



REDD+ PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE GILÉ NATIONAL RESERVE IN MOZAMBIQUE

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Experts	Country	Volume (md)	Amount* (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
Jérôme Maurice, Olivier Bouyer	Mozambique	19,5	18,340 <i>*For the referred expert, within ONFI</i>	Gov. of Mozambique	FFEM	Jul. 2011	Oct. 2011	IGF Foundation, COSV	<a href="mailto:thomas.dufour@onf.fr">thomas.dufour@onf.fr</a> +33 140 194 831

Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>Created in 1932, the Gilé National Reserve (GNR) now covers 2,800 km<sup>2</sup>. Wildlife in the reserve is typical of miombo woodlands (elephant, antelope etc.) Its landscape consists of a mosaic of woodland and grassland (dambos). The GNR is the only protected area in Mozambique without permanent settlements inside. As a result, forest and adjacent areas (especially in the West) are intact and represent one of the largest areas of uninterrupted forest in northern Mozambique.</p> <p>There are about 32,000 inhabitants on the outskirts of the GNR, in a buffer zone that extends over 3,150 km<sup>2</sup>. Hunting in and around the reserve, its mismanagement and armed conflicts have had a dramatic effect on animal populations and several species have disappeared due to poaching including the black rhino, wildebeest and zebra. Furthermore, the province of Zambezia has suffered a high rate of deforestation due to both slash and burn agriculture and illegal logging.</p> <p>The IGF Foundation, assisting the Ministry of Tourism, has been involved in the co-management of the GNR since 2007. Nevertheless, pressure on natural resources continues at the periphery of the GNR, and local populations have rarely benefited from real development opportunities. To continue efforts to rehabilitate the GNR by mobilizing innovative funding mechanisms, the IGF foundation decided to submit to the FFEM (the French Global Environment Facility/Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial) a REDD+ project aimed at supporting the conservation and sustainable use of the miombo forests of the GNR and its periphery.</p> <p>This feasibility study was aimed at clarifying the context and challenges of the project, its objectives, its content (in terms of activities and timeline), its institutional arrangements and its financing plan.</p>	<p>Jérôme Maurice carried out a 10-day field mission between Maputo, Quelimane (the provincial capital), Pebane, Gile, the Reserve and its periphery. Olivier Bouyer, who had been involved since the early stages of the project design (he coordinated the writing of the Project Identification Note and Project Opportunity Note), supervised the study.</p> <p>The mission provided an opportunity to meet all of the project partners (ministries in charge of the environment, agriculture, tourism, National directorate of protected areas, provincial and district authorities, GNR authorities, participatory committees for the management of natural resources, the IGF foundation, COSV (the Italian NGO), donors, etc.)</p> <p>A Project Engagement Note (NEP, or <i>Note d'Engagement De Projet</i>) has been submitted to the FFEM, specifying (i) the technical, institutional and financial contents of the project and (ii) the points of application of FFEM funding in relation to other project activities in the region. The institutional arrangements (roles and responsibilities of partners, terms of fund management, financial plan) and a detailed program of actions for each partner in the project were especially developed.</p> <p>The NEP also answers questions posed by the Scientific and Technical Committee of the FFEM, during the examination of the Project Identification Note. Specifications were given regarding the structuring and participation of local communities in the project, the procedures for monitoring income-generating activities, strategies for improving the social acceptance of the GNR's agents as well as the REDD+ methodology used to evaluate the carbon assets and the structure of the carbon stocks. The link with the national REDD+ strategy and the procedures for the equitable distribution of carbon income between the different stakeholders were also described.</p>