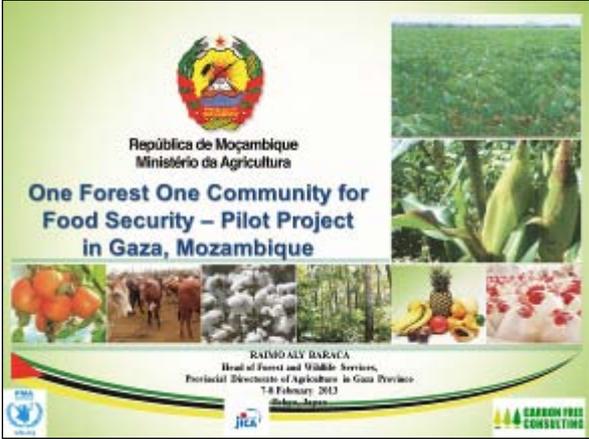


One Forest One Community for Food Security – Pilot Project in Gaza, Mozambique
 Raimo Aly Baraca (Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in Gaza Province)



INTRODUCTION

- Mozambique has 40 million hectares covered by forest, Where 9% (3.7 million ha) in Gaza province;
- The main forest type is Mopane (*Colophospermum mopane*) forest;
- Most forest products are timber wood, charcoal and poles for local constructions;
- The annual logging volume allowable of Gaza province is between **63.000 and 114.000 m3/year**;
- The District suffer cyclic long drought period (precipitation are less than 100-300 mm/year and temperature range from 35-40 degrees).

3

Presentation Content

- INTRODUCTION
- CONSTRAINS
- TARGET AREA
- CHALLENGES AND EFFORTS
- MISSION/VISION
- PROJECT PARTNERSHIP
- PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
- STRUCTURE OF PILOT PROJECT
- EXPECTED RESULTS
- CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATION

2

Mozambique has 40 million hectares covered by forest of which 9% in the Gaza province which is 3.7 million. The main forest type is Mopane and most forest products are timber, wood, charcoal, and poles for local construction. The annual logging volume allowable of Gaza province is between 60,000 and 114,000 cubic meters per year. The district suffers a cyclic long drought period. The precipitation is less than or around 100 to 300 millimeters per year. The temperatures range from 34 to 40 degrees.

Constrains



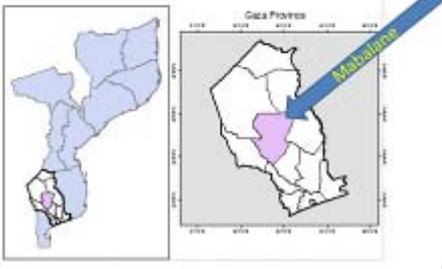
- Mabalane is one of the Districts which sustainable natural forest management is threatened due to over exploration for Charcoal and firewood production to supply Maputo urban area. The number of license is increasing; from 2005 (80) to 2012 (200) approximately charcoal 500.000 bags (50kg/bag) are produced per year;
- There are many constrains associated to this over exploitation:
 - Limited financial support;
 - Limited number of rangers for patrolling (One forest inspector for more than 300,000 Hectares of forest);
 - Proximity to the largest market (Maputo);
 - Availability of Limpopo corridor railway and road;
 - Lack of economic capacity for majority of consumer to alternative energy sources;
 - High rate of unemployment and limited opportunity of cash income;
 - etc;

Constrains: Mabalane is one of the districts which sustainable natural forest management is threatened due to over exploration of charcoal and firewood production to supply the Maputo urban area. The number of licenses is increasing. From 2005, there were 80 licenses. In 2012, now we are talking around 200, which we produce something like a 500,000 bags of charcoal per year which are supplied to Maputo. There are many constrains associated with this over exploitation. One of the problems is limitation of financial support, another one is number of rangers patrolling. We are talking about one guy patrolling 300 hectares of forest. Then, another problem which we are facing, it is a large market which is Maputo and availability of Limpopo corridor railways and roads which would facilitate easy access to the charcoal. We are also facing the problem of economic capacity for majority of consumer to alternative energy sources. People, they are not able to pay for electricity and gas, that is why they are using charcoal in this area here. Another problem is high rate of unemployment and limited opportunity of cash income. We have got people which are not working and they use forest as an alternative for a job.

TARGET AREA



- MABALANE, DISTRIT GAZA PROVINCE - MOZAMBIQUE



Challenges and efforts





Truck overloaded with charcoal



Mopane forest.



Lady with her kid at charcoal kiln

The Government policy protect forest, encourage and support reforestation programs in degraded areas with presidential initiative "One Child One Tree One Community One New Forest"

This is Mozambique. I am working in Gaza province. Mabalane is where JICA is investing in the project.

Challenges and efforts: you can see here, government policy protects forest and encourage and support

reforestation programs in degraded areas with the presidential initiative ‘One Child, One Tree, One Community, One Forest.’



‘One Forest One Community for Food Security’ is the name of the project. This is the area in which JICA is investing.



These pictures are from the launching ceremony of the project.



Mission

Forest Conservation

Vision

Alternative livelihood and Carbon Offset business by cashew nuts trees carbon sequestration

Future Vision

Development of REDD+ opportunities



PROJECT PARTNERSHIP

- Partners (JICA, WFP, CFG)
 - Planning
 - Funding
 - Food Security & Vulnerability Assessment
 - Technical support
 - Monitoring
- Mozambique State (DNTF with JICA, DPA through SPFFB, SDAE, INAS with WFP, InCaju).
 - Technical support
 - Coordination
 - Ground activities
 - Monitoring



Our mission in this project is forest conservation, and our vision is the alternative livelihood and carbon-offset business using cashew nut tree carbon sequestration, and the future vision is development of REDD+ opportunities.

Project partnership; these are the partners which are working with us on this project: JICA, WFP¹, CFG², INAS³ which are responsible for planning, funding, food security and vulnerability assessment, technical support, and monitoring; while the Mozambique state is responsible for technical support, coordination, ground activities, and monitoring.



Launching of the project

Activities

- Selection of beneficiaries and land preparation done with success
- Launching ceremony by Provincial Governor
- Meeting with community to call for the community responsibility of the project
- Signature of MoU among Carbon Free Consulting, local government and leaders



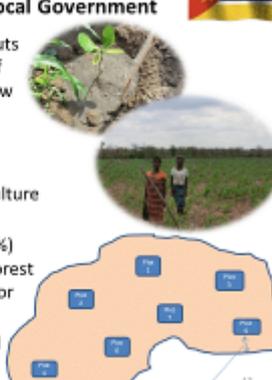

Launching of the project: first, we select the land and find the beneficiaries, and then second, we brought the provincial governor to launch the project. Then, these are the communities which are involved with this process of launching, and meeting with the community calling for responsibility of this project. The last one, it was the signing of the memo of understanding of the project.

¹ United Nations World Food Programme: <http://www.wfp.org/>

² Charity Finance Group: <http://www.cfg.org.uk/>

³ National Institute of Social Action of Mozambique: <http://www.inas.gov.mz/>

This is the structure of ‘One Forest Community for Food Security,’ I mean the non-government organizations involved in this process with the government towards the presidential initiative of ‘One Child One Forest and One Leader One New Forest.’

<p>Contract between Carbon Free Consulting Community and local Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-forestry: 9,000 Cashew nuts trees planted in 200 hectares of community land (farm and fallow land); • Fuel efficient stove production training; • Practices of conservation agriculture is in promotion; • Protection of planted trees (70%) and 3 Km wide of community forest surrounding the planted area for the next twenty years. • Periodical monitoring of natural forest ; 	<p>Expected results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing income generation alternatives for the local communities by selling cashew nut products (Nuts, Juice, wine, firewood) after harvesting started in three years time. • Contribution in food security by cashew and WFP Food For Work; • Promotion of agro-forestry with conservation agriculture practices; • Promotion of fuel efficient stoves; • Expand the areas of support by Carbon Offset business; • Protection of surround natural forest.
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Contract between carbon free consulting community and the local government: we invested so much in agro-forestry where cashew trees are planted in 200 hectares of community land, and we also developed conversation agriculture in promotion of this area to educate people to change their mentality. Also, the area where we planted this, where we established this project, we left something like 3 kilometers around each project where the people have to conserve during next 20 years.

Expected results: we expect that this project will increase income generation alternatives for the local communities by selling cashew nut products and also by contributing to food security by cashew nuts and WFP will be offering food for work. Also, we promote agro-forestry with conservation agriculture practices. We promote fuel-efficient stoves. We are expanding the areas supporting carbon offset businesses and the protection of surrounding natural areas.

Conclusion and Recommendations 

- Annual forest loss in Mozambique: approx.200,000ha
- The charcoal production business leads forest deforestation and forest degradation.
- REDD+ projects of providing energy sources alternative to charcoal in suburban and cities area to discourage the charcoal business.
- This pilot project helps 2,000 people get out from poverty. More investment will save more people in poverty and more forests threatened.
- After reviewing the impacts on community and forests by this pilot project, we hope to develop the pilot project to a province-wide REDD+ project.

More investment from Japan is awaited! 15

Conclusion and recommendations: the charcoal production business leads forest deforestation and forest degradation in Mozambique. We are sure that providing energy source alternatives to charcoal in suburban and city areas will discourage the people from using charcoal as a business. The annual forest lost in Mozambique is around 200 hectares whereas 200 families are beneficiaries in this project. We are sure that, with this project, we can change something in Mozambique if we really expanded. For those tasks, we need more investment from Japan to help to expand the project.

Thank you

- In January 2013, Limpopo Valley flood
- in Gaza Province, 150,000+ displaced, 36+ killed

Thank you Japan for Emergency Support and more help is needed.....for donation:

NGO- Ehime Global Network:
<http://www.egn.or.jp/>




NGO Fund Distributor of Limpopo Province Mozambique 16

THANK YOU 
Arigato



kaixai@webmail.co.za



Just for your information, last month, we had a flood in Mozambique where around 200,000 people were displaced and 50 people died there. Thank you very much.

● Q&A Session

(Q4: Riziki, Ardu University⁴) My question goes to Baraca and Takeshi. I was actually moved by the initiatives that you have just explained and that you are taking about in these countries. My question is what type of initiatives are you also carrying out along with the initiative that you are taking on to ensure sustainability? We have actually seen in most cases that some of these projects, they end up failing just as

⁴<http://www.aru.ac.tz/>

soon as the grant runs out. I think there is a need of real thinking on a paradigm shift where when your funds run out, something else will take it on. Maybe, if you can try to elaborate if you have any kind of initiative.

(Baraca) For our case, this is our first year. Just to make sure that in the following years we have something to keep the project sustainable. That is why we are putting cashew nut trees instead of natural forest so that people can be busy with their cashew nut products for income; while that they can keep the forest for a long time without any exploiting for charcoal. That is what we will do.