

Nhambita Community Carbon Project

ANNUAL REPORT 2006

PLAN VIVO



ENVIROTRADE MOÇAMBIQUE

INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION
2. ROLEPLAYERS
3. OUR OBJECTIVE
4. WHO ARE THE BENEFICIARIES
5. THE COMMUNITY
6. MILESTONES
7. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
8. PROJECT MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION
9. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
10. PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....
11. SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS
12. VISITORS & REVIEWS.....
13. CARBON SALES
14. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE
15. THE FUTURE & PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

INTRODUCTION



This Annual Report attempts to bring into perspective the activities, challenges and achievements of the Envirotrade Community Carbon Project in the Nhambita community of Central Moçambique. While the report largely concerns the activities of 2005 – 2006, the period under review takes the reader from the initiation of the project in 2003 until the end of 2006. The Nhambita Community Carbon Project is a collaborative initiative between the Nhambita Community Association, the University of Edinburgh, Envirotrade and the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Management.

ROLE PLAYERS

1. The **Nhambita Community Association** was formed in 2002 with the assistance of the Rural Association for Mutual Assistance, ORAM. The Community Association was elected by the community and formally constituted as a representative body in terms of the reformed legislation on community management of state owned land in traditional authorities. In terms of Mozambique's reformed land law,

- Land remains the property of the state; communities, individuals and companies only gain use rights (leases).
- Use rights can be transferred but cannot be sold or mortgaged.
- Use rights are gained by occupancy or by the grant by the state of a lease of up to 100 years.
- Formal title documents showing the right to use land can be issued not just to individuals and companies, but also to communities and groups.
- Communities or individuals occupying land for more than 10 years acquire permanent rights to use that land, and do not require title documents.
- Courts must accept verbal evidence from community members about occupancy. (Verbal testimony was restricted under the old law, which gave absolute preference to paper titles. This clearly worked against peasants.)
- Titles for use cannot be issued on land already occupied by others.
- Titles for use rights are only issued if there is a development plan; titles are issued provisionally for two years and made permanent (for up to 100 years) only if the projected development is being carried out.

The land law defines a "local community" as "a group of families or individuals that has the aim of safeguarding common interests through the protection of living areas, farming areas whether cultivated or fallow, forests, sites of cultural importance, pasture, water sources, and areas of expansion." Local communities can have use and occupancy rights and can be issued collective titles. Before any title is issued, "local communities must be consulted to confirm that the area is free and has no occupants."

Formalising this process and ensuring that the community was formally entitled to use of this land was a vital pre-requisite for Plan Vivo registration.

2. The **School of GeoSciences at the University of Edinburgh** describes its role and functions as follows “we explore the factors and forces that shape our world and environments in which we live. As a leading interdisciplinary group, we aim to understand the interaction between the Earth's Geology, atmosphere, oceans, biosphere and human responses and roles in this complex interplay. With over 100 academic and research specialists and some of the best scientific infrastructure in the UK, we deliver new insights into the dynamics of the Earth System and its relationship with society. We have over 1100 undergraduate and 250 postgraduate students. Building on existing strengths, the School is developing fruitful new collaborations in grand challenge research and greater innovation in teaching.”

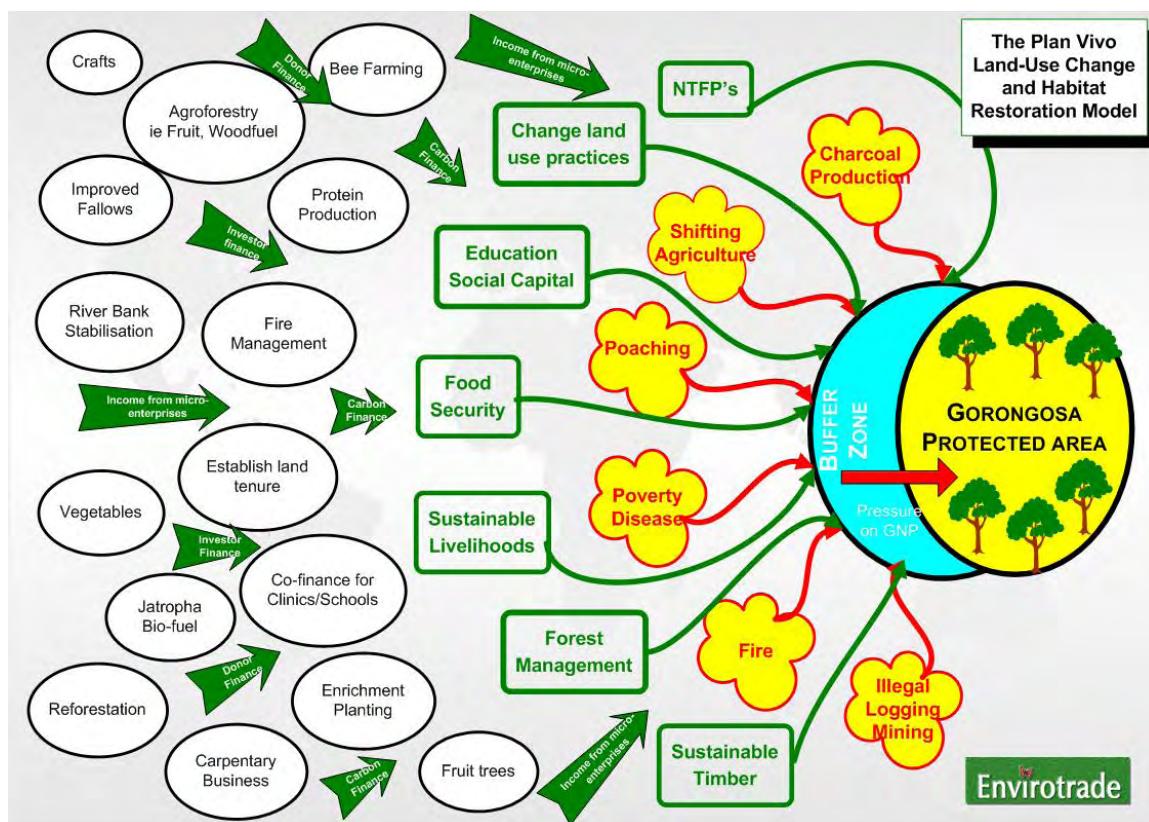


Figure 1. Land and Resource Use Change Strategies in the buffer zone of the Gorongosa National Park.

3. **Envirotrade UK** is an ethical business owned by Robin Birley. It is a United Kingdom based company that has developed a business model based on bio-sequestration – the sale of CO₂ offsets to businesses and individuals. The income thus generated is used to support the conservation of existing forests and the planting of subsistence woodlots. However the bio-sequestration is just one component of the Envirotrade business model, the unique approach addresses poverty alleviation, sustainable development and biodiversity conservation in one of the poorest communities in Mozambique.

The project outputs are delivered by a not-for profit Mozambique registered company, Envirotrade Lda that is based in Sofala Province Mozambique. Envirotrade Lda has a team of professional staff members who are permanently based in the community that

include, resource managers, foresters, agro-foresters, forest technicians, extensionists, consultants and other technical staff required to service project infrastructure.

4. The **Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Management** (ECCM) was founded in 1998 by a group of scientists from the University of Edinburgh and other environmental specialists. They maintain close links and collaborate with the University of Edinburgh's School of GeoSciences, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and Imperial College, London. ECCM is an independent consulting company that provides specialist expertise relating to climate change mitigation strategies and policies to businesses.

OUR OBJECTIVE.

The Nhambita Community Project aims to develop the community and its environment by far-reaching change in land-use practices. This is done primarily through the training of small subsistence farmers and forest dwellers to become custodians of their habitat, as well as developing sustainable land use practices and in so doing becoming committed to their environment. In this way they secure the regular income and sustainable food supply they need to survive. The money they earn from carbon dioxide offset sales allows them to make the switch from 'slash and burn' agriculture to sustainable food production, repeatedly on the same field. The project also places the community forest resources under management and the use of both timber and non-timber forest products are undertaken in a sustainable manner. The management of forest resources places particular emphasis on fire management and controlled seasonal burning.

The project is also acting as a pilot project for future expansion, with research outputs to quantify carbon benefits from Miombo woodland and the tree growing models in use.

The Envirotrade business model offers a unique approach to poverty alleviation by building sustainable and independent livelihoods rather than the all too common, dependence on aid.

WHO ARE THE BENEFICIARIES?

The people of Nhambita, a desperately poor community largely displaced by the civil war and having returned to the area after hostilities ended in 1994 are the primary beneficiaries of this project. Additional beneficiaries are the purchasers of the CO2 offsets who are offsetting the emission of harmful greenhouse gasses and contributing to fighting poverty and environmental degradation in Mozambique. Nhambita is in the buffer zone of the Gorongosa National Park situated in the Gorongosa District of Sofala Province in central Mozambique.

This was where agriculture had virtually collapsed and where no facilities or services existed to maintain livelihood. People existed by using the forest, forest related products and wild animals in a non-sustainable manner. The threat to the security of the National Park was at stake as was their livelihood.

THE COMMUNITY :

The Nhambita Traditional Authority or Regulado under the traditional leadership of the Regulo Chicare has eight settlements delineated by geographical position that make up the Chiefdom. These sub-communities are controlled by four Sipandas and twelve Pfumos. There is included in the Chiefdom, a Government administrative office or Presidente de Localidade that the regulado reports to in the case of Governmental responsibilities.

The Sofala province has the highest levels of poverty in Moçambique with the Nhambita community in the heart of it. The community has illiteracy levels exceeding 70% and over 80% live below the internationally recognized poverty threshold. It is a region where more than 30% of people die before their 40th birthday.

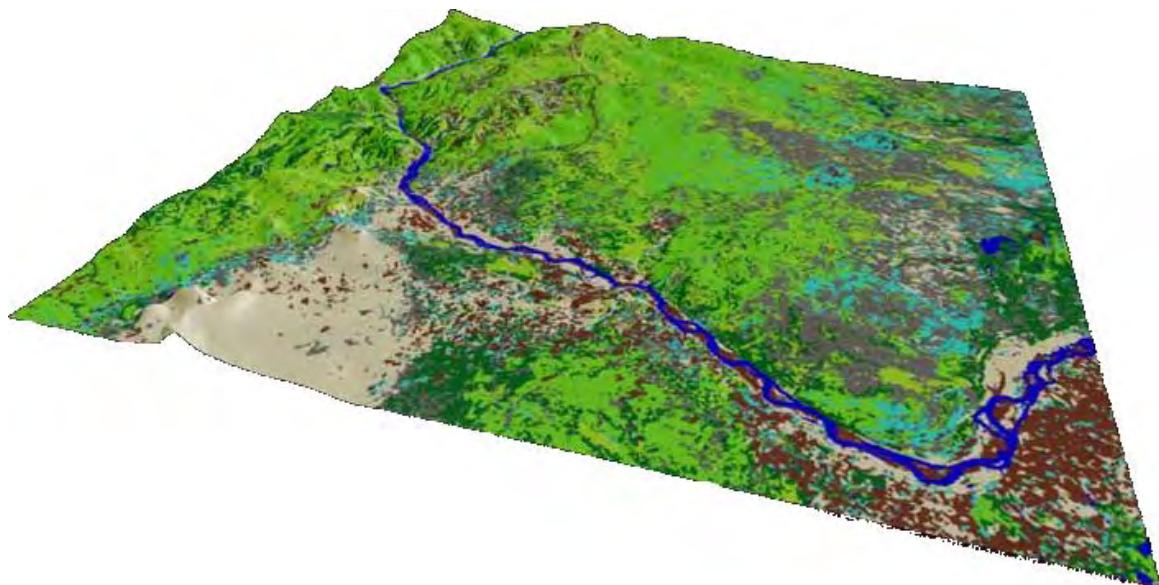


Figure 2. The Nhambita Regulado

There are about 1020 families with about 6000 inhabitants living in the Nhambita Regulado.

MILESTONES

The milestones from the project inception are given to indicate the progress to date and to put into perspective the objectives of the project. It will be noted that 2006 brought a number of objectives to fruition.

February 2002 – July 2003

- Formal registration of the Nhambita Community Association.
- Initial scoping study conducted by Envirotrade and ECCM
- Consultation with the Governor and government departments
- EU Grant application
- Registration of Envirotrade Lda
- Seed collection and pilot nursery project.
- Initial survey of 60 Mashambas.

August – October 2003



Figure 3. Chitengo roleplayer summit

- Summit of all roleplayers held at Chitengo in the Gorongosa National Park
- Plan Vivo Training Workshop conducted at Chitengo.
- Project inauguration.
- Initial nursery site secured, poor water supply.
- First tree seedlings sown, wide range of species numbering 10 000.
- Operations manual compiled for staff administration.
- Administration office secured from Gorongosa Nat. Park at Chitengo.

November – January 2004

- Envirotrade's licence to trade is issued by Finance Department.
- Good germination of tree seedlings obtained.
- Forest Inventory carried out for Nhambita

February – April 2004



Figure 4. The first nursery - Cashew trees.

- Tree planting done around the Regulo's home as an example.
- From the first 62 farmers signed up, only part of the farmers started to plant tree's in March- April.
- Fire protection measures initiated at planting sites.
- Bee keeping initiated with interested parties.



Figure 5. First trees planted around the Regulo's homestead.

May – July 2004



Figure 6. Kenya pattern hives being placed in the forest.

- Project Manager re-locates from Beira to tent camp within community.
- Proceedings start to acquire land at Nhambita to develop Project base.
- Planning started with G.T.Z. to build a community school.
- Food for Hungry donates 20 Kenya top bar hives.
- Money donated to farmers to purchase hives, bee keeping starts.
- Training of initial 62 farmers in carbon module takes place.
- Community Fund Account is opened.
- Work on Permanent Sample Plots commences.
- Weather station installed at Chitengo.
- Accommodation built to house Forest Technicians.
- The carpentry program is initiated.



Figure 7. Building carpentry workshops.

August – October 2004



Figure 8. Erecting water tanks for the borehole.

- Training of community nursery men in tree grafting takes place.
- Borehole sunk for nursery, hand operated to start with.
- Carpentry shop produce first 40 top bar hives.



Figure 9. Early Kenya Top-bar Bee hives in the workshops.

November – January 2005

- Community fund in a position to contribute to building of the school.
- Balance of the 62 farmers signed up in March - April, commences planting.
- Community Forest Association initiated.
- First bee colony transferred from bark hive to sustainable top bar hive.
- Community showing trust in project, training and carbon module.
- Program of inter-cropping with Pigeon Pea started.

February – April 2005



Figure 10. Foundations for first new school since 1969 laid.

- Mapping and recording of new fields starts.
- First enrichment planting of de-graded forest commences.
- Forest Association fire fighting team formed and trained.
- New permanent tree nursery developed with reticulation system.
- First 1 400 mango trees grafted with superior clones.
- The first honey harvest is brought for sale.
- Hand crafts initiated – clay pots and basketry.
- Drip irrigation system installed in demonstration vegetable garden.
- Carpentry shop up-graded to accommodate 5 carpenters.
- First external orders for carpentry shop - beehives, beds and window frames.
- Community initiates guinea fowl and turkey controlled breeding program using own funds.



Figure 11. Members of the crafts group display baskets.

May – July 2005



Figure 12. Drip irrigation system and vegetable gardens.

- The position of Agro-forester is filled.
- The foundation of the school is laid.
- The project administration is established in Beira with W.W.F.
- Ongoing measurements of the P.S.P.'s take place.
- Small First Aid post is started at Envirotrade camp.
- Envirotrade requested by Director of Agriculture Sofala to assist in Biogas project on behalf of National Government requirement.
- First carbon payments made to farmers under Plan Vivo implementation.
- Community starting to see tangible results from Envirotrade's presence and morale is rising.

August – October 2005



Figure 13. Saw mill operational

- The sawmill is installed and commissioned.
- Seminar on fire control organized by G.T.Z. attended by community representatives.

November – January 2006



Figure 14. Community fire fighting team in action.

- First timber from sawmill used in carpentry shop to construct bee hives.
- Carpentry shop up-graded to accommodate 17 carpenters.
- Nhambita selected by G.T.Z. as one of two communities they will work with and sponsor on fire control.
- Planting of 1 hectare of litchis undertaken for future propagation materiel.
- Jatropha curcas trial plot of 4 hectare planted.
- First grafted mangoes planted.

February – April 2006



Figure 15. New fire fighting equipment from carbon sales.

- Community Health Carers trained.
- A tractor, water carts and logging trailer are purchased by Envirotrade from their proceeds of CO2 sale to CAA .
- Orders are increasing for furniture to the point of there being a backlog.
- Envirotrade Nhambita project is given a showing on National television.
- Radio Moçambique and National newspaper follow with favourable project reviews of Jatropha program.
- As a spin off of the extensive media coverage there is a resultant increase in levels of support from Governmental Departments.
- Integration of community schools into Plan Vivo module initiated – environmental education commences.



Figure 16. Bee Keepers Association meets visitor to the project.

- World Bank initiates a Socio Economic study of the Nhambita community to follow upliftment trends as a result of the Project.
- Project inspection and audit successfully completed by Price Waterhouse for the European Union.
- The protection measures for 8 000 hectares of Miombo woodland are started, in accordance with carbon sales requirements.
- Senior members of the Canda Regulado visit Nhambita project to assess the probability of initiating a similar project in their area – it was well received.
- Seed collection has entered a new phase with the selection of superior parent material to collect from – trees are marked and mapped for continuing collection.
- The introduction of domesticated guinea fowl is proving to be a huge success with the increasing supply of breeding stock into the community.
- The Jatropha trial plot, increased to 6 hectare, is receiving major interest nationally and beyond as the first organized plantation in Moçambique. Jatropha

and biogas is a major development initiative for the Government with the resultant focus at all levels.

May – July 2006



Figure 17. Jatropha trials in Nhambita

- Nursery in process to expands from 100 000 to 400 000 trees as demand grows.
- First 250 farmers showed interest to plant Jatropha curcas.
- First seed collected from Jatropha trial area.
- Techniques acquired from the project vegetable garden used by community to produce products for local markets.

August – October 2006

- Fire management program gains momentum, meetings with communities and their leaders are held to promote fire control.
- Evaluation of below ground bio-mass of common Miombo woodland trees conducted with favourable results.
- The Provincial Governor accompanied by senior staff and journalists visit the project for the first time.
- The motorised and hand held fire equipment is available on site for usage.
- First school children and staff are trained in setting up their nurseries.
- A substantial harvest of pigeon peas seed is collected from project plot.
- The community First aid Post is under construction.
- Democratic elections for Community Association office bearers conducted.
- Greg Barker, the shadow Environment Minister from the UK opposition party visits the project.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

This past year has seen the community becoming increasingly better organized and democratically managed elections saw the change over of the Associations Chairman. Management of the community trust fund is being carried out responsibly and the committee are practising wise dispensation of the fund account. The contribution from the community fund to the building of the school was significant and this past year has seen the fund providing capital for the building of a First Aid post which will be funded, managed and staffed by the committee. Other projects include provision of a manual water pump, pigeon pea and sorghum seed distribution (in collaboration with DDA) and the guinea fowl program

All of the eight communities making up the Regulado have a team of four technicians/extensionists from their area that lives amongst them. These technicians have been Project trained (which is ongoing) they have become invaluable members of the staff and carry a considerable amount of prestige in their respective areas.

The community have become self-policing to a degree and the Forest Association are becoming increasingly more aware of the value of the resource they have been entrusted with and are acting accordingly. Members of the Regulado who are behaving outside the interests of the community are challenged and brought into line.

The community through the Association now has a legal status thus allowing them to enter into binding negotiations with third parties, a major factor in their ability to better themselves. Furthermore there is the ability within the community to provide micro-credit to members who wish to start mini-enterprises.

The community members that have joined the project and signed a seven year contract are;

YEAR	FARMERS	NO TREES	HECTARES
2004 - 2005	56	5472	58.37
2005 - 2006	307	24281	360.84
2006 - 2007	112	In process	In process
TOTAL		29753	419.21

Due to constraints in the nursery and a deliberate policy to give priority to the growers currently contracted, trees will be distributed to complete 100% to the 2004-2005 farmers and 70% to the 2005-2006 farmers before signing contracts with new farmers.



Figure 18. EU Evaluators meet with the Community Association.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Administration of the Project has come on in leaps and bounds this past year with the experience that the staff members have gained and with the development of an office block on site. Communication is one aspect however that remains a problem and will need to be resolved to further enhance the administration and social aspect.

Of major importance to the project was the development of the technical specifications for the tree growing options available to the farmer. These together with the Carbon Calculator, to determine the payment to the farmer, have been invaluable. The data base for the project has become more refined with the capture of justified records for the individual farmer. This data base is essential for keeping track of the individual farmer's accomplishments and history of progress.

Payment to the farmers, some for the second year, was achieved with due integrity and has resulted in an increased awareness and appreciation for the opportunity, with subsequent requests to be enrolled.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

In collaboration with Edinburgh University and the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Management a study of the Miombo woodland was conducted to determine the composition of the forest and to set the base line for ongoing growth measurement. There is a need to know the bio-mass of the forest that will be managed for avoided deforestation. Permanent sample plots were established based on a random plan of location at specific intervals along the road network in 2003 and these are now measured annually.

Important research was conducted this past year on the relative mass of sub-surface biomass to that above ground, for the determination of carbon storage. Measurement of species wood density was undertaken at the same time to determine the carbon storage of different species.

Further studies were undertaken to determine the effect of fire on the woodland, in addition to the MSc thesis dissertations already completed.

The ongoing Socio-economic study that was initiated in 2004 to measure the impact of carbon sequestration on local communities continued. Nhambita community is a pilot study and will be used as a model for future projects.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Training

Training is a critical and valuable tool which is desperately needed in the Nhambita community, it is a requirement that is not taken light heartedly and every opportunity for any appropriate training is grasped. Training in technical, social and economic skills is provided at every opportunity. External training from NGO partners becomes available from time to time and is most welcome, while skilled project staff and consultants are providing ongoing training.

The Tree Technicians are subjected to regular in-house developmental training in all aspects of their duties with emphasis on their technical abilities to pass on the appropriate information to their charges. Training of the farmers is ongoing and the quality of tuition is becoming increasingly more productive as the Technicians themselves become more familiar with their roles.

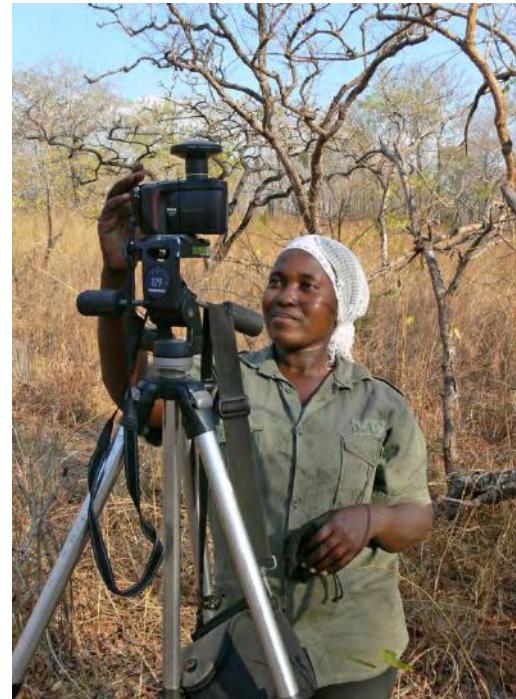


Figure 19. Technicians in training.

A group of two Project Technicians and two community members participated in the Trainers Training programme for community fire protection organized jointly by GTZ and Provincial Government. A Brazilian specialist presented the theoretical aspect while an experienced team from South Africa introduced the practical aspects of fire fighting. These trainers then selected members from the community and from the project staff who were trained in the requirements of woodland fire protection.

Environmental Education

A project was established in the past year to develop and implement an environmental education program for rural schools in conjunction with the World Wildlife Fund that would fulfil the following objectives:

The teachers and pupils will understand;

- The value and importance of the Gorongosa National Park and its ecosystems for their own sustainable benefit.
- The basic concepts about ecology, nature and its conservation for sustainable development.
- The negative effects of uncontrolled burning, poaching and deforestation and the alternatives.

It is hoped that this will assist in reducing the extensive inappropriate practices that are currently in use by the communities. The response was good and it is felt that the program should continue, the subjects be expanded and the classes rolled out to a wider audience.

Forest Management

Sustainable forest management and usage is starting to be practiced in the extensive woodlands of some 30 000 hectare that exist in the Nhambita Regulado. The Forest Association has become more effective in maintaining discipline in the utilization of the forests resource.

Members of the community are identifying fallen timber which is then recovered to the sawmill for processing, the timber would have normally been burnt in the annual conflagration, thus releasing more carbon into the atmosphere. The logs are measured and the individual is paid by volume for the log. The sawmill is to be registered and limited harvesting of selected species, on a regulated system, will be undertaken by the sawmilling association. A logging licence will be acquired from the authorities for this activity.

Fire management was initiated this year in order to prevent the rampant bush fires that devastated the forest. A pilot block of 8,000 hectare has been selected to start the program; eventually the whole area will be divided into wards and protected. Encircling the selected area and dividing it into blocks, 120 Kilometres of firebreaks, 30 meters in width, were prepared this year to work off during a fire. Motorized equipment and hand

tools have been obtained to do this work while training of a suitably equipped and protected fire fighting team was undertaken.

Value Adding Programs

The Sawmill Association is making extensive use of dead trees lying in the forest to feed the simple sawmill. These burnt or rotted logs are axe trimmed, prior to being sawed into planks in accordance with the market demand. A licence fee is paid to the government for the volume recovered from this otherwise wasted resource. This source of timber is meeting all the requirements of the carpenters at present. Up until now it has not been necessary to fell any trees to supply the sawmill with timber.



Figure 20. Desks made from dead trees recovered from the community forest.

The carpentry shop has developed in size this past year to become a commercial venture producing an increasingly improving product. Orders for furniture have been constant and the joinery skills of the semi-skilled carpenters are improving with the experience. There is the opportunity, with the natural type of lumber that the sawmill is able to produce, to turn out a unique high value furniture product. This opportunity is being utilized at every opportunity.

The entire sustainable Kenya top bar bee hive requirement, made of local self sawn hardwoods, is produced in the carpentry shop for the Community requirement and for external orders.

With the addition, this past year, of a thicknesser planer and a radial arm saw to the carpentry shop, the opportunities to improve the quality of the finished article is enhanced as is the utilization of lumber. New products will be developed now to utilize more fully the previously discarded timber.

Tree Planting

At the heart of the project is the tree planting program and the focus of the project Technicians is on this aspect. Tree species were largely determined at the start up of the project but as experience is gained the replacement of some species for others is taking place. The use of indigenous trees, other than for fruit is paramount to the preservation of the environmental integrity.

Seed requirements have largely been dealt with through local collection and this, in the past year, has been taken a step further through the selection of superior parent trees for this purpose. The trees have been plotted for annual seed collection and ongoing selections will be made.

With the transfer of the nursery to a permanent water supply an increase in tree numbers was made possible. The nursery has produced a record 144 000 trees of numerous varieties this past year which will be fully utilized in the planting season. The training of nursery staff in grafting techniques drew dividends with the production of 1 500 grafted mango trees which will remain in the nursery for another year.

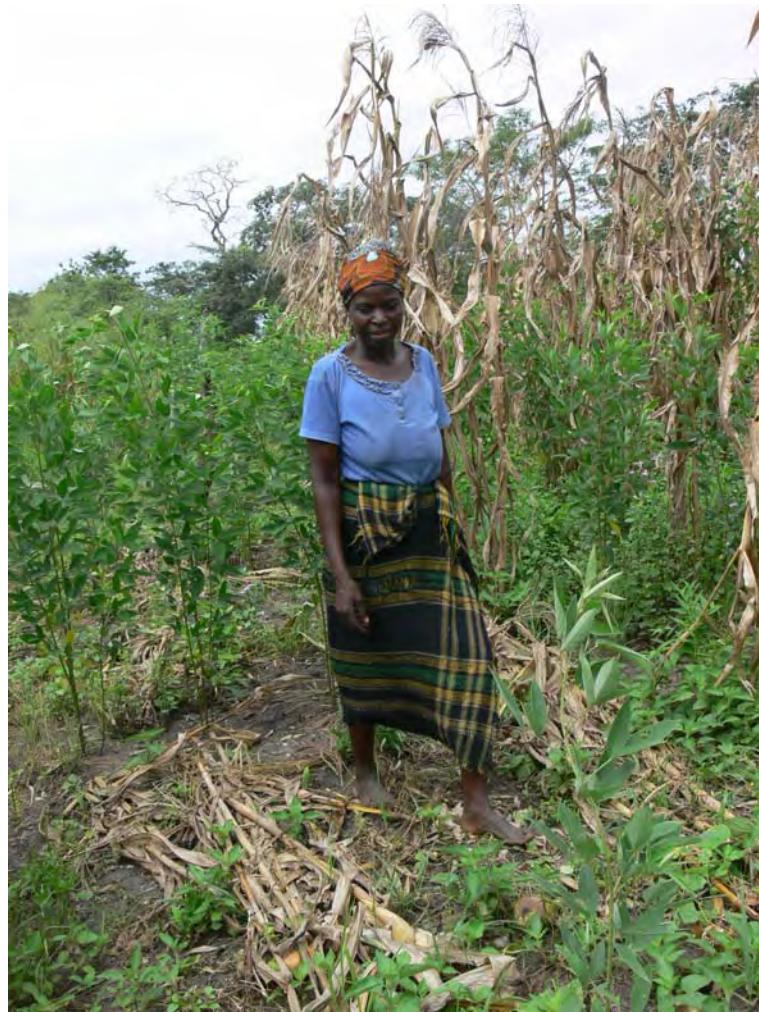


Figure 21. Farmer walks through intercropped field showing boundary planting trees.

The farmers who have contracted into the project have a choice in the planting menu and receive the appropriate trees, generally of their choice. The total number of trees planted in 2005-2006 was 24 281 which equates to over 360.84 hectares and the survival has been satisfactory at 85%. Maintenance of these trees is undertaken for the first 2 years and is monitored by the project staff.

In a planned attempt to repair areas of denuded forest, enrichment planting has been done and is ongoing. This has generally taken place in areas of old agricultural fields at this stage and selected indigenous trees are used that have a commercial value.

Bio-fuel Trials

A trial area amounting to seven hectares of *Jatropha curcas* was planted at the request of the Sofala Agricultural Department. This trial has attracted a considerable amount of attention, both locally and from afar. Growth has been impressive and seed was recovered this past year for multiplication in the nursery.

A considerable amount of interest by the farmers has been shown in Jatropha and some 250 have requested to grow the crop for the possible bio-fuel market that is constantly being raised by Government.

Improved Fallows

Critical to the success of the project is the contractual stipulation that the farmer will not open up new fields, but will repeatedly make use of current land holding. To do this successfully without chemical fertilization requires an organic alternative or the planting of a suitable crop to maintain and improve soil fertility.

Envirotrade has taken this responsibility with farmer training and the supply of nitrogen fixing trees to farmers who will inter-crop with these trees and will in addition benefit from carbon sales. A rolling program involving the supply of pigeon pea seed was initiated for winter fallow planting. The farmer is given a quantity of seed which has to be replaced after the crop is harvested. Pigeon pea produces a high biomass yield that can be cut down and the leaf biomass retained to benefit the soil while the growing plant is nitrogen fixing and restores soil fertility quickly. The additional benefit is that the seed is edible and very nutritious.

Livestock

The highly successful introduction of domesticated guinea fowl and a controlled breeding program was further enhanced this past year with the purchase of a commercial incubator by an entrepreneur who will supply breeding stock and slaughter birds to local markets.

A program of breeding the indigenous cane rat (*Thryonomys swinderianus*) met with failure initially but may be resurrected in the future. Other projects will be considered in time to enhance the availability of protein for the family.

Bee keeping

The introduction of the sustainable Kenya top bar beehive invoked a lot of interest and in excess of seventy bee keepers are members of eight bee keeping associations. The honey will be harvested in the correct manner to minimize the fire risk, always associated with traditional bee keeping, then processed under controlled conditions to reduce contamination. The crop will be sold into a bottomless market demanding the product.

The fire protection measures introduced into the woodlands by the Forest Association will greatly enhance the bee keeping project thereby making it more sustainable.

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

The Envirotrade project has brought to the Nhambita community numerous benefits which would otherwise have taken much longer to materialize.

Employment opportunities exist that would never have come about normally, these include permanent project staff positions and temporary posts that occur seasonally such as for the fire protection requirement. The inflow of cash into the area from the permanent employment of over a hundred and forty people has seen the proliferation of small shops providing further job opportunities for entrepreneurs.

The existence of a legally constituted committee, with the added advantage of a viable community fund with mentor management, is an attraction to donor partners who wish to be involved in a self help scheme for social upliftment. Thus was the new school house born, with partial GTZ funding and the community providing the fiscal balance together with their personal labour.



Figure 22. British MP Greg Barker visits the medical post.

An accessible medical facility, of even a very basic nature, did not exist for the majority of the Nhambita community. A temporary medical post was introduced which has now been replaced with a more permanent structure capable of separating women and men. It

also provides emergency bed places until movement to a proper facility can be arranged. The community fund is providing co-finance for this project. Project staff will oversee management of the facility and First Aid staff, while a weekly visit from an NGO medical practitioner will provide the specialized consultancy.

The provision of potable water through the drilling of a borehole has given security of a basic requirement to many people in the community. More boreholes will be provided in time to other needy areas.

As was noted in the Socio economic study, since the project start up in 2004 the Nhambita area has seen a major increase in items normally associated with 'life above the bread line' in rural Africa, such as bicycles, tin roofs, portable radios and opaque beer.

VISITORS & REVIEWS

The project has received many visitors, some curious to see what they had heard of, others on official business and then those that came to support and promote the project.

The regular project partners that are involved on more or less a continuous basis are; GTZ, ORAM, Food for Hungry, Dhanida and Government departments such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Health and Education. In addition a close liaison has been established with the World Wildlife Fund in a rural education program.

Independent and interested parties who came to the project included; Visitors from Shell were very satisfied with the project and they could get involved in the future. The former European Union Ambassador to Moçambique, Mr José Pinto Taixeira came to add his support and he was also very satisfied. The Sunday Times from the UK came to do a promotional article on the project.



Figure 23. CAA volunteers plant trees in Nhambita

The National Director of Energy Sr. Antonio Saide and the Danish Project Coordinator (from Ministry of Energy) visited the project to evaluate developments and the potential of the Jatropha curcas

The Provincial Governor of Sofala Province Sr. Alberto Vaquine along with his Provincial and district senior staff and press delegation toured the project. This was of particular significance as his enthusiasm in what he saw would culminate in a complete change in attitude from previously recalcitrant Government departments.

Greg Barker the shadow British Minister of Environment spent some days familiarizing himself with the project. His appreciation of the difficulties and achievements experienced at Nhambita will be invaluable as he goes about his Parliamentary work.

An important customer, CAA from Los Angeles sent a 15 strong delegation to Nhambita to spend some days working and reviewing the project. While here they planted a substantial number of trees in an important reforestation exercise.

Envirotrade and the Nhambita community project were mentioned positively in the Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change. The author Professor Stern is probably the most respected of the leading exponents on climate change, the cause and remedial action required.

CARBON SALES

Sales of carbon have been regular and with the probability of increasing considerably, as the interest in negating ones carbon footprint increases.

DATE	CUSTOMER	TONNES CARBON DIOXIDE	TONNES CARBON
February '04	Future Forest	9 008.43	2 456.78
February '06	Creative Artists Agency	25 000	6 818
February '06	Bio Climate & Research	1 116	304
February '07	Creative Artists Agency	30 000	8 183

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE

PERIOD	AMMOUNT - €	BUDGET
May 03 – Jul 03	8 646.75	0
Aug 03 – Jul 04	209 971.43	184 402.53
Aug 04 – Jul 05	196 663.77	313 790.50
Aug 05 – Jul 06	284 474.04	288 198.78



Figure 24. Project staff in Nhambita

THE FUTURE & PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

With the project showing encouraging results against the three principal objectives and the future of the international sale of carbon offsets showing positive developments, the outlook for the project is good. The sustainability is determined by the strengthening of the sale of carbon offsets and the price that carbon will be traded at in order for the activities of the project to become self funding from the carbon sales. With the increasing international pressure on emission producing countries to fall in line with the Kyoto principles and the approaching deadline of 2008 for this, the timing could not have been better to initiate a project of this nature.

The two pronged approach the project has taken, poverty alleviation with carbon sequestration, is a combination that is set to appeal to many people who wish to offset their personal or business carbon footprint. The positive response to the marketing to date is an indication of a bright future.

Community Fund/Trust

