

Final report

bengo

Part II

Narrative Report – Final Report

A final report consists of two parts, which both have to be handed into via the bengo-website.

Part 1 has to be handed in online via the bengo-portal. It mostly consists of fiscal statements, which have to include a summary of all revenues and expenditures as well as additional explanations.

Part 2 consists of the word-/open office document at hand. This narrative report (case report) has to include explanations regarding the use of project funds and a comparison of outputs/ outcome/ impact reached and outputs/ outcome/ impact intended.

The length of this document (Part 2) should not exceed 15 pages. If its length is more than 30 pages, the report will be send back unread together with a request to shorten it.

Project number: 2786

Project country: Mozambique

Project title: *Protection of Forest and Mangrove Ecosystems through the Introduction of Sustainable Systems for the Use and Management of Natural Resources in Inhambane Province, Mozambique.*

Project promoter: MAHLAHLE – Associação para promoção e desenvolvimento da Mulher

Number (of project promoter): 10357

Approved project duration: January, 2018 – February, 2021

1. General information

1.1. Short description of the project and the project targets

The project intends to make a concrete contribution to the protection and regeneration of forest and mangrove ecosystems and the preservation of their biodiversity in Mozambique, one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and natural disasters. The project will thereby secure the livelihoods of 52,000 inhabitants of 6 districts (3 on the coast, 3 inland) of the Province of Inhambane by raising the awareness of 4,000 children, adolescents, women and men in 12 particularly affected communities regarding their rights and obligations towards environmental protection and management of natural resources, and by developing effective and sustainable structures and institutions for natural resource management on the community level. Sustainable methods to secure their livelihoods will be introduced to and used by the communities, which will decrease pressure on the ecosystems. Strengthening civil society organization's capacity for lobbying and advocacy work will lead to the implementation of the already existing legislation on environmental and natural resource protection and to improved control of government actions

and commercial interests. As a result, an effective system for the management and the protection of natural resources will be developed, which actively involves the affected population.

1.2. Sources of information

The information in the report is based on the results of the project baseline study, data collected and analysed by the internal monitoring and evaluation system, the semi-annual and annual project reports from 2018 to 2020 including the extension period of January and February 2021.

Reporting data from implementing partners, both public institutions, as well as civil society organizations were also incorporated; surveys, questionnaires, studies carried out during the implementation of the project and information collected during the preparation of the mid-term report and the feasibility study (**Annex 1**).

2. Changes (in comparison to the project proposal)

2.1. Changes of the project framework and the project organisation

In general, the project did not suffer any changes that influenced the expected result, since the design of the activities did not change throughout its implementation. The community radio construction activity underwent a change of location from Inhassoro district to Maxixe with the approval of tdh Germany (**Annex 02**), since, during the elaboration of the project proposal, Inhassoro district did not have a community radio, but during the project approval phase, the Government of Inhambane Province mobilised funds for the installation of the community radio.

From the implementation districts, only Maxixe district did not have a community radio, and at the request of the Government of Inhambane, the establishment of the community radio was transferred from Inhassoro district to Maxixe. The change of the radio construction site was an added value for the project because of the five (5) radios planned, one more was allocated to the project implementation districts.

The State of Emergency declared by the President of the Republic due to the pandemic of COVID 19, brought restrictions that meant the interruption of classroom lessons during the period from April 1, 2020 until the end of the project, which conditioned face-to-face meetings with eco-clubs in schools. To allow the messages addressed to the Eco Clubs to reach the children, their parents were used during the normal activity meetings and lesson sheets were distributed to the students, as most of the children's parents are beneficiaries of the project.

3. Project implementation (Relevance, effectiveness and significance)

3.1. Implementation of project measures (in comparison to the project proposal)

Output 1: Until the end of the project, community members, especially children, youths and women, are aware of their rights and responsibilities regarding the management of natural resources and environmental protection.

Activities planned	Activities implemented/ output
1.1 Conduct a baseline study on the attitudes and opinions of communities, children, youths and women on environmental issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity was carried out 100% as a baseline study (Annex 03) on attitudes and opinions of communities, children, youth and women on environmental issues was conducted, which provided the baseline for measuring Monitoring and Evaluation indicators, as well as information for the development of the school curriculum on environmental education in the first

	<p>semester of project implementation (2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the elaboration of the baseline study, the state of the ecosystems of forests and mangroves was assessed, including practices of ecosystem use by local communities; • Held 12 meetings with 240 (47%f)¹ representatives of the 12 project implementation communities among authorities, schools, state institutions, youth and women in order to present and discuss the results of the baseline study.
<p>1.2 Establishment of a school curriculum on environmental education and production of training materials for teachers, awareness scouts and local authorities on environmental protection, resource management and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the school curriculum (Annex 04) on environmental education for primary education, focusing on students from 8 to 12 years old. This curriculum basically consists of content on environmental protection, sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation, with greater emphasis on forest and mangrove conservation. It was developed based on the results of the baseline study, cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Human Development, experts in the areas of mangroves and fisheries resources from the Fisheries Research Institute and experts in the area of Forestry and Wildlife; • Distributed 512 copies of the school curriculum manual on environmental education, 75 manuals for teachers in the 12 schools assisted by the project and the Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development. • Introduced in the 20% of the school curriculum, local content on environmental education in the 12 schools assisted by the project, (communities of Cugwana, Mabil, Bambatela, Chokwe, Vondo, Tome, Papatane, Chitanga, Chibo, Mangarilane, Mangalisso and Chichocane) • It is important to refer that there was an interruption of classes in person due to the COVID-19 pandemic on 1st April 2020 until the end of the project, and the classes started to be taught through Community Radios and lesson sheets that were provided to parents in the Schools.
<p>1.3 Training of Trainers (ToT) for 24 teacher trainers and support to the teacher training in the 12 communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the project, 24 Teacher Trainers (50%f) from the Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development, were trained as teacher trainers on the contents of environmental education. • 120 (33%f) Teachers from the 12 project schools and neighbouring communities were trained on the application of the school curriculum on environmental education by the 24 Teacher Trainers. • The Teacher Trainers monitor the trained Focal Point Teachers in order to identify aspects to improve and strengthen the students' learning process, such as the need for refreshments or introduction of new learning methodologies in the community

¹ Percentage of women

	<p>context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the interruption of classes with restrictive measure announced by the Government of Mozambique the environmental education classes were also influenced due to the physical absence of children in schools.
<p>1.4 Establishment of eco-clubs for peer education on environmental issues in 12 schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of the project, 12 eco clubs with 300 (50%f) active members established in the 12 project schools. 551 (300(50%f) - 2018, 137(54%f) - 2019) - 114 (52%f) - 2020) Eco Club members made aware about children's ecological rights and environmental protection through peer education methodology in which group of students train other students. By the end of the project, 2607 (53%f) children have been sensitized in schools and communities by Eco Club members through peer education monitored by Focal Point Teachers trained by the project; Established 12 school nurseries (one per school) in the 12 project implementation schools, which are used as demonstration sites and knowledge exchange on sustainable management of forest resources between children and Eco Club members in the schools; Established 43 horticulture fields in the 12 schools assisted by the project during the three years of project implementation by Eco Club members; 300 of the 551 Eco Club members regularly participate in the environmental awareness campaigns in the project communities in coordination with the focal point teachers, local natural resource management committees and youth clubs. 551 Eco Club members received a kit consisting of project lettered T-shirts and caps to use during awareness campaigns and activities to promote environmental education.
<p>1.5 Training of 144 awareness scouts and 96 community authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity was successfully carried out as, 192 (50%f) awareness activists selected among members of Youth Clubs and Local Natural Resource Management Committees were trained to lead environmental awareness campaigns through peer education and moderation of community meetings and received certificates of participation by MAHLAHLE; 12 awareness-raising activist groups regularly conduct awareness-raising campaigns on environmental education in the project community and in other neighbouring communities; At the end of the project, 48 local authorities trained in environmental education, support in raising awareness in the communities during the awareness campaigns; 240 T-shirts and caps distributed to activists and local authorities;
<p>1.6 Establishment of youth clubs and training of youths as community journalists.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established and trained 12 youth clubs with 240 members (60%f) on the production and implementation of plays, radio programs and basic journalistic skills for analysis of environmental problems; Youth club members apply this knowledge regularly during environmental awareness campaigns in the communities; Distributed 240 T-shirts and caps to youth club members;
<p>1.7 Construction and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully completed the construction and installation of a

<p>installation of a community radio.</p>	<p>community radio station in Maxixe district; The main editorial area of the radio will be the environment as the city of Maxixe faces major challenges from the threat to the mangroves, erosion and solid waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the project, five (5) community radio stations will disseminate knowledge and information on climate change, environmental protection and natural resource management in regular programmes, as part of awareness campaigns; • Members of Eco Clubs, youth clubs, awareness raising activists, community authorities, committee members and extension technicians participate regularly (weekly) in the radio programmes.
<p>1.8 Awareness campaign on climate change, environmental and resource protection in 12 project communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the project, 456 (average of 38 per community) awareness-raising campaigns on environmental issues were carried out, led by the awareness-raising activists involving local authorities, eco-clubs and youth clubs. • Produced four videos on climate change and its consequences, environmental protection and natural resource management; • Screened 96 videos in the 12 project communities (72 in the project schools and 24 in the communities) through mobile equipment acquired by the project; • Presented 456 plays in the communities during the awareness-raising campaigns on climate change, environmental protection and natural resource management; • At the end of the project, 13 local artists supported the awareness campaigns by performing local songs and dances helping to attract more attention in the awareness campaigns; • At the end of the project 760 radio programmes were broadcasted, among them children's programmes for children, spots, debates and interviews on climate change, environmental protection and natural resource management;

Output

- 2607 (53%f) children from 12 schools in the implementing communities participated in the trainings on environmental education and ecological rights of the child;
- 3833 (43%f) members of the communities (youth, women and community leaders) participated in the trainings on rights and responsibility in natural resource management and environmental protection through field days in the forest schools and awareness raising events;
- 240 youths regularly conduct environmental awareness campaigns in the communities through the presentation of plays;

Use of Output:

- Children and Youth actively promote children's ecological rights and the importance of environmental protection.
- Children and Youth use the knowledge gained through Eco Clubs and Youth Clubs to promote good practices of environmental and natural resource protection.
- Community members regularly promote and apply sustainable attitudes and behaviours concerning the protection of forests and mangroves.

Contribution to the Outcome:

- Schools and Teachers Focal points in communities strongly committed to environmental education lessons.
- Community natural resource management structures carry out regular environmental protection activities.
- Community members have knowledge about their rights and responsibilities in natural resource management and environmental protection, they also use this knowledge for sustainable natural resource management.

Output 2: Until the end of the project, effective community structures for sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection have been established and their members trained.

Activities planned	Activities implemented/ output
2.1 Establishment of a community forest school in each community (12 in total) for training on sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forests and mangroves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of the project, 24 forest schools were established in the project implementation districts;• 12 forest school guides selected from the communities were trained as Forest School Guides through the School at Machamba producer approach;• Through field days, 1184 (45%f) community members among women (, children and youth were trained on sustainable natural resource management;• Distributed 600 T-shirts and caps to members attending the field days in the forest schools;
2.2 Establishment of 6 nurseries for tree and mangrove seedlings (1 per district)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Established and operational 6 forest (3) and mangrove (3) seedling production nurseries with a capacity of 3,500 seedlings in the 6 project implementation districts;• 6 Local natural resource management committees ensure management of the seedling production nurseries;• 24,022 mangrove seedlings and 21,289 forest species seedlings by community members (children, youth, women) led by Local natural resource management committees;• Planted 14,591 mangrove and 12,335 native forest seedlings covering an area equivalent to 200 hectares covering destroyed spaces within the native forests. At the moment there are 17,740 seedlings (6,000 of native forest species and 11,740 of mangroves) in all 6 nurseries, under the management of local natural resource management committees;• An exchange of experience visit was made to Gaza Province with the participation of representatives of the 12 local committees and legalised committees with the objective of collecting experiences on sustainable management of the committees and the good experiences were replicated in the committees created in the project.
2.3 Establishment and support of 12 Local Resource Management Committees (NRMCS) as key players in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Established and legalized 12 local natural resource management committees in the 6 project implementation districts; (Annex 05)• Trained 300 (50%f) members of local natural resource management committees in management, leadership, legal framework and advocacy (2018);

<p>management of natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained 300(50%) members of local natural resource management committees in land surveying and land planning (2019); • In recognition of the work carried out by the project, the Government requested the registration of two more natural resource management committees in Massinga District, which prior to project implementation were quite devastated by illegal forest operators. • Two (2) additional local natural resource management committees legalised at the request of Massinga District Government increasing the total number of committees legalised by the project to 14. (Annex 6)
<p>2.4 Conducting two community study trips per year to other communities in Mozambique with positive experience in managing natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exchange visit was conducted between community members and the Permaculture Institute of Mozambique (IPERMO) in Mahubo, with the objective of collecting experiences for the promotion of sustainable agriculture and community development; • An exchange visit to Gaza Province in Guija and Chokwe with the objective of sharing experience with legal committees that have elaborated participatory land management plans and have DUATS² in coordination with Union of Gaza Farming Associations.
<p>2.5 Community-based natural resource management committees (NRMCs) establish participatory land and resource management plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established and approved two (2) participatory land management plans in Chokwe and Vondo communities in Massinga and Funhalouro districts respectively, and provided community DUATS; (Annex 7) • 60 heads of households benefiting from the project in Chokwe and Vondo communities received individual DUATS of land as part of the participatory plans.

Output:

- 24 forest schools established in the project implementation communities.
- 12 forest school guides lead trainings on sustainable natural resource management;
- 12 Local natural resource management committees participate in the management of 6 nurseries producing forest and mangrove seedlings.
- 14 Local natural resource management committees legalised, received training in management, leadership, legal framework and advocacy;
- Two communities have established participatory land management plans and obtained permanent land titles.

Use of Output:

- Community members, use the knowledge acquired through training in the forest schools on sustainable natural resource management.
- Natural resource management committees, actively participate in natural resource management at community level;
- 14 natural resource management committees and communities actively participate in the development of community plans;
- School forest guides regularly conduct trainings on sustainable natural resource management to community members in the school forests;

² Permanent Land Title

Contribution to the Outcome:

- Community structures established, have developed sustainable mechanisms to protect forests and mangroves in the communities;
- Communities develop participatory land management plans and are eligible to receive permanent land titles;
- Community members receive individual land titles.

Output 3: Until the end of the project, the target communities have the knowledge and the means to apply more sustainable methods for their livelihoods, which are less harmful to forest and mangrove ecosystems.

Activities planned	Activities implemented/output
3.1 Training and technical support for the establishment of water management and agricultural methods based on permaculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trained 96 agricultural groups with 2100 members during the 3 years of project implementation in production techniques for horticulture and rain-fed agriculture that are more resilient to climate change.• Built 12 wells to collect water for irrigation and consumption in the project implementation communities with favourable agro-ecological conditions;• Distributed agricultural production materials and seeds to 96 farming groups in the communities.
3.2 Introduction of the production of energy-efficient cook stoves, demonstration of their benefits and training of the population to use them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of the project, 14 entrepreneurs of firewood-saving cookstoves were trained in the production of firewood-saving cookstoves and demonstration of their benefits;• The entrepreneurs benefited from materials allocated by the project for cookstoves production and produced 124 firewood saving cookstove, which were distributed in the communities;• Firewood-saving cookstoves entrepreneurs trained 28 women from the community as multipliers and in the use of firewood saving cookstoves;• The women beneficiaries of the firewood-saving cookstoves promote their use to 486 other women in the communities;
3.3 Creation of savings and microcredit schemes to finance income-generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 36 micro-credit groups were established in the communities with a total of 900 members were graduated with independent groups;• 24 savings and micro credit facilitators trained in VCLA by the project;• 36 groups trained in savings and micro-credit by the savings and micro-credit facilitators in the 12 project implementation communities.• Members of the groups take out loans for the development of alternative activities to the exploitation of natural resources;

Output:

- Built, 12 wells for water collection and irrigation of vegetable gardens in the project communities;

- Trained, 2100 community members in sustainable conservation agriculture and horticulture techniques;
- By the end of the project, 610 families in the communities are using and promoting firewood-saving cookstoves.
- 900 community members regularly participate in savings and micro-credit groups and develop more sustainable income generating activities and natural resource management.

Use of Output:

- Households in the communities actively use and promote firewood-saving cookstoves to other community members;
- Community members regularly participate in savings and micro-credit groups and take out loans to finance alternative activities that are less damaging to natural resource management;
- Community members use more sustainable agricultural practices to reduce the impact of climate change on their production fields.

Contribution of Output 1 to the Outcome:

- Communities strongly committed to the use of technologies for the sustainable use of natural resources;
- Communities have alternative financial means to develop income generating activities that are less damaging to ecosystems.

Output 4: At the end of the project, communities and civil society in Inhambane are able to lobby and advocate at the provincial and the national level and actively participate in lobby and advocacy work to change legislation at the national level.

Activities planned	Activities implemented/ output
<p>4.1 Strengthening of civil society organizations at the provincial level to carry out lobbying and advocacy activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society was strengthened with an emphasis on the respective provincial forum, which benefited from training and the development of an advocacy strategy. (<i>Annex 8</i>) • Carried out 4 discussion sessions with members of FOPROI's environment thematic group to elaborate FOPROI's environmental advocacy strategy; • Carried out the national conference on the environment with the participation of representatives from state institutions, the press, the private sector and members of the communities with the aim of discussing issues on environmental protection and natural resource management
<p>4.2 Training course for journalists on reporting on environmental and child rights issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two training courses for journalists on reporting on environmental issues and children's ecological rights. These courses were held in the second and third year of implementation of the project in which journalists from all the community radios in Inhambane Province and other media in the southern region of the country participated. • As a result of the increased awareness of environmental content by journalists, the dissemination of these materials increased and triggered a movement towards the creation of a forum for environmental journalists.
<p>4.3 Compilation and submission of a petition to finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A petition was drawn up and submitted on the use of part of the fines collected in forestry inspections for the direct benefit of the communities that report offenders. This petition was

<p>environmental and resource conservation activities in local communities from penalties for illegal logging.</p>	<p>submitted to the National Directorate of Forests in good time, as the review of Forests and Wildlife is currently underway, which will enable its contents to be included in the ongoing review process. <i>(Annex 9)</i></p>
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Output:

- 30 civil society organisations in Inhambane participated in the meetings to discuss environmental issues.
- Trained, 50 journalists in reporting on environmental issues and children's ecological rights;
- Members of the communities and civil society compiled and submitted the petition for the use of part of the fines collected in forest inspection for the direct benefit of the communities that report the offenders.

Use of Output:

- Civil society organisations and members of local communities actively promote the importance of protecting the environment and natural resources;
- The media, using the knowledge on environmental issues acquired in the project, when reporting and advocating for the introduction of laws for the sustainable management of natural resources;

Contribution to the Outcome:

- Civil Society Organisations in Inhambane strongly committed to community training to improve environmental protection.
- Journalists from the southern region of Mozambique, created the Southern Regional Forum of Environmental Journalists and are strongly committed to environmental protection;
- Communities and civil society in Inhambane Province strongly advocate for changes in the legislation on natural resources;

3.2. Cooperation with other actors

During the project implementation, several partnerships were established with different key stakeholders. For example, for the elaboration of the local curriculum on environmental education, training of teacher trainers and training of focal point teachers and introduction in schools of the project, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development of Inhambane ***(Annex 10)***.

Once the pedagogical part was guaranteed, so that the contents on Forests and Mangroves would form part of the curriculum, a partnership was established with the Provincial Directorates for the Environment and Rural Development, the Fisheries Research Institute, the entity responsible for mangroves, and the Provincial Services for Forests and Wildlife, which allocated specialists in the areas to provide technical support in preparing the curriculum, training various target groups and setting up nurseries to produce forest and mangrove seedlings.

At district level, the Government has allocated extension technicians to support the activities carried out and to ensure their continuity after the project.

Civil society partners linked to the environmental area in Inhambane Province were also involved, with emphasis on the Permaculture Institute of Mozambique (IPERMO), Union of Gaza Farming Associations, Associação Ntumbuluku, Centro Terra Viva and District Platforms of all the

implementation districts. The provincial (FOPROI - Forum of NGOs of Inhambane) and district platforms regularly monitored the activities carried out by the project and were signatories of the petition in order to strengthen the advocacy action.

The different cooperations established by the project have brought positive results in awakening the need for environmental protection to reduce the impact of climate change at the level of government institutions as well as the communities assisted.

A team from the Bazaruto National Reserve held two sessions of exchange of experiences on the production of wood saving cookstoves in Vilankulos District with the communities and cooker entrepreneurs trained by the project.

The mangrove production and reforestation policy in Mozambique is new. Having noted the existence of nurseries installed by MAHLAHLE in Inhambane Province, the Cugwana Committee received a visit to exchange experiences from the Provincial Directorates for Land and Environment of Gaza and Zambézia, on techniques for installing nurseries for mangrove seedling production and planting.

4. *Evaluation and conclusions* (Efficiency and sustainability)

4.1. *Economic efficiency*

The project established savings and micro-credit groups that allowed the communities to develop income generating activities, alternatives to the exploitation of natural resources, as well as the introduction of the production of wood saving cookers that reduced the pressure on natural resources and also contribute to income generation for entrepreneurs and multipliers.

The introduction of new sustainable technologies for vegetable production and conservation agriculture has enabled the beneficiaries to produce not only for family consumption but also for marketing.

Associated with sustainable agriculture, small animal breeders have been trained in the practice of soil fertilisation through animal excrement, which will reduce the use of agro-chemicals and allow an increase in production levels.

Reforestation activities of native forest and mangrove species, environmental protection, create conditions for the increase of biodiversity, which will allow the improvement of habitat conditions and reproduction of marine and wild species.

The increase in biodiversity also establishes favourable conditions for the development of sustainable tourism, abundance of alternatives for food and income generation.

These actions guarantee economic sustainability as they are led by local people trained during project implementation.

4.2. *Sustainability*

The actions developed by the project established sustainable community structures such as: Local Natural Resource Management Committees and sectors responsible for the areas of Education, Environment, Forests, Mangroves and Agriculture in Inhambane Province that ensure the protection and sustainable improvement of forest and mangrove ecosystems through environmental education, the development of environmental and resource management capacities in local communities, as well as the promotion of sustainable economic alternatives, the project offered an approach that ensures environmental sustainability in the communities. Capacity building of the various target groups has ensured that the activities can be taken up and continued in the post-project period. Economic sustainability is ensured through cooperation with

local small entrepreneurs and the creation of micro-credit schemes with the involvement of the established savings groups.

4.2.1. Structural/ economic sustainability

Groups of producers were structured and trained in sustainable agriculture techniques, which allows them to raise their production levels, mainly of vegetables, by taking advantage of the existing low-lying areas in the communities. These training courses allow producers to produce vegetables for family consumption and for sale, enabling them to raise financial resources to purchase seeds and production inputs.

The establishment, training and legalisation of local committees allows their structure to function permanently and to be eligible to access funds from the 20% of forest exploitation, which also allows the continuous strengthening and consolidation between the different constituent members of the committees and the communities, and access to resources for the acquisition of means for their operation.

The training of teacher trainers and the focal point teachers of the primary schools, assisted by the project in the communities, provides a basis for continuous training on environmental education content for children, once local content has been introduced into the 20% of the school curriculum.

4.2.2. Social sustainability

In the structures created in the communities, such as savings and micro-credit groups, local natural resource management committees and youth clubs, the participation of women and youth was encouraged both for their inclusion in the groups and for their effectiveness in all group activities. The participation of women and youth in leadership positions in all the groups created was also encouraged, a fundamental factor for the inclusion of their needs, which was not customary due to cultural factors in the communities assisted.

The creation of Eco Clubs in schools and training of children in the communities allowed them to pass on the knowledge acquired to other children in the communities, to their parents and other family members.

The establishment, training and legalisation of local natural resource management committees has allowed greater community ownership of natural resource management, as well as financial autonomy for the development of community activities for environmental protection. This practice is being replicated in other communities, such as Massinga and Inhassoro district.

The introduction and promotion of wood saving cookers reduced the time spent by women in the kitchen and in the search for larger quantities of firewood, also improved the hygiene conditions of the utensils used for cooking and consequently reduced spending on cleaning detergents.

4.2.3. Ecological sustainability

To ensure ecological sustainability, the project was introducing alternative activities to practices that cause environmental destruction, while educating people about the risks and strengthening control structures.

According to results obtained from the project mid-term evaluation study, the vegetation cover in 2018 (baseline) and 2020 (mid-term evaluation), improved in the project implementation districts, as a result of the training and awareness actions carried out during implementation. The change in behaviour of community members has caused the level of forest degradation to decrease. Thus, the project contributes to environmental sustainability.

The contribution of the local committees in controlling uncontrolled burning and open defecation has also contributed to reducing soil degradation and environmental pollution.

Land use plans will enable local committees and communities to better participate in the management of their resources by defining areas for agriculture, grazing and resource exploitation.

The introduction of firewood-saving cookers reduces community pressure on wood fuel, and the emission of pollutants derived from burning larger quantities of firewood.

4.3. Insights from the project (Lessons learned)

<p>Success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inclusion of local content on environmental education in schools; • The establishment of nurseries for the production of seedlings of native forests and mangroves in the districts; • The creation, training and legalisation of local natural resource management committees; • The active participation of the communities in all phases of the project's implementation. • The training of teacher trainers and focal point teachers ensures the continuous training of children in schools. • Establishment of a community radio station that allows greater dissemination of content on environmental management. • Creation of savings and micro-credit schemes. 	<p>Difficultes/challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland districts are cyclically affected by drought while coastal districts are frequently affected by winds and cyclones; • The emergence of COVID-19, has brought about changes in some ways of approaching the implementation of activities.
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- Measures/ activities with especially high acceptance by the target group
 - Introduction of School Curriculum on environmental education in schools.
 - Creation and training of Eco Clubs in schools;
 - Training of teachers on the application of the school curriculum on environmental education.

- Structuring, training and legalisation of committees;
 - The creation of savings and micro-credit groups;
 - The promotion of sustainable agriculture;
 - The inclusion of community radios in awareness-raising actions;
- **Measures/ activities with especially high importance for the outcome**
 - The transfer of technologies through the trainings provided to different target groups of the project (Focal Point teachers, eco clubs, community leaders, local awareness activists and local natural resource management committees, producers) constitute a basis for the development of sustainable activities in the communities.
 - The organisation of community natural resource management structures has empowered communities in the management of their resources and made them eligible to receive royalties
 - Capacity building of small entrepreneurs of wood saving cookers at community level, constitutes an income generation mechanism and contributes to the reduction of pressure on forests and mangroves
 - Training of civil society organisations and journalists contributes to broad education and visibility on environmental issues.
- - **Need for further activities to successfully enshrine the outcome**

The awareness of the need to preserve natural resources is well understood in the communities, but their levels of economic vulnerability remain high and there is a need to introduce other alternative sources of income generation.
- **Retrospective insights concerning project planning and project implementation**

The direct involvement of communities, public institutions, civil society organisations and the media in the planning and implementation of the project contributed to the achievement of the desired objectives, once the real needs and ways of implementation had been identified.
- **Lessons learned applicable to other/ future projects**
 - The active involvement of community members in the planning, implementation and evaluation of planned activities allowed them to take ownership of the project;
 - The good collaboration between the project and the Government at different levels (Provincial, District and Localities where activities are implemented) enabled the establishment of synergies that contributed to the achievement of the desired objectives.
 - The knowledge of the real needs of the communities and their integration in the project implementation approach contributed to greater acceptability of the actions developed.

5. Evaluation of the audit certificate of the chartered accountant

An external auditor was contracted to examine the financial statements, verify compliance with the standards and procedure agreed in the project's subagreement and terms of reference.

According to the reports of the audits carried out there were no relevant recommendations on the financial management of the project.

6. *Additional remarks*

During the project implementation period, no additional funds were requested, however the project benefited from foreign exchange gains used to cover the project extension period between the months of January and February 2021.

7. Goal attainment and effects (Relevance, effectivity, significance and effects)

7.1. Impact matrix (Comparison between actual value and target value of outputs, outcome and impact)

Impact: By the end of 2020, 12 municipalities in 6 districts (3 coastal and 3 inland) of Inhambane Province have established and maintained effective systems for the protection and restoration of forest and mangrove ecosystems and their biodiversity, benefiting 52,000 inhabitants of Inhambane Province.

Outcome:	Indicators		
	Baseline (quantitative and qualitative) <i>To copy from the project proposal</i>	Target value (quantitative and qualitative) <i>To copy from the project proposal</i>	Value reached (quantitative and qualitative)
At the end of the project, the target communities effectively participate in the management of their natural resources.	The target communities have not yet developed an awareness of how human activities and climate change have a negative impact on the environment.	I. 80% of the trained community members regularly participate in community structures responsible for environmental protection and resource management (eco-clubs, youth clubs, local resource management committees; 60% female).	I. Of the 840 community members trained, 100% (840) actively participate in community natural resource management structures (Eco Clubs 300(50%f), Youth Clubs 240 (60%f), and Local Natural Resource management committees 300 (50%f)
Target communities and civil society at national and provincial level work together to improve the protection and sustainable management of ecosystems.	To date, the communities have no permanent structures and capacities to implement and use existing laws to manage local natural resources.	II. Two communities have started the process of obtaining a permanent land title for their common land and the associated ecosystems.	II. Two communities (Chokwe and Vondo) in Massinga and Funhalouro districts respectively produced participatory land management plans and obtained permanent land titles; 60 families benefiting from the project

	<p>Households in municipalities are extremely dependent on the extraction of resources from forest and mangrove ecosystems (agriculture, hunting, fishing, firewood and construction timber), which leads to the ecosystem's overexploitation and destruction.</p> <p>Communities do not benefit from the exploitation of natural resources through commercial interests. Instead, they are confronted with their negative impact on the environment.</p>	<p>III. At the end of the project, at least 600 families will use fuel-efficient stoves and have reduced their firewood consumption.</p> <p>IV. Of the 1,200 families trained in sustainable agriculture, at least 60% use at least some of the methods and techniques they have learnt.</p> <p>V. As a result of microfinancing, at least 400 community members have started alternative livelihood activities, which are less damaging to ecosystems.</p> <p>VI. At least one petition to use the fines imposed on illegal loggers for environmental and resource protection projects of local communities has been drafted and submitted at national level, with broad support from civil society.</p>	<p>received individual land titles;</p> <p>III. At the end of the project, 620 families use firewood-saving cookers and contribute to the reduction of wood fuel.</p> <p>IV. In the end, 2100 families benefiting from the project have been trained and are applying sustainable farming techniques;</p> <p>V. 434 members of communities benefiting from savings group funding have started alternative activities that are less harmful to ecosystems;</p> <p>VI. A petition on the use of part of the fines collected in forestry inspection for the direct benefit of the communities where the resource is extracted as well as the place where the offender is reported to the National Directorate of Forests has been drawn up and submitted.</p>
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Outputs	Indicators		
	Baseline (quantitative and qualitative) <i>To copy from the project proposal</i>	Target value (quantitative and qualitative) <i>To copy from the project proposal</i>	Value reached (quantitative and qualitative)
1. Until the end of the project, community members, especially children, youths and women, are aware of their rights and responsibilities regarding the management of natural resources and environmental protection.	<p>Environmental education is not yet part of the curriculum of the schools in the target communities.</p> <p>Community members (youths, women, leaders) have little or no knowledge about their rights and responsibilities in managing natural resources and protecting the environment. Exact actual data is collected during baseline study.</p>	<p>I. Compared to the baseline study, 80% of children in the 12 project schools have a better understanding of environmental issues.</p> <p>II. At least 80% of community members trained on environmental issues are able to identify negative and sustainable attitudes and behaviors regarding the protection of forests and mangroves.</p> <p>III. At least 336 awareness raising events were conducted in the project communities and 864 radio broadcasts were transmitted, reaching at least 30,000 community members in the 12 communities.</p>	<p>I. Compared to the baseline study, 104% of 2607 (53%f) children in the 12 schools sensitized through peer education have better understanding on environmental issues;</p> <p>II. At the end of the project, 122%, corresponding to 3,833 (43%f) members of the communities trained in environmental education reprove negative attitudes and behaviours in the management of natural resources and promote good practices;</p> <p>III. At the end of the project, 456 awareness raising events were conducted and 760 radio programmes were broadcast in the 12 project communities reaching over 47722 members of the 12 communities.</p>
2. Until the end of the project,	There are no capacities for	IV. Community forest schools are	IV. 24 forest schools established in the

<p>effective community structures for sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection have been established and their members trained.</p>	<p>managing natural resources at community level.</p> <p>There are no permanent structures and mechanisms for protecting forests and mangroves in the communities.</p> <p>There are no mechanisms, incentives and means of afforestation in Inhambane.</p> <p>Local resource management committees have not yet been established or are dysfunctional.</p> <p>None of the project municipalities currently have the prerequisites for acquiring a land title</p>	<p>established to train the communities in sustainable management of natural resources in forests and mangroves (2 at the end of the first year, 12 at the end of the third year).</p> <p>V. 900 community members have been trained in the forest schools and show a clear understanding of the sustainable management of ecosystems.</p> <p>VI. 12 local resource management committees and 6 tree nurseries have been established and their members trained. They carry out activities to protect and manage natural resources on a regular basis.</p> <p>VII. 2 communities have established participatory land and natural resource management plans.</p>	<p>project to train communities in sustainable natural resource management in forests (12) and mangroves (12).</p> <p>V. 1184 (45%) community members trained in community forest schools show clear understanding of sustainable ecosystem management.</p> <p>VI. Established, trained and legalised 12 local natural resource management committees and legalised 2 already existing ones in Massinga district and 6 nurseries for producing forest (3) and mangrove (3) seedlings in the project implementation communities.</p> <p>VII. Two (2) communities (Chokwe (1,303.31 hectares) in Massinga district and Vondo (12,935.01 hectares) in Funhalouro district) produced participatory land management plans and obtained permanent land title.</p>
<p>3. Until the end of the project, the target communities have the knowledge and the means to apply more sustainable methods for their</p>	<p>Ecosystems are destroyed through intensive and undifferentiated felling of trees and mangroves for the production of wood (by</p>	<p>VIII. 124 women are familiar with the use of energy-efficient stoves and have trained at least 600 other women.</p>	<p>VIII. 124 women beneficiaries of the wood-saving cookers were trained as multipliers, having trained another 620 women.</p>

<p>livelihoods, which are less harmful to forest and mangrove ecosystems.</p>	<p>loggers), charcoal and firewood for energy production (by traders and communities).</p> <p>Communities carry out uncontrolled slash-and-burn clearing of forests for agricultural and hunting purposes.</p> <p>Community members have no financial means and no know-how for the development of alternative livelihoods that are less harmful to ecosystems.</p>	<p>IX. 1,200 families have been trained in sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>X. 24 microcredit groups of women with a total 600 participants are established and trained.</p>	<p>IX. 2,100 families trained in sustainable vegetable production and rainfed agriculture apply this knowledge in their production fields;</p> <p>X. 36 savings and micro-credit groups established in the communities with a total of 900 participants;</p>
<p>4. At the end of the project, communities and civil society in Inhambane are able to lobby and advocate at the provincial and the national level and actively participate in lobby and advocacy work to change legislation at the national level.</p>	<p>Although civil society is organised at the provincial level, it has clear weaknesses in advocacy work in the sector of environmental protection.</p> <p>Climate change and environmental degradation are currently not a focus of media attention.</p> <p>There is no reporting and no independent control of natural resource management and environmental protection.</p> <p>Communities do not benefit from the exploitation of natural resources by companies.</p>	<p>XI. The civil society in the province of Inhambane develops and implements 1 lobby and advocacy plan per year (a total of 3).</p> <p>XII. As a result of training for journalists, the number of media reports on environmental issues has increased in Inhambane and beyond.</p>	<p>XI. FOPROI's (Forum of NGOs of Inhambane) advocacy strategy based on the annual lobbying and advocacy plans produced by the thematic groups;</p> <p>XII. As a result of the journalists' training, specific content on environmental education was introduced in the programming schedule of community radios; the Regional-South Forum of Environmental Journalists was created; and local governments' interest in developing reforestation activities for native species</p>

		<p>XIII. A petition text on the financing of environmental and resource protection activities in local communities from fines for illegal logging has been negotiated involving representatives of national civil society and taking into account the local population, government and business representatives. It has been presented to the public and handed over to the national government.</p>	<p>and mangroves was aroused.</p> <p>XIII. A petition on the use of part of the fines collected in forestry inspection for the direct benefit of the communities where the resource is extracted as well as the place where the offender is reported to the National Directorate of Forests has been drawn up and submitted;</p>
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7.2. Additional remarks in case of deviations from the target value

In general, the project achieved the planned targets, as the measurement of the indicators based on the baseline established at the beginning of the project through the baseline study showed achievement above 100% of what was planned.

It was necessary to extend the project by two months because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government took restrictive measures during the last months of the project which included the prohibition of registering with official institutions, something which delayed the finalisation of the legalisation of the committees and the radio itself.

During the planning of activities, the indicators to be achieved were observed, and during implementation, the progress of reaching the goals was monitored in order to bring new approaches if necessary.

7.3. Additional effects on the direct and indirect target groups with special emphasis on long-term effects (quantitative and qualitative)

The training of teachers in environmental education not only benefited the teachers of the schools directly assisted by the project, but also schools in neighboring communities, where the actions of creating Eco Clubs were replicated, as well as the introduction of the school curriculum on Environmental Education, ensuring the continuous implementation of activities on environmental education.

The establishment, training and legalisation of local natural resource management committees was one of the priority activities not only for the project but also for the Government, as the priority was to restructure and legalise the committees so that they would be recognised by law. The project supported the Massinga District Government in restructuring and legalising two (2) committees of communities not directly assisted.

The introduction of local entrepreneurs of firewood saving cookers has had a desired effect in some communities, to the extent that members of neighbouring communities request the production of these cookers, once they are aware of the advantages offered.

7.4. Capacity-building regarding the project partner and target group organisations

During the project implementation period, several trainings were conducted with the participation of several implementing partners among members of civil society organizations, public institutions and target groups in the communities to be highlighted:

- The training of teacher trainers and teachers' focal points on the application of the school curriculum on environmental education developed by the project, formed the basis for the continuous training of students in the communities and the introduction of local content on environment in schools.
- To ensure continuity of the actions carried out by the local committees and forest guides after the project, technicians from the relevant institutions in all the implementation districts have participated in training on sustainable forest management and receive direct support from experts in the field.

- Agricultural extension technicians, assigned to the communities assisted by the project, were involved in all training courses for producers in sustainable agriculture in order to accompany them at the end of the project.
- Journalists from the southern region of Mozambique, from different media outlets, have benefited from training in producing environmental reports and the ecological rights of children, and to ensure the continuity of dissemination of messages on environmental issues, they created the Southern Regional Forum of Environmental Journalists.

8. Information concerning the indicators as part of the monitoring and evaluation system of Engagement Global (EG)

- [bengo](#) is a sub-organisation of Engagement Global (EG)

8.1 Self-assessment of the goal attainment (EG-Indicator: degree of goal attainment by overseas projects/ German: Zielerreichungsgrad von Auslandsprojekten)

The outcome has been reached to the following degree: (please choose)	Completely	Largely	Partially	To a lesser extent	Not reached at all
			x		

8.2 Self-assessment of the project's sustainability (EG-Indicator: Project components that plausibly ensure the sustainability of the project effects/ German: „Anzahl/Anteil der Projekte, die Voraussetzungen für die Nachhaltigkeit der Projektwirkungen plausibel darlegen können“) [see chapter 4.2]

		Structural (if relevant)	Economical (if relevant)	Social (if relevant)	Ecological (if relevant)
Level 1	High sustainability: The project's effects on the dimensions of sustainability as intended in the project proposal have been reached to a full or even greater extent: (please choose)	x			x
Level 2	Medium sustainability: The project's effects on the dimensions of sustainability as intended in the project proposal have been reached partially: (please choose)		x	x	
Level 3	Low sustainability: The project's effects on the dimensions of sustainability as intended in the project proposal have not been reached or have only been reached to a small extent: (please choose)				

- Dimensions of sustainability = structural sustainability, economical sustainability, social sustainability, ecological sustainability

