to external consistency is the lack of a clear and explicit linkage of the project document to the CA´s management plan. The Management Plan of any protected area is the primary guidance document for the area, and all interventions of the various partners should be clearly placed within this framework. The current project, indeed like all the other support projects in the GNR, do not do so in an explicit manner, making it more difficult to organize and harmonize their activities and results with the objectives and expected implementation of the Management Plan. As a result, this document, instead of serving as the primary organizing principle

of the area, is largely unquoted, unreferred to, and ignored, with much more attention being given to the Project Document and components instead. While the project activities can all be grounded in the Management Plan, the failure to do this systematically has the unfortunate result of weakening that Plan. It also makes it more difficult to align all the different projects with each other and the long-term goals of the Reserve.

However, the external links of components one and two were particularly strong. The GNR REDD+ pilot project is fully integrated into the landscape level strategy of the government for REDD in Mozambique, to such a degree that all the major stakeholders are totally in line with the methodological approach used by the project as well as the systems for monitoring, the techniques used, and the degree of detail provided. Etc Terra is currently on contract by both the government of Mozambique and the World Bank to replicate and upscale the work piloted during the current project, showing clearly its relevance and importance for both the national system and the international commitments of Mozambique under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. The positive lessons learned during this pilot project were indeed important milestones for determining that Mozambique was finally “REDD Ready”.

IX.2.3 Consistency (internal)

The five components of the project are linked in a reasonably consistent manner, although there seems to be limited logic in separating components one and two.

Component three, implemented as it was by three different entities, is probably the least internally consistent of the components. It seems to make little sense to include component three point one on creating community natural resource management committees, when this was in fact entirely done by COSV, who was not even a direct project implementing partner.

Components four and five are also for all intents and purposes very similar, as most of the salary support given in component five went to finance the IGF staff that did most of the implementation of the project.

It would seem clear that not nearly enough resources were initially allocated to component four, the management of the reserve. Maintaining reserve management was the most vital function of this project, and yet only thirteen percent of the FFEM budget was dedicated to this component. Fortunately this was bolstered by an additional 14 percent that was given to support this component out of the unforeseen section of the budget, however this is still a small amount of the overall project.

Indeed, no discussion of consistency would be complete without a mention of the logical flaw of excluding from the human resources of the GNR the medium and high level staff necessary for running the reserve. A reserve that functions solely on the basis of a Park Warden and some rangers will inevitably be very limited in its ability to properly carry out its mission. Even though almost all of these middle and high level positions have been filled over last number of years by IGF, it is crucial to identify this personnel within both the reserve’s staffing structure as well as its financial needs. Currently the estimates of financial needs to cover the operations of the reserve do not take into account the cost of the higher-level personnel provided by technical assistance under co-management, and yet it is those people that allow the reserve to make the progress that it has.

In terms of duration, clearly three years is far too short to see meaningful results in agriculture or behavior change from farmers. One of the disadvantages of short-term projects is their inability to maintain a course for any length of time and inevitably, once projects change funder, even if the activities are continued, the emphasis is usually on once again “new and “innovative aspects, rather than staying the course.

IX.2.4 Efficiency

Project Execution	Original Budget	Final Approved FFEM Budget	Total Execution 3yrs	
Components			FFEM	IGF
1. The potential reduction of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation is known. (values combined for Components 1 and 2)	625,000 (31%)	620,000 (31%)	622,000 (31%)	-
1.1 The quantity of carbon sequestrated in the forests of the RNG and its periphery is evaluated	112,407		-	-
1.2 Future deforestation of the RNG and its periphery's forests is estimated ex-ante	153,407		-	-
2. GHG emissions reductions are defined and valued			-	-
2.1. A REDD+ strategy for the RNG and its periphery is elaborated	190,829		-	-
2.2 The REDD+ carbon offsets valuation process is engaged	168,357		-	-
3. Pilot Activities with Communities	587,300 (29%)	570,000 (29%)	592,395 (30%)	3,517
3.1 Organizing the communities in COGEPs with an associative status:			0	1,528
3.2 Developing conservation agriculture in the RNG's periphery:	486,400		479,383	1,989
3.3 Developing sportive hunting in the RNG's periphery	72,900		77,509	-
3.4 Developing ecotourism in the RNG and its periphery	28,000		25,891	-
3.5 Developing economical interests groups : small-scale livestock farms, fisheries, joineries, non-timber forest products (honey, mushrooms) harvesting and sale groups…			9,613	-
3.6 Estimating the pilot activities effectiveness			-	-
4. Reserve Management	257,300 (13%)	260,000 (13%)	254,455 (13%)	331,963
4.1 Recursos humanos	136,000		121,302	8,952
4.2 Manutenção e funcionamento do equipamento	91,300		99,014	278,726
4.3 Manutenção das infraestruturas e estradas	30,000		34,119	44,236
5. Gestão do Projecto	371,000 (19%)	380,000 (19%)	355,996 (18%)	136,889
5.1 Recursos humanos	358,000		335,794	136,836
5.2 Promoção do Projecto	3,000		8,107	53
5.3 Audit financeiro & Steering committee	10,000		12,095	-
6. Imprevistos	159,400 (8%)	170,000 (9%)	172,593 (9%)	6,795
6.1 Monitoria Ecológica / Fiscalização / Gestão das queimadas na RNG e na sua Zona Tampão	95,000		135,435	1,308
6.2 COMIGIL	5,400		5,476	9
6.3 Delimitação da RNG e sua Zona Tampão	9,000		723	-
6.4 Diversos	50,000		30,355	-
Total	2,000,000	€2,000,000	1,997,439	479,164

It is worth reflecting about the fact that a full 30 percent of the budget was spent on testing out an unknown mechanism for potentially generating revenues. While in the end it appears that this has paid off in this particular case, with the 600,000 Euros potentially generating around 2,000,000 dollars (1.8M euros) in revenue, one question whether or not this was good value for money. Indeed, once fees and taxes are deducted from any eventual payment, we can expect to have approximately doubled the 600,000 over a period of four or five years. While this is no doubt a reasonable return on your investment, the risk level on it was considerable and given the fact that no further VCS credits will be generated by the project, the overall return may not have been worth the investment. The

constant search of FFEM for innovative financing may not ultimately be providing the returns desired. It would be useful for FFEM to do some deeper reflection and economic analysis of this aspect across its projects to determine whether or not this emphasis on producing financial sustainability is not costing more than it is generating.

A further aspect to consider in terms of efficiency is the fact that a further quarter of the resources of the project were dedicated to agricultural activities, which are not the core business of a reserve. Fortunately, for both of these aspects, i.e. carbon and agriculture, the actual provision was subcontracted out to third parties and therefore while exercising a significant budgetary weight, they did not provide undue demands on the limited supervised a staff of the overall project.

Finally, the efficiency of the co-management contract currently in figure between IGF and the government of Mozambique has shown itself to be an effective mechanism for mobilizing additional human and financial resources for the reserve. It is for this reason unsurprising that the government is currently negotiating an extension of this co-management contract for a further five, or possibly ten years.[11]

IX.2.5 Effectiveness

Overall, the project can be said to have been very effective. Components one and two not only quantified the carbon stocks available, but have developed a full project design document that has received and verified by VCS. Component three appears to have made reasonable progress in changing some farmers' behavior in a positive manner, and the basis for a more productive use of natural resources has been laid. The reserve has also undoubtedly been a far more effective entity as a result of the support for both boots and brains on the ground.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the effectiveness of the project is definitely bolstered by the fact that IGF has subcontracted other capable organizations to implement specific components of the project. Too often, project implementers attempt to manage everything themselves in-house, with a resultant loss of focus of top management personnel, who must deal with the daily issues of implementing areas that are not within their field of competence or expertise. This was not done in the current project and this can clearly be seen to have had a positive impact on results.

In general, the budget originally foreseen was adhered to with only minimal alterations made. The main alteration was that an agreement was reached with the French Ministry of Agriculture to support a top-level technician to components one and two, and the resources thus saved from the project were reallocated to component three, where they were used to reinforce the community development activities surrounding conservation agriculture. This is considered a relevant alteration as the activities in Component 3 were those expected to lead to the production of carbon credits. As this was done in the first year of the project, this was captured in the three-year budget that was eventually approved, and then formalized in the addendum of 2017.

IX.2.6 Sustainability

Sustainability is an issue with a number of different aspects to be considered. The first aspect to consider concerns the sustainability of the project activities following the end of the FFEM financing. In this particular case, it is highly likely that almost all the activities that the current reviewers have judged successes in the present report will indeed continue for the next several years at least.

[11] The proposed MoU has already been submitted to ANAC and discussions have been ongoing since March 2017 on several aspects of the MoU, namely: duration; assistance of IGF to RNG Administrator and other RNG's staff; salaries of the RNG rangers; development of local communities. At present, ANAC is analyzing the document and a first official reaction is expected by end of July 2017.

First, the carbon issues. As mentioned throughout this report, the carbon aspect of the current project has been totally integrated and absorbed into the national program for emissions reductions. On the one hand, this means that the methodology used, the monitoring and verification to take place, and all the rest of the technical follow-up needed for carbon sequestration projects will be taking over by the government, specifically FNDS, and become an integral part of the Zambézia emissions reduction program. This program, which has support from the World Bank both for implementation of activities, and for eventual purchase of any emissions reductions achieved, is a significant victory for the project and will guarantee the sustainability of the technical aspects around carbon accounting and monitoring. On the other hand, since the new program is much larger and has a much more varied landscape that it is trying to influence, it is not so sure that the emissions reductions achieved by the current project will indeed be able to be replicated at the larger scale. This may mean that any eventual payment for the VCS credits may be the first and last payment for carbon credits for the Gilé reserve, although they do still need to be sold as of the time of writing.

Second, the agricultural and other community development initiatives. It is clearly unrealistic to expect that agriculture in the development initiatives can make a significant and sustainable long-term impact over the course of just a few years. Disseminating just one new agricultural technique in areas such as Gilé where the tolerance of farmers to risk is low, and therefore the resistance to innovation is relatively high, takes on average three or four years of consistent extension and consistent climatic conditions to become widespread. However, it is clear that the agricultural initiatives that were focused on by Agrisud have had quite good initial acceptance, and therefore may be continued by farmers even without agricultural assistance. Fortunately for the project, both these techniques and indeed the extension workers themselves have been absorbed by the World Bank funded MozBio project, which gives at least a two-year extension to the majority of these activities.[12] At the same time, it seems that even this timeframe will be too short to ensure the widespread uptake of better agricultural practices. Yet given the influx of new programs that are being funded for similar purposes in the area, such as the MozFIP and SUSTENTA programs, there are reasonable expectations that these agricultural activities will be continued either by the current implementers, or by other ones, but that the basic techniques of conservation agriculture will continue to be promoted. In general, we note the low level of involvement of government extension workers in the work of Agrisud and Etc Terra, and we suggest that this lack of integration with them has negative effects on future sustainability and continuance of the initiatives.

The sustainability of the activities that have so far been carried out by COSV appears to be significantly lower. The committees they have created are not much more than names on paper at this point, and unless they receive significant and consistent support, they will not be functional. The agricultural extension method of Farmer Field schools and demonstration fields in general tends to have much poorer adoption rates than direct work in the farmers own fields, as was done by Agrisud.

The sustainability of the community hunting area, as discussed above, depends completely on the identification of an appropriate private sector partner, which in turn relies on external economic and political factors in Mozambique. While this has not yet been achieved, this activity can be easily be continued by the current reserve management and therefore is likely to eventually succeed.

Sustainability of the reserve itself is however a more complex question to be discussed. Here we must think about the reserve sustainability in institutional, human resource, and financial terms. A new co-management agreement for a further five or ten years is currently in its final phase of negotiation between IGF and ANAC, and this will go a long way to securing the advances made under the two FFEM projects. IGF has shown itself to be an effective and efficient partner for the state in the Gilé reserve, and both sides appear to desire the continuation of this partnership. On the subject

[12] MozBio will promote principally the same techniques for conservation agriculture as introduced by Agrisud. However they will also branch out into some new areas, such as more efficient charcoal production, which may dilute their focus.

of human resources however, unless the reserve can secure long-term permanent support for a greater number of staff members, then almost all the successes so far achieved are in constant risk of being extinguished. The reserve at this moment has only the Park Warden and five Rangers on the government payroll, and this makes its very existence perilous at best. While several missions from ANAC have been carried out to attempt to resolve this problem, the experience both of the reserve itself and of other protected areas within Mozambique showed is that this is a long and complex process and one that is often very slow. While currently funding from the BIOFUND has been secured to ensure the payment of the Rangers for the next short timeframe, this may or may not be enough to hold the reserve over until the staffing question has been resolved. The second major human resource issue to be considered is that of the technical assistance provided by IGF. Brains are expensive, and finding and retaining good conservation brains in remote locations like the Gilé reserve has so far fallen disproportionately on the shoulders of the co-management partner. Creativity will be needed from this partner in order to secure adequate funding to maintain sufficient skilled personnel to ensure the reserve's smooth functioning. Again, fortunately, the existence of the other funding partners on the conservation scene, such as the World Bank and the European Union, means that this is not impossible.

Finally we turn our attention to financial sustainability of the entire reserve. As in all protected areas in Mozambique, with one or two notable sections, this is a common weakness. In the case of the Gilé reserve there would seem to be an urgent need to develop a business plan that would not only look at the true costs of running the reserve, including those costs of the conservation brains currently provided by IGF, but also look more creatively at the potential forms of income that the reserve could mobilize. The evaluation team cautiously makes the recommendation that the reserve management needs to actively engaged in innovative financing from at least the following four sources:

a. REDD+,

b. biodiversity offsets, particularly in the area of the community hunting area in the west of the reserve,

c. exploiting the potential of the BIOFUND, and

d. expanding its search for donor financing. One key strategy here is to moveaway from a narrow focus on the reserve to a focus on the larger landscape, so that the immense resources being devoted to the FIP and SUSTENTA landscapes can be used both to find direct funds for the reserve and also to pay for many of the activities that the reserve desperately requires in the surrounding communities.

IX.2.7 Impacts

While impacts are generally only discernible over a longer time frame, in the case of this specific project it is important to focus on a few areas in which impacts are clearly visible as of now. The first of these of course is that of carbon, where potential revenues from this source have already been quantified and may soon be realized. This is an enormous impact and it will be the very first time in Mozambique that VCS credits have been achieved for any forestry project. If these credits are actually sold and the funds raised returned to the project area, this alone would be enough to classify the entire project as a success.

The second major area in which impacts can be seen are related to conservation agriculture, where although it is still early to say, it appears that real behavior change is taking place amongst farmers and actually reducing their need to deforest new areas at the same rate as previously.

The third major impact of the project is clearly on the reserve management, where the functioning of a co-management arrangement with a capable partner has clearly allowed the reserve to function as

a protected area, in a way that before the entrance of this partner was only a paper dream. The project has provided both boots and brains in an appropriate mix and secured the reserve as a protected area during its existence.

IX.2.8 Accountability

The evaluation team was provided with a large quantity of detailed reports from the project implementers, supplemented by many technical reports as well. The quantity of information provided was substantial and covered all aspects necessary for project evaluation.

The project provided on a semiannual basis full detailed reports of progress achieved. The reports provide detailed updates on each of the project components, including problems and proposed solutions, and are accompanied by substantial annexes of other information produced during each reporting period. While these reports are an excellent source of information about the project's achievements and have been very helpful for the current evaluation, the amount of information provided seems in fact to be excessive. The amount of time required from senior personnel to compile these reports has been considerable and perhaps that time could have been spent in more productive manners on project implementation. Given the limited amount of time available from these highly skilled personnel one has to make a decision about where most profitably spend their time.

No specific steering committee for this project was set up. Information from the previous FFEM project, along with information from IGF, indicates that in the previous phase the steering committee was very rarely attended by national and provincial level stakeholders and it was thus considered more effective to have individualized meetings with the stakeholders as needed rather than set up a special committee for this purpose. The idea was also that the supervisory committee, to be created, could also play this role. As noted above, this committee was however never created, but was instead substituted in all practical respects by the provincial REDD forum. In other words, it was this forum that provided a platform for discussion of the major issues surrounding the reserve and was probably a more effective intermediary with these other stakeholders than a specific narrowly focused steering committee would have been.

IX.2.9 Visibility

The intervention of FFEM in the Gilé national reserve is appropriately visible. All the science at the entry points to the reserve as well as signage at the ranger posts all indicate that support was sourced from AFD and FFEM. More importantly, the reserve itself is reasonably well promoted in all project activities, including those of the subcontracted parties.

The reserve has been the focus of considerable media attention over the past two years particularly because of the issues around illegal logging. Numerous documentaries on national television, radio programs, and in print media have been focused on Gilé for this reason. As mentioned above, the provincial REDD forum has been an excellent platform to disseminate both the successes of the reserve as well as its challenges. Successes particularly with regard to the carbon pilot project have been discussed elsewhere in this report and are regularly quoted and cited on the official REDD page in Mozambique, www.redd.org.mz. The reserve is therefore seen as a key institutional actor in the province and at a national level on this issue.

Figure 10 - Signs at Reserve Entrance and Ranger Posts

IX.2.10 Innovation

The most innovative characteristics of this project as set out in the NEP are:

- Similarly to what has been done in the Quirimbas National Park, the project will strengthen the RNG's capacity to be "climate change proof", maintaining the ecosystems resilience capacities through REDD+ activities;
- The development of Payments for environmental services (including carbon revenues from REDD+) in the case of protected areas, for rural communities, in order to support the long term viability of the RNG and its periphery.

As an analysis of the situation at the end of the project, the first characteristic of being climate change proof seems somewhat weak. While the main agricultural and other community development interventions do seem to assist the local communities in both increasing potential incomes and diversifying their economic basis, it is unlikely that this is sufficient to deal with all the predicted changes that climate change will bring to the region. While more productive, more sedentary agriculture is certainly welcome, in the context of significant alterations in rainfall patterns, this will not be enough.

The second aspect however is significantly more innovative and more accurate. The development of the REDD+ project not only has produced carbon credits to a fairly significant degree, but is also developing a benefit sharing mechanism for the country that has never been used before. It is also innovative as it is the first example of a specific and concrete application of the new conservation law regarding carbon rights in protected areas in Mozambique. Furthermore, the innovative content of this carbon project has had a tremendous effect on the development of a national scale carbon scheme. Overall therefore this component leads to us giving the entire project a positive rating for innovation.

A further innovative aspect that was not raised in the NEP but which has been incredibly helpful in project implementation has been the degree of subcontracting of specialized institutions for certain project components. This is a lesson that many other projects should also learn. IGF has skills in reserve management, hunting, and general biodiversity conservation issues. Rather than trying to build in-house additional competencies on carbon and agriculture and other community development subjects, they made the unusual choice to subcontract out more than half the value of the overall FFEM project. By contracting an organization to have the necessary skills, they have managed to be successful in a variety of different areas, without having to have the technical supervision skills for all of these areas themselves.

IX.2.11 Additionality

The additionality of this project is particularly linked once again to its carbon components, where the leveraging of fact of the FFEM financing is clear and uncontested. As mentioned elsewhere in this

report, by creating a pilot project experience in the buffer zone of the Gilé national reserve, the project has managed to influence the choice of pilot landscapes for the national experience, the very first one of which is indeed ZambéziaZambézia.

Having leveraged the choice of landscape for pilot carbon activities, the current project has in turn therefore helped to influence the choice of geographical location for a wide variety of complementary activities that are also now taking place in the same geographical region, funded by the government, the World Bank, and other partners. These funds total over 100,000,000 dollars to be invested in the landscape in which the Gilé national reserve is inserted, providing an excellent opportunity for additional funds to be resourced to meet the needs of the Gilé national reserve over the coming years.

The final aspect worth mentioning regarding additionality is the leverage provided on government agricultural extension services. While not as much as could have been done, as discussed above, the project has provided a series of good examples for conservation agriculture.

IX.2.12 Non expected impacts of the project

While most of the impacts of the project were indeed foreseen in the original design, the new changing context of REDD in Mozambique has provided a plethora of new opportunities to influence and engage in this process. The project has taken full advantage of this opportunity and has therefore been able to have an impact on the design of national standards for carbon, and impact far beyond what could originally have been predicted.

IX.2.13 Summary criteria ranking of the Project

Criteria	Overall	Comp.1	Comp.2	Comp.3	Comp.4
Overall by Component		***Very Satisfactory***	**Partly *Satisfactory***	**Partly *Satisfactory***	***Satisfactory***
Pertinence	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Insufficient	Very Satisfactory
External Coherence	***Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Insufficient
Internal Coherence	***Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Insufficient	Insufficient
Efficacy	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Insufficient	Very Satisfactory
Efficiency	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory
Impact	***Satisfactory***	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Accountability	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Visibility	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Very Satisfactory
Innovative	***Very***	Very	Very	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Character	***Satisfactory***	Satisfactory	Satisfactory		
Additionality	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Very Satisfactory
Replicability	***Very Satisfactory***	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Viability	***Satisfactory***	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient

X RESPONSES TO THE ASSESSMENT SPECIFIC ISSUES MENTIONED IN THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The specific issues raised have been dealt with in the preceding sections of this report, and this has been referenced in the annexed copy of the terms of reference.

XI CONCLUSIONS

As a general conclusion, the implementation of this project has been highly satisfactory. The carbon calculation components have been well implemented, with a high degree of technical skill, and have had a significant influence on the way the entire Mozambican national REDD+ strategy has been developed.

The conservation agricultural techniques promoted by Agrisud also appear to have made a notable difference in farmer behavior at least in some areas of the projects influence. This has led to both higher farmer incomes and, most importantly from a biodiversity conservation point of view, a reduction in deforestation for the purpose of opening new agricultural fields. This is a significant result, and one that should not be underestimated in its importance. While the project period has been too short to determine whether this has been a very widespread change, the results in the field are encouraging and should be carefully followed up in the following periods in order to assess the real impact on the deforestation rates of these techniques. The main lesson here to be learned is that of maintaining a narrow focus on a few techniques with regular expert supervision from agricultural technicians in farmers' own fields, rather than in demonstration or common fields as has often been tried in other projects.

In terms of bolstering the reserve management, once again the results of having FFEM support has enabled IGF to mobilize further funds for the reserve and to provide expert technical inputs into the management of the reserve. This, along with the fundamental salary support for additional reserve staff provided under this project, has been essential in providing a functional GNR administrative unit that has been capable of operating as protected area. Without this support, and without the involvement of IGF, it is clear that there would be no means for the reserve to function as anything more than a paper park.

XII RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, it is very important that all projects are aligned carefully and explicitly with the park management plan. This needs to be the defining structure for all interventions in the area, in order to reinforce its importance and also its relevance.

Since however this evaluation covers a specific project that did not follow the management plan´s organizational structure, the evaluation team will divide its recommendations in line with the overall thematic division of the current project into three categories: carbon; reserve management; and community development. Each of these we feel has potential to be improved in the following manner:

Carbon

The next step to monetize the carbon gains that have been determined is, as outlined above, the finalization of the VCS verification, a process which is already underway. After discussions with FNDS, it is important that IGF and Etc. Terra prepare and submit a recommendation for benefit sharing of the sale of those carbon credits, along with a mechanism for their sale. We recommend that:

C.1. Etc. Terra should take responsibility for ***brokering the sale*** of these credits. Since all the costs of ETC Terra to date have been covered by the project, it would make sense that the brokerage fee charged for this service should be lower than the conventional market rate.

C.2.***Finding a potential buyer for those credits*** may be one area in which AFD itself could help, through its network of private companies receiving official assistance. It would seem there are underutilized synergies between the support that AFD provides to the private sector and its

support to conservation initiatives across the globe. In general , and in the specific case of Gilé this could be improved.

C.3.However, given the restrictions in the current legal framework of Mozambique for the sale of carbon credits by third party private entities, once the deal has been brokered, the sale should actually be made by FNDS, which is the appropriate legal body within Mozambique to make these transactions. This will enable the project to avoid the punitive fiscal obligations in decree 70/2013[13] and thus a larger percentage of the sale value should revert to the project area itself.

C.4.The exact **division of the eventual carbon revenues** must be discussed and decided by the government before they can be disbursed to the project. What is clear is that FNDS is looking at this disbursement as a possible test case for a larger distribution mechanism for eventual revenues from the Zambézia ERPA. As a result a number of principles will have to be established. There appears to be two precedents that are being considered: the current benefit sharing mechanisms used in the forestry sector, currently regulated by ministerial diploma 93/2005, by which 20 percent of the government revenues are returned to local communities; or the revenue-sharing mechanism currently used in the parks and reserves, regulated by decree 27/2003, by which 20 percent of those revenues are retained by the central level government, and the rest is returned to the conservation area that produced those revenues where it is split 16 percent for local communities and the remainder 64 percent to the specific protected area to help cover management costs. In our view, it would seem clear that the second option is by far the most appropriate one for carbon revenues, particularly in this case, where it is largely been the actions of the reserve in the field together with their work with the local communities that have resulted in this emissions reduction.

However, it is important to emphasize during this exercise that the sale of any carbon credits is not the manifestation of any profit *per se*. The activities carried out under the current project, according to the very rough business plan presented in the VCS project design document, demonstrate that the overall costs of project implementation are approximately 50 percent higher than the expected revenues from the carbon sale. In a very real sense, carbon credits provide a means to reduce the net cost of conservation and development initiatives, but in no way does that create a net profit. One could therefore make the case that the carbon revenues should be treated as entirely belonging to the project, the offset the costs incurred. While this is unlikely to be approved at the national level, this argument should still be made to ensure that policymakers do not see carbon revenues as windfall profits to be used for whatever the current national priority is.

Even before the exact percentage of revenues has been determined, there is a need for a profound reflection about what those revenues should be used for. While this is a decision to be made by the national and local stakeholders, we respectfully suggest that the revenues be used to first, maintain the overall functioning of the Gilé national reserve, and secondly to support community development activities, particularly the expansion of conservation agriculture in the neighboring communities. We do not believe that cash payments directly to communities will either send the correct message or intercept the desired behavior or create a positive dynamic with the communities and the reserve for the future. We must also be very careful to recognize that the payment from VCS is likely to be a one-off payment, and therefore creating expectations of future payments in communities would be risky and unwise.

C.5.It is probably useful to also consider the use of the BIOFUND to assist in channeling the resources to the GNR. The BIOFUND, an independent foundation with public utility status, is ideally placed to receive and then pay out over a number of years a lump sum payment, which is

[13] Note that the process of revising this decree has already begin, with the goal being a revision published by November 2017.

likely to be the results of a one-off sale of the carbon credits that have been produced. Placing these values in the BIOFUND would ensure that they not only hold their value over the next few years, ideally being invested and providing growth as well, but also that they are distributed to the reserve management, with whom BIOFUND already has a donor client relationship.

C.6. Negotiations with FNDS and the World Bank on any future divisions of revenue from the Zambézia ERPA program should also be initiated by IGF and the Reserve. Note that the ERPA will be based on a much wider geographic area and the respective contribution of the GNR will thus be diluted.

C.7. The other major recommendations to be made regarding carbon are about monitoring and analysis. It is very important to try and understand in a more detailed manner which techniques are really contributing to reducing deforestation. It is therefore necessary to try and **downscale the deforestation analyses** to see the trends at an individual village level if at all possible, and cross-reference these to information coming from the agricultural service providers to see where and how these techniques are really having an impact. This is particularly important since Mozambique is in the phase of choosing exactly which expansion methods and techniques should be promoted under the MozFIP program, and scientific evidence as to which of these techniques seems to be the most effective would be very useful.

C.8. The final issue to be raised here is that the constant search of FFEM for innovative financing may not ultimately be providing the returns desired. It would be useful for FFEM to do some deeper reflection and economic analysis of this aspect across its projects to determine whether or not this emphasis on producing financial sustainability is not costing more than it is generating.

Reserve Management

This section of reserve management will make recommendations on for specific areas: management arrangements; law enforcement; reserve staffing, and especially the issue of placing rangers onto the state payroll; and finally on reserve finance.

Management Arrangements

RM.1. First, the evaluation team urges the ***consolidation of the management committee*** of the reserve, in order for it to play its correct role as the mediation forum between all the local stakeholders. We agree with the reserve management that creating a supervision committee at the provincial level is unnecessary given the existence of a strong and vibrant provincial REDD+ platform.

RM.2. Additionally we strongly support that the ***renewal of co-management*** agreements between IGF and the government of Mozambique was essential to the development of the reserve over the past years. We note that a national reflection on co-management models, their advantages and disadvantages, and the best way to leverage results from them, is initiating in the month of July 2017, in a process being supervised by BIOFUND and supported by USAID through their SPEED+ program. It would be useful for IGF, which is also promoting an event in July on its own co-management results, to coordinate closely with this initiative to take advantage of synergies and momentum created.

Law Enforcement

RM.3. There would seem to be some opportunities for improvement particularly through the use of partnerships. The most obvious of these would be a ***partnership between the natural resource police force and the Gilé reserve***. The police have quite a number of officers in the field who however have limited means at their disposal to move around and to perform operations. On the other side we have the reserve, which at this moment with MozBio and

BIOFUND's support has adequate operational funds, but still inadequate human resources to respond to all the threats. This would appear to be an opportunity to be realized. However, in order to make this effective there will need to be significant political will, to require operational procedures for interaction between the two forces to be effective. This will require that the head of the natural resource police clearly and unambiguously places his men under the supervision and direction of the Park Warden while in the vicinity of the reserve. The new superintendent of the force, based in Quelimane, has expressed interest and willingness to have this kind of relationship with the reserve, but this will need follow-up, and probably increased pressure from both the provincial REDD+ platform and possibly the governor as well. While previous efforts to ensure this collaboration have been of limited effect, the existence of resources that the reserve previously did not possess may make this process simpler. Additionally, the new barracks constructed at the Musseia campsite provide the logistical basis for a reasonably large force to be placed there on a permanent basis, and therefore directly under the daily supervision of the Park Warden.

RM.4. One of the first areas in which this partnership needs to take place is with regard to ***artisanal mining***. This threat is one that has the potential to cause immense damage to the national reserve's ecosystem, and is also one that requires a significant amount of force to be able to clear out the hundreds of miners currently occupying the space. As this appears to be a topic which has support from both the district and provincial level as well as GNR, the possibility for this to be a mobilizing issue for improved partnership between the natural resource police and the reserve would seem to be high.

RM.5. Furthermore, on the illegal mining issue, it is crucial that some ***samples of water downstream from the mining activity are taken and analyzed*** to discover whether or not mercury is currently being used. It would seem probable that this is occurring, given the ready access and relatively low price of this agglomerate, yet the knock on effects of its use could be very damaging to the reserve ecosystem. The presence of this substance could be again a useful argument in the mobilization of the natural resource police force.

RM.6. Artisanal mining is not the only source of threat from mineral explorations. ***Mining concessions*** currently occupy a large portion of the GNR buffer zone and have a high potential to destroy any potential hunting activities in the community coutada (see below and in Annex I.). The threat of mining operations to the GNR is not being systematically addressed or assessed for the time being. We urge the management of the reserve to analyze the concessions being proposed for the community hunting area and make their objection known firmly and rapidly so as to avoid any additional concessions being granted.

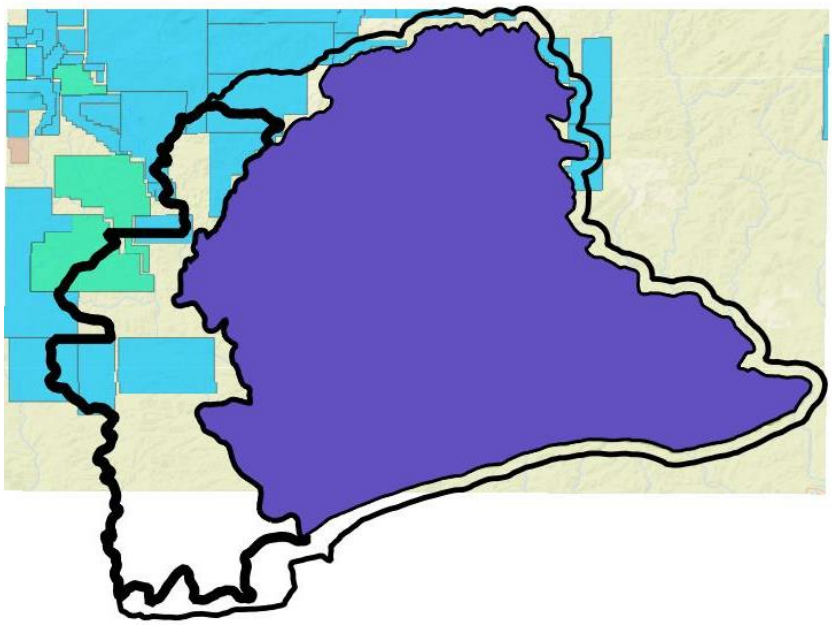


Figure 11 Mining Concessions (green) and prospecting licences (blue) surrounding the GNR

RM.7. Finally, on the issue of law enforcement, it is important to guarantee that ***appropriate incentives*** are provided to the rangers in order that they continue to be motivated to correctly implement the law in a difficult situation. One good way to do this is to take advantage of the provisions in the forest and wildlife law, whereby 50 percent of fines that have been paid are returned to the specific people involved in the fine application. Currently no national guidelines exist to indicate how that amount should be distributed, however experience has shown in other areas around Mozambique that when it is distributed to too many people then its impact is lost. The reserve should therefore put out an internal circular by which all of those values are given to the rangers and community members in the field directly involved in the arrest.

Human Resources

RM.8. Clearly the aspect that has retrieved the most attention to date is the inability of ANAC to place the reserve ***rangers onto the state payroll***. From most recent conversations, it would appear that this may be possible for 2019. However, we recommend that over the next months, until this has occurred, the reserve should carry out a number of key tasks.

RM.9. One, using the results of the analyses carried out both by the PAMS foundation and by Conservation Outcomes, the reserve must ***remove those rangers who are not fit to do the job***. These should be replaced using an appropriate selection method with candidates who have the physical, mental, and ethical aptitude to carry out this difficult job. Methodology for this has been provided by both the aforementioned organizations. Project funding in terms of its flexibility to hire and more importantly, to fire nonperforming elements, is a crucial tool in getting the correct personnel in place for the reserve to operate. Currently, BIOFUND funding is permitting rangers salaries to be paid, and this should be taken advantage of to ensure that the people are the right ones.

RM.10. Second, it is crucial to ***sensitize the current donors*** contributing to rangers' salary costs that this support may need to continue or least one more year, in order to avoid any potential problem in extending that support to cover them.

RM.11. Third, it is important to take advantage of the new ministerial diploma number 13/2017 which requires each of the conservation areas in the country to develop and ***submit an organigram of needed personnel*** as soon as possible. This document should show the number of people needed at various levels within the reserve, and should not restrict itself to only the rangers. The personnel chart is the base document for any state unit to be able to request state budget coverage of staff, and it is generally acceptable that the chart includes many more staff than current financial resources exist to cover. It is crucial to use this opportunity to identify their medium and high level staff necessary for running the reserve, even though most of those positions have been filled over last number of years by IGF. A reserve that functions solely on the basis of a Park Warden and some rangers will inevitably be very limited in its ability to properly carry out its mission.

RM.12. Fourth, and related to this issue, it is crucial within both the reserves staffing needs as well as financial needs to identify these ***RM.14***. Currently the estimates of financial needs to cover the operations of the reserve do not take into account the cost of the higher-level personnel provided by technical assistance under co-management, and yet it is those that allow the reserve to make the progress that it has.

Reserve Financing

Finally we turn our attention to the issue of the reserve's financing. This is a critical issue for all protected areas in Mozambique, and indeed across most of Africa and the developing world. The evaluation team would like to suggest the following:

RM.13. The first step should be the elaboration by the reserve of a ***GNR business plan*** which sets out in detail the financial needs of the reserve, including for this purpose all the human resources necessary for an effective management of the reserve. We note that BIOFUND, together with ANAC, are in the process of finalizing guidelines for business plan preparation for protected areas in Mozambique, we suggest that this document could be a useful template to employ. The business plan must also then systematically set out potential sources of funds to support the reserve. These revenue streams, in our view, should include the following six elements.

RM.14. Clearly the first source for financing is and will remain ***large institutional donors.*** IGF is already working with some of these and has engaged with AFD, through its support mechanism for French development NGOs, the World Bank's MozBio project, BIOFUND, and the European Union, and therefore we will not discuss those programs here. However, we do suggest that a more systematic engagement with the two large landscape level projects, MozFIP and SUSTENTA, should also be a priority for engagement. These large programs have significant resources at their disposal and are also in great need of successes in the reduction of deforestation, particularly the MozFIP project in this regard. Using the successes that have been generated from the VCS program, this should be an excellent leverage to guarantee reserve funding from these sources.

RM.15. The second source of long-term sustainable financing is of course the state budget. The need for a reserve staffing chart was discussed in the section above. However, the reserve should also have a systematic strategy of ***lobbying the provincial government for additional funds*** for the reserve. This strategy should ideally include key donors of the entire province, such as the World Bank, but also make use of the provincial REDD+ platform which, due to its large financial clout, is capable of much greater influence on provincial government

stakeholders than the reserve itself. The place of the reserve in reducing deforestation has been firmly entrenched, and this momentum should be used to deliver government commitment for financial support as well. In order to do this properly however it is clear that the reserve will need to have their administration and finance staff well-versed in the process of budgeting, requesting, and following up on provincial budgetary negotiations. It is crucial that the time frames, formats, and bureaucratic procedures for budgetary requests are followed in detail and correctly. The reserve currently does not have this expertise, and therefore it should be solicited from the provincial directorate of Land, Environment, and Rural Development. Further assistance could also be solicited through UNDP's new BIOFIN project, which has one of its goals the increase in state funding to protected areas.

RM.16. The third source of funding that should be pursued is of course the issue of ***carbon finance*** directly through the sale of credits that have been generated so far, as outlined in the recommendations on this issue above.

RM.17. Linked to carbon, but distinct, is the issue of ***ecosystem services***. We point out that the current conservation law requires a compensation to protected areas for the ecosystem services that they provide. This does require however a series of systematic analyses on the nature of those services, as well as their beneficiaries. We suggest that this should be included in the reserve scientific research plan in order to that these can be appropriately studied and their benefits quantified. Technical support on this issue can also be acquired or solicited via the Natural Capital Project, currently beginning a period of more intensive activity in Mozambique with the support of WWF. Since WWF has a specific strategic interest in the area surrounding the Gilé and the Primeiras and Segundas reserve just to the south, once again synergies should be sought out.

RM.18. The fifth area of potential revenues for the reserve and its associated community hunting area is that of ***sport hunting***, which has been amply discussed elsewhere in this report and already figures in the reserve's plans.

RM.19. Finally, we draw the attention of the reserve management to the eventual revenue potential from the large-scale extractive industries taking place around the edges of the reserve. While ideally these threats can be stopped before they are transformed into active concessions with significant negative impacts for particularly the hunting area, if this cannot be done, then the full provisions of conservation law article 11.3 should be applied. This article states that any commercial activity in any conservation area, which must include the community hunting area, must result in no net loss of biodiversity. This phrase, no net loss, has very specific meaning, and it is critical that these provisions are enforced. The recently published ***biodiversity offsets*** roadmap for Mozambique, produced with the support of the World Bank, sets out clearly that the preferred method for offsetting significant residual impacts should be through support to existing conservation areas. This may be a revenue stream that could assist the reserve. Currently, the AFD/FFEM "COMBO" project being implemented by WCS Mozambique, Forest Trends and Biotope try to capitalize on the opportunities for biodiversity offsets in the country, and once again synergies with this project should be sought out by the reserve management.

Community Development

With regard to community element, the evaluation team will make some general recommendations and then a few specific ones on aspects of the project has been implementing.

CD.1. In general, we suggest that it will be important for the reserve to develop a very specific ***community development strategy***, in which it would set out not only what kind of activities should be promoted in the community surrounding the GNR, but most

importantly, it should clearly define: (i) the kind of activities that the reserve itself should be involved in; (ii) the kind of activities that the reserve should promote through specialized service providers whenever funds are available to do so; (iii) the kind of activities that could be tolerated when promoted by other actors, but which need harmonizing, supervision, or regulation by the reserve; (iv) and the kind of activities that should be prohibited by the reserve wherever possible. These would provide useful guidelines not only for the reserve itself, but also for development partners when designing projects, and for other actors in the area including other NGOs and other state departments. This would in fact also be a useful aspect for ANAC to develop at a national level.

It would seem useful in this exercise to define a vision for community development that focused clearly on the role of the reserve in providing benefits to local populations. This would focus on the clear relationship between on the one hand improving the quality of the natural resources upon which the population depends, and on the other hand improving the way in which the population takes advantage of and creates value from those natural resources. In essence improving resource quality and improving the value derived from that resource results in improvement in the quality of life of those communities. It is not the role of the reserve to be involved in general community development activities and it is very easy to devote an excess amount of resources, both financial and human resources, to pursue general development goals that are the responsibility of other actors in the region. This would help focus the reserve's attention.

CD.2. It should in fact be a requirement of any ***NGO*** that is operating in the reserve or in its buffer zone to be required to have their ***plan of activity regularly approved*** by the reserve management. This should occur not only at the time of approval of the project, it should in fact be done with annual work plans, in order that the reserve management can rapidly and quickly prevent the implementation of activities that may be detrimental to the resources of the reserve, such as the distribution of goats, which as mentioned can have significant negative environmental effects. We suggest that this in fact be placed in the new regulations for the conservation law.

CD.3. A second advantage of developing this kind of strategy would be to identify those key partners for certain tasks. One of those crucial partnerships that is currently not being adequately exploited are the ***district agricultural extension*** services. Perhaps due to the approach of contracting specialized service providers which are NGOs, the district resources have been somewhat left out. While Gilé has seven district extensionists and Pebane has nine, they are not regularly involved in the activities being promoted in and around the reserve. This is not particularly good from sustainability point of view, and nor is particularly useful for continuity. The reserve is a government institution and it is crucial that it actively collaborates with the other governments in the region, most particularly with the districts when it comes to community development. It should be a requirement of all projects to actively training the local extension service in all techniques being implemented in the reserve and its surrounding areas.

CD.4. The final general comment to be made is that by having a clear and explicit community development strategy this would also help with the important task of maintaining focus. In agricultural extension, as mentioned above in the section on this, it is incredibly important to ***focus on a small number of key interventions***. If the intervention does not have a significant positive environmental impact for the reserve itself, then it should not be carried out by the reserve or funded by the reserve. This is particularly important given the fact that the communities surrounding the GNR have a very low tolerance for risk and therefore have a low ability to accept new techniques. As a result, there is only of limited willingness to try new interventions, and when too many new interventions far attempted at the same time, they are much more likely to have no impact.

At the same time, finding well-trained extension workers is also difficult in northern Mozambique, and the time required to adequately train them and in many different techniques is also inefficient.

This emphasis on focus is a useful framework to now talk about the specific interventions that are being implemented and may help to choose which ones should be discontinued.

The first set of interventions that we will discuss has to do with the ***creation and accompaniment of the natural resource management committees (CGRNs).*** These committees, as mentioned above, were created with the support of COSV but are currently lacking in purpose or motivation. We however suggest that there is some decent potential to revitalize these committees based on a program of three specific aspects.

CD.5. The first of these is ***community delimitation***. This is necessary not only for any eventual carbon payments that may be granted, but far more importantly in order to define the community lands. This is an appropriate activity for a village management committee. With this is basis, the committees should then embark upon micro zoning of the community. The Agro ecological land-use plans produced by Agrisud under this project are an excellent example to follow, in order to give community land management some clear direction in zoning the communities for agricultural extension areas, living and housing extension areas, and forest product exploration areas. The other major advantage to delimitation, and one that is probably of high interest to the communities themselves, is to then use this delimitation to request the relaxation of community rights to the 20 percent of fees paid by forestry concessions. While there are no forestry concessions in the buffer zone of the reserve itself, there are concessions all around the area. What this means is that when the communities in the buffer zone are delimited, their lands both inside the buffer zones and outside in the larger landscape will be delimited and any concession that falls within that community's area would then be liable under law to contribute to the community. With legally constituted CGRN in place, these payments could then be quickly realized.

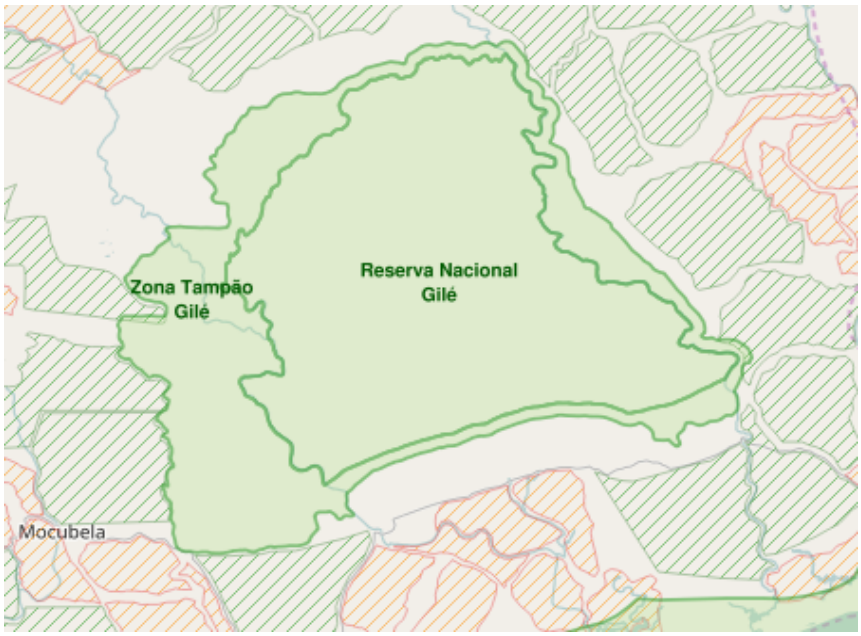


Figure 12 Forest Concessions (green) and Simple Licenses (pink) around the GNR

CD.6. The second intervention we would like to underline has to do with ***non-timber forest products (NTFPs)***. This is clearly in line with the general recommendation above regarding enrichment of natural resources and improving their value. Clearly the resources of the GNR

are used by the communities on a regular basis for hundreds of different products. We recommend that the next stage of the NTFPs study should focus on trying to set a value on those products, thereby demonstrating the very high value that these natural products have for the local communities. Only a few good natural resource valuation studies exist in Mozambique,[14] but it is important to try and determine the value of those resources as it is an important tool in discussions with both districts and communities about the usefulness of the reserve for local populations. The comparative value of those resources when compared to people in urban centers is considerable, but usually ignored. The second aspect of this is to then investigate which of these NTFPs could be focused upon to provide a significant increase in revenue. Clearly, this must also be accompanied by an assessment of the state of the resource, in order to prevent overharvesting, however the current NTFPs study lists only two products that appear to be overexploited at the current time. By focusing on a variety of products that have high value in certain markets, to be determined through value chain studies and linkages with NTFPs market specialists, the reserve should be able to identify some products that would increase incomes in a sustainable manner. In this context it would be very useful to link with the Forestry and Agricultural Value Chains Project, on this issue, coordinated by FNDS in collaboration with Phytotrade Africa, in the context of implementing the Nagoya protocols.

CD.7. Finally, we would like to turn our attention to agricultural activities. As already mentioned, it is critical that the ***agricultural practices*** promoted by the reserve and its subcontracted parties must have clear ***ecological benefits***. One of the most important is to reduce deforestation, and therefore activities such as conservation agriculture should focus specifically on techniques that fix people to the soil. Since this is such a key endeavor, it is crucial that it is appropriately tracked and monitored, which is not the case currently. A critical indicator to therefore be included in every single agricultural project in the community around the reserve is the length of time for each farmer spends on his fields. This must be collected systematically among not only the direct project beneficiaries, but also the indirect beneficiaries, and indeed amongst the rest of the village as well. This can be done through transects and/or general surveys of the villages in which the extension workers are operating, and does not need to be a time-consuming or expensive exercise. It does however need to be collected regularly and tracked against the techniques that are being implemented in that village, in order to assess their relative effectiveness and choose which ones should be continued with. Additional activities whose only purpose is to increase revenues, should not be focused on.

CD.8. It is important to recognize that the good practice carried out in the current project, on recruiting specialized service providers to do agricultural extension, is very important. However, adequate ***supervision of those activities***, particularly in the design and definition of key environmental indicators, should still be retained ***by the reserve management itself.*** While this is not simple to do with the current staff of the reserve, it is crucial for the medium term that this capacity is created.

Overall therefore, while many successes have been made during this project, the evaluation team believes that some additional benefits can be achieved for the reserve moving forward if these recommendations are followed. These should be key points to be reflected upon in the elaboration of new projects for the future.

Summary Table of Recommendations

[14] One of the best is Suich, Helen. Economic valuation of natural resources in Mozambique. 2006. WWF.

	Nº	Recommendation	Priority
Recommendations for AFD			
	C.2	Help find a buyer for the carbon credits produced	Medium
	CD.4	Focus on a small number of key interventions	High
	C.8.	Strategic reflection and cost benefit analysis on the frequent emphasis of FFEM for innovative financing	Medium
Recommendations for GNR			
	C.6	Negotiate with FNDS and the World Bank on any future divisions of revenue from the Zambézia ERPA program.	Medium
	RM.1	Consolidate the management committee	Medium
	RM.2	Renew the co-management agreements between ANAC and IGF	High
	RM.3	Strengthen the partnership between the natural resource police force and the Gilé reserve.	High
	RM.4	Remove the artisanal miners	High
	RM.5	Analyze samples of water to discover whether mercury is being used	Medium
	RM.6	Object formally to the mining concessions being proposed for the community hunting area	High
	RM.7	Emit a GNR circular to ensure that the majority of the “participants” share of fines paid goes to the front line staff and not to administrative or provincial level personnel	High
	RM.9	Remove and replace those rangers who are not fit to do the job	Medium
	RM.10	Sensitize the current donors to allow for ongoing salary support for at least the duration of 2018	High
	RM.11	submit an organigram of needed personnel, including medium and high level staff	High
	RM.12	Project financial needs for these middle and high level personnel	Medium
	RM.13	Prepare a GNR Business plan	Medium
	RM.14	Continue contacts with large institutional donors	High
	RM.15	lobby the provincial government for additional funds	Medium
	RM.16	Continue to pursue Carbon finance	Medium
	RM.17	Investigate ecosystem services provided by the GNR and their value	Low
	RM.18	Continue to pursue sport hunting partnerships	Medium
	RM.19	Investigate potential for biodiversity offset finance	Low
	CD.1	develop a community development strategy for the GNR	Medium
	CD.2	Require all NGOs to have their annual activity plan approved by the GNR	High
	CD.3	Collaborate more with district agricultural extension services	Medium
	CD.5	community delimitation	Medium

	CD.6	Carry out a valuation study of NTFPs	Medium
	CD.7	Guarantee that agricultural initiatives have ecological benefits	High
	CD.8	Exert supervision responsibilities over design of community development programs and their environmental indicators.	Medium
Recommendations for ANAC / GoM			
	RM.2	Renew the co-management agreements between ANAC and IGF	High
	RM.3	Strengthen the partnership between the natural resource police force and the ACs.	High
	RM.6	Object formally to the mining concessions being proposed for the community hunting area	High
	RM.8	Place the GNR rangers onto the state payroll	High
	RM.15	Lobby the provincial government for additional funds	Medium
	RM.16	Continue to pursue Carbon finance	Medium
	CD.1	Develop a community development strategy for the Conservation Areas	Medium
	CD.2	Require all NGOs to have their plan of activity regularly approved by the CAs	High
Recommendations for FNDS			
	C.1	Delegate to ETC Terra the role of brokering carbon sale	High
	C.3	Have FNDS carry out the actual sale	High
	C.4	Determine the division of eventual carbon revenues	High
	C.5	Consider the use of the BIOFUND to assist in channeling the resources to the GNR	Medium
	C.7	Downscale the deforestation analyses to see the trends at an individual Village level	Medium

XIII APPENDICES

A. Terms of Reference of the Evaluation
B. Presentation of the evaluation team
C. Map of the project area
D. Logical framework (ex post), with Table of results by Component
E. List of people Interviewed
F. Mission Agenda
G. Documents consulted
H. Eligibility criteria sheet
I. Mining Concessions in the GNR Area

ANNEX A – TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EVALUATION (WITHOUT TOR ANNEXES)

	Projet pilote de lutte contre la déforestation et la dégradation de la forêt de Miombo dans la Réserve Nationale de Gilé et sa périphérie
PAYS OU GROUPE DE PAYS	**Mozambique**
DOMAINE D'APPLICATION	**Changement Climatique Redd+**
BENEFICIAIRE	République du Mozambique
INSTITUTION MEMBRE DU FFEM PORTEUSE DU PROJET	**AFD**
REFERENCES	**REF : CMZ1107 signée le 12 décembre 2012 entre l'agence et la République du Mozambique**

TITRE DE L'EVALUATION

Evaluation finale du ***Projet pilote de lutte contre la déforestation et la dégradation de la forêt de Miombo dans la Réserve Nationale de Gilé et sa périphérie*** *(CMZ1107)*

A. Objectifs de la prestation

L'objectif global est de réaliser une évaluation qui servira à juger de la pertinence de l'engagement par le FFEM du projet en objet. Le projet arrivant à sa fin, des recommandations sont nécessaires à ce stade, afin d'évaluer la performance du projet, d'en tirer les enseignements en termes de forces et de faiblesses, de capitaliser et de proposer des pistes pour assurer la pérennité des actions entreprises.

B. Description du projet

Contexte et enjeux

Le Mozambique est un pays encore riche de biodiversité végétale et animale. Ce capital naturel est cependant en danger si l'on considère notamment les risques liés à la déforestation, de l'ordre de 0,58% par an entre 1990 et 2004, soit une perte annuelle de 220 000 ha.

La province de Zambézie est l'une des plus boisées du pays. C'est également l'une des plus exposées à la déforestation (agriculture de défriche-brûlis, mines illégales, exploitation forestière illégale). La province compte une seule aire protégée terrestre : la Réserve nationale de Gilé, qui fait face à une forte pression anthropique dans sa périphérie.

Le Mozambique est l'un des 37 pays sélectionnés pour bénéficier du soutien du Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Le processus REDD+ est coordonné aujourd'hui au Mozambique par le ministère de la Terre, de l'Environnement et du Développement Rural (MITADER). Il se traduit par l'élaboration d'un R-PP (Readiness Preparation Proposal) et d'une stratégie nationale REDD+. La stratégie est en cours d'élaboration et une R-PP a été finalisée en mars 2012.

A l'issue de consultations au niveau local et national, la RNG et sa périphérie ont été identifiées par la stratégie nationale REDD+ et la R-PP comme potentiel site pilote REDD+.

Objectifs

Finalité : Le projet a pour finalité de lutter contre la déforestation et la dégradation de la forêt de *miombo* de la RNG et de sa périphérie, en atténuant les pressions qui sont exercées sur l'écosystème.

Objectif principal : Le projet a pour objectif de préparer la RNG et sa périphérie au mécanisme REDD+ afin de pérenniser leur gestion.

Pour ce faire, le projet entend intégrer les activités préexistantes au projet dans un cadre de valorisation REDD+ et développer de nouvelles activités pour réduire la pression qui s'exerce sur la RNG et sa périphérie tout en générant des externalités environnementales économiquement valorisables, et ce afin d'initier la transition vers l'autonomie financière durable de la RNG.

Contenu du projet

Le projet s'articule autour de quatre composantes opérationnelles, dont deux dédiées aux études préliminaires menant à une certification REDD+ et deux dédiées à la mise en place d'activités pilotes et à la gestion de la Réserve, auxquelles s'ajoute une composante dédiée au pilotage de projet lui-même.

► **Composante 1 : Estimer ex-ante le potentiel de REDD+ de la RNG et de sa périphérie**

Résultat global attendu :	Le potentiel d'abattement des émissions dues à la déforestation et à la dégradation forestière est connu.
Résultats attendus des actions :	1.1 La quantité de carbone séquestrée dans les forêts de la RNG et de sa périphérie est évaluée ; 1.2 La déforestation future de la RNG et de sa périphérie est estimée de manière ex-ante.

► **Composante 2 : Valoriser les réductions d'émission de GES et autres aménités**

Résultat global attendu :	Les objectifs de réductions d'émission du projet sont définis et font l'objet d'une valorisation carbone REDD+.
Résultats attendus des actions :	2.1 Une stratégie REDD+ de la RNG et de sa périphérie est élaborée ; 2.2 Le processus de valorisation carbone REDD+ est engagé.

► **Composante 3 : Développer des activités pilotes**

Résultat global attendu :	Les revenus des communautés de la périphérie de la RNG sont améliorés par la mise en place d'activités d'intensification agricole, de chasse sportive, d'écotourisme ainsi

	que par l'appui à la structuration des communautés et au développement des groupements d'intérêts économiques.
Résultats attendus des actions :	3.1 Structurer les communautés en Comités de Gestion Participatifs (COGEP) avec le statut d'association ; 3.2 Développer l'agriculture de conservation dans la périphérie de la RNG ; 3.3 Développer la chasse sportive dans la périphérie de la RNG ; 3.4 Développer l'écotourisme dans la RNG et sa périphérie ; 3.5 Développer des groupements d'intérêts économiques : petit élevage, pisciculture, menuiserie, récolte et vente de Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (miel, champignons, etc.) ; 3.6 Évaluer l'efficacité des activités pilotes.

► **Composante 4 : Gestion de la Réserve**

Résultat global attendu :	La Réserve est bien gérée et son autonomie financière est assurée.
Résultats attendus des actions :	4.1 Un système de contrôle et de surveillance efficace est mis en place ; 4.2 Le plan de gestion de la Réserve est appliqué et des mesures complémentaires sont adoptées ; 4.3 Le potentiel scientifique de la RNG est exploité et génère de la connaissance ; 4.4 Des infrastructures supplémentaires sont réalisées au sein de la Réserve.

► **Composante 5 : Gestion du projet**

Résultat global attendu :	Le pilotage, la mise en œuvre du projet, son suivi et son évaluation par des auditeurs externes sont réalisés de façon adéquate, via notamment le soutien à une cellule de gestion de la RNG.
Résultats attendus des actions :	5.1 Le projet est géré de manière concertée par l'ensemble des parties-prenantes 5.2 Le calendrier d'exécution des activités est respecté par l'équipe de projet qui s'adapte aux imprévus. 5.3 Des audits externes des comptes du projet permettent au projet d'améliorer son fonctionnement 5.4 Une équipe de projet est constituée pour permettre au projet d'être complètement opérationnel

Montage institutionnel

La maîtrise d'ouvrage globale du projet a été initialement assurée par le Ministère du Tourisme (ministère de tutelle des aires de conservation jusqu'en 2014), jusqu'à l'opérationnalisation en 2013 de l'administration nationale des aires de conservation (ANAC). L'ANAC est aujourd'hui l'institution nationale en charge de la gestion des aires de conservation sous mandat public, appellation qui couvre les parcs nationaux, les réserves nationales ainsi que les concessions de chasses. L'ANAC est un établissement parapublic placé sous la tutelle du Ministère de la Terre, de l'Environnement et du Développement rural (MITADER) créé en 2014.

La maîtrise d'œuvre du projet est assurée par la Fondation Internationale pour la Gestion de la Faune (IGF) s'agissant des fonds FFEM, en tant qu'opérateur et co-gestionnaire de la RNG, et l'ONG italienne COSV, en s'appuyant sur les institutions locales, notamment les Directions provinciales, ainsi que sur les organisations paysannes - COGEP. Des consultations régulières doivent être menées au niveau national et provincial avec l'objectif d'assurer la pleine intégration du projet pilote avec la stratégie nationale REDD+.

Pour mettre en œuvre le Projet, deux accords ont été passés :

- la convention de financement n° CMZ 1107.01 G a été signée le 12 décembre 2012 entre le Gouvernement du Mozambique et l'AFD – représentant le FFEM ;
- le contrat d'opérateur n° ANAC/AFD/03 a été signé le 17 juin 2013 entre le Ministère du Tourisme du Mozambique et la Fondation IGF.

En accord avec l'AFD, la Fondation IGF a ensuite noué un partenariat avec l'association Etc Terra pour collaborer à la mise en œuvre du Projet, spécialement les composantes 1 et 2, et avec l'association Agrisud International pour collaborer à la mise en œuvre de la composante 3. Ces partenariats ont été matérialisés par des Conventions de Partenariat signé entre IGF et Etc Terra d'une part, et IGF et Agrisud International d'autre part.

Coût et durée

La convention de financement a été signée le 12 décembre 2012. Le projet est initialement prévu pour une durée de 4 ans et s'élève à cinq millions d'euros dont environ 20% pour la préparation et la mise en œuvre du processus REDD+, et 80% pour la mise en place des activités opérationnelles de la RNG et de sa périphérie. La subvention octroyée par le FFEM s'élève à 2M€. Un avenant à la convention, pour prolonger la date limite de versement des fonds (DLVF) au 30/06/2017 et la date d'achèvement du projet au 30/09/2017, et pour actualiser le budget du projet par grandes composantes, est en cours de signature.

C. Justification de l'évaluation

Ce travail d'évaluation vise à produire des connaissances sur les actions publiques dans le double but de permettre aux citoyens d'en apprécier la valeur et d'aider les décideurs à en améliorer la pertinence, l'efficacité, l'efficience, la cohérence et les impacts.

L'évaluation, intégrée dans les procédures de mise en œuvre et de suivi des projets financés par le FFEM, doit fournir des informations crédibles et utiles permettant de valoriser des leçons d'expérience en vue d'une éventuelle continuation du programme, et de déterminer la portée des actions cofinancées par le Fonds, afin de guider son processus de décision.

D. Questionnements évaluatifs

Il s'agit de procéder à une évaluation conforme aux standards du FFEM, enrichie de réponses aux points spécifiques suivants :

1.Evaluer le bien-fondé de l'action conduite au regard des objectifs et des enjeux déterminés au départ (pertinence du projet à son origine et évolution de la pertinence du projet au fil du temps). La question suivante pourrait être approfondie : dans quelle mesure le projet (contenu, choix de conception et de gestion) était-il adapté et intégré au contexte d'intervention (programmes en cours, acteurs présents, maturité de la maîtrise d'ouvrage, approche territoriale) ? (THIS HAS BEEN ADDRESSED IN SECTION V.2.1)

2.Evaluer l'état d'avancement des actions menées sur les sites pilotes concernés par le projet et les perspectives d'ici la fin du projet. (SECTION V.1)

3.Evaluer l'atteinte des objectifs qualitatifs et quantitatifs des actions pilotes soutenues. Le consultant devra notamment répondre aux questions suivantes : (SECTION V.1)

- *Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il permis une meilleure connaissance et la valorisation du potentiel carbone de la Réserve Nationale de Gilé ? (SECTION V.1 – COMPONENT 1 AND 2)*
- *Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il contribué au renforcement de l'autonomie financière de la réserve nationale de Gilé et de sa périphérie ? (SECTION V.1 – COMPONENT 2 AND 4)*

- *Dans quelle mesure le projet a-t-il permis une amélioration des revenus des communautés de la périphérie de la réserve et contribué à leur sensibilisation en matière de pratiques agricoles durables ? (SECTION V.1 – COMPONENT 3)*
- *Dans quelle mesure la mise en œuvre de pratiques agricoles durables a-t-elle permis de contribuer à limiter les pressions des communautés locales sur les ressources naturelles, en particulier sur la forêt miombo (coupe illégale de bois à des fins commerciales) et la faune sauvage (braconnage) ? (SECTION V.1 – COMPONENT 3 AND 4)*
- *Dans quelle mesure l'évolution du contexte d'intervention (notamment forte augmentation de l'exploitation illégale de bois) a-t-elle contraint la capacité du projet à atteindre ses objectifs ? (SECTION II OR 4.2)*

4.Evaluer la relation entre les moyens mis en œuvre et les résultats obtenus. L'évaluation devra notamment permettre d'apprécier si les ressources nécessaires ont bien été mises en place, en temps voulu et en permettant un ratio coût/efficacité optimal (SECTION V.2.4 AND V.2.5); d'apprécier si la durée prévue et réalisée de mise en œuvre du projet est justifiée; et d'analyser les éventuels retards et dépassements constatés (SECTION IV.4.1).

5.Evaluer les impacts et les effets à long terme (ou les perspectives d'effets), positifs et négatifs, qui peuvent être raisonnablement attribués en partie ou en totalité au projet. Le consultant devra notamment répondre aux questions suivantes :

- *Le projet permet-il un engagement des décideurs et autres acteurs ?*
- *Quelle valeur ajoutée ce projet « pilote » a-t-il apportée au développement de la stratégie nationale REDD+ ? (SECTION V.1)*
- *Le projet a-t-il favorisé l'implication du secteur privé en la matière ? (SECTION V.1 COMPONENT 3.3 AND 3.4)*
- *L'implication des scientifiques et universités a-t-elle été satisfaisante par rapport aux objectifs fixés initialement ? (SECTION V.1 COMPONENT 4.3)*
- *Etudier également les résultats issus de la mise en place de démarches participatives en identifiant les obstacles rencontrés, les moyens de les surmonter et les enseignements à tirer par rapport à ce type de processus (vérifier notamment l'implication et le degré d'implication de tous les acteurs pertinents). (SECTION III.2 AND V.1 COMPONENT 3.1, 5.1)*

6.Evaluer dans quelle mesure les actions menées en matière d'amélioration des connaissances et de renforcement de capacités ont eu un effet concret sur l'amélioration des capacités de gestion de la réserve. (SECTION V.1 COMPONENT 4)

7.Evaluer la qualité des outils développés dans le projet au service des aires protégées et leur pérennité. (SECTION V.1 COMPONENT 4)

8.Evaluer le caractère innovant et la reproductibilité du projet au regard des critères du FFEM. (SECTION V.2.10)

9.Evaluer en quoi l'évolution du contexte mozambicain a pu avoir un impact sur les actions du projet et quels devraient être les ajustements à considérer dans un futur projet. (SECTION II.2, VIII)

10.Evaluer la gestion technique et financière menée par le maître d'ouvrage du projet et les différents partenaires, en lien avec les objectifs fixés par leurs conventions respectives. (SECTION V.1 COMPONENT 5)

11.Evaluer la gouvernance du projet (SECTION III.2), l'efficacité et l'efficience du contrat d'opérateur entre le Ministère du Tourisme du Mozambique et la Fondation IGF. (SECTION V.2.4 AND V.2.5)

12.Evaluer la qualité du partenariat entre la Fondation IGF et les ONG ETC Terra et Agrisud, et la capacité de coordination entre les acteurs (cohérence, effet de levier, synergies que le partenariat a pu susciter) aux

échelles locale, nationale et régionale. Evaluer l'intérêt concret et la valeur ajoutée de chaque partenaire dans le projet qui a été mis en œuvre ainsi que l'intérêt et la valeur ajoutée de ce partenariat à plusieurs acteurs (SECTION III.2). Quelles implications tirer de ce constat concernant la structuration d'un éventuel prochain projet ? (SECTION VIII)

Sur la base de cette analyse, le consultant établira le rapport d'évaluation final du projet.

E. Description de l'évaluation

Le travail d'évaluation comprendra les volets suivants (voir en annexe le plan type du rapport d'évaluation) :

1. **Etablissement d'un bilan global et objectif du projet depuis son démarrage** (constats). Ce bilan visera également à établir les écarts avec les résultats initialement prévus, tels que figurant dans les documents contractuels du projet (conventions de financement et rapport de présentation). Il sera exprimé dans un tableau en fonction des divers objectifs, et dans la fiche relative aux critères d'éligibilité fournie en annexe du rapport d'évaluation. Il explicitera également dans un tableau la mobilisation effective des différents cofinancements, ainsi que leur affectation.
2. **Elaboration d'une analyse évaluative** (des constats aux jugements évaluatifs) incluant le traitement des questions évaluatives présentées au §IV, et prenant en compte les différents critères de l'évaluation des politiques publiques : pertinence, cohérence interne et externe, efficacité, efficience, effectivité, effets, impacts et viabilité. L'analyse évaluative considèrera également la redevabilité du projet, au travers de l'examen de son dispositif de suivi opérationnel et financier et son coût détaillé pour les différentes parties prenantes, et de la qualité des produits de suivi (rapportage périodique). Une attention particulière sera portée à la qualité du suivi des partenariats, contractualisés ou non, avec les différents acteurs et parties prenantes des projets. On s'intéressera aussi aux conclusions qui transparaissent quant à la durabilité et pérennité des actions entreprises sous le projet.
3. **Elaboration des conclusions de l'évaluation** à partir des jugements évaluatifs ;
4. **Elaboration des recommandations** (cohérentes avec les conclusions). Les recommandations présentées seront hiérarchisées et priorisées. Le consultant traitera entre autres des choix quant aux critères d'éligibilité, aux partenariats à développer, aux pays et aux thèmes à privilégier, aux montants, et aux moyens de valorisation, diffusion et communication. Il abordera également la gouvernance du projet, en particulier l'efficacité et l'efficience du contrat d'opérateur entre le Ministère du Tourisme et la Fondation IGF. Il traitera également le mode opératoire du programme (éventuelle sous-traitance de certaines fonctions, contenu des conventions de financement, modes de versement des fonds, contrôle – notamment des procédures de luttes anti-blanchiment (LAB)). Les recommandations porteront également sur l'identification des éléments de l'expérience du projet pouvant être valorisés au travers d'actions de communication et de diffusion ;
5. **Enseignements à tirer** : le consultant mettra en évidence les enseignements de portée générale à tirer de l'évaluation et leur possible (ré)utilisation pour des projets ultérieurs ;
6. **Elaboration d'une synthèse évaluative** de 3 pages au maximum reprenant de façon équilibrée les différents points traités par l'évaluation, avec une annexe compilant les innovations et les résultats concrets atteints (agrégation d'indicateurs sur les bénéfices économiques, sociaux et environnementaux) utilisable pour la communication du FFEM.

F. Déontologie

L'évaluation sera conduite de façon impartiale. Les personnes participant à l'évaluation à titre professionnel devront informer les autres partenaires de tout conflit d'intérêt éventuel. Le processus d'évaluation sera conduit de façon autonome par rapport aux processus de gestion et de décision. Cette autonomie préserve la liberté de choix des décideurs publics (Charte de la Société Française d'Evaluation).

G. Déroulement de l'évaluation et calendrier

L'évaluation sera réalisée sous la responsabilité de l' AFD et du Secrétariat du FFEM.

L'appel d'offres restreint est soumis aux bureaux d'études ou consultants sélectionnés pour leur connaissance du sujet. Le FFEM signera directement le contrat de prestation de service avec le bureau de consultants sélectionné par appel d'offres.

Le Secrétariat du FFEM se réserve le droit de ne pas donner suite à cette consultation.

Pour couvrir l'évaluation des activités du projet, il est prévu un ou plusieurs experts internationaux pour une durée **maximale** de 30 hommes x jours.

Une réunion de lancement de la prestation sera menée au préalable par téléphone ou visio-conférence avec le Secrétariat du FFEM et l'AFD (agence et siège).

L'étude prévoit un déplacement au bureau de la Fondation IGF et au siège de l'AFD à Paris (ou a minima par skype ou visioconférence), ainsi qu'une visite au Mozambique à Maputo, dans la réserve de Gilé et sa périphérie.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de prévoir un budget de location de voiture pour la visite de la réserve de Gilé. Le projet véhiculera le(s) consultant(s) durant toute leur mission sur le terrain.

La mission nécessitera de rencontrer les partenaires du projet, l'évaluation devant approfondir les aspects de synergies et de complémentarités avec les interventions ou acteurs existants. Cela implique des entretiens en portugais. Dans tous les cas, la mission devra rencontrer les partenaires principaux suivants :

- Le Directeur général et/ou un responsable de l'Administration Nationale des Aires de Conservation en charge des forêts
- L'Unité de Gestion des Fonds Internationaux (UGFI) à Maputo,
- L'administrateur de la Réserve Nationale de Gilé,
- Les représentants de la direction provinciale du MITADER et l'administration des districts de Gilé et Pebane,
- Les représentants de la Fondation IGF, de l'association Etc Terra et de l'association Agrisud Internationale,
- L'équipe de la Banque Mondiale en charge de la stratégie REDD+,
- L'ONG COSV.

Une réunion de restitution du rapport provisoire devra se tenir à Paris (ou a minima par skype ou visioconférence) avec le Secrétariat du FFEM et l'AFD (siège et agence) avant la rédaction du rapport final.

Le chronogramme pour la remise des rapports est déterminé ci-dessous.

H. Livrables et format des produits

Les activités et produits attendus pour cette mission sont les suivants :

- Examen de toute la documentation issue du projet (ainsi que toute autre documentation jugée pertinente, éventuellement dans un effort de comparaison avec d'autres programmes similaires) pour avoir une notion claire de toutes les activités prévues et développées ;
- Entrevues avec les personnes clés du projet pour comprendre leurs objectifs, leurs modes de mise en œuvre et évaluer l'efficacité des activités réalisées ;

- Visites de terrain et rencontres avec les partenaires dans le pays.

Ces activités nourriront les rapports d'évaluation provisoire et final :

- Un premier rapport de l'évaluation, version v1, sera remis en anglais **dans un délai de deux semaines à l'issue de la mission sur le terrain** en reprenant le modèle type du FFEM en annexe. Ce rapport sera examiné par les commanditaires de l'évaluation (Secrétariat du FFEM et AFD), en fonction notamment des critères de qualité fournis en annexe 1 de ces termes de référence, par l'ANAC et par la Fondation IGF. Les observations seront transmises au consultant dans un délai *de deux semaines* après réception du rapport provisoire.
- Le rapport final sera produit en anglais et livré par le consultant dans un délai *de deux semaines* suivant la réception des observations portant sur le rapport provisoire, et devra comporter un résumé/synthèse en français, en anglais et en portugais. Là aussi, des observations éventuelles de la part des commanditaires de l'évaluation, de l'ANAC et de la Fondation IGF pourront être transmises au consultant dans un délai de deux semaines après réception du livrable.
- Le rapport dans sa version provisoire v1 sera accompagné d'une présentation PowerPoint résumant les résultats de l'évaluation et proposant les principales pistes de réflexion et de discussion pour un futur projet en une dizaine de diapositives.

Les rapports seront rédigés en anglais le résumé exécutif et le power point étant produit en anglais, portugais et en français. Les rapports seront transmis en format Word et PDF par courrier électronique aux adresses suivantes :

corbierc@afd.fr ; chirong@afd.fr; darpouxj@afd.fr et gaudinm@afd.fr

ANNEX B – BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF THE EVALUATORS

Sean Nazerali is a Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management specialist with more than 20 years of experience in international development, of which the last 15 years in Mozambique. He has specialized in protected area management, business planning, and innovative conservation finance initiatives such as biodiversity offsets and REDD+. He facilitated the creation of the BIOFUND, the Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Mozambique, the country´s only Conservation Trust Fund. He is the co-author of the Feasibility Study on Sustainable Financing of Conservation Areas in Mozambique, and the author of, amongst others, the current Financial Plan for the country's protected area network and the Monitoring and Evaluation system used by the PA system. He has been instrumental in bringing the concept of biodiversity offsets to Mozambique, leading the drafting of a Roadmap for offsets in the country. On REDD+ issues, he was the lead consultant in 2016 for the Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development to elaborate the national Forest Investment Plan, a USD 45M project to reform the forest sector and reduce deforestation in the country, and was then asked to lead the preparation of the country´s R-Package assessment, the official government self-assessment of REDD Readiness, which was submitted in early 2017. He has also been involved in project evaluations, including the recent final evaluation of a FIBA/MAVA project in Guinea Bissau´s Urok Islands (where AFD/FFEM was also a key project partner). He has been the lead implementer for the first AFD/FFEM Quirimbas National Park support project (2005-2010) as well as a key member of the team for that project´s second phase (2011-2016), a project he helped to design. He is currently providing technical advice to the BIOFUND´s implementation of the AFD´s current Protected Areas and Elephant Protection Project.

He is therefore familiar with and respected by all the main actors in the conservation and REDD+ fields in Mozambique, including government, civil society, and donor agencies. Known as a key information source for consultants working in this field, he currently maintains an inventory of the protected areas network in Mozambique, available at tiny.cc/mozCAs.

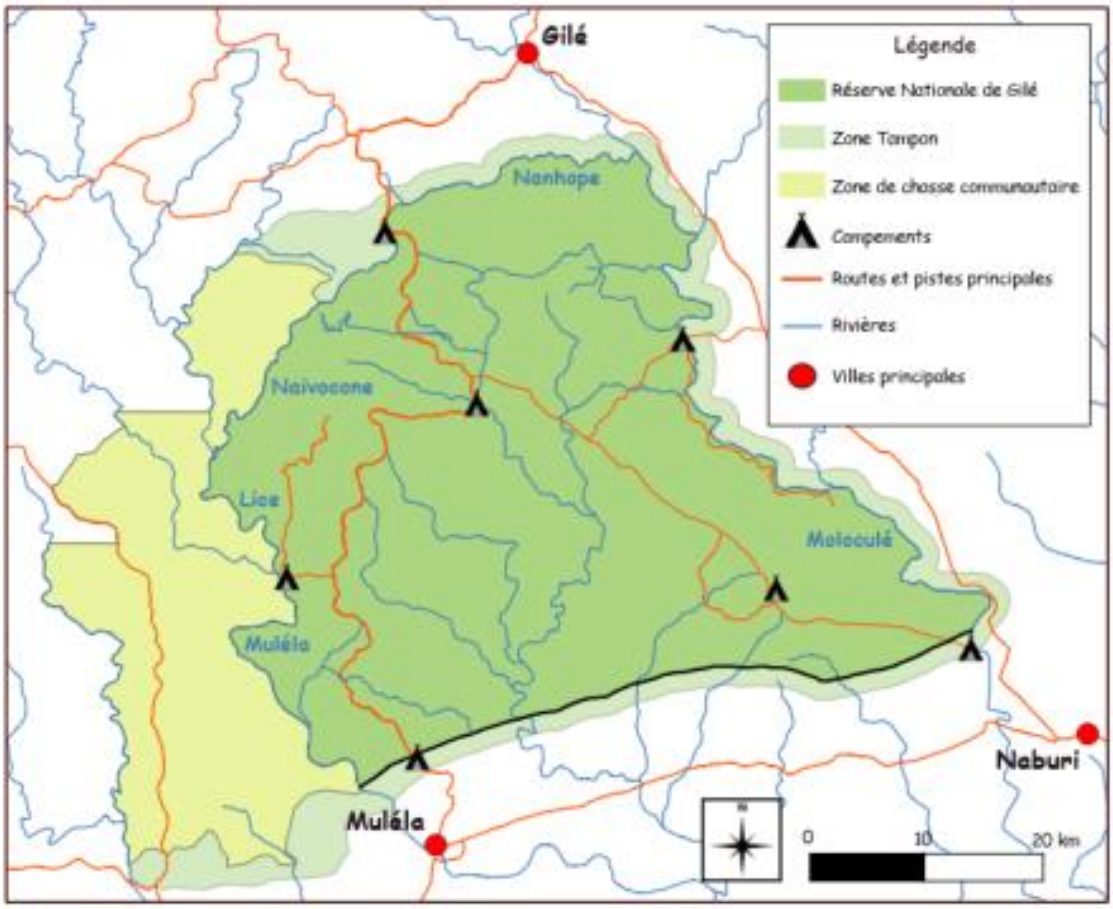
Mathieu Souquet is based in the island of Réunion and manages the activities of Biotope for all French overseas territories (Réunion, Mayotte, French Guyana, Martinique, New Caledonia for most) and international related countries in those areas. He also oversaw the creation and expansion of activities of Biotope in Madagascar, and drives our teams there. He is an ecologist and expert on Multi-thematic environmental issues, in particular in the context of major development projects, such as flagship projects of the East-West water Switching and New Coastal Drive in La Réunion for instance.

He has a range of skills and experience in French overseas territories as well as in international markets, particularly in tropical regions then, which enable him, beyond his proven internal and commercial management capabilities, to realise frequently some of Biotope's core missions such as: optimal environmental integration of projects, evaluation of plans and programs, conduct of institutional and strategic studies on environment and biodiversity issues. This expanded know-how has enabled him to be able to draw on methodological reference guides for environmental assessment and ecological compensation in tropical environments, commissioned by the French State.

He has also built up a solid experience in programs evaluation, including the final evaluation of the Nosy Hara National Park project in Madagascar for WWF in 2008, as well as the final evaluation of ACCLIMATE project: adaptation to climate change in the South-West Indian Ocean in 2012 or also for instance the environmental evaluation of the UNDP country program 2008-2012 in Madagascar the same year. Mathieu also works regularly with AFD and FFEM, for projects feasibility studies as well as for evaluations, and knows well how to deal with the standards and methodology required by the institution.

Finally, Mathieu is currently and actively participating as a member of the team of the Combo project (2014-209) "Evaluation, development and implementation of good conservation and ecological practices in economic development of 4 African countries: Guinea, Madagascar, Uganda and Mozambique", in partnership with WCS & Forest Trends. He is directly involved in the implementation of the project in Madagascar and at the international scale of the project.

Annex C - Map of the Project Area



Annex D - Logical framework (ex post), with Table of results by Component

Finality	Specific objectives	Expected results	Indicators	Evaluation Results
Estimating the REDD+ ex-ante potential for the RNG and its periphery	The potential reduction of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation is known.	1.1 The quantity of carbon sequestrated in the forests of the RNG and its periphery is evaluated	The RNG and its periphery are stratified in forests-non forests A document describes the inventory methods Raw inventory results available Capacity building sessions reports Allometric equations established for the project	The areas has been stratified into forest and non-forest. The PDD describes the inventory methods. Raw inventory results are available - see VCS report for location Capacity building was done with local staff, but no larger capacity training sessions were held The PDD indicates that the allometric equation of Chaves et al. (2014) has been used.
		1.2 Future deforestation of the RNG and its periphery's forests is estimated ex-ante	Reference area localised, reference period identified Land use and forest cover evaluated Synthesis report on the evolution of deforestation drivers An historical deforestation scenario and a future deforestation scenario (spatialized and localised) are provided	The reference area and period were identified. The LULC were evaluated. Deforestation drivers have been identified. An historical deforestation scenario and a future deforestation scenario (spatialized and localized) were provided in the PDD
Valuing the GHG emissions reductions and other amenities	The project's objectives in terms of GHG emissions reductions are defined and are valued as REDD+ carbon offsets	2.1. A REDD+ strategy for the RNG and its periphery is elaborated	A public consultation system exists A PDD realized by national/international experts is finalized and validated REDD+ activities are integrated to the management plan revision A MRV system exists	A consultation process was initiated at the creation of the GNR buffer zone and during the development of the PDD A PDD is being finalized in May 2017. Verification is underway. Management Plan revision has not begun A MRV system for the project was developed.

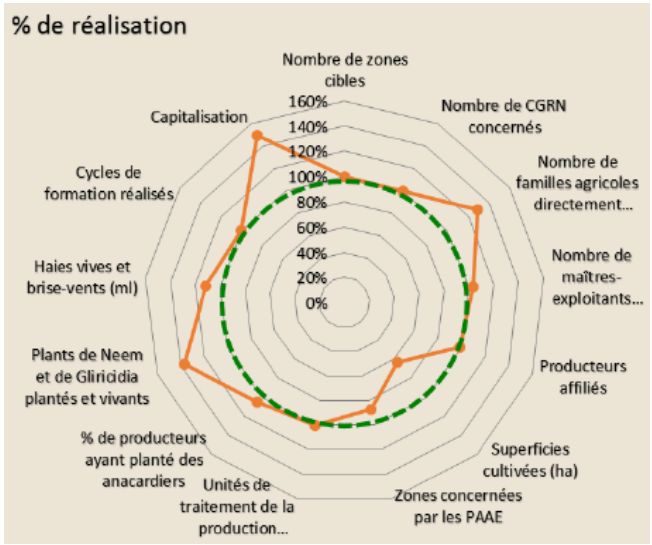
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>2.2 The REDD+ carbon offsets valuation process is engaged</td><td>An equitable benefits-sharing system exists
A public consultations system exists
Carbon credits are commercialized and benefit to the project's stakeholders
An adapted project methodology is chosen</td><td>No equitable benefits-sharing system currently exists
Public consultation on benefit sharing has not been initiated.
Carbon credits have not yet been commercialized
Project methodology for the future has been adapted for the needs of the landscape level ZILMP ERPD</td></tr>
<tr><td>Development pilot activities</td><td>Incomes of the communities living in the RNG's periphery will improve through the implementation of activities such as agricultural intensification, development of sportive hunting and ecotourism, as well as through activities linked to the organization of local communities and economical interests groups.</td><td>3.1 Organizing the communities in COGEPs with an associative status:</td><td>Quantity of officially created associations (see official journal)
Community land cartography (natural resources, RNG limits, ZCV(community hunting area coutada)
Quantity of participants from Government (local and provincial) in capacity building sessions
Capacity building sessions reports</td><td>CGRN (Comités de Gestão des Recursos Naturais instead of COGEP) were set up during the previous project (2009-2013) to work in partnership with the RNG, among others on the management of natural resources (forest cover and poaching) inside and on the periphery of the reserve.
Unfortunately, the CGRNs have been unable to act in a relevant and coordinated manner, with a long lack of coordination on this issue between previous and actual FFEM project that have impacted involvement of the local stakeholders. Now, if they are still supported by the COSV partner, they remain weak and not very legitimate or unreliable for the communities.

CGRN registration:
<table>
<tr><td>Date</td><td>Created/Formalized</td></tr>
<tr><td>May 2011</td><td>14 CGRNs formalized at district level</td></tr>
<tr><td>2012</td><td>1 Association (Nokalano – for the Coutada)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not created</td><td>Supervision Committee</td></tr>
<tr><td>In Formation</td><td>Management Council for the GNR</td></tr>
</table>
Community land cartography – delimitation was done for the 4 communities in the Comity Coutada

NResources – NTFPs were identified but not fully mapped
Etc Terra mapped all land use in the RNG, coutada, and buffer zone
Agrisud did an agro-ecological plan for each of the 6 communities in which they are operating – Namurra e Vassele, Malema e Mujaiane, Musseia, Mihecue, Naeche, and Malema-Serra)

No intervention from AgriSud on this spécific issue (CGRN capacity building) but they did a lot for individual producers or groups of them "out" the CGRN/COGEP</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>format (cf. Result sythesis April 2017). Training for the CGRNS was provided to some extent by COSV.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>3.2 Developing conservation agriculture in the RNG's periphery:</td><td>Quantity of demonstration areas installed by the project, qty of smallholders adopting the new practices in their machambas
Quantity of smallholders having modified their agricultural practices
Capacity building sessions reports
Evolution of the human-wildlife conflicts</td><td>AgriSud has achieved many good results in the activities they have carried out despite some difficult contextual elements. Their latest capitalization reports (April 2017) provide the details on them. A synthetic vision is through the following table (initial objectives) and graph (results):
<table><tr><td></td><td>% réalisation</td><td>Attendu</td><td>Réalisé</td></tr><tr><td>Nombre de zones cibles</td><td>100%</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Nombre de CGRN concernés</td><td>100%</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Nombre de familles agricoles directement appuyé</td><td>127%</td><td>300</td><td>381</td></tr><tr><td>Nombre de maîtres-exploitants sélectionnés</td><td>103%</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Producteurs affiliés</td><td>103%</td><td>150</td><td>155</td></tr><tr><td>Superficies cultivées (ha)</td><td>59%</td><td>450</td><td>265</td></tr><tr><td>Zones concernées par les PAAE</td><td>88%</td><td>8</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Unités de traitement de la production agricole</td><td>100%</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>% de producteurs ayant planté des anacardiers</td><td>105%</td><td>60%</td><td>63%</td></tr><tr><td>Plants de Neem et de Gliricidia plantés et vivants</td><td>137%</td><td>500</td><td>684</td></tr><tr><td>Haies vives et brise-vents (ml)</td><td>112%</td><td>6 000</td><td>6700</td></tr><tr><td>Cycles de formation réalisés</td><td>100%</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Capitalisation</td><td>150%</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>



Results partly achieved:

6 PAAE were finalized, of which 1 concerned 2 project areas: Malema and Mujaiane, being a total of 7 community areas concerned instead of 8.

Human Wildlife Conflict

Conflict Type	2014	2015	2016
Nº of fields affected	# not recorded	# not recorded	23
Nº of elephants involved	# not recorded	# not recorded	49
Human Deaths	1	0	0
Human Injuries	0	0	1
Animals culled	0	0	0

3.3 Developing sportive hunting in the RNG's periphery	An equitable benefits-sharing system exists Cartography of the ZCV and its natural resources Capacity building sessions reports	ZCV was formally declared by the Council of Ministers by Decree 43/2013, August 23rd. Association Nokalano (4 communities) was formalized in December 2012. Cartography – see above ZCV Draft management Plan developed, including a benefit sharing plan model (note that developing this plan is the legal responsibility of the operator, who has

			ZCV management plan is functional ZCV management team is functional and operational	not yet been selected. As a result, this is not yet in place.) Since no operator has been selected, no management team is currently in place.
		3.4 Developing ecotourism in the RNG and its periphery	Capacity building sessions reports Report on the private sector mobilization (visits, partnerships, etc.) Quantity of identified sites, rehabilitated sites, accessible sites Integration of the RNG + its periphery in the regional strategy	COSV has done 1 training in 2016 for community ecotourism development Prior to the current project, a South African Fresh Lda (based in Nampula) was involved in the design of the Rio Lice campsite, (this included a 20.000 USD contribution to its construction), in the context of a possible beach-bush development involving the islands of the Primeirias and Segundas Archipelago. This development however never took place, and no interest has been seen in the private sector over the last few years. Due to the lack of interest of the private sector, the Rio Lice site is the only one that has been identified and constructed to date. It is currently operational, but receives almost no visitors, an indicator of the lack of tourist demand. The RNG was included in the 2014 Provincial Tourism Development Strategy
		3.5 Developing economical interests groups : small-scale livestock farms, fisheries, joineries, nontimber forest products (honey, mushrooms) harvesting and sale groups…	Mean household/individual revenue increase in the project's area, mean household/individual revenue increase in particular zones (ZCV for example) Capacity building sessions reports Existence of accompanying programs : NTFP, small-scale livestock, fisheries…	The study mentioned in the NEP on livestock potential was not deemed necessary as this was done in the previous FFEM project. Livestock Agrisud implemented improved goat corrals to better contain the animals (54 families). COSV was initially involved in promotion of goat ownership, but has since stopped this component after requests from the RNG, as goats are clearly not indicated in the vicinity of conservation areas, and have been proven internationally to not provide any effective alternative to bushmeat hunting. Fish farming studies, while mentioned in the NEP, were not budgeted for in the project. As mentioned in the report, it is not advisable to become involved in too many diverse community development activities at one time, and as a result this activity was never implemented. IGF carried out in 2016 a detailed study of NTFPs being used in the GNR, with interesting results. So, they have recently submitted a project (including AgriSud on a small part) to the DPO of AFD with a dedicated component on this non-timber products issues.
		3.6 Estimating the pilot activities effectiveness :	Mean household/individual revenue increase in the project's area, mean household/individual revenue increase in particular	ETC Terra developed a price observatory for cashew in the project area. Household income – the Poverty rate in project area – one study was done by ETC Terra for 2015, another is being done now under MozBio. This has not been done for specific areas such as the ZCV as this has to date not produced any economic

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>zones (ZCV for example)
Evolution of the mean agricultural revenue per hectare cultivated, mean agricultural revenue for the community as a whole, “technification” index for agricultural practices (subsistence and cash crops).
Evolution of prices and agricultural production
Evolution of the RNG’s specific revenues due to the implementation of pilot activities.
Deforestation rate in the project’s area
Socio-economic impacts analysis (reports)</td><td>benefits.
To date the RNG’s specific revenues have not been altered due to the implementation of pilot activities.
Socio economic analysis studies were done as part of the PDD preparation
Comparisons between traditional and improved fields have been made, but essentially qualitative. A good synthesis of this qualitative approach can be found in the dedicated report « Analyse de l’adoption des systèmes améliorés et des pratiques agro-écologiques » (March 2017).

Note that from a scientific point of view, the project delay was too short for the indicator to be measurable in a relevant way. Moreover, climatic-agricultural conditions have been very difficult in recent years, which has probably also limited the positive effects and concrete results of the new agricultural methods. More time will be needed to conclude on these types of indicators.
Based on a small sample (and therefore to be considered with caution), the last mission report (Dec 2016) of AgriSud says for instance that Valued previous dry season production (self-consumption and sales) from market gardening would have generated an average 87$ of additional income per producer.

Beyond the direct and affiliated producers that have been supported, local stakeholders have observed that there is also a "spontaneous" diffusion of the good agricultural practices. This diffusion has not yet been measured specifically, but it is an important fact and trend. Indeed, while it is logical that the technical substitution of traditional methods for improved techniques is accepted and effective because the project provides compensations (means, training, etc.), it is very encouraging that there is Has spontaneous diffusion also where the project did not intervene, stressing the importance of its impact.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Management of the National Reserve of Gilé</td><td>The Reserve is well-managed and its long-term financial autonomy is assured.</td><td>4.1 An effective control and watching system is implemented</td><td>Quantity of patrols, kilometers run, quantity of poachers arrests and material seizure.
Quantity of well-treated fines according to IGF
Capacity building sessions reports
Quantity of signs installed in the community centres
Existence of an internal set of rules and regulations in the</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td></tr>
<tr><td>Patrols</td><td>270</td><td>77</td><td>128</td></tr>
<tr><td>Poachers apprehended</td><td>46</td><td>Not recorded</td><td>41</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value of Fines issued</td><td>9,562,859.25 Mts</td><td>3,952,859</td><td>8,812,674</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fines Paid</td><td>1,036,168.50</td><td>702,537</td><td>828,950</td></tr>
</table>

Capacity building sessions - Three intensive ranger training sessions were carried out between 2014-2017, two by the PAMS foundation under the current project (in January 2016, and a follow-up in January 2017), and one by Conservation</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Reserve
Technical report on bushmeat hunting</td><td>Outcomes (in July 2016, financed by MozBio). Conservation Outcomes also carried out a Strategic Needs Assessment in June 2016 for the MozBio Project.
Quantity of signs installed – This was not considered a useful means to reduce illegal activity.
An internal regulation draft has been elaborated and is to be included in the revision of the current management plan. ANAC recently approved a national level organigram applicable to all the CAs, approved by Ministerial Diploma nº 13/2017, which should now allow for the finalization of the GNR internal regulations
The MOMS system includes an analysis of all illegal hunting activities including bushmeat. A detailed analysis on the data from 2011-2015 was produced in 2016. The latest data has not yet been fully analyzed.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>4.2 The Reserve's management plan is implemented and complementary measures are developed</td><td>Existence of a fire risks prevention and management plan
Existence of a wildlife rehabilitation plan
Evolution of the principal species for biodiversity protection interest.
Quantity of reintroductions, evolution of reintroduced population enrollment
Fire and reintroduced fauna management measures are integrated to the management plan
Technical reports and synthesis</td><td>Fire: Fire analysis and recommendations was carried out by IGF in 2016.
In the former FFEM project, a wildlife rehabilitation feasibility study was produced, which is serving the guiding document for wildlife re-introduction.

Wildlife Reintroductions:
<table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Introduced</th></tr><tr><td>June 2012</td><td>20 Buffalo</td></tr><tr><td>Oct 2013</td><td>47 Buffalo, 15 Zebra, 20 Wildebeest</td></tr></table>No new introduction were budgeted or carried out in the lifetime of the current project. Monitoring of the introduced species as well as other species of conservation concern has been done regularly through the MOMs based system, which has demonstrated the increase in all 9 key mammal species monitored.

Fire and reintroduced fauna management measures are to be included in the revision of the current management plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>4.3 The RNG's scientific potential is exploited and generates</td><td>Existence of a scientific program
Quantity of studies realized in the RNG, quantity of scientific publications realized (national and international), cartography and raw technical data centralized and</td><td>4 studies were published as university theses – on CHA, MOMs, NTFPs. + agro-ecological practices.
Additionally, a fire analysis has been carried out by IGF.
Etc Terra carried out a large number of carbon-related studies, as documented in the PDD, as well as 2 value chain studies by Rongead (on cashew and other products), one study on Charcoal production, and a population census in the buffer zone.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>knowledge</td><td>diffused, quantity of inventories realized per inventory type, attribution of a carbon stock to each stratum.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

			Technical reports, synthesis, scientific articles…	
		4.4 Additional infrastructures are realized inside the RNG	Openings of new tracks, maintenance of new infrastructures to consolidate what already exists Technical reports and synthesis	Over the lifetime of the current project, a total of 60km of new roads have been opened. Additionally, 3 bridges have been built. Maintenance of the full Reserve network of 342km has also been regularly carried out.
Management of the project	The responsibility of the project, its implementation, its monitoring and evaluation by external auditors are adequately realized, via the direct support from the RNG's management team.	5.1 Consultation of all the stakeholders drives the project's management; 5.2 The schedule of activities is respected by the project's team who adapts itself to unforeseen events:	RNG disbursements are conformed to the management plan and the annual activities plan Steering committees meetings are held Annual activities plan and activities reports	Disbursements were made according to the annual plans made between IGF and the GNR No Steering Committee for the project was ever constituted, so no meetings were held. Extensive semi-annual reports have been prepared by IGF, and copies sent to AFD, ANAC, and other relevant stakeholders. Each report has been accompanied by detailed technical reports.
		5.3 External audits of the project's accounts allow the project to perform its functioning 5.4 A project team is constituted so that the project remains fully operational	Evaluation and audits reports	Audit reports have been carried out annually on the project´s accounts. The project team is heavily dependent on IGF. Fortunately, even following the end of the current project, several other projects have been secured, which currently permits a continuation of the key project team.

Annex F – List of People Interviewed

Project Implementation Partners:
AFD – Maeva Gaudin, Guillaume Chiron,
FFEM - Constance Corbier-Barthaux
ETC Terra – Corentin Mercier, Vicky Viguet, Chris Tanner, Marie Nourtier, New Field Project Manager Jean-Baptiste Roelens
IGF – Country Director Alessandro Fusari, Project Accountant and Logistics Manager Sérgio Macossa
COSV - National Director Alberto Tanganelli, Italian Cooperation Project Manager Claudio Tonin, EU Project Manager António Di Silvestro
RADEZA – Director Daniel Maúla
Ex-Agrisud Staff – Director of International Operations Sylvain Berton, Project Manager Elie Lamarre, Project Agronomist Anastácio António Chiposse, Local Extensionists Abdul Sualehe, Sérgio Eusébio

REDD+ Actors:
World Bank - Karin Kaechele, Andre de Aquino
BIOFUND – Programs Director Alexandra Jorge

Government Representatives
ANAC - Director of Natural Resource Management Services, Agostinho Nazaré
FNDS Administrator and Head of the REDD+ Unit– Momade Nemane
FNDS Head of the Zambézia Provincial REDD+ Unit – Tomas Bastique
Provincial Director of Land, Environment, and Rural Development, Zambézia – Diego Borges David
Conservation Areas Department, Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment, and Rural Development, Zambézia – Domingos Valia
District Administrator, Gilé – Joaquim Pahare
Representative of the District Services for Economic Activities, Gilé – Pedro Beto
Head of the District Services for Economic Activities, Pebane – Carlos Taúnde
PPRNMA (Natural Resource and Environmental Protection Police Force) – Assistant Superintendent Luís Muanima Jó

Community Representatives
Nokolano Association – 30 Members (including 5 women)
Natural Resource Management Committee (CGRN), Mulela – 14 members (1 woman)
CGRN Community Rangers, Mulela – 8 members
Contact Farmers – Various, including Calisto Benjamin, Felizardo Taipo, Pedro Francisco Mataletxo, Silva Ernesto

Gilé National Reserve Management
GNR Administrator – José Dias Mohamed
Various Park Rangers and support staff

Annexg G - **Agenda for Evaluation of the FFEM REDD +Project**

Date	Site	Activity
May 4th	Maputo - Quelimane	Departure from Maputo to Quelimane
May 5th	Quelimane	Meeting with Director of DPTADR
	Quelimane - Pebane	Departure for Pebane
	Pebane	Meeting with SDAE of Pebane
	Pebane	Meeting with COSV
May 6th	Pebane-Lice	Departure to the RNG (Lice Camp)
	Nakuruko	Meeting with the NOKALANO Association
	Nakuruko	Meeting with RADEZA
	Lice	Sleeping in Lice's Camp
May 7th	Lice-Musseia	Departure to the Musseia Camp (via Nakololo)
	Musseia	work with the RNG team
May 8 th	Musseia	work with the RNG team
May 9th	Musseia	work with the RNG team
	Musseia	Visit community projects in the area of Musseia
	Musseia-Gilé	Departure to Gilé
	Gilé	Meeting with team EtcTerra
	Gilé	Sleeping in the village of Gilé
May 10th	Gilé	Meeting with Administration and SDAE de Gilé
	Namurrua	Visit community projects in Namurrua community:
	Namurrua-Quelimane	Departure for Quelimane
	Quelimane	Overnight in Quelimane
May 11th	Quelimane	Meeting with Director of DPTADR (if not possible on day 4)
	Quelimane	Meeting with Provincial team UTREDD
	Quelimane	Meeting with Environmental Police
	Quelimane	Departure from Quelimane to Maputo (14: 50-16: 30)

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ANNEX I. - PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT
DATE : ……JUNE ……10TH, 2017

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA SHEET

PROJECT TITLE	**"Reducing deforestation and degradation in the Miombo forests of the National Reserve of Gilé and its periphery" pilot project**
COUNTRY	**Mozambique**
FOCAL AREA	**Climate Change (REDD+)**
BENEFICIARY	**Republic of Mozambique, Gilé National Reserve and communities living at its periphery**
FGEF INSTITUTIONAL MEMB PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT	**AFD**
RÉFÉRENCES DE LA CONVENTION	CMZ 1107

Contribution modalities to eligibility criteria	Main results and outcomes	Effects	Impacts (magnitude of the effects)	Differed Impacts
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION				
Direct contribution	• Increase in animal populations • Reduction in deforestation	• Progressive restoration of the biodiversity of the Gilé Reserve	• Ecosystem functioning restored	• Ecosystem functioning
Improving governance	• Leveraged influence on national governance of forests	• National level interventions to reduce illegal logging	• Operations carried out across the country	• Better defense of forest resources
Capacity building	• Farmers trained on conservation agriculture • Rangers trained	• Better competence of GNR staff and of local communities	• Better reserve management • More efficient agriculture	• Overall improvement of GNR´s ecosystem service provision
Scientific and methodological knowledge	• Carbon sticks and deforestation rates known	• Basis for carbon credit scheme achieved	• Payment basis created	• Payment for ecosystem services
LOCAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
Direct contribution	• GNR infrastructures in place	• Improved basis for management	• Management efficiency improved	• Overall improvement of GNR´s ecosystem service
Improving governance	• Community hunting association created	• Basis for increased incomes from NR use	• Alteration of attitudes to NR values	• Better acceptance of the GNR
Capacity building	• Important analysis of ranger efforts • Discovering NTFP	• Better understanding of local biodiversity	• Improved ability to define interventions	• More efficient use of ecosystem services

Innovative features of the project (describe the main innovation in 3 lines)

The development of the REDD+ project not only has produced carbon credits to a fairly significant degree, but is also developing a benefit sharing mechanism for the country that has never been used before. It is also innovative as it is the first example of a specific and concrete application of the new conservation law regarding carbon rights in protected areas in Mozambique. Furthermore, the innovative content of this carbon project has had a tremendous effect on the development of a national scale carbon scheme.

Nature of the innovation

Local/Transfer: Innovation at the local, regional, national level by transfer and adaptation of solutions proven elsewhere……. **YES**

Absolute: Innovation on a worldwide scale, could be patented…….. **NO**

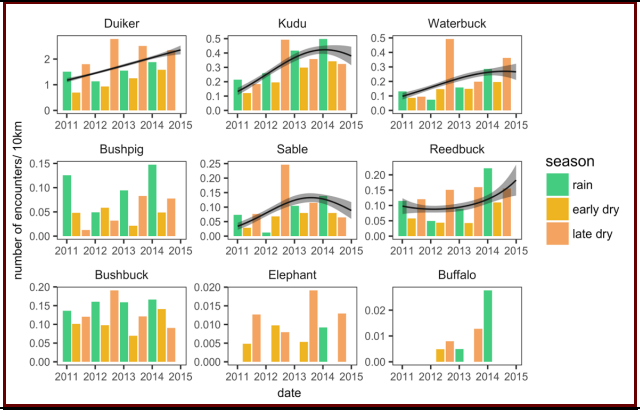
DEGREE OF VALIDATION OF THE INNOVATION	Modalities	**Check**
	Validated innovation	
	Validation to be consolidated	X (Awaiting final VCS certification)
	Uncertain validation and/or subjected to assumptions and many risks or difficult to implement	
REPLICABILITY		
Geographic	At the local scale of the countries concerned	X
	At the multinational or sub-regional scale or close Geographic /similar context	X
	Of general interest	
Social	Validated by the major part of the stakeholders and compatible with their short-term interests	X
	Many risks and issues (motivation, subsidies, mediation of the conflicts, etc.)	
Economic	Validated innovation	
	Validated but with a high economic risk (dependence to commodities market and costs, monetary risk, etc)	X (high risk of VCS credits not being replicated in ERPA)

Contribution to FGEF aggregated indicators:

The aggregated indicators included in the NEP were not assigned any expected values for the end of the project. The indicators with the values achieved were as follows:

-

Indicators	***Results Achieved***
Environmental indicators	
Deforestation rate within the project area;	**deforestation area in ha** **2005-2010** / **2010-2016** 1,648 / 2,241 5,153 / 7,339 **6,806** / **9,594**
Quantity of patrols, kilometers run, quantity of poachers arrestations and material seizure;	2014: Patrols 270, Poachers 46 2015: 77, Not 2016: 128, 41

	apprehended | | recorded | Value of Fines issued | 9,562,859.25 Mts | 3,952,859 | 8,812,674 Fines Paid | 1,036,168.50 | 702,537 | 828,950
Evolution of the principal species for biodiversity protection interest;	
Quantity of reintroductions, evolution of reintroduced population enrollment.	**Date** | **Introduced** June 2012 | 20 Buffalo Oct 2013 | 47 Buffalo, 15 Zebra, 20 Wildebeest No new introduction were budgeted or carried out in the lifetime of the current project. Monitoring of the introduced species as well as other species of conservation concern has been done regularly through the MOMs based system, which has demonstrated the increase in all 9 key mammal species monitored.
Social indicators	
Quantity of associations officially created (to the official journal);	Date | Created/Formalized May 2011 | 14 CGRNs formalized at district level 2012 | 1 Association (Nokalano – for the Coutada) Not created | Supervision Committee In Formation | Management Council for the GNR
Existence of a functional benefits-sharing system;	Not achieved
Cartography of community lands and their natural resources, of RNG's limits and its periphery and of the ZCV;	Community land cartography – delimitation was done for the 4 communities in the Community Coutada (ZCV). ZCV Draft management Plan developed, including a benefit sharing plan model (note that developing this plan is the legal responsibility of the operator, who has not yet been selected. As a result, this is not yet in place.)
Quantity of demonstration areas implemented by the project, quantity of smallholders changing their former practices in their machambas;	% réalisation | Attendu | Réalisé Nombre de zones cibles | 100% | 6 | 6 Nombre de CGRN concernés | 100% | 8 | 8 Nombre de familles agricoles directement appuyé | 127% | 300 | 381 Nombre de maîtres-exploitants sélectionnés | 103% | 30 | 31 Producteurs affiliés | 103% | 150 | 155 Superficies cultivées (ha) | 59% | 450 | 265 Zones concernées par les PAAE | 88% | 8 | 7 Unités de traitement de la production agricole | 100% | 6 | 6 % de producteurs ayant planté des anacardiers | 105% | 60% | 63% Plants de Neem et de Gliricidia plantés et vivants | 137% | 500 | 684 Haies vives et brise-vents (ml) | 112% | 6 000 | 6700 Cycles de formation réalisés | 100% | 2 | 2 Capitalisation | 150% | 2 | 3
Existence of a public consultations system.	Not in existence
Economical indicators	
Mean household/individual revenue increase in the project's area, mean household/individual revenue increase in particular zones (ZCV for example);	Not tracked by the project.

Evolution of the mean agricultural revenue per hectare cultivated, mean agricultural revenue for the community as a whole, technification index for agricultural practices (subsistence and cash crops);	Not tracked by the project.
Evolution of the RNG's specific revenues due to the implementation of pilot activities;	No additional revenues have yet been realized by the RNG from the pilot activities.
Commercialisation of carbon credits, whose benefits go to the project's stakeholders (communities, RNG, etc.).	Credits not yet commercialized, benefit sharing mechanism still under discussion.
Capacity building improvement indicators	
A PDD mixing international and national expertise is finalized and validated;	PDD Finalized, in process of validation by EcoCert
RNG desimbursements are conformed to the management plan and the annual activities plan;	Disbursements were made according to the annual plans made between IGF and the GNR
Quantity of studies realized in the RNG, quantity of scientific publications realized (national and international), cartography and raw technical data centralized and diffused, quantity of inventories realized per inventory type, attribution of a carbon stock to each stratum;	4 studies were published as university theses – on CHA, MOMs, NTFPs. + agro-ecological practices. Additionally, a fire analysis has been carried out by IGF. Etc Terra carried out a large number of carbon-related studies, as documented in the PDD, as well as 2 value chain studies by Rongead (on cashew and other products), one study on Charcoal production, and a population census in the buffer zone.
Availability of an historic deforestation scenario and a future deforestation scenario, spatialized and localized;	Available in the PDD
REDD+ activities are integrated into the management plan;	Management plan has not been updated during project lifetime
Quantity of Government's representatives participants (local administration and provincial directions) in the capacity building sessions held by the project.	Numbers not tracked.

Additionnality of FGEF contribution and "lever effect" besides the main financing:

The additionality of this project is particularly linked once again to its carbon components, where the leveraging of fact of the FFEM financing is clear and uncontested. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, by creating a pilot project experience in the buffer zone of the Gilé national reserve, the project has managed to influence the choice of pilot landscapes for the national experience, the very first one of which is indeed Zambézia.

Having leveraged the choice of landscape for pilot carbon activities, the current project has in turn therefore help influence the choice of geographic location for a wide variety of complementary activities that are also now taking place in the same geographical region, funded by the government, the world bank, and other partners. These funds total over 100,000,000 dollars to be invested in the landscape in which the Gilé national reserve is inserted, providing an excellent opportunity for additional funds to be resourced to meet the needs of the Gilé national reserve over the coming years.

Contribution to biodiversity mainstreaming:

By supporting the Gilé National Reserve the project has provided positive impacts on forests, climate (global and local) and in other components (biodiversity, wathersheds, soils, etc.).

The RNG, as a natural reserve, has "by definition" its activity turned towards ecological sustainability: the project's implementation has helped to increase the RNG's capacities to reach this objective.

Contribution to the mainstreaming of the adaptation to climate change:

The project contributed to fight against climate change, reducing GHG emissions linked to deforestation and forests degradation.

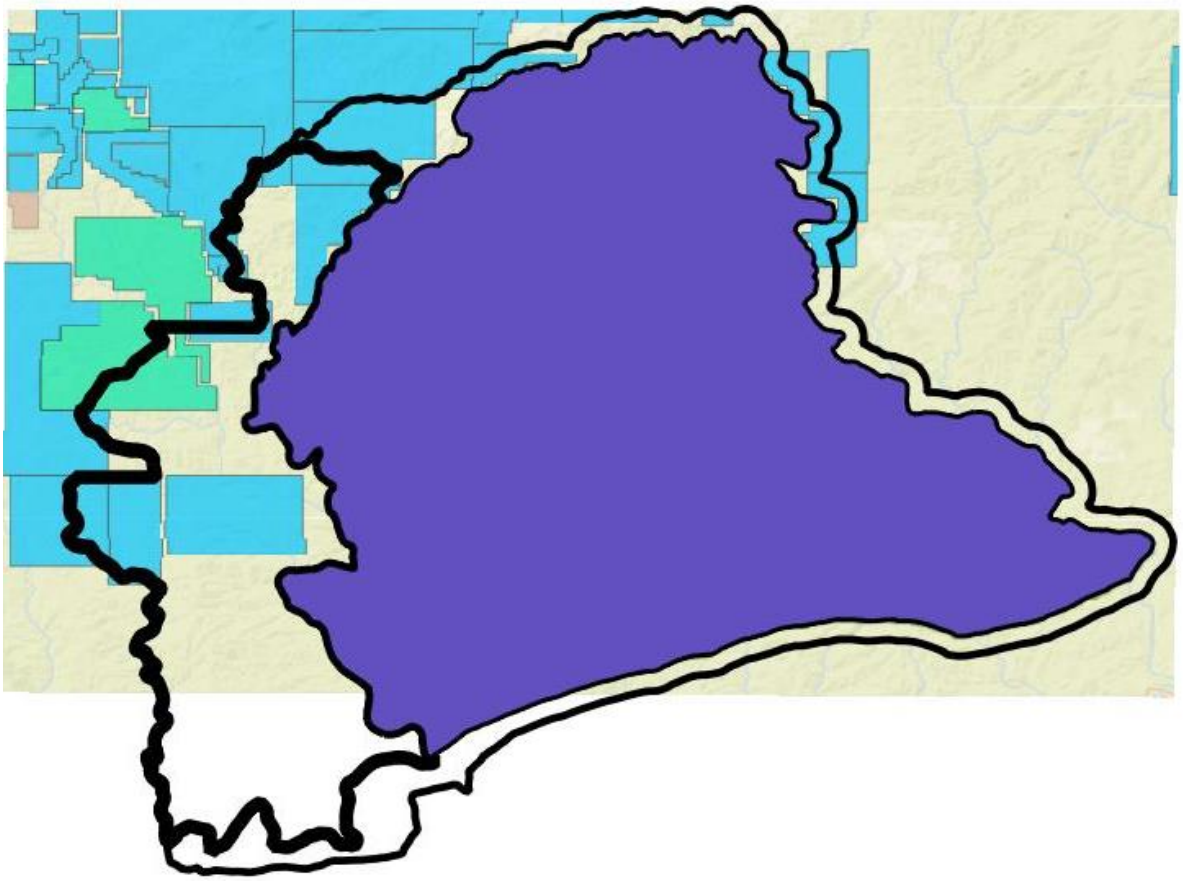
PROJECT RATING – Self Rating, filled in by the IGF Country Director and the Park Administrator, May 2017

Criteria	Insufficient (1)	Weak (2)	Meeting requirements (3)	Very satisfactory (4)
A. Project Design				
1. Relevance of goals and objectives in the context				**X**
2. Satisfactory anticipation of risks and difficulties			**X**	
3. Stakeholders correctly informed on the project when starting up			**X**	
4. Effectiveness of implementation arrangements, adequate implementation capacity			**X**	
5. Realistic estimation deadlines			**X**	
6. Realism in the choice and quantity of inputs (financial, human and administrative resources)			**X**	
7. Objectives, outcomes and outputs clearly defined			**X**	
8. Flexibility and reorientation (4=none ; 3=minor changes from the initial project design ; 2 : any components abandoned; 1= more than a half of components modified during the implementation)			**X**	
A. Global appreciation			**X**	
A. Remarks				
B. Compliance with requirements				
1. Compliance with requirements and implementation of supporting measures			**X**	
2. Compliance with institutional, legislative and legal requirements				**X**
3. Effective mobilization of co-financing			**X**	
4. Compliance with implementation monitoring procedures		**X**		
5. Semi-annual reports meeting deadlines and complying with standard requirements			**X**	
B. Global appreciation			**X**	
B. Remarks :				
C. Implementation, implication of stakeholders and partnership				
1. Contractualization of partnerships				**X**
2. Satisfactory implication of partners			**X**	
3. Satisfactory implication of technical assistance				**X**
4. Satisfying functioning and implication of the project Steering committee		**X**		
5. Satisfactory implication of project supervision bodies (Institutional member and FGEF Secretariat)		**X**		
C. Global appreciation			**X**	
C. Remarks				

D. Implementation administrative and financial management				
1. Effective and transparent management of disbursements, payments, expenses				**X**
2. Compliance with procurements procedures			**X**	
D. Global appreciation			**X**	
D. Remarks				
E. Implementation – effectiveness				
1. Achievement of objectives, outputs and outcomes (4= all the outcomes achieved ; 3= most of the outcomes achieved ; 2= half of the outcomes achieved ; 1=less than a half of the outcomes achieved)			**X**	
2. Environmental impacts			**X**	
3. Economic impacts		**X**		
4. Social impacts			**X**	
5. Institutional and governance impacts			**X**	
E. Global appreciation			**X**	
E. Remarks				
F. Implementation – Efficiency				
1. Efficiency and costs-effectiveness in the context			**X**	
F. Global appreciation			**X**	
F. Remarks				
G. Sustainability				
1. Economic and financial sustainability		**X***		
2 Technical sustainability		**X**		
3. Socio cultural and organizational sustainability		**X**		
4. Environmental sustainability			**X**	
Gender distribution role sustainability (adequate role distribution according to ages and sex)				
G. Global appreciation				
G. Remarks ** Dependent on external financing continues*				

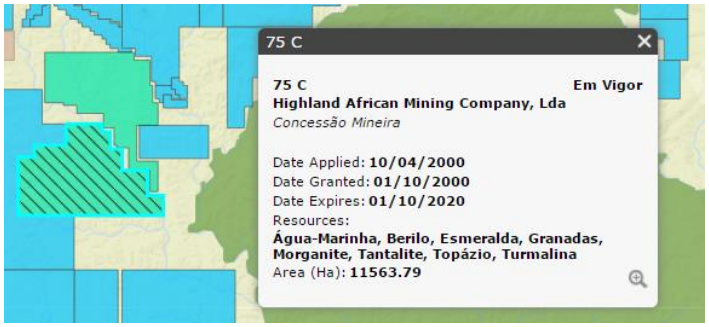
Annex I. Mining Concessions in the Community Coutada

Source: portals.flexicadastre.com/mozambique/

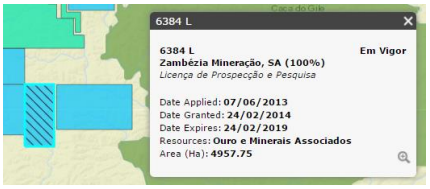



8688 C
8688 C
Aprovação Pendente
Southern Minerals Limitada (100%)
Concessão Mineira
Date Applied: 04/04/2017
Date Granted:
Date Expires:
Resources:
Berilo, Minerais Associados, Ouro, Rubi, Tantalite, Turmalina
Area (Ha): 9424.6


8617 L
8617 L
Aprovação Pendente
J Chana Moz Research Exploration Oil & Gas Company, Limitada (100%)
Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa
Date Applied: 16/03/2017
Date Granted:
Date Expires:
Resources:
Água-Marinha, Esmeralda, Minerais Associados, Ouro, Tantalite, Turmalina
Area (Ha): 2843.11


75 C
75 C
Em Vigor
Highland African Mining Company, Lda
Concessão Mineira
Date Applied: 10/04/2000
Date Granted: 01/10/2000
Date Expires: 01/10/2020
Resources:
Água-Marinha, Berilo, Esmeralda, Granadas, Morganite, Tantalite, Topázio, Turmalina
Area (Ha): 11563.79


6197 L
6197 L
Em Vigor
Highland African Mining Company, Lda (100%)
Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa
Date Applied: 15/03/2013
Date Granted: 17/07/2014
Date Expires: 17/07/2019
Resources:
Minerais Associados, Nióbio, Ouro, Pedras Preciosas, Tantalite, Terras Raras
Area (Ha): 7375.6


6384 L
6384 L
Em Vigor
Zambézia Mineração, SA (100%)
Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa
Date Applied: 07/06/2013
Date Granted: 24/02/2014
Date Expires: 24/02/2019
Resources: Ouro e Minerais Associados
Area (Ha): 4957.75


5972 L
5972 L
Aprovação Pendente
SVS Moçambique, Lda (100%)
Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa
Date Applied: 06/12/2012
Date Granted: 17/02/2016
Date Expires: 17/02/2021
Resources: Ouro e Minerais Associados
Area (Ha): 9177.95