

CHIMANIMANI MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX 6

A - SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS AND MEETINGS HELD
FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

B - FINDINGS OF SECTOR WORKING GROUPS AT THE
SUSSUNDENGA MEETING

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Summary of Interviews

The boundaries of the various traditional authorities are well-known to the régulos and their people. (Perhaps there are difficulties in explaining them to third parties on occasions!) The boundaries of the Core Zone and the Zona Tampão of the ChNR are not well known by either local people or officials and the following are some of the points that came out of the interviews concerning boundaries.

In some areas, Mussimua for example, people did not know that they were in the *Zona Tampão*;

Where people did know about the ChNR they had a very vague idea about its boundaries some thought that it was “just in the mountains”, other just in between the Lucite, and Mussapa Rivers;

Very few people could distinguish between the core and Zona Tampão but the relations with the ChNR were generally good, but people in the upper valleys of the Mussapa Grande and Mussapa Pequena expressed some of the following concerns;

In Nhahedzi/Nhabawa there was some concern about the security of tenure and lack of agricultural land.

Some people complained about the behaviour of a few fiscais, especially their relationship with young girls;

It was thought that local people should be employed as fiscais;

In Gutsa area people wanted the right to hunt;

Lack of development and infrastructure was a major concern of all those people interviewed especial in the centre and the south of the ChNR. People thought that there had been much less development in the ChNR than in other parts of the district.

One of the main problems was the lack of access and the long distances to facilities such as shop, health facilities, education;

This in turn was aggravated by the complete lack of bridges across to Mussapa Grande and Pequena into the Mahate and Zomba areas.

People in Muoco had high hopes that the expected opening of the bridges across the opening of the bridges across the Lucite and the Mussapa would ameliorate their current isolation; secondary road would also have to be opened up.

Comités de Gestão these were generally moribund, they had been started up some years ago. In some cases bank accounts had been opened but even here the majority of these were non-operative.

In the past the committees had been helped to opening grinding mills but none of these have proved to be sustainable.

In some areas committees have been involved in the prevention of wild fires. Several villages were burnt down last year and livestock destroyed.

Agriculture.

Throughout the ChNR the agricultural system is fairly diversified the principal crops are maize, sorghum, finger millet, beans, groundnuts, cassava, juko beans (mainly for its leaves). Those families who have access to baixas or irrigation may also produce vegetable for the household and sale.

In the north there is considerable irrigation in the valleys of the Mussapa Pequena, Rotanda, Messambudzi, Nhaminguene, Bonde and Mupandeia Valleys, where wheat is the principal cash crop. Some cotton and some sesame are also grown on the dry lands.

In the south the climate is more tropical and wetter and there are large areas of baixas along the Mussapa and, Mutucutu, Lucite and Muvumodzi Rivers, where large amounts of bananas are grown – both sweet bananas and plantains which are often used for the production of nipa the former more generally for sale. The southern escarpment is also fertile and here forest has been cleared for banana cultivation. Sesame is a major crop in the south.

Honey, Traditional production but only really sold in the Rotanda area.

Food security is not a great problem and hunger at household level is more often caused by selling too much grain. The AMBERO food security and livelihoods report should confirm this.

Livelihoods – Garimpeiros

There are not many employment opportunities in the area and as people in the Mahate area said becoming garimpeiros was one of the few opportunities they have to make money.

That is not to say that all the garimpeiros are local, they come from Manica, Chimoio, Zimbabwe, Botswana and even Malawi;

Local people make quite a lot of money by providing goods and services to the garimpeiros, such as provision of food, portage, etc.

History, Monuments and cultural matters

The *régulos* and the elders provided interesting accounts of their histories and the migration of their ancestors into their present land, the Portuguese Colonial period and independence,

There are quite a number of rock paintings in caves in the mountains and local people know their location. The team saw, or identified, four sites but there should be many more.

There are remains of what appear to be stone walling related to the Great Zimbabwe culture at Tsetsera, Messambudzi, Dombo ra Marodzi, and quite a number of sites in the upper valleys of the Mussapa Grande and Pequena, the latter usually consisting of low stone walling about 30 metres in circumference and enclosing the remains of what appears to have been a platform or other building. Unfortunately, one of these – Rusvingo Mudziwemhanda – not far from the road that goes to the fiscais camp was destroyed a company involved in renovating the road, they need the stone for culverts etc!

Interviews Carried Out – Entrevistas feitas

Régulos e Líderes Comunitários

Nome / Name	Position / Carga
1. Nhambambire Mpunga	Chefe de Grupo Mpunga
2. Machua Macusa Samissome	Régulo Zomba
3. Chiteio	Chefe (do Grupo Chitio)
4. Chinda	Chefe de Grupo Chinda
5. Mandau Wilson Nhaedzi	Régulo Nhahedzi
6. Micais Nhaite	Professor Mapombere
7. Eliot Chikukwa (as above)	Elder Mapombere
8. Amon Mpasso (as above)	Elder Mapombere
9. Elias Faife Mahate	Régulo Mahate
10. Simon Chinerora	Conselho Régulo Mahate
11. Augusto Mbone	Chefe de Grupo Zinguena
12. Freddy Mutoya Chinyore	Ferreira (Village Headman)
13. Feniase Nixon Mussimua	Régulo Mussimua
14. Pole Sembezia	Chefe de Grupo Sembezia
15. Lazaro Magezwana	Chefe de Localidade Mupandeia
16. Fernando Mathias Matsia	Chefe Matsia (Gutsa)
17. Domingos Tomas Nhaboa	Elder Muoco
18. Nelson Frnando Msusu	Professor Escola de Muoco
19. Josephat Robson Castigo	Professor Muoco
20. Robert Daniel Muoco	Régulo Muoco (group interview)
21. António Cherene Bonhangua	Chefe de Loalidade Muoco
22. Peter Meque Mococa	Ch. Gr. Macoca (with Muoco)
23. Lazaro Maronga (With Muoco)	Chefe de Povoação (Maronga)
24. Phileom Nhamussissua (as above)	Chefe Nhamussissua (Muoco)
25. Chimoio Robson Gutsa	Chefe de Grupo Gutsa
26. Meeting Sussundenga 1	“Grupo Comités De Gestão”
27. Meeting Sussundenga 2	“Grupo Governo Local”
28. Meeting Sussundenga 3	“Grupo Régulos”
29. Meeting Sussundenga 4	“Grupo Privados e ONG’s”

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 06 June 2009
Institution: Membros do Comité de Gestão dos Recurso Naturais, Régulo Mpunga
Author: Stefaan Dondeyne
Team: Stefaan, James, Malunguise
People met: <i>Régulo, with 11 others</i>
Location: Meeting place next to Mpunga rangers' camp

Régulo Mpunga

Objective

Explain the purpose of the management plan and get peoples ideas on how they see their area and the management of its natural resources; particularly how their management and use can be integrated in the whole reserve and buffer zone

Points discussed

Limits of the reserve and community land

They started stating that they know the boundaries of their community land – this is confirmed as the community is going through the process of land delimitation and has indeed identified them last April in the field and in agreement with the leaders of neighbouring communities

On the other hand, the limits of the reserve – of the Chimanimani National Reserve and even of the former Forest reserve is unclear

As this community is in the process of doing delimitation process, they still have to do a land zoning, as foreseen by the current Land Law. We discussed that they could earmark part of their land as some sort of community forest reserve – and also discussed that possibly they could get financial rewards from conserving the carbon. This concept was somehow confusing to them – and they were also raising questions as whether they would still be allowed to get for instance building poles from the forest. Overall they thought it would be more interesting for them to make money from tourism.

Committee for the Management of Natural Resources

This community has a committee, and is effectively functioning; it was created in 1998, during the first phase of the ACTF project

It is however not registered and it doesn't have a bank account

The committee has organised a strategy for controlling wild fires (see transcript in Annex II below)

Relationship with the Reserve

They mentioned that it is unclear to them what is allowed and not, and hence stress the need to get the land zoning done

They mentioned that in former times a common hunting technique was to drive the game with dogs towards hunters; this is not done any more the only prevailing technique is the use of snares

Conflicts with wildlife

The community members often have conflicts with elephants who come and raid their fields. They however also appreciate that the elephants are a great asset for attracting tourists and therefore also value them. They have high expectation of the foreseen land zoning which will be done in the course of the delimitation process to be able to control the elephants.

Wildfire manage

The natural resources management committee has worked out a strategy for controlling wildfires in the dry season; per sub-village a number of people are responsible for following-up that there are no uncontrolled bush fires. If fires do occur these people are responsible for mobilizing community members to stop the fires (see Annex II)

Forestry exploitation

There is no current exploitation and there hasn't been any in recent times. People wonder if they could not use the timber of dead or fallen trees.

In collaboration with MICAIA and the reserve they are also working on clearing forest tracks and paths so that tourists can visit the forest

Fish culture and bee keeping

Fish culture and bee keeping projects had been initiated during the first phase of the project; but then not much happened. With help of the reserve these activities have recently been vitalized

Infrastructure

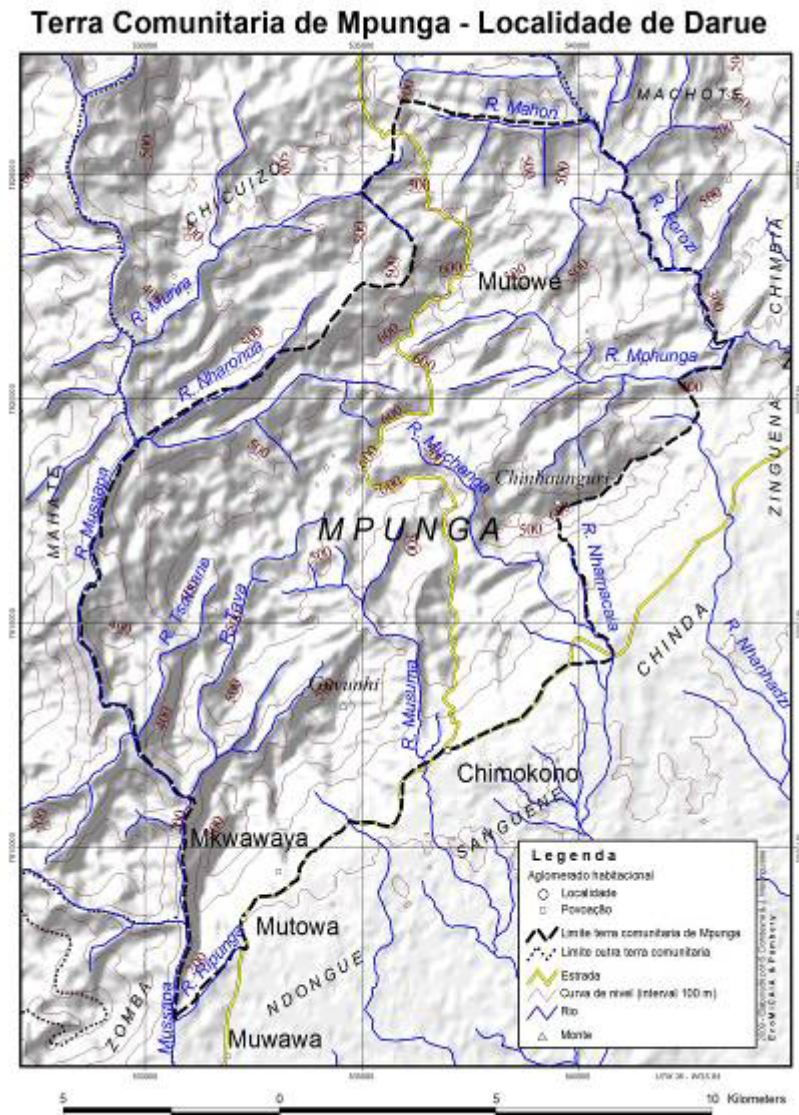
They mention the lack of school – in Mpunga itself there is only a very rudimentary shed functioning as a school; though there is actually a better school building in Chimokono – hence shared with the community of Sanguene

There is no health centre – there is a first aid centre at Chimokono (5 km), for more serious cases people have to go to Dombe (33 km)

There is a hospital of the Catholic mission in Dombe but that requires payment

In collaboration with MICAIA they are working out more footpaths and tracks which can be used by tourists

Annex I – Map showing the community land of Mpunga
Transcript of the community plan for controlling wildfires



Republica de Moçambique para a Direcção de Turismo Manica

Plano de controlo de queimadas

Mês	Actividades
Março, Abril, Maio,	Vamos queimar nas zonas vizinhas antes que o capim seca

Junho	
Nos tempos de queimadas	Termos faseais que controlam fogo quente com a comunidade

Tabela de distribuição de fiscais comunitárias por zona

Nome	Zona	Fiscal (?)
Mário Elias	Zona central	<u>Moribane</u> (?)
José Elias	Mapinde	Moribane

Zona de Mupunga Proprio

1. Mario Elias
2. Lucas Chavier
3. Essita Miquitaro
4. Motissa Magogomere
5. Sairosse Marimbe
6. Manuel Simbine
7. Mateús Juliasse
8. Inacio Ndondu
9. Matias Samuel

Zona de Mampinde

1. José Elias
2. Xadrique Luis
3. Marta Seda
4. Dominga Fabiar
5. Manuel Raimone
6. Mario Monquene
7. Paulo Albino Tandai

Zona Saguta Mucuawaia

1. Manuel Benjamé
2. Paulo Mastique
3. Inacio Mutoria
4. Germeia Paweta
5. Elias Chinguengue
6. Mário Felimone

Zona Saguta Magaraba

1. Frnando Chinda
2. Felipe Magaraba
3. Roberte Sabão
4. Meque Chafiwa

Regulamento da comunidade sobre as queimadas descontroladas de Moribane

1º Na parte de crime de queimadas descontroladas há as seguintes normas que os fiscais da comunidade de Combate das queimadas: se aprender uma pessoa que fez este tipo de violação actua e vai com ele ao Régulo para ser rósopuido a decisão do Régulo e comunidade seguinte. A pessoa é punida fazer qualquer tipo de trabalho na escola ou fazer tijolos para construir casas de banhos.

2º Se o fogo lastrou)se nas zonas sagradas onde tens cemitério e o sítios respeitadas a pessoa é obrigada fazer bebidas de cerimónias nesses sítios.

Assinatura: [.....]

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Sunday 7th June, 2009
Institution: Régulo Zomba
Author:
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met:
Venue: Zomba

Régulo Zomba

Record of Interview and notes made

Boundaries

(See also attached sketch Map)

In the east along the Rio Mussapa with régulo Dombe until its junction wither the Muvumodzi.

In the south, with régulo Muoco, along to Muvumodzi – eastwards – to that river’s junction with the Rio Chikambane, then along, or near the Magorogolo hills to the southern end of the Tsinhangani Range.

In the west along, or near, the crest of the Tsinhangani Range with régulo Mahate.

In the north west, with Mahate, a border following hills and features, in the Chisika, Chitakanua, Kwenga and Dzodza area to the source of the Musambanhaka stream near *Chefe do grupo* Mashonga’s village.

In the north east, with Mashonga under Mahate, from the source of the Musambanhaka stream down to it’s junction on the Rio Mussapa, the starting point. (See also ORAM Document on Zomba)

Chief Zomba thought that all of his area was in the Chimanimani Reserve. Did not really know where the Reserve and *Zona Tampão* were. Though he said that all the area of the high mountains, including that to the west along the Zimbabwe border, fell under Régulo Mahate.

Brief history of the Zomba ruling lineage:

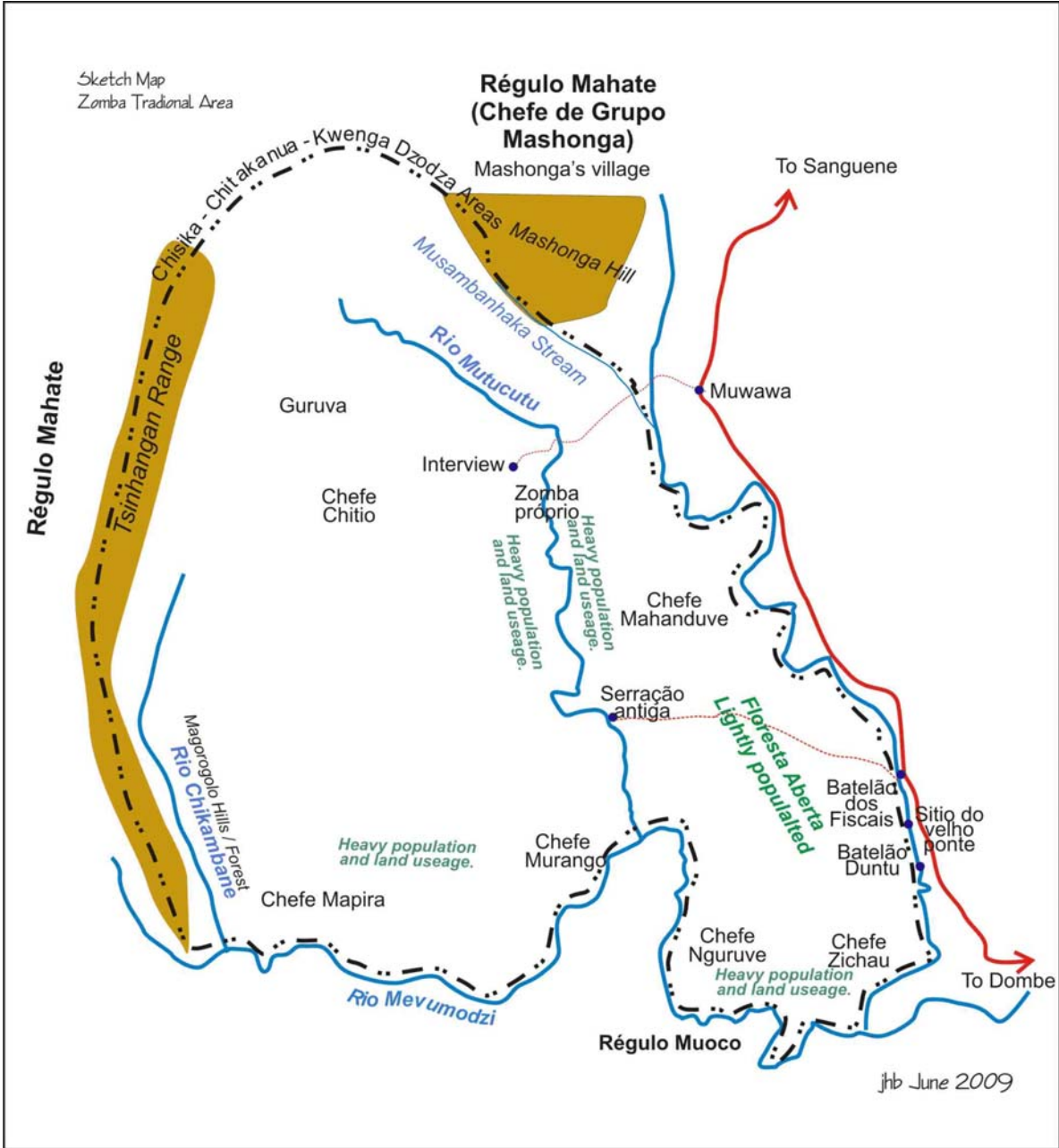
They remember migrating from the Mbire which they identify with Buhera in Zimbabwe - he specifically mentioned Chief Nyashanu's area - which is interesting as he belongs to the same *mutupu* - totem or clan - as Nyashanu *shava* or eland. Traditions recall that they migrated to the area together with Mashonga (*moyo sithole*), Madzunzu (*shava*) and Mahate (*moyo sithole*). Mashonga is the centre of the rain cult in Mahate's area. (ORAM delimitation is different saying that that they came into Moçambique after problems with the Boers but this is unlikely as the first record of Zomba from the Portuguese are in the 1890s he was already a *régulo* in the Chimanimani area. In any case by that time there had been little displacement of people in the then Melsetter district. Perhaps this refers to some past conflict that they had on their way from Buhera?)

Zomba says that he is also linked to the cult. Zomba and Mahate remain separate *régulados* but they co-operate in spiritual matters. The main ceremony is carried out in October or November and is called *doro re maswikiro*. This ceremony is not the normal rain ceremony carried out locally throughout the Dombe area – that is called *makoto* – and these ceremonies and their officials are all junior to the cult in Mashonga.

Following ORAM Chefe de Grupo Nguruwé who lives in the south is responsible for the installation of a new *regulo* Zomba and also choose all the new *sabukus* and *santhundus* (*sadunbu?*). The relationship between him and Zomba would be worth investigation, perhaps he was the original owner of the land before Zomba arrived from Buhera.

Régulo Zomba – unusually – did not know much about they days of the Gaza Nguni and Ngungunhana, all he remembered was that some of his ancestors, Chimunorwa, and Majubu, went to Bilene on the lower Limpopo with Ngungunhane [in 1889].

Again the *régulo* said he did not really know much about the early days of the of Colonials rule, or did not want to talk about it, for example the (Companhia de Moribane, which collected rubber and grew crops in Zomba). He had been told that when the Portuguese arrived they went around getting the names of all the chiefs and headmen, who he says they, more or less, correctly identified. *Chibaro* or forced labour was imposed on the population in lieu of tax and people were sent to work on the mines in Manica and the plantations in Chimoio. There was also a lot of (clandestine) labour emigration to Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).



In later colonial times there were several Portuguese colonists in the area, he specifically remembers Adriano and Silva who were farmers nearby and grew cotton and the *serração* on the Mutucutu.

He recalls that at independence things went well at the beginning but then divisions occurred between the “*camarados*” and Renamo and the war started. Most of the people remained in the Zomba area (including the *régulo* himself [this contradict previous information]) and moved towards the Tsinhangani Range in the west near the high Chimanimanis. These were very hard times and when the bridges across the Mussapa and Mutucutu were destroyed.

There eight *chefes do grupos* in his area (This des not tally with the list we have from Sussundenga, which in the case of the Dombe Administrative area is confusing and some are probably only recognised as village headmen or *chefes* of *povoações* by the administration).(See sketch Map)

1. Zichau – in a heavily populated area in the south east in the angle between the Mussapa and Muvumodzi Rivers.
2. Nguruve – in a heavily populated area on the eastern bank of the Mutucutu near its confluence with the Muvumodzi.
3. Murango – in a heavily populated area on the other side of the Mutucutu river to Nguruve
4. Mapira – in a heavily populated area by the junction of the Chikambane and the Muvumodzi
5. Manhandure – in a generally lightly populated area except along the central part of the Mussapa.
6. The *regulos* own area or zimbabwe – moderately populated along the central Mutucutu river.
7. Chitio – in the north central area – moderately populated.
8. Guvura – in the north west – moderately populated

Infrastructure

There is no development committee in the Zomba area.

There are seven primary schools in the area, though none of them are permanent structures being constructed of poles and thatch. They are; —

- I. Zibuya School
- II. Mapira School
- III. Muranga School

- IV. Muriro School
- V. Nguruve School
- VI. Murudzvi School
- VII. Musambve School

There are no proper clinics in the area people have to cross the Mussapa river and either go to Dombe or to other health posts or Dombe Mission.

The most important need in the area, both in terms of the ChNR and in general development of the area are bridges across the Mussapa and Mutucutu rivers. The whole access to the ChNR from the south and east is very difficult at the moment and the fairly numerous population have little access to essential services such as health and the sale of agricultural produce in the area. The only present access to the area is light bark canoes. The Mussapa and Mutucutu rivers also have crocodiles in them and people have been killed or severely injured by them. In the case of the Mutucutu river there were two incident where people were attacked and injured in the last month. The rehabilitation of road within the boundaries of the Zomba régulado should not be that difficult as much of the areas they cover is fairly flats plains.

There is also an old road – constructed by loggers? – going towards Mashonga n the mountains.

Agriculture

There are very few cattle in the area, they were all killed or died during the war. There are some tsetse fly in the area but not heavy infestations, in addition, people used to have cattle. Right now there are only about three or four people who have cattle and they are in the Zichau area. One of the main advantage of cattle would be for draft both ploughing and for ox carts.

The average land holding is about 1 ha.

Nearly everyone in the area has access to wetland baixas, which are especially useful in dry years. The farming system is very diverse, the principle crops are, maize than can be grown throughout the years in the baixas, mapira, millet, groundnuts, roundnuts, *nyemba*, sweet potatoes, yams, *muiro*, *tsunga*, *mutikiti*, pumkin leaves – (all greens), gergelim (sesame), a type of cassava – locally called *munyandande* grown mainly for the leaves – (I had not noticed this before, it is much more robust than normal cassava and the palmate laves are much more rounded than in normal cassava, also it is not the normal tree cassava).

The principle cash crops are gergelim and maize.

There is also quite a sale of foodstuffs to the *garimpeiros* who are working the gold deposits on the high mountains. People, mainly women, can be seen carrying large bags of maize and other produce on their heads to sell at considerable profit to the *garimpeiros*.

We also saw a type of Indian hemp – Mbanje – being grown. Its leaves were considerably thinner than the normal hemp normally grown as a drug. Local people assured us that it was for its fibre and had been introduced in colonial times?

Food security does not appear to be a major factor, except of course with vulnerable groups of people – widows, single neither, orphans and the elderly. Régulo Zomba states that last year was a fairly dry one and that the crops were not as good as normal, however, there was no major hunger.

Beekeeping is carried out but for local consumption only. No one has ever come to Zomba to buy honey in recent years.

General Information.

Zomba complains that a lot of people no longer follow traditional practices such as rainmaking ceremonies. He blames poor rainy seasons on this.

460 people have moved into Zomba area from Maronga's area. Zomba says they have moved as they were not being 'ruled' properly by Maronga and his *sadunbus* (*Chefes dos grupos*). [This may also be due to the fact that Maronga is more or less the most isolated area in the Dombe PA.]

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Monday 8 th June
INSTITUTION Régulo Chinda <i>Chefe de Grupo</i> under Regulo Sambanhe
Author: James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Régulo
Venue: Régulo Village

Régulo Chinda

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

- *Boundaries* He has a very rough idea of where the boundary of the Zona Tampão but no idea about the core zone, which in any case does not is a long way from Chinda. The boundary with the forest is near to the road to Mavuzi central except where the burial grounds of Mpunga are.
- *Map (if any)* See Mpunga interview
- *Sub Chiefs — sadunhuu*
- *Perception of boundaries ChNR and relationships* Good but only affected by a small part of his area that falls in the Zona Tampão/Moribane Forest.
- *Perceptions of ChNR*
- *Problems animals.* Elephants used to be a problem but not any more as the don't come to the area any longer.
- *Agriculture and livelihoods (Include bees and fish).* It is quite a rich are with flat lands but plenty of water coming from the Moribane Forest
- *Infrastructure and problems related to it.* People are hoping that the road to Mavuzi and Chimoio will re-open soon. Only can now be used by 4 X 4s with difficulty

- *History and cultural aspects.* Although he comes under *Régulo Sambanhe* he belongs to the same and is related to *Régulo Zomba* and originally came to the *Dombe* area at the same time as *Zomba* from the *Buhera* area of *Zimbabwe*.
- *Impressions of team* This appears to be a fairly rich well-watered area with quite high rainfall. It lies on, or at the bottom of the escarpment. Much of it must have been originally forest but now only small portions on the escarpment remain, notably around *Monte Chinhangure* and the border with *Mpunga*.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Tuesday 9 th June
INSTITUTION: Regulo Nhabawa (Chefe do Grupo)
Author: Stefaan, James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met :)
Venue:

Régulo Nhahedzi

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

Boundaries, See also ORAM SPGC delimitation report. Basically;

ORAM attempted to carry out delimitation in 1992 but for various reasons were unable to accurately define the borders- See ORAM SPGC report of 2002.

- Approximately: (Important to note needs checking, Nhabawa thought that his area included more of the area around Binga and the upper Muvumodzi?)
 1. In the south west from Nhamabombe mountain through to Monte Binga
 2. Then following the Zimbabwe border northwards through the Mussapa Gap and around the border of the northern portion of the Zimbabwe National Park (The Corner)
 3. Then westwards along the international to the source of the Mussapa Pequena,
 4. Then in an east north easterly direction down the Mussapa Pequena to the junction of the Mussapa Pequena and the Ruwaka River
 5. The up the Ruwaka river to its source (on Chimyamweya Mountain?)

6. Thence from the source of the Rio Nhahomba (?) down to the Mussapa Pequena
7. Then along the Mussapa Pequena to its junction with the Messangadzi
8. Thence up the Messangadzi to the starting point

- Background

- Nhabawa or Nhahedze originally fell under Chief Chikukwa in Zimbabwe and in traditions terms this link still exists. However, in practical terms he is a Moçambican regulo (recognised as a *chefe do grupo* by the district government in Sussundenga. See more under History and cultural aspects.
- This is one of the most important areas of the park and the main area that the few tourists who visit the area come here to see the Chimanimani Gorge and to climb Monte Binga.
- A tourist camp has been established at “Ferreira”, the old Companhia de Moçambique posts just short of the Zimbabwe border in the Nhahuni area just south of the Mussapa Grande. .

- Sub Chiefs — *sadunhuu*,

- Mapombere
- Nhahuni — resident in Chikukwa in Zimbabwe but areas covers Chikukwa camp and area south of the Mussapa Grande.
- Chirau?

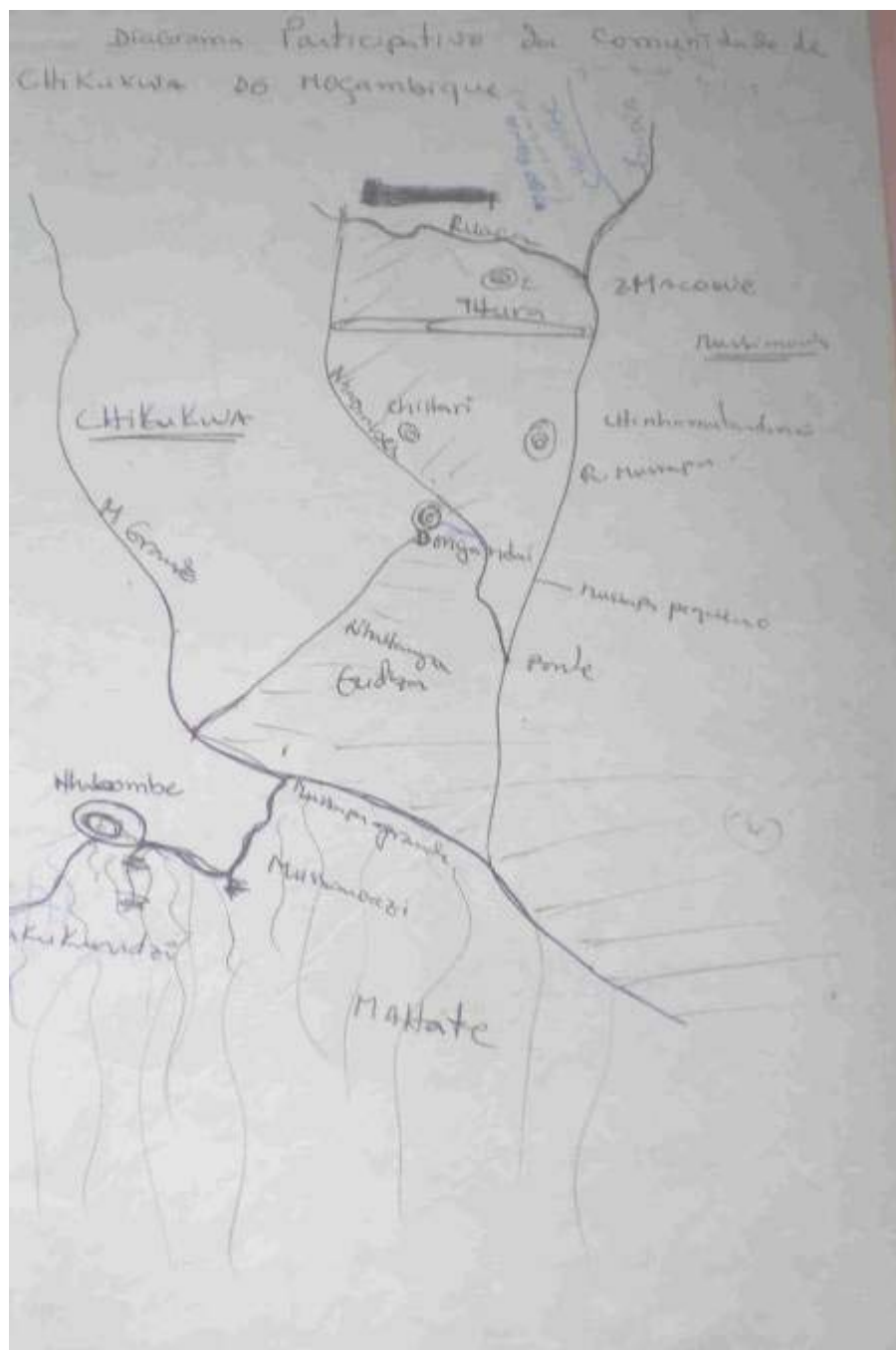
- Perception of boundaries ChNR and relationships

- Community knew that they are situated the ChNR but did not really know the difference between the core and buffer zone. (They are actually inside the core zone). They generally have good relations with the ChNR with the exception of the *fiscais* from Mahate who have misbehaved themselves mainly by sleeping with local girls according to Régulo Nhabawa.
- According to the *regulo* there are 26 families in the Nhabawa area with more up at Chikukwa. (This is more or less confirmed by doing a house count on Google earth which came up with 28 at Nhabawa, with another 30 Chikukwa, 20 at Mapombere and 26 on the right bank of the upper Mussapa Pequena above Gutsa This would give a total of about 104 families and working on an average of five persons a house hold a population of about 520 people
- The regulo complains about the behaviour of some *fiscais* (rangers), particularly those of some neighbouring communities (Mahate is mentioned) who have the tendency sleeping with ladies of Nhabawa. Local rangers, native of the community are preferred.

- In relation to the illegal gold mining, the chief is of the opinion that it will not be possible to get rid of them. A better strategy would be to work with them; e.g. by giving some of them licences, hence the task of the rangers will be to control those who are working in the reserve whether they really do have a licence; the reserve would gain from this approach, as it would be an extra source of revenue. There have indeed been some miners working on the Macohe range and in “the corner” on Zimbabwean side, but the guards of the Zimbabwean NP did chase them away.
- It is known that there are more land mines around; one was recently found in Ferreira on the track to Zimbabwe; all the roads should be checked
- Problems animals
 - Lions, though not seen recently and leopards
- Fish culture and bee keeping
 - With the help of Reserve staff they started constructing a small dam or fish pond; they stopped this work by lack of tools
 - Long time ago (first phase of the project), there was a project on bee-keeping; they used to sell to Dona Tecla, but don't do it any more – for example Mario has many beehives
-
- *Comite de Gestão*
 - This community has a committee, it has recently been revitalized by the Administration of the Reserve – new members have been elected; including a President
 - It is however not registered and it doesn't have a bank account
 - The committee has organised a strategy for controlling wild fires (see transcript in Annex II below)
- Agriculture and livelihoods (Include bees and fish)
 - Normal crops grown e.g. maize sorghum etc. One of the main problems facing farmers in the area is lack of inputs.
 - Regarding garimpeiros regulo Nhabawa said that they were not just from Moçambique but also from Zimbabwe and as far a field as Botswana and Malawi. The Zimbabwean authorities had recently chased them out of the Corner near Chikukwa. He thought that most came from Zimbabwe.
 - Fish ponds, they made some and would like to make more but the project took the necessary tools back?
 - Quite a few people have honey but no one is now coming to buy it.

- Infrastructure and problems related to it.
 - Transport — the roads especially to Chikukwa. It takes at least three and a half hours to get to the main road to catch a *chappa* — mini bus — and then they have to go to Sussundenga as the influx of Zimbabweans to Rotanda has meant a big hike in food prices. People feel that the reserve should organise transport
 - Two old anti tank mines have been found on the road up to Ferreira, this road should be rechecked for mines.
 - No health facilities There is no proper school – what serves as a school in Nhabawa is merely a thatched roof; there isn't any grinding mill either and
 - People face problems of transport – as where they live is “in the reserve” no public transport gets to the place – so people feel that the reserve should organise transport
 - Nor is there any health centre – when people need medical help they have to walk to the main road (i.e. about 20 km from Nhabawa, 26 km from Ferreira)
- History and cultural aspects
 - Before the coming of the Nguni, the Portuguese and the British Chikukwa ruled over a land called Sangueme which encompassed much of the neighbouring district of Chimanimani in Zimbabwe (down as far as Charleswood in the south and to Saurombe in the West) and the upper valleys of the Mussapa Grande and Pequena in Moçambique. They controlled one of the main trade routes through the Chimanimani Mountains. Chikukwa lost all his land in Zimbabwe to Boer Farmers, many of whom later sold their land to forestry companies, in the early 1970s he was allowed to settle on a small portion of what was then Martin Forest, where he now lives. On the Portuguese side land was not taken away but people were expected to do forced labour in lieu of taxes.
 - The first Portuguese that is remembered in the area is Ferreira and the area around Chikukwa camp is this called. He was an administrator of the Companhia de Moçambique who opened a post at Chikukwa and was responsible for the original construction of the road to Chikukwa which originally went to the Zimbabwean border and linked with the Chimanimani Village in Zimbabwe. Ferreira was carried around the district by four men in a machira.
 - Rock art there are sites at thee following though there could be quite a few more
 - New Camp at Ferreira
 - Along road up to Ferreira just north of gorge

- Munaiwa in Mahate
 - Muvumodzi
 - Mucowe
- There are quite a few stone ruins in the area which consist of stone circles enclosing a circular house (Maybe platform).
 - There are no terraces according to Regulo Nhabawa (Terraces were found and excavated just across the Zimbabwe border from the source of the Mussapas jhb)



Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date:
Institution; Mapombere Area, Nhahedzi
Author:
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Elias Chikukwa and Amos Jim Mposo, Teacher Micas Nhaite
Venue:

Elders Mapombere

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

- Boundaries Notes Mapombere
- Main access to Mapombere is from the main road from the Portão to Nhabawa at Chikukwa junction to north or right (36K 507327 7829221)
- School and small centre reached after about five or six km. School is in the process of being built. Also used as an adult education centre to teach people Portuguese (28 adult pupils) Teacher Micas Nhaite.
- Centre is 5 to five hours walk from Rotanda the nearest place with any facilities, Hospital shops etc.
- Separate Interview with Elias Chikukwa and Amos Jim Mposo at the latter house. (Mapombere himself was not available but the two above are some of his madodos.
- Comité de Gestão now nine years old, members of the committee are, Joseph Masocha (employed as fiscais also), Amos Jim Mposa, Inoque Afredo, Nelson Machôbua,. The committee were involved in the grinding mill and also in the building of the school. They have a Bank account with about 1 000 mts in it. Grinding Mill u/s for the want of parts.
- People do not have much idea where the boundaries of the ChNR are (In fact

most of the are is the Core Zone but the was no apparent reason for placing them inside.) Other people just thought that the reserve started at the Portão and that the core zone was in the mountains. Relations with the reserve are good

- Quite a number of people have irrigation along the streams that come from streams in the mountains and grow wheat and other crops. Farming system quite diversified and includes maize, millet, finger millet, mapira, groundnuts, round nuts (Jugo beans), various other types of beans.
- There are the remains of some zimbabwe type ruins consisting a circle of rather large stones about 30 metres in diameter with what may be an old platform in the middle not as impressive as some of the other ruins seen but interesting and takes the same layout at 36K 502324 7828512. Saguta Mapombere and the local community make their rain ceremonies there (makota).
- General impressions of the area are that it is mainly undifferentiated *miombo* woodland on very sandy soil and probably not all that fertile except along rivers and streams. The people seen were not sure of the number of people in the community as Mapombere was not their but a rough estimate from Google Earth would put it at about 30 to 40 households (But I am not entirely sure of the border with Gutsa at this stage).

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Saturday 27 th June 2009
Institution: Mahate
Author: Andrea and James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met:— Régulo Mahate, Simon Chinerora Xavier Ganden Madswza and about 15 others.
Venue: Mahate Camp

Régulo Mahate

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

- Boundaries of regulados; (See also Map compiled by SPGC and ORAM in 2002, attached).
 - To the north with Chikukwa from Monte Binga along the watershed to Nhamudima and Nhamabombe;
 - Thence down the Messangadzi Stream to its junction with the Mussapa Grande;
 - Thence following the Mussapa Grande with Gutsa and Mavita in the north
 - With Chiquizo and Mpunga in to east to the junction of the Mussapa Grande and the Mussambadaca Stream
 - Thence westwards, with Zomba, to Mashonga Hill, thence across hills in a West South westerly direction to Madzunu Area then to a point/mountain, on or near, the Muvumodzi River called Bue Zingo;
 - Thence across country, with Muoco or Mboco, to a point, known by the community, on the Muerera River to another point on the Zimbabwe Border,
 - Thence northwards along the Zimbabwe Border with Ngorima and Chikukwa (these areas now in ChNP in Zimbabwe) to the starting point on

Mt. Binga.

- Sub Chiefs — *sadunhuu*;
 - Munhaiwa — In the south near the Muvumodzi river — he belongs to the *beta* or white ant clan;
 - Madzunzu — in the south-west with Mahate and Mboco — he belongs to the *shave* — or eland clan;
 - Mashonga — In the south-east with Zomba he belongs to the *moio* or heart of an ox clan, the same as regulo Mahate;
 - Chicopee — in the east along the Mussapa river with Chiquizo and Mpunga, he also belongs to the *moio* or heart of an ox clan, the same as regulo Mahate;
- Perception of boundaries ChNR and relationships;
 - People had a vague idea that they were in the ChNR but could not distinguish between the core zone and the buffer zone (*zona tampão*)
- Perceptions of ChNR
 - They presently have no major problems with the ChNR as long as they are allowed to carry on farming “as they are now doing”.
- Natural Resources Committee
 - This was established last year and the Chairman is Daniel Mukunora. They have no money in the bank.
 - With the help of ORAM a grinding mill was built near to the camp. It subsequently broke down and there are insufficient funds to repair it
- Problems animals and extant wild life.
 - Baboons
 - Wild pig
 - Leopards and elephant but not recently
 - Extant wild life includes wild pig, waterbuck (*piva*), *palapala*, *dongonda* (simango monkey), eland, rarely elephant, crocodiles (not a problem!), and maybe some buffalo on the far side of the Nhaiwa area.
- Agriculture and livelihoods (Include bees and fish)
 - Dry land crops, maize, sorghum, millet, finger millet, groundnuts, jugo beans, nyemba beans, cassava (mainly for leaves and drought years), some sesame.
 - Wetland crops, vegetables, rice sugar cane, bananas
- Gold Mining and *Garimpeiros*

- Quite a large number of Mahate people or going into the mountains to mine gold as they put it, it was their only source of cash income. They said that perhaps if there was more employment locally there would be less *garimpeiros*.
- Local people also received a considerable amount of income from selling food produce to *garimpeiros*
- Loggers
 - Presently no loggers but area was logged extensively in Colonial times by a *serração* — sawmill concession — near Mavita and it was they that opened the road from the Chikukwa road across the Mussapa to the present camp above the Mudzira Gorge. The road to the camp generally passes through *miombo* woodland dominated by *Brachystegia boehmii* — *mufuti* — which is not of much commercial value so it is not clear where the logging took place at this stage.
 - People would be interested in a community logging project as this could bring money and employment into the area.
- Infrastructure and problems related to it;
 - As far as it is known the only extant road into the area is the one to the camp.
 - There was another road from the south from the Zomba and Mashonga area that reached the hills not far south of the Mudzira River. This road could form party of a north south link within the CNR
 - Information collected in Dombe suggests that they may have been a road in the south going from the Zomba area towards Mashonga. This is still used as a path.
 - Mahate is a very isolated area and people complain that they have to travel great distances to access medical and other services as well as to buy groceries, the nearest centres for them are Munhinga and Sussundenga.
 - There was a community health assistant at Mahate— Xavier Ganden Madswza — he is still there but had stopped the work as he received no medicines or allowances from the district health authorities.
 - There are two schools in the area both constructed out of wattle and daub or grass at Mahate near to the camp and at Madzunzu.
- History and cultural aspects
 - The ancestors originally migrated to the present area from Mbire (Central Zimbabwe) together with Ngorima who are both of the same clan and the area may have been one chieftainship prior to its division by the colonial creation of the present border. (This indicates that Mahate is related to the

Mutema migration to Sanga rather than linking with Muriane and the Tewe régulos, they all belong to the same clan and the migrations took place at the same time the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries)

- An important regional rain-making cult is based on the chieftainship, which spreads its influence over much of the centre of the Manica province and in times of great drought and famine apparently also has links with other important rain cults in Gorongosa (Samutenge), and Chipinge in Zimbabwe (Musikavanhu). Chief Mahate presides over the *makota* rain-making ceremony before the rains and people come all from all over Sussundenga. Chief Mahate and the *swikiro* of the regulado arrange the *makota* rain-making ceremony, which is held on or near the sacred mountain Banya.
- The following are considered to be sacred areas and some traditional rites must be observed.
 - Banya Mountain as mentioned above, no body is allowed to climb the mountain or remove any timber in the vicinity.
 - People are not allowed to wash with soap in the Musambakombe one of the rivers just before Mahate Camp
 - Nhamuringwane Forest in the south (Exact location uncertain).
 - Abvodze Forest
 - Dowe in Mashonga
- Impressions of team and comments
 - Mahate is a very isolated area and even the access to the camp is difficult, one and a half hours plus from the Portão.
 - The Gorge on the river Mudzira below the camp is stunning and very picturesque and the camp site has some fine views over the gorge.
 - The river obviously has hydro electrical potential.
- Map extracted from ORAM SPGC delimitation of the Mahate Community in 2002.

Província de Múrica
 Para a qual se destina: Gestão dos Recursos Naturais
 Ass. do requerente: _____

S.P.G.C	SECÇÃO TÉCNICA	VISTO
Folha nº : 071 Área : 49 500 ha Escala : 1/250.000	Executou: Lázaro Gumende Data 15/10/2002 Verificou: _____ Data: / / 2002	CHEFE DOS SERVIÇOS 15/10/2002



Nota: Este estudo de localização por si só não dá o direito de uso e aproveitamento da terra

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Wednesday 16 th April
INSTITUTION Regulo Zinguena, Chefe de Localidade, Tacher Nicolai Aron Garikayi
Author: James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: — Regulo August Mabone, Chefe de Loc Raul João Viconte, Teacher Nicolai Aron Garikayi
Venue: Serração Moribane on Furodzi

Regulo Zinguena & Chefe de Localidade

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

- Boundaries
 - Furodzi with Muriane,
 - East on Rio Chime with Machamba,
 - South with his regulo Sambanhe,
 - West with Chinda
- Map (if any) see Moribane Forest Maps.
- Sub Chiefs — *sadunhuu* — he is a *sadunhuu* under Sambanhe
- Perception of boundaries ChNR and relationships,
 - He knows the boundaries with Mpunga Forest but had no idea that the ChNR buffer zone extended this far.
- Problems animals
 - Crocodiles
 - Baboon
 - Wild Pig
- Agriculture and livelihoods.

- Maize
 - sorghum
 - millet,
 - sesame,
 - cotton,
 - rice,
 - Vegetables
 - Yams
 - beans,
 - No cattle.
- Infrastructure and problems related to it
 - Road to the Central Mavuzi is only passable by 4X4 vehicles due to the river crossings on the Furodzi, Muchira and Nhambaira, the latter two being in the Nhaurombe localidade of Sussundenga Sede. This was of old the main road to Dombe.
 - Schools and health facilities.
 - The Serração Moribane is situated next to the office of the Chefe de localidade, however they do not operate in the ChNR or Mpunga, but in the Nhaurombe area and in Machamba.
 - Sacred Forest of Chiringoma on the main road between Chinda and Zinguena. It is here that the *makota* rain ceremonies are held.
 - History and cultural aspects
 - Impressions of team
 - Right on the eastern edge of both the buffer zone and the Mpunga Forest.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date:
INSTITUTION Saguta Freddy Mutoya Chinore
Author: James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met:) Freddy Mutoya Chinore (Ferreira)
Venue: Chikukwa Camp

Chefe da Povoação Ferreira

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

- Boundaries of Nhahuni whom Freddy Mutoya Chinore is under (but also under Nhahedzi)
 - International border from Binga to Mussapa Grande
 - Then down Mussapa to its confluence with the Messangadzi
 - Then up the Messangadzi to Nhamabombe
 - Then in an “imaginary line” south westward to the starting point.
- Map (if any) Nil
- Sub Chiefs — *sadunhuu*
 - Nil — The small community at Chikukwa is the only one living in this considerable area, Nhahuni has other *sagutas*, but they are in Zimbabwe (Mutisi and Chimanimani?)
 - There are 33 families living around Chikukwa (I counted 19 groups of houses but I could have been a bit conservative and probably more than one family lives in a groups of huts.) Quite a large number of people work away in South Africa, for example the interviewee has five sons working there in the building trade, who come back once a year at Christmas.
- Perception of boundaries ChNR and relationships

- Relationships with the ChNR are said to be good.
- People would like tourists and to be involved as guides
- Problems animals / game
 - Baboons
 - Wild Pig
 - There are no large animals in the area only further down at Nhabawa or perhaps in the high mountains to the south of Binga
- Agriculture and livelihoods (Include bees and fish)
 - Main crops
 - Maize,
 - Beans
 - Finger millet
 - Vegetables
 - Sweet potatoes
 - Wheat
 - Yams
 - Beekeeping — Interviewee keeps traditional hives in the mountains
- Infrastructure and problems related to it
 - Bad state of the road o Nhabawa
 - Facilities none exist and people have to go to Zimbabwe for health, and schooling, fortunately they do not have trouble crossing the border, There are better communications with Zimbabwe than there are with Moçambique.
 - It takes about an hour to walk to the nearest stores at Chikukwa in Zimbabwe, but not much to buy there now.
- History and cultural aspects
 - The ancestors of Nhahuni came with Chief Chikukwa and have much the same history as that of Nhahedzi and Chikukwa. See ARPAC/ORAM interviews made by Sr Feijão Lucas Alberto.
 - The ruins of the original post built by the Moçambican Company in the first decade of the 20th century can still be seen in the gum trees to the south of the Chikukwa camp.
 - Sacred sites
 - Rock paintings — near Mussapa Gorge, Chidua Mountain, Chidonganda

Mountain, and Mvuramabe river

- Waterfall on the Muoha River on the northern side of the Mussapa Gap.
- Impressions of team
 - Things seen on the way up from Nhabawa
 - Mvuramabe river, this means dirty river but it's clean is thus called as the Gaza Nguni filled people and threw their bodies in to it. There are cave paintings above the road.
 - The Chimanimani or Mussapa Gorge can only be described as spectacular good view from road just below the gorge. — picture below and much more!



Meeting notes Fineas Mixon Régulo Mussimua, Tambia Rabson Mussimua younger brother of regulo, Farai Chacapita Matsvai community leader, Mainge Eria Matai , Riode Elias
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Sunday 28 th June
INSTITUTION
Author: Andrea, James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met:- Tambia Randon Mussimua younger brother of regulo, Farai Chacapita Matsvai community leader, Mainge Eria Matai , Riode Elias
Venue: Mussimua's village

Régulo Mussimua

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Observations

It is not really clear why the majority of this is area was included in the conservation zone, presumably so that the Tsetsera area could be linked to the rest of it? It is a fairly heavily populated zone with some fertile irrigated areas along the rivers. Away from this the soils are of very sandy and infertile. Away from the Border Mountains the rainfall is lower than in the rest of the conservation zone. There are said t be some land mines (AP mines? in the Matsvai area in the North West near to the Zimbabwe border)

Points discussed

- Boundaries — See Map attached
- Map (if any) see Below Map compiled by ORAM. A better map to be produced.
- Sub Chiefs — *sadunhuu* — *Chefe d Grupo Zembezia*, in the north semi-independent of Mussimua. Directly under Mussimua, Matsvai in the north east, Mutowa in the north, Chinhacata around Munhinga and Zuwandiya in the south east bordering Rotanda Sede. (Rabson Mussimua younger brother of the chief also claimed at an earlier interview that Matsia, Gutsa and Mapombere come under him, this may

be true as far as the hierarchy recognized by the authorities but in practice they are separate communities.)

- Perceptions of ChNR — Perception of boundaries ChNR and relationships. Did not know that there were in the conservation zone. Farai Chacapita Matsvai bought up the problem of hunting in Chikukwa and Matsia, as well as being a community leader he is also an official in the Frelimo Party and the government in Rotanda and this probably has more to do with the conservation area authorities refusing permission to allow people to hunt and kill some large antelopes for the independence celebrations a couple of weeks previously. What is of more concern to the community is their relationship with IFLOMA, which they say is now good. Previously they had complained that there river had been adversely affected as IFLOMA were planting pine too close to rivers and it wet areas, even the *njuzu* spirits had left the rivers because of this. Now IFLOMA had ceased this practice and were planting well away from the streams.

- Comite de Gestão one is operating the Chairman is Lucas August, the Vice Chairman Daniel Sairos and the Secretary Alberto Fineas Mussimua. They have a bank account but were not quite sure how much was in it.

Fire was a big problem in the area and the community — see below.

- Roads and communications – these are general much better than in the rest of the conservation area however there is a problem area in the north especially in the Mutowa area. Several bridges are needed (Like the bridges across the Mvuvu in the Mutambara area in neighbouring Zimbabwe :)
- Problems animals’ — Hyena and bush pig are a problem. There are crocodiles in the Rotanda and Messambudzi River but they have only attacked and killed dogs not humans.
- Agriculture and livelihoods (Include bees and fish) — This is a rich agricultural area and there are large areas of irrigated land worked by the local communities in the valleys of the Rotanda, Messambudzi, Nhaminguene and their tributaries. The main irrigated crop grown is wheat and some barley. Honey is collected and sold to Dona Tecla in Sussundenga.
- Infrastructure and problems related to it — Roads and communications – these are general much better than in the rest of the conservation area however there is a problem area in the north especially in the Mutowa area. Several bridges are needed (Like the bridges across the Mvuvu in the Mutambara area in neighbouring Zimbabwe :)
- History and cultural aspects — Large Great Zimbabwe related walled enclosure is found on the top of Monte Chinyadembue about two km north of regulo Mussimua’s village. Best approach though being via internal roads of the neighbouring IFLOMSA plantations visit. It consists of a walled enclosure about a metre plus in height of about 30 to 40 metres in circumference with what

appears to be a walled about 20 metres in circumference inside. (As it was getting dark we had little time to explore the surroundings). Régulo Mussimua said that according to their traditions, it was built by the Rozvi and that it was there before the Mussimua lineage arrived in the area. They use the enclosure and a small hut nearby to carry out their *makota* ceremonies (requesting rain) It is the most significant *rusvingo* in the conservation area, though now overgrown.

There is other walling and graves which is a sacred area on the tip of Mont Binga (not the Chimanimani one) several km north of Chinyadembue. There is also a sacred forest in the IFLOMA area called Durike where ceremonies are held and beer is left for the spirits / *mudzimus*.

In the past there was also a ceremony held for spirits involved with hunting, this was called *nyambe* and had to be accrued out before the makota ceremony. If local ceremonies requesting rain did not bring any rain people went to see Mahate in Chimanimani.

Mussimua and Sembezia originally came from Manica, when they came here they found all the surrounding régulos were already living here. They came blowing a *bama* — a type of horn made from a large buck — when the past Chirara of Vumba, just south of the old Manica Kingdom blew the horn, and he answered with another horn so they went on and when they arrived at Zixixe, Mutambara and Gutsa they again blew the horn and were again answered by these respective régulos, so they knew that there were already people there. When they arrived at the present locations they blew the horn and nobody answered so they knew that they could settle down.

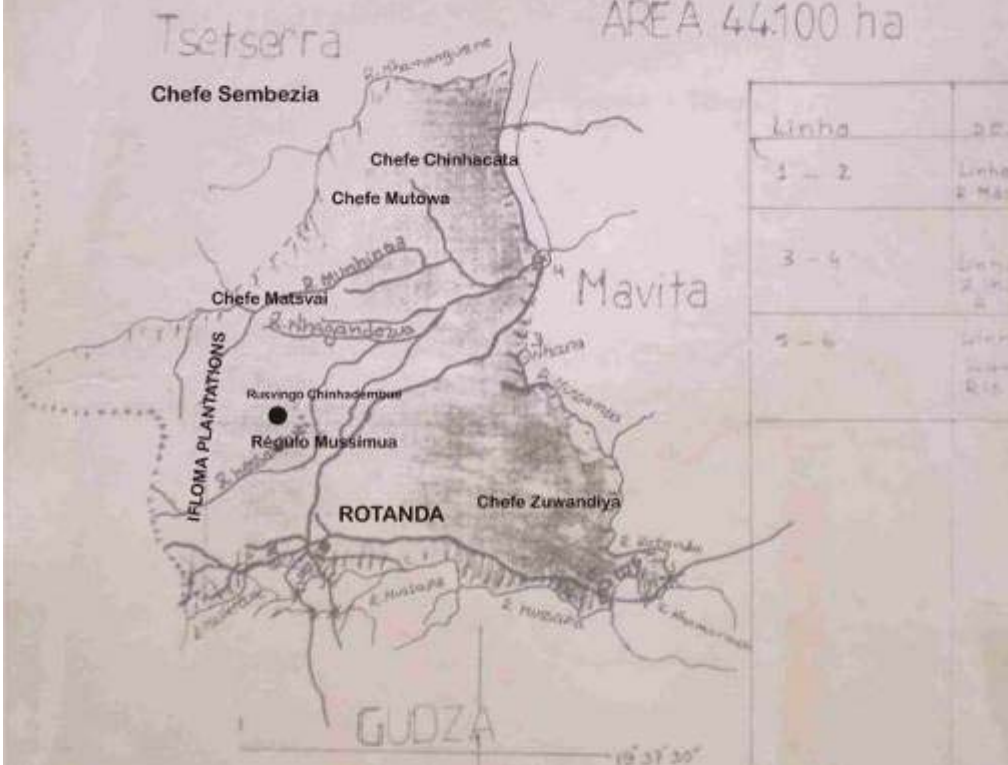
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PROVINCIA DE MANICA
COMUNIDADE DE MUSSIMUWA ROTANDA

ESBOÇO TOPOGRÁFICO

Copy of ORAM Map

AREA 44.100 ha



Linha	Dist.
1 - 2	Linha 2 Mas
3 - 4	Linha 2 Mas
5 - 6	Linha 2 Mas

- Legenda**
- sede de rotanda
 - RIOS
 - Estradas de terra batida
 - Fontes descobertas
 - ××××× Linha de Plantação
 - Linha Imaginária
 - ⊕ Pontes

Note Mussapa Pequena and Rotanda River mixed up. Locations added are approximate only.

ESCALA 1:250000 FOLHAS 70 e 71

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 29 th June 2009
INSTITUTION REGULO
Author: Andrea, James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Régulo Sembezia and Chefe de Localidade Lazaro Magezwana
Venue: Map ref VP 937 659 Régulos Village and then Mupandeia

Régulo Sembezia & Chefe de Localidade Mupandeia

Map ref VP 937 659

In traditional terms he is a *Sadunhu* (Sub Chief) under Mussimua. (But in many ways it is an independent regulado). The *regulo* is old and in fact younger bother acts from him.

The boundaries are

- Starting in the west the from the Zonue river south the source of the Nhaminguene River the border with Zimbabwe.
- In the south east with Zixixe the Nhaminguene to an “imaginary point” just south of Monte Mutombgwa northwards to another “imaginary point” on the Bonde River and then down the Bonde to its confluence with the Zonue river.
- In the north with Chirara (Manica District), westwards along the Zonue River to the Zimbabwe border — the starting point.

In many ways this area has more links with Manica than with the centre of the district with Sussundenga. People who want to go to the hospital, shopping go to Manica as there is a fairly good *chappa* service to Manica. If the want to go to Chimoio they also go via Manica. In spite of this it is not that difficult to get to Sussundenga only slightly further and generally less services.

The history is the same as that of Mussimua and his ancestors came from Mutasa with Mussimua and they are still al related to the Manica régulos (that’s north of the Munene in the old Manica Kingdom).

The regulo recalled that Mussimua and Sembezia originally came from Manica, when they came here the found all the surrounding régulos were already living here. They came blowing a *bama* — a type of horn made from a large buck — when the past Chirara of Vumba, just south of the old Manica Kingdom the blew the horn, and he answered

with another horn so they went on and when they arrived at Zixixe, Mutambara and Gutsa they again blew the horn and were again answered by these respective régulos, so they knew that there were already people there. When they arrived at the present locations they blew the horn and nobody answered so they knew that they could settle down.

The regulado did not participate in previous activities and were not invited to the various workshops that were held in Garuzo. People have a fair idea of the borders of the reserve but not surprisingly the location of the eastern border is a bit vague

A *Comite de Gestão* was formed but the president recently died and the committee is not now functioning very well. The Secretary is Daniel Cheguda Razão and the Vice President Daniel Garikayi. There was *moagem* and a *banca* but these have long since ceased to function. Fires have been a problem in the area.

Relations with Monty Hunter who leases Tsetsera are good

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Wednesday 16 th April
Institution Regulo Zinguena, Chefe de Localidade, Teacher Nicolai Aron Garikayi
Author: James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: — Regulo August Mabone, Chefe de Loc Raul João Viconte, Teacher Nicolai Aron Garikayi
Venue: Serração Moribane on Furodzi

Regulo Zinguena

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

- Boundaries
 - Furodzi with Muriane,
 - East on Rio Chime with Machamba,
 - South with his regulo Sambanhe,
 - West with Chinda
- Map (if any) see Moribane Forest Maps.
- Sub Chiefs — *sadunbuu* — he is a *sadunbuu* under Sambanhe
- Perception of boundaries ChNR and relationships,
 - He knows the boundaries with Mpunga Forest but had no idea that the ChNR buffer zone extended this far.
- Problems animals
 - Crocodiles
 - Baboon
 - Wild Pig

- Agriculture and livelihoods.
 - Maize
 - sorghum
 - millet,
 - sesame,
 - cotton,
 - rice,
 - Vegetables
 - Yams
 - beans,
 - No cattle.
- Infrastructure and problems related to it
 - Road to the Central Mavuzi is only passable by 4X4 vehicles due to the river crossings on the Furodzi, Muchira and Nhambaira, the latter two being in the Nhaurombe localidade of Sussundenga Sede. This was of old the main road to Dombe.
 - Schools and health facilities.
 - The Serração Moribane is situated next to the office of the Chefe de localidade, however they do not operate in the ChNR or Mpunga, but in the Nhaurombe area and in Machamba.
 - Sacred Forest of Chiringoma on the main road between Chinda and Zinguena. It is here that the *makota* rain ceremonies are held.
- History and cultural aspects
- Impressions of team
 - Right on the eastern edge of both the buffer zone and the Mpunga Forest.

Meeting notes: Matsia — We went to Gutsa who was absent and intervened later see also interview with him.
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 30 th June 2009
INSTITUTION: Traditional Authority
Author: Andrea, James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Fernando Mathias Matsia, Teacher – Vice to Chefe de Localidade, Sr Canhore Magariro Localidade
Venue: Mussapa School,

Chefe Matsia (Gutsa)

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area.

General impressions

The upper valley of the Mussapa Pequena area is picturesque with some fine view over the north ridge of the Chimanimani mounts, compressing the mountains in the ‘Corner’ in the Zimbabwe National Park extending along the Chinyamweya and Harare Peaks the abruptly ending with the Tula peak. (On most maps this appears as the Macowe Range, however, local people say this name refers only to a large forest, partly destroyed, above Gutsa.

There are a large number of women coming down from Zimbabwe to the grinding mills at Matsia and the Mussapa Centre. Some of the load they carry must be quite heavy.

In the west along the Pwazia range (the divide between the Mussapa Pequena and Grande and the international border), just near the border but on the Moçambican side there is a large scar in the hill, which I was told, by two young men who had just come down from it, was a gold mine and the ore was quarried out of it and carried down to the Mussapa Pequena some 500 m below.

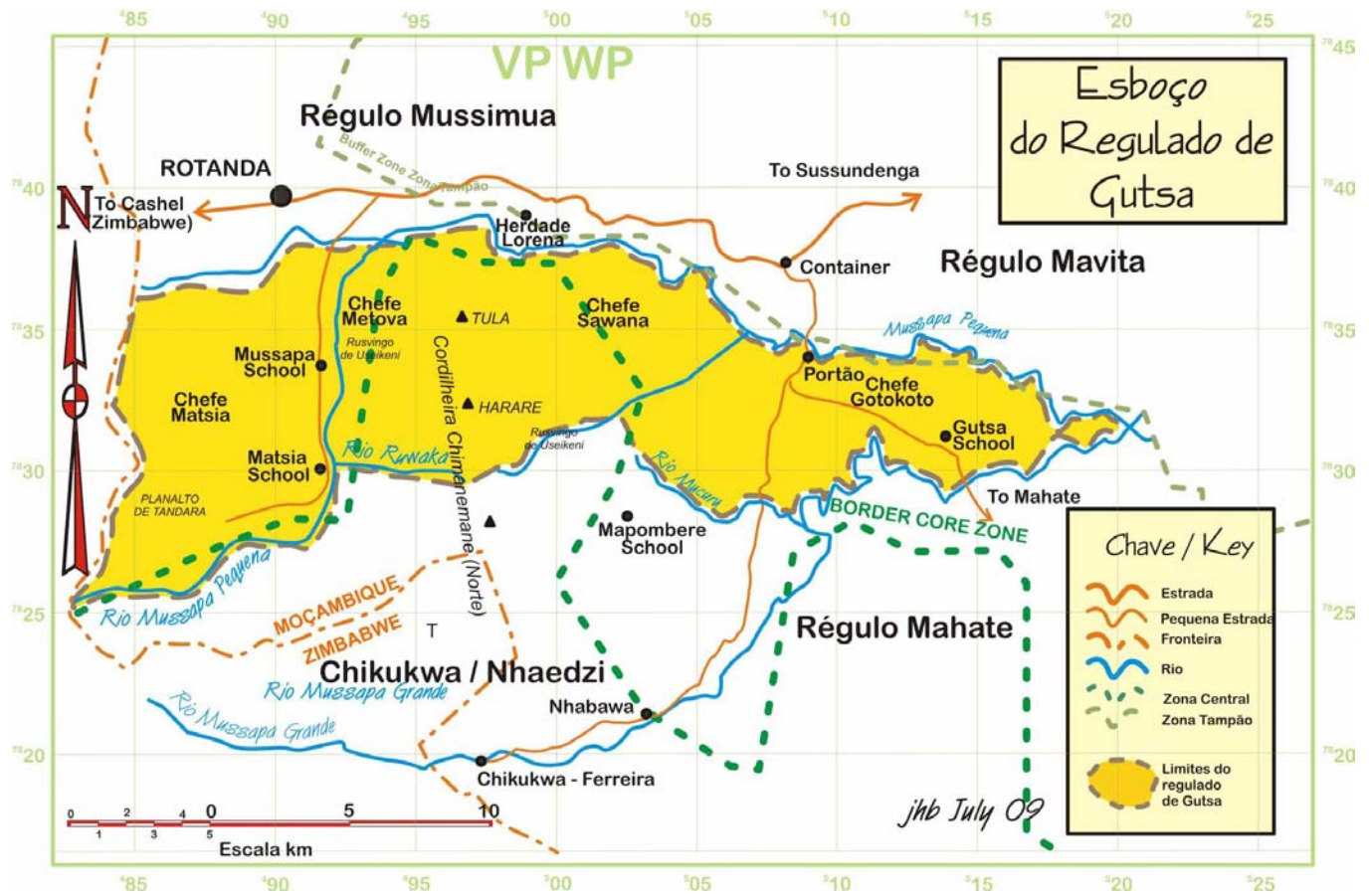
Points discussed

- *Boundaries* For the full boundaries see interview with regulo Gutsa. Matsia area is serrated from the rest of Gutsa by the Mussapa Pequena, the western margin

being under Matsia. In the north the boundary with Mussimua, along the Zimbabwe border to Chinhamera mountain and then down the Masarekwe stream to its junction with the Mussapa Pequena

- *Map (if any)* See Gutsa Map also attached at the end of the document.
- *Sub Chiefs — sadunhuu* He is a Chefe under Gutsa but claims that his lineage is senior and they should be the régulos
- *Perceptions of ChNR* Most of the community know that there are inside the Reserve but some may think they are outside. A *Comite de Gestão* has been formed and they are working on making people aware of the problem of grass-fires, Matsia thought that uncontrolled hunting in the past had been the main cause of the lack of game in the area now.
- *Problems animals* Hyena, baboons.
- *Agriculture and livelihoods (Include bees and fish)* -- There are a large number of irrigated *machambas* where wheat is grown. There are seven fish ponds operating in the area. A big problem with fish ponds was that otters come and eat the fish!
- *Infrastructure and problems related* The road from the main Rotanda road through Gutsa to the upper valley of the Mussapa Pequena is being rehabilitated. In some sections the contractors appear to be causing more problem than they are solving and the road is covered in small water-borne boulders which makes it very difficult to drive on even with four-wheel drive. There is an EPC school at Mussapa centre and an un-improved school further up the Mussapa Pequena Valley at Matsia market.
- *History and cultural aspects* The ancestors of regulo Gutsa came from the area of Harare, via Bocha (the Marange area in Zimbabwe). According to the Matsia version Matsia and Gutsa were brothers, Matsia was the elder brother and came to the area first and Gutsa followed shortly after this. Matsia people thus feel that they should be the régulos. Interestingly, Gutsa is mentioned in the colonial delineation report for the Chipindirewe *saguta* in for the Marange area of Mutare District, which states that two brothers Chikumba and Gutsa travelled to the Marange area many years ago and settled under Chief Marange. Later the two brothers quarrelled, probably over a dispute about the chieftainship. As the result of this Gutsa, moved across the Moçambique border. Al concerned belonged to the *nzou/maringa* (elephant) clan. The present chief Gutsa actually lives in the area and Matsia on the road back to Rotanda.

The following are sacred areas, Maunga Forest where the graves of the Matsia Chefes are, and Chitstetso Forest quite near Mussapa centre. The makota rain ceremony is held at Thoeni forest, where beer is brewed for the ancestors.
(*mudzimo*)



Meeting notes Muoco School and later Machiri
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Thursday 9th July 2009
Institution
Author: James Bannerman
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: See Below
Venue: Muoco School and later Machiri

Régulo Muoco (Including Mcoca and Maronga)

Interview at Muoco School and later at régulos village and Muvumodzi River and later at Machiri

Muoco School and Régulo's Village

Domingos Tomas Nhaboa – *madodo*

Nelson Fernando Mususu – Pedagogico de escola

Josephat Robisoni Castigo – Professor

Simon Saize – *madodo*

Tomas Sabão — *madodo*

General impressions

Meeting at school, many of the teachers were off to Machiri where there was supposed to be a meeting with the First Lady — Maria de Luz Gubuza — subsequently she did not arrive there due to bad weather. The *madodos* were reluctant to give any information about the area as the *régulo* had also gone off to the meeting at Machiri.

When we arrived at the school the children all started dancing around the truck and singing. It was the first time that they had ever seen a vehicle and a white! The school is in fact only about 17 km from Dombe as the crow flies and of old there was a road that went from the main road just south of the Mussapa Bridge to the CB power lines and then on to Muoco School. However, a crossing on the first portion of this is now destroyed and it is necessary to go down to a point just short of Machiri and then drive up to

the power lines to just short of the Muvumodzi and then turn sharp right. Then proceed along a rough track for about 10 km to the school.

The regulo lives about 4 km north of the school along a footpath – it was once a road — to just south of the Muvumodzi. The site old bridge across the Muvumodzi is bear by. There was a road on the other side that went to the Zomba Serração via another bridge across the Mutucutu. See Sketch Map.

The boundaries of the Muoco regulados are as follows;

- With Mahate from a point on the Zimbabwe border through the high southern part of the Chimanimani mountains to a point on the Muvumodzi river — known to local people;
- With Zomba along the Muvumodzi river to its junction with the Mussapa Grande,
- With Dombe along the Mussapa Grande to its confluence with the Lucite;
- The upstream along the Lucite in a generally south west and westerly direction to the Haroni River on the Zimbabwe Border;
- The north along the international border to the starting point.

Note that these are the borders of the regulado as a whole and not those between the regulo with Mkoka and Maronga, now *chefes de grupos* under him, but who, in the past, were régulos in their own right

Chefes

This is a large regulado and with nine *chefes de grupos* (probably not all recognized by the district government), namely;

- Muoco (Próprio) — south of the big bend in the Muvumodzi
- Nhamussissua between the Main Espungabera Road and the Lucite;
- Javela also near the road;
- Mugaru — near the Mussapa bridge,
- Chirucu — Along the south of the lower Muvumodzi
- Mangwena — To the west of the main road
- Machiri — in the south near the Lucite bridge
- Mkoka — Between the Mudewue and Sitautonga ranges in the west.
- Maronga — Between the Sitautonga and the Zimbabwe Border.

Schools and Education

There are six schools in the Area, namely; Muoco, Mkoaka, Maronga, Machiri, Nhamussissua and Javela. Only Nhamussissua has one old classroom dating from the colonial period the remainder are all grass structures or, at the best, wattle and daub.

Details re Muoco School, including three annexes, there are seven teacher and 540 pupils — of which 275 are at the main school. I gained the impression that in spite of the lack of proper buildings that the school was being run fairly efficiently. Apart from the children there was an adult education programme.

Boundaries and Perception of ChNR

People had no idea of the boundaries of the ChNR or that they were in the Buffer Zone.

Garimpeiros

They say that there are no *garimpeiros* in the area, and think that most of the population in the Lucite is coming from the Haroni River and Vimba in Zimbabwe. They thought there might be some mining activity in the Maronga area.

Access and Roads

Some people in Maronga probably crossed the Lucite in the dry season and used facilities in Mossurize District but most were thought to go to Zimbabwe.

People have great expectations that the upcoming opening of the Lucite and Mussapa bridges will result in the improvement of facilities in the area. In the late colonial period there used to be several road in the area, to Maronga along the Lucite Valley, To Muoco and across the Muvumodzi to the Zomba Area.

Population Distribution

Most people live along the valleys of the Lucite, Muvumodzi, Muerera, Mussapa (Maronga) and other river coming from the mountains.

Infrastructure, Heath and Schools

One again the community hope that with the opening of the two bridges across the Lucite and Mussapa Grande will open up the area and there will be some development as the result of this, especially in terms of secondary roads, Schools and heath facilities.

Loggers

Re Oliveira and the simple license people at Muoco knew nothing of it at this stage. They thought that maybe there was something happening in the Machiri area. (The road that links the power line and the cleared area the other side of the power line may have been cleared by a logger see map)

We later met the regulo at Machiri where all the régulos and community leaders from the south of Dombe were gathered, namely;

- António Cherene Bonhangua — Chefe de Localidade
- Robert Daniel Muoco – Régulo Muoco
- Peter Meque Mkoka – Chefe de Grupo Mkoka
- Farai Mugara – Chefe de Povoação Mugara
- Luiz Machiri Chefe de Grupo Machiri
- Filimone Nhamussissua – Chefe de Grupo Nhamussissua
- Lazaro Maronga – Representing Chefe de Grupo Maronga

Unfortunately, the *Chefe de Localidade* dominated the interview and did not give the others a much of a chance to speak. Régulo Côa was also there but he is outside the ChNR.

Population and Area

The population of the Muoco area is some 19 000 people.

The Localidade includes all over the Muoco and Zomba areas.

Roads

The old road from Maronga goes westward from Machiri to Munamasse, then to the Rio Chidza, then onwards to the Sitautonga Range, then across the Rio Muerera Pequena and then the Muerera Grande, then into the Maronga area, then across the Rio Mussapa to Murongozdze and to the Zimbabwe Border at the Haroni. Most of the bridges on this road were destroyed by floods.

Garimpeiros

Everyone confirmed that the pollution of the Lucite was principally from the gold and diamond(?) working on the Haroni River and its tributaries. There were some garimpeiros in the Maronga area

Sacred Areas History

Meeting notes Gutsa
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: Friday 10 th July 2009
Institution Traditional Authority
Author: , James
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met:— Régulo Gutsa
Venue:

Régulo Gutsa

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

General impressions

Most of the population live in the upper Mussapa Pequena Valley south of Rotanda and to a lesser degree, at the base of the Northern Chimanimani mountains in the North-East. The eastern part of the regulado is in contrast very sparsely populated, (The Portão is in the regulado as well as the area along the road to Mahate.). Although this might be because of infertile soils it does not really explain the lack of population along river lines and areas where there are *dambos* (*matoro*).

The area has been strongly influenced by Zimbabwe, and some people cannot speak Portuguese though they are literate in English and Shona, having been to school or worked in Zimbabwe.

Points discussed

- *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the regulado are as follows (see Map)
 - In the West with the international border;
 - In the north, with Régulos Mussimua and Mavita from M. Chinghamena down the Masarakwe stream to its junction with the Mussapa Pequena and thence East South East to the junction of the Mussapa Pequena and the

Mussapa Grande;

- Then, with regulo Mahate in a generally westerly direction to the junction of the Mussapa Grande and Mucura rivers;
 - With Chikukwa /Nhaedzi up the Macura river in a generally north-westerly direction to an “imaginary point” on that river then across country to “another imaginary point” on the on the Nhomba River [This needs ground checking in between the two “imaginary points” is a place called Ndongonda jhb] ;
 - Still with Chikukwa Nhaedzi up the Nhomba river in a west south westerly to its source in the northern ranges of the Chimanimani Mountains, and the down the Ruwaka Stream, in a westerly direction to its junction with the Mussapa Pequena;
 - Still with Chikukwa / Nhaedzi, up the Mussapa Pequena River in a generally west south westerly direction to the international border with Zimbabwe.
- *Map (if any)*. Attached at end of the interview.
 - *Sub Chiefs — sadunhuu*. Matsia, whose area is west of the Mussapa Pequena and alleges his line is senior to that of Gutsa; Metova on the east bank of the Mussapa Pequena, Chefe Sawana to the east of the Tula — Harare Range, which is the northern end of the Chimanimani Mountains, and Chefe Gotokoto in the far east, not all that far from the Portão.
 - *Comite de Gestão* — this is formed and they have a bank account. Elias Matova is the president. There are very worried by grassfires, especially as there is a lot of grassland in the Mussapa Valley. Last year three villages were burnt down and livestock was destroyed. Very fortunately no one was killed. They are organising the community to take action against grass fires and work with IFLOMA on this.
- There is also an association and this had been working with Magariro from Chimoio. A grinding mill had been constructed not far from the Herdade de Lorena, on the main road to Sussundenga as well as a school at Peza (I think at the top of the Mussapa Valley.) Unfortunately, they had not seen much of Magariro recently. A ceremony had been held with them to initiate some work but since then they had not returned.
- *Perception of boundaries ChNR and relationships*. The regulo complained bitterly about people not being able to hunt in the ChNR and the fact that many of the *fiscals* were not local people. Palapala meat was necessary for certain traditional

ceremonies and the celebration of independence. People appeared to know where the boundaries were but not the difference between the core and buffer zone.

Relationships with IFLOMA are good, one point here is that the community would like to have their own sawmills but IFLOMA is apparently against this.

- *Problems animals* Hyena
- *Agriculture and livelihoods (Include bees and fish)*. There are a large number of irrigation plots along the banks of the Mussapa Pequena and its tributaries; mainly winter wheat is grown but also other crops for household consumption.
- *Infrastructure and problems related to it*. As mentioned in the interview with Matsia “The road from the main Rotanda road through Gutsa to the upper valley of the Mussapa Pequena is being rehabilitated. In some sections the contractors appear to be causing more problem than they are solving and the road is covered in small water-borne boulders which makes it very difficult to drive on even with four-wheel drive.”
- *History and cultural aspects*
 - The ancestors of regulo Gutsa came from the area of Harare, via Bocha (the Marange area in Zimbabwe). According to the Matsia version Matsia and Gutsa were brothers, Matsia was the elder brother and came to the area first and Gutsa followed shortly after this. Matsia people thus feel that they should be the régulos. Gutsa denies this and states that he forbearer was the elder and arrived first and therefore was the rightfully chief!
 - Interestingly, Gutsa is mentioned in the colonial delineation report for the Chipindirewe *saguta* in for the Marange area of Mutare District, which states that two brothers Chikumba and Gutsa travelled to the Marange area many years ago and settled under Chief Marange.
 - Later the two brothers quarrelled, probably over a dispute about the chieftainship. As the result of this Gutsa, moved across the Moçambique border. All concerned belonged to the *nzou/maringa* (elephant) clan.
 - When they first arrived they found people living in the area called Masoto. This people were not killed but disappeared! Their *pfuka* spirits still exist and ceremonies have to be made to appease them. (A *pfukwa* spirit is normally the spirit of a dead person who was killed or wronged and comes back to haunt people.)
 - There are *njuzu* spirits in all of the rivers and their law must be respected.

The present chief Gutsa actually lives in the area and Matsia on the road back to Rotanda.

Institutions NGOs / Instituições/ONGs
Carga - Nome - Date

30. [Sra. Mariazinha Niquice](#)
Administradora Sussundenga, 27 May 2009
34. [Adminstração Distrital](#)
Planificação Distrital, 27 May 2009
33. [Agricultura Dombe](#)
Dombe Agric. Technico Julio António
34. [Dir Prov Coord Acção Ambiental 1 Chimoio](#)
Director Paqueleque in Chimoio, 29 June 2009
35. [Dir Prov Coord Acção Ambiental 2 Beira](#)
Manuel A Fobra, Dir. Pungwe Prog. Hans Eschweiler, 30 June 2009
36. [Direcção Provincial das Minas](#)
Mr. Jose Fernandez Quelhas (vice-Director), 25 May 2009
37. [Direcção Provincial de Agricultura](#)
Mr. Julio Mariano (vice director), 27 May 2009
38. [EnviroTrade](#)
Piet van Zyl, 10 July 2009
39. [GTZ](#)
Pedro Paulino, 25 May 2009
40. [IFLOMA](#)
Pedro Swanepoel and Sr Rungo (Director), 29 May 2009
410. [ITC – Provincial](#)
Sergio Ye, 27 May 2009
42. [MITUR Direcção Provincial](#)
António Dinis, Candida Luca, Feijão Alberto, 09 June 2009
42. [Monty Hunter](#)
RDI Tsetsera, 30 May 2009
43. [Serviços Economica Sussundenga](#)
Director Distrital, Castigo Moises Bofana, 27 May 2009
44. [Chefe de Localidade Darue](#)
Chefe localidade Darue, rangers from RNC re mining gold, 19 June 2009

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 27 May 2009
Institution: Administration of Sussundenga District
Author: Andrea Ghiurghi
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Mrs. Mariazinha Niquice (Administradora), Tomas Noe Jemusse (Director for planning and infrastructures of Sussundenga district)
Venue: Sussundenga district administration headquarters, Sussundenga

Sra. Mariazinha Niquice (Administrator of Sussundenga district),

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

- Mrs. Niquice asks if Moribane Forest will be part of the management plan and then express the necessity to resettle the people living in that forest, in order to protect that environment.
- Mrs. Niquice discussed the existing human-wildlife conflict in the region and recommend as solution the resettlement and compensation local people.
- In order to promote tourism, she hopes the road to Chikukwa will be repaired as well as other Reserve's tourism infrastructures (camps).
- For the same reason she hopes the new bridge over the Mussapa Pequeno River, at Mussapa gate, will be built soon.
- Mrs. Niquice points out the necessity to find an efficient strategy to reduce poaching in the Reserve.
- As a general strategy to solve the human-wildlife conflict, poaching and conservation problems, she recommends to develop a land-use plan for the Reserve area so define which areas will be assigned to people activities and which to conservation of wildlife and the ecosystems.
- She then asks what the legal status of the Peza area [Ferreira or Chikukwa] is, i.e. if people are allowed to live there or not (I assume she was asking if the area is in

the Reserve or in the buffer zone). She needs that information before approving the construction of some infrastructures (as an example she mention the school). If necessary, she says, people can be resettled from the area.

- The administrator agrees that the opening of the alternative road from Dombe to Sussundenga will reduce human pressure on Moribane forest.
- Mrs. Rossi asks us to do our best to integrate the management plan of the Reserve with the District development plan.

Meeting notes: DARUE
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 19 June 2009
Institution:
Author: Stefaan Dondeyne
Team: Stefaan, Ndunguru, Malunguise (Pambery)
People met: "Chefe da localidade" of Darue, rangers and the RNC, three local men including the man farming the land where the gold is found in Chimokono

Chefe de Localidade Darue

Objective

The NGO Pambery has been working in the locality of Darue, of which the community of Mpunga in Moribane forest is part. Pambery did some social preparation work towards better management of natural resources and rural development. During that work it appeared that there is gold in the area and both the Chefe do Posto and the Chefe da Localidade had requested us to look at the site to advise on the possibilities for exploiting this resource. Out of concern that any activity would interfere with conservation of the forest (reserve), they had put on halt the activity until a more fundamental decision would be taken.

Our informants actually mentioned three sites where they know to be gold:

- in Chimokono itself, along the Nhaharamira river.
- along the Furodzi river (or rather a tributary of it) in land of Chimbia; they also say that Régulo Chimbia is not collaborative on the issue
- in the riverbed of the Mussapa river, upstream Muwawa from where it would be at about four hours walking

As Chimbia is really out of our area, we dismissed the idea visiting that site; time did not permit us visiting the site along the Mussapa – so we ended up visiting the site in Chimokono; and we also visited the Musuma river as it is a potential site for a micro-hydro-electricity plant.

Observations

- The gold found along the Nhaharamira river is in alluvial deposits – so exploitation will not last long, but they will destroy the banana field and also pollute the water source the village currently depend on for its water supply.
- Actually as the alluvial deposits come right to the actual village of Chimokono, the whole village will be affected; the gold deposits found now, are just at 300 m from the road and the main infrastructure, including the primary school.
- The idea of the local leadership was to create an association of artisanal miners to exploit the mine; experience has shown that the model of an association is not compatible with exploitation in alluvial deposits – the main reason is that ore in alluvial deposits is too erratic and therefore does not provide a base for having a longer lasting social organisation¹.
- Alternatively would be to try to identify the rock formation from which the gold is weathering, which of course should be somewhere upstream of current alluvial deposits; if this a source rich enough it could be a workable gold mine – in principle this would still be just outside the buffer zone of the Chimanimani reserve and also outside the forest (see map in Annex).

We then went to the Musama river where there is a small waterfall with indeed some potential for a micro-hydro-power plant

- we estimate that the height potential which could be used for a micro-hydropower plant would be 8 m, and we estimated the discharge of the river to be 250 l/s
- Where the river is streaming through a straight channel, we found a triangular cross-section which is 0.60 m deep and 1.50 m wide; hence a cross-section of about 1 m². On the same straight channel stretch, we measured the time it took a float to get over a distance of 8 m; the median time of 5 measurements was 15 seconds – hence a discharge of about 0.25 m³/s or 250 l/s. Given a hydraulic head of 8 m this gives a potential of energy of about 19.5 kW; of course only a fraction of this can be tapped; in absolute terms not that much but for such a small place a Chimokono it would be a big change.

Discussion

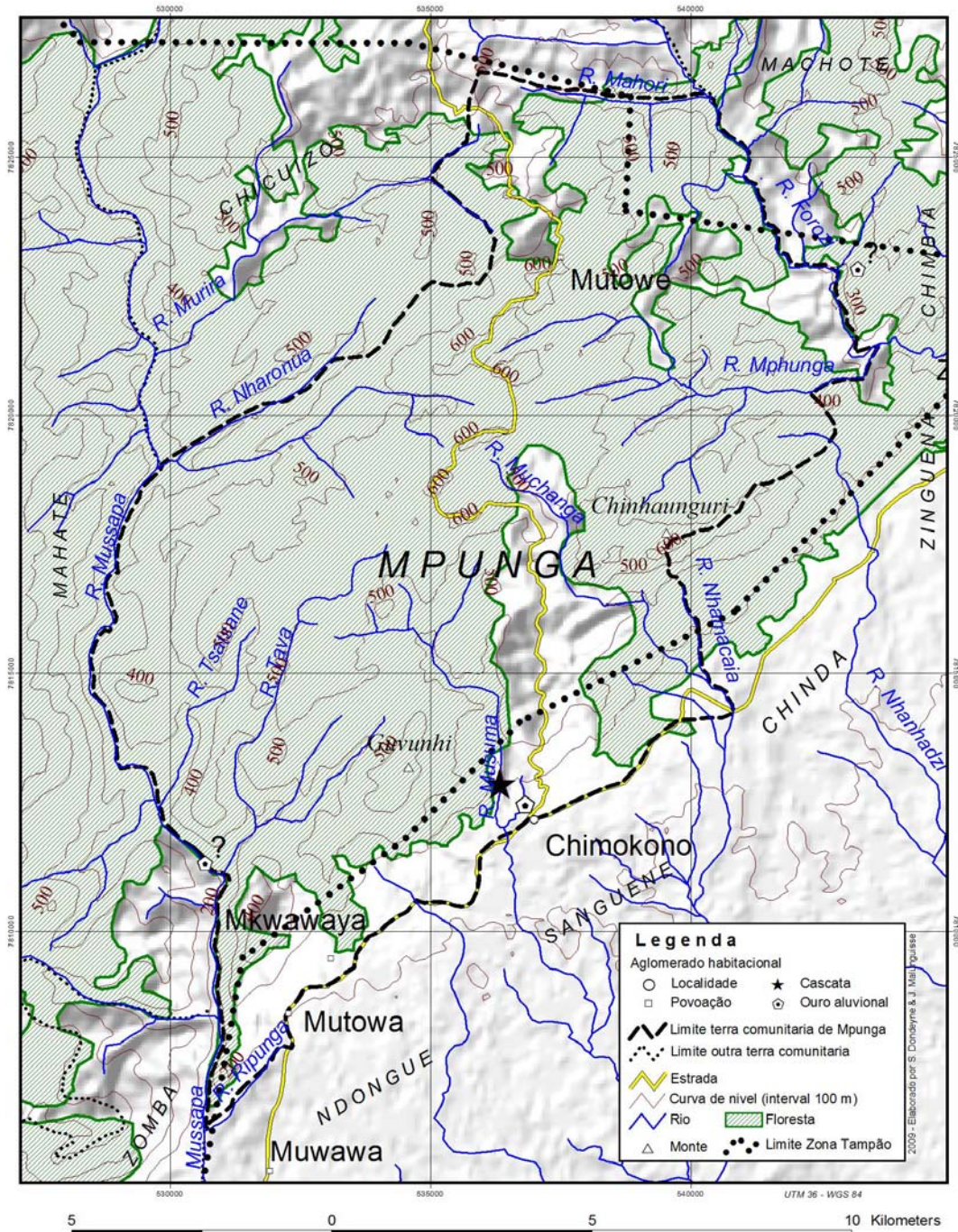
- Mining in the alluvial deposits in Chimokono would have several disadvantages:
 - destroying the local water sources
 - destroying prime agricultural land
- On the other hand it would be of little direct impact to the reserve: it is

¹ See Dondeyne et al. 2009, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2008.11.001>

downstream and outside the buffer zone of the reserve and even if the primary ore would be exploited. It would however have various indirect effects on nature conservation of the area. This could even be positive if the process is well managed; that is if the mining would provide alternative employment to local people. It could be negative if it leads to an uncontrolled influx of people coming from other areas – but then again if this, and other sites, would be provide an alternative to mining in the Chimanimani highlands, it may be worth consideration

- More research on the potential of the primary ore needs to be done to assess this potential
- A micro-hydro-power station could equally have some potential benefits for nature conservation:
 - electricity in the small urban of Chimokono will make the area more attractive to young people who may decide settling there rather than living in remote forested areas
 - it could on its own also be an incentive to the local population to protect the vegetation in the headwaters of the Musuma river, which is a large part of Moribane forest
- The potential of gold mining in the Mussapa River raises some concerns – this will be in some still nicely forested part within the buffer zone.

Annex I – Community land of Mpunga; sites of occurrence of alluvial gold and location of waterfall with potential for micro-hydropower station



Meeting notes Agricultura Dombe
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 4th June 2009
Institution: Chefe de Post Dombe
Author: James Bannerman
Team: Andrea, Stefaan and James
People met: Technico Agic. Dombe Julio António

Technico Agic. Dombe Julio António

Concerning the ChNR

1. The boundaries of the ChNR especially the core zone are not well-known and do not make much sense to local people;
2. They only have a very vague idea of where the ChNR is and what it is about.
3. They do not know the difference between the buffer and the core zone.
4. Those who do know — normally only some government functionaries have a vague idea that the boundaries are the Lucite and Mussapa Rivers plus the Mpunga (Moribane) Forest
5. Regarding Garimpeiros on the Lucite they are mainly near, or the other side of the Zimbabwean border in Moribane and perhaps in Mafusse in Mossurize District.
6. Most of the pollution of the Lucite comes from Zimbabwe were there is some fairly large scale alluvial workings in the Lucite and Haroni Rivers.
7. As a large amount of the water from these rivers used for irrigation in both the Dombe area and downstream in Búzi District people are worried about the effect it has on irrigation and irrigation equipment and also the possible pollution of the rivers with heavy metals such as mercury. Much of the water is used for domestic purposes around Dombe.
8. Hardly any on from the Dombe post has been able to visit the Maronga area as there are now no roads or other forms of transport to get there.
9. Bridges across the Mussapa nears a bridge with concrete piers and metal on top. (Bailey bridge something like the bride on the Revue between Sussundenga and Chimoio.) A smaller bridge across the Mutucutu. There is a good site for a bridge

across the Mussapa near Dombe Mission.

10. There was an old road that went from Zomba to Maronga and on into Mahate.

11.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 29 June 2009
Institution: Direcção Provincial para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental
Author: Stefaan Dondeyne
Team: Stefaan
People met: Director Paqueleque
Location: Chimoio, DPCA office

MICOA 1

Objective

Give a briefing on the work done so far in relation to the development of the management plan. Get the vision and priorities of the Provincial directorate with regards to development of the Chimanimani Conservation Area.

Points discussed

- We discussed the boundaries of the buffer zone and the reserve, including the areas of formal forest reserves. In relation to the boundaries of the reserve, the Director prefers that the boundaries would be minimally adjusted but such that they would make common sense, as much as possible using clear references in the field. Once that the boundaries are agreed by all involved parties they would have to be demarcated in the field. The Director also pointed out that forest reserves indeed are not defined by the current Forest and Wildlife law and hence that there status is unclear. He therefore liked the idea that community conservation areas would be recognised; he particularly referred to the work MICAIA is currently doing in Moribane forest. In that respect the director said that doing the delimitation of community land is important.
- We also discussed the importance that management plan must be aligned to the District Development plan (PEDD) which is going to be elaborated the next year
- We discussed the issue of the illegal gold mining in the reserve. The director said that it is clear that past strategy attempting to remove the illegal miners has not

been effective. One would need permanent presences and control of the area, if one wants to reduce the illegal mining to an absolute minimum. The director stressed that it would actually be more important to control the mining, and making sure that the damage are limited to certain areas and that sensitive areas remain unaffected.

- We also discussed that industrial mining should not be allowed in the buffer zone, but that small scale controlled and licensed artisanal mining, as the artisanal mine in Tsetsera can be allowed.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 30 June 2009
Institution: Direcção Provincial para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental
Author: Stefaan Dondeyne
Team: Stefaan
People met: Dir. Geral Manuel A Fobra, Dir. Pungwe Programme Hans Eschweiler
Location: Beira, ARA Centro office

MICOA 2

Objective

Give a briefing on the work done so far in relation to the development of the management plan. Get the vision of the priorities and activities of the ARA Centro with regards to watershed management and relevant to the Chimanimani Conservation Area. See how Chimanimani National Reserve and ARA Centro can collaborate in the future.

Points discussed

- I gave summarized the work done so far – and we discussed the main issues which are
 - the boundaries of both the reserve and the buffer zone
 - potential dam sites
 - illegal and artisanal mining
 - water quality monitoring
- One of the questions raised by the directors was “what would be prohibited?” and “what would be allowed” within the conservation area, and whether this would have any legal binding. I explained that this is exactly what the management plan is about; that it is not up to us to make the final decisions but that we have to come up with suggestions and possible rules around which we

foster a as wide as possible consensus

- They directors suggested that we should also take contact with the Gorongosa National Park, as GNP has already elaborated a management plan and have experiences with working in their buffer zone
- The ARA Centro, in the framework of the Pungue Basing Integrated Watershed Management programme (funded by SIDA) is planning to get a study done on the artisanal gold mining whereby they would require getting an inventory of where the activity is taking place, elaborate a strategy on how to deal with these activity, including suggestions for improved mining techniques and come up with alternative livelihood methods.
- The ARA Centro will soon start a similar programme as the Pungue project with support of the ADB but then specific for the Buzi watershed, of which all of the Chimanimani Conservation Area is part.
- As with regards to potential dam sites in the Chimanimani Conservation Area, there are no current plan for making any; but it will be one of the activities of the Buzi project the potential for such
- The ARA Centro is doing basic water quality monitoring in the Pungue basin using field kits (turbidity, pH, EC, ...); at present there is no operational laboratory facility around needed for monitoring e.g. fertilizers (N, P, K), heavy metals (Hg, Pb, Cd, As and others) or pesticides residues. ARA Zambezi has some laboratory facilities and so in the future samples may be sent to them for analysis and/or ARA Centro will get its own laboratory.
- The Directors felt that ARA Centro should not be a member of any formal management body of the Chimanimani reserve, such as a Conselho Consultivo de Gestão. However, just as with GNP, the ARA Centro is very interested in collaboration e.g. for sharing and recording pluviometric data. Around lake Chicamba, the EDM also has a network of rain gauges with whom they share data.
- I checked the library, looking for the COBA report but didn't find it – made some copies of other reports.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 10 July 2009
Institution: EnviroTrade
Author: Stefaan Dondeyne
Team: Stefaan, Andrew Kingman (MICAIA)
People met: Sr Piet van Zyl, Alex
Location : Envirotrade camp, Nhambita, Gorongosa district

EnviroTrade

Objective

Inform us about Envirotrade activities in relation to Carbon trading and community work in the buffer zone of the Gorongosa National park; we wanted to know how the system works and the legal frame taken; see in how far this could be applicable to the Chimanimani conservation area and explore possible collaboration or involvement of EnviroTrade in the Chimanimani conservation area

Envirotrade activities

- Started working in Nhambita in 2003 – that was before the Carr Foundation started managing the Gorongosa National park; at that stage it was still the Services of the Ministry of Agriculture who was in charge of activities in the buffer zone
- In 2005-2006 Carr Foundation took over the management of the park; since collaboration with the park has not been any easier
- Envirotrade is a private company – involved in carbon trading, but it's mission is to contribute to sustainable natural resources management and rural development;

How it works

- EnviroTrade pays

- individual farmers per ton of carbon planted in six farming systems schemes – i.e. ;
- group of farmers for conserving forests and its management; it gave support (financial, technical and training) for establishing and running
- a first community association which have a saw mill – and have simple licence for exploitation of timber (this was first for dead trees – now also for logging; both are two different systems of licences)
- a second community association which has and runs a carpentry (most in demand are chairs, tables, beds but also improved bee-hives)
- For communities to be able to get into the Carbon trade they need to be legal identities and hence need to have the DUAT (or the certidão ?) of their land
- Farmers join in the scheme on a voluntary basis; they make a contract with envirotrade on the Scheme they want to follow – the payment is spread over a period of 7 years – it means for example if a farmer wants to plant 200 *Faidherbia* trees – it is calculate to how much tonnes of C02 that respresents and hence a fee is paid for the service of fixing that carbon; three monitoring visits per year are made – the plot is registered and its size measured using a handheld GPS – the farmer gets a first instalment of 35% after a monitoring session after the first growing season – the rest he gets spread over the next 6 years.
- Envirotrade has in this way currently contracts with about 1500 framers – and this is according to 3170 systems (i.e. one farmer can have more than one system, even within one field) – about 630 of the contracted producers are women, 875 men and 15 are groups – are schools are associations of individuals – a contracted person needs to have the field in his/her name (DUAT ?)
- There are of course people who fall out of the system – e.g. in Bue Maria of the 164 contracts only 88 were paid out; this can be b/c of death or people moving (and remaining family not interested in taking over the contract) or just because people loose interest. The money which is not paid out goes into a fund
- In the community they have community technicians employed on a full time basis to follow up all the work and practicalities in the field
- Envirotrade gets their funding by selling the carbon on the voluntary carbon market – so not (yet) on the Kyoto market; of the gross income they pay 1/3 of their incomes to the farmers and/or communities; 1/3 goes to project management – i.e. salaries of staff, and all other requirements (cars, housing, administration etc) and 1/3 is used for attracting and investing in new projects
 - in practise it boils down to that a family is getting on average about 300 Mtn per year – in a typical project; that may not seem much but then needs to be compared with the 800-1500 Mtn/year a family will make from farming

Considerations and observations

- The work of Envirotrade shows the importance of community land delimitation, getting land titles and having recognised legal community entities be it Comités de Gestão and or community based associations
- We have nearby an example that it is possible to have
 - **community based conservation of forest** whereby farmers benefit from trading carbon
 - community based exploitation of timber with licences in the buffer zone of a conservation area
 - the approach of agro-forestry technique to encourage and help farmers to change from a slash-and-burn agriculture to permanent cropping
 - use of improved bee-hives – hence avoiding the bark hives
- Trees and tree crops planted in the field were planted very densely – e.g. mangos and cashew on a 5 x 5 m spacing whereby common recommendation would be 10 x 10 m, but our experience in Tanzania with cashew was that even 12 X 12 up to 15 x 15 is better
- *Faidherbia albida* is a very popular tree in the scheme – but it is particularly well adapted to the situation in Nhambita – i.e. fertile alluvial soils with a relative warm and dry climate – this could possibly also work in some parts of the plains in Zomba and Dombe, but not in areas with higher rainfall like Moribane, or with poor soils as in Mahate, Gutsa, Chikukwa – or in higher altitude areas such as in Tsetsera
- The good balance they have between women and men farmers is impressive – but this was achieved by actively seeking women to participate
- Overall I am still unclear what all the legal base and requirements are for community based forestry and carbon trading; I still hope to meet Engr Antonio Serra (forester with EnviroTrade who used to work for CEF, also in Moribane forest) to get more details.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 29 May 2009
Institution: IFLOMA
Author: Stefaan Dondeyne
Team: Stefaan, James
People met: Sr Rungo (Director), Pedro ...
Location Messica, IFLOMA

IFLOMA

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management; get to know what the vision and sensitivities are from IFLOMA and where there could be synergies

Points discussed

- The concession area IFLOMA has around Rotanda is divided in three main blocks which they call (from north to south) “Munhinga”, “Rotanda” and “Mussapa”; Mussapa is the block one crosses going to Tandara
- They are working towards getting the FSC label for their forest exploitation by 2012; this implies that they are following certain rules – e.g. exotic tree species need to be cleared if they are not there for exploitation; they don't plant (any longer) along streams – keep distance of at least 50 m
- They are foreseeing not to plant *Pinus patula* any more but to start growing other *Pinus* spp. which are less sensitive to fire (*Pinus taeda*, and *P. elliotti* were mentioned; also Eucalyptus spp were applicable)
- On the long they would also consider having “ecotourism” activities – particularly from experiences in South Africa they have found out that it is nicer and easier to organise tourist to have walks or hikes through the plantation rather than trying to keep people out. They will first develop a site on a concession they have in Mavonde (Manica district) where they have a concession with nice miombo woodland – interesting enough they had the rumour that there would be “giraffes”

there and also some “*elefantinhos*” with the request us trying to find out what these really could be – Originally the plan was to start in Mavonde a Eucalyptus plantation, but the area they first got was actually full of population farming the area (influx from Zimbabwe) – they in exchange got another part, but as that is still fine miombo woodland they will rather exploit that in a sustainable way and in combination with ecotourism. It is known that there used to be elephants in Mavonde district, and hence that there may still be some, especially around Mt Maingue

- In September 2007 they had a major forest fire in the Mussapa block – this was due to a child who by accident had caused the fire – but also aggravated by the Zimbabweans who had started a “back fire” on Mozambican side to safe guard their own plantation – they now have informal contacts with the Zimbabwe forest commission to avoid any such action in the future
- They have been considering getting on the carbon market – but seems complicated for commercial forestry companies (I guess particularly Kyoto protocol carbon – maybe not for free carbon market)
- I asked if we could get some of their GIS layers such that we can use them in our GIS for the management plan – I said that for us it would be most useful to have the exact boundaries of the concession and also the location of patches of natural forest they still have on the concession – I offered in exchange the contour lines I have – and the shaded images of the terrain - Pedro was going to check with the company in SA what was possible
- I also asked whether the community of Moribane could request help from IFLOMA for an observation tower – IFLOMA has a component for giving support to local communities -n but that is in principle for communities directly around their concession; other possibility was to pay for their knowledge / expertise on building these towers
- I explained that following the upcoming policy and strategy of conservation areas in Mozambique the reserve would have to have a “Comite de Gestão” of which it would be logic IFLOMA being a member – they said they would be most keen participating in such
- Pedro had a question whether we knew anything about burning regimes in woodland – this was because in the Mavonde woodland they want to do control burning and doing away with the fire breaks – in place around Rotanda they will have to maintain fire breaks and even making them wider than they are now

Comments and observations

- I forgot to ask what the policy is with regards to the use of pesticides

- I was surprised that for some decisions Pedro was quickly saying that for that he would have to check with “bosses” or “company policy” in South Africa – e.g. on observation tower or on exchange of GIS data
- Overall their interest and experience with eco-tourism from South Africa surely would be an extra asset for the reserve – idea of having hicks from Tsetsera, over ILFOMA towards Chikukwa surely could be very interesting.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 09 June 2009
Institution: Direcção Provincial do Turismo
Author: Stefaan Dondeyne
Team: Stefaan, James
People met: Sr Antonio Dinis (Prov Director of Tourism), Candida (Administradora), Feijao (Oficial de Fiscalização)
Location: Mussapa portão camp

Direcção Provincial de Turismo

Objective

Give a briefing on the work done so far in relation to the development of the management plan. Get the vision and priorities of the Provincial directorate with regards to development and of the Chimanimani Conservation Area

Points discussed

Work done so far

- Reconnaissance of the terrain
- Collection of data in the field (on ecology and on illegal artisanal mining)
- Consultation with communities (Mpunga and Zomba)
- meeting with officials
 - Provincial Direc. of Mining and Energy
 - District Administration and District Directorates of Economic Activities and of Infrastructure; Chefe de Posto of Dombe
 - CEF
 - IFLOMA, RDI

- Making reference to the Management plan of Gorongosa National Park, the director says that what has to be clear is a vision on what the reserve should be like in 5 years time
- It should also be clear what needs to be done with the communities living inside the reserve and those living in the buffer zone
- The management plan should also make clear what needs to be done in relation to the artisanal and illegal gold mining
- A zoning of the reserve should be made, indicating what areas can be allowed for e.g. residents and which should be exclusive zones
- The management plan should make clear what activities can be allowed (or not) within the buffer zone
- The buffer zone should clearly be defined
- We should get to know where permanent infrastructure for the administration of the reserve should come
- We should get a vision on the human resources needed for the management of the reserve
- We should get advise for the development of Tourism; what kind of tourism and the type of infrastructure needed
- We should also get advise on the type of communication equipment

Major issues of concern which came out so far

- **Need for a credible strategy for dealing with the illegal gold mining in the reserve**
 - escalating violence – now with wounded ranger, but what if tourists get attacked?
 - actions so far have not led to any reduction of the activities
- **Access to the reserve** – and principally to the southern part whereby bridges over the Mussapa river and the Mucutuco should be given highest priority
 - this should help the control (law enforcement) and make the area also more attractive to tourist
 - will help reduce problems people are facing with crocodiles
 - will help the economic development of already relatively densely populated areas

- **Much stronger capacity for working with the communities.**

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 30 May 2009
Institution: RDI – Monty Hunter
Author: Stefaan Dondeyne
Team: Stefaan, Candida
People met: Monty Hunter

RDI – Monty Hunter

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management; get to know what the vision and priorities are of RDI and an update on the development of that area

Points discussed

- At Tsetsera they are happy now to get some birdwatchers – they now have contact with a South African company/operator who wants to bring regularly groups of tourists – advantage of birdwatching is that on relatively short distances totally different biotopes and birds can be found – the idea is to have a tour link Gorongosa national park, Gorongosa mountain, Tsetsera, Chikukwa and Moribane forest
- Monty also started introducing – at experimental scale – some Nguni cattle and Sabi sheep; these are South African breeds and have the advantage to be hardy and resistant to diseases, hence would need little of no medicine and “seldom need to be dipped”
- The idea – already started – is to provide local people with animals as well – on a kind of out growers or law scheme – according to Monty this is already a great success (I think particularly with cattle)
- Advantage would also be that these grazers would keep the grass short – hence lower the risk and incidences of wild fires – just as wildlife would have done
- Good progress is being made removing the pines – Monty says that the felt trees

are rotting quickly and that natural vegetation is taking over – where pine coppices they will pull them out – if these don't get destroyed by fire anyway

- RDI has been approached by Ministry of Agriculture to do seed potatoes – Monty could be interested in doing that, but doesn't see as a big priority for him. But, when I said that the advantage of having first generation seed potatoes there could be to the benefit of conservation – as there would be an extra incentive to keep other agriculture out, maybe he was more interested – he hadn't looked at it that way and I suspect that he was surprised to find that I am actually in favour of the idea
- He is confident that he is now on the good track – with the help of Candida – to get the DUAT for the land for the tourism project

Comments and observations

- It seems Monty/RDI is widening its operations from tourism – to “agro-pecuaria” (anyway that was actually his first idea, but was some kind of taboo some years back)
- In that case however he will have to get the required documents – a concession for agro-pecuaria
- We should look to which extend cows and sheep may be competitors for still existing wildlife (reedbuck, klipspringer, hare, ...) – and probably have to determine a maximum of animals he can have up there
- Other aspect is possible exchange of parasites and diseases with wildlife – tick born diseases, others like worms ? To be checked with the Provincial veterinary services

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 25 May 2009
Institution: Directorate of "Recursos Minerais", Manica province
Author: Andrea Ghiurghi
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Mr. Jose Fernandez Quelhas (vice-Director)
Venue: Chimoio

Direcção de Recursos Minerais

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management; get to know what the ongoing and planned future projects are in the CNR area.

Points discussed

- General policy of the directorate is NOT to permit mineral exploitation inside the Reserve of Chimanimani (the “core area”)
- The only area of interest for legal mining in the CNR is in Tsetsera, in the buffer zone.
- The ministry would like the management plan to mention the possibility of gold mining/panning in Tsetsera.
- An association of artisanal gold miners (“garimpeiros”) of Tsetsera was created in 2007.
- After inactivity over many years, gold mining and panning in the Reserve s in 2005 when Zimbabweans miners, already active in the Zimbabwean side of the protected area, arrived in the CNR. The severe and violent control exercised by Zimbabwean authorities pushed gold miners to look for new panning sites across the international border.
- Concerning the energy sector there are no projects planned in the core zone of the Reserve. However, in the buffer zone there are two potential projects for generating electricity; 1) an hydroelectric plant on the Rio Lucite, where the river

breaks through the Sitautonga Mountains, at the southern limit of the buffer zone; 2) a small scale hydroelectric plant on the Rio Mussapa, near the village of Chimocono, south of Moribane forest reserve.

- A third project, already financed, is for the construction of a small scale hydroelectric plant in Musemewe, in the Rotanda area.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 26 May 2009
Institution: District service for economic activities (SDA) of Sussundenga
Author: Andrea Ghiurghi
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James, Feijao
People met: Mr. Castigo Mozinha Bofana (director of SDA) plus three technicians
Venue: Sussundenga district administration headquarters, Sussundenga

DSEA Sussundenga

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know about their plans for the CNR area, and about forestry concessions, cattle ranching concessions, fishing activities and human-wildlife conflict strategy of intervention.

Points discussed

- Mr. Castigo the possibility resettling families living inside the Reserve and poses the problem of the resettlement of those families who have permanent crops.
- Mr. Castigo also referred to human-wildlife conflicts in the area and thinks that the problem will be solved putting in place a specific land use plan and by building fences to protect people and crops.
- Concerning the Buffer Zone, Mr. Castigo spoke about a project for the production of wheat and potatoes in Rotanda and Tsetsera areas, and about projects for the production of sesame in Dombe and soya in Rotanda.
- He then gives us the list of already authorized agro-livestock concessionaires in the Reserve area:
 - Coelho: cattle ranching , Mussapa gate area
 - Lampiao: cattle ranching, Mussapa gate area
 - Joan [John Fourie] : agro-livestock, Tsetsera
 - Manuel Tomé: cattle ranching, Rio Nhamanguena area
 - Castigo Togara: agro-livestock, Zixixe (outside the buffer zone)
 - Feliz Zacaria: cattle ranching, Munhinga, Rotanda

- Pinto Matavel: cattle ranching, north of the buffer zone

Two concessions are under the process of obtaining the concession:

- LIBROO Limitada (company owned by a South African), agro-livestock concession in the Tandara area
- Monty Hunter, agro-livestock concession in the Tsetsera area
- Tsetse fly is a concern only in the Dombe area
- Presently, in Sussundenga, there are just three “simple logging license” plus one full (long term) logging concession.
- At first, Mr. Castigo says that at present there are no logging concessions in the Reserve and in the Buffer Zone, but then says that one simple licence has been given for 2009 in Machiri, inside the Buffer Zone, along the southern border. The concessionaire is Oliveira and the area given is 5000 hectares. Species principally logged are Umbila and Panga-panga.
- Sr. Feijao, head of the Reserve’s guards, says the Reserve is supposed to be consulted before any license is given for the Reserve territory, but the Reserve staff has never been informed on that. He says he will try to stop the activity at once.

Comments and observations

- Mr. Castigo doesn’t know the actual limits of the Reserve. For this reason he didn’t know that the logging concession (simple license) given for Machiri is in fact inside the buffer zone.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 27 May 2009
Institution: ITC project (<i>Iniciativas de Terras Comunitárias</i> , Initiatives on Community Land), Manica province
Author: Andrea Ghiurghi
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Mr. Sergio Yé (director ITC Manica)
Venue: ITC office, Chimoio

ITC

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know what their activities in the Reserve and buffer zone are and if ITC has direct experience of community forestry in Mozambique.

Points discussed

- Mr. Yé explains the history of the project and the institutional background of it.
- ITC acts in 3 provinces of Mozambique: Manica, Gaza and Cabo Delgado. It has a total budget of 3.6M\$ and will end in 2011.
- Its objective is to support local communities to improve their use of natural resources.
- Main subjects of interest are ecotourism, artisanal mining, the use of forest products and of wildlife, human-wildlife conflicts.
- ITC strategy is the “tercerização” (subcontracting) of the activities’ implementation.
- At present ITC has two contracts: one with the IAC (Instituto Agronómico de Chimoio) of Chimoio and one with MICAIA and NGO
- All project proposals that can be potentially financed by ITC are submitted to the ETA (equipa técnica de avaliação).
- Each project is preceded by a phase of “social-preparation” during which the

ownership of the project to the local community is reinforced and guaranteed. A reference manual of this approach has been produced by ITC and 12 technicians, in 4 different districts, were trained for this. Social preparation consists of creating local facilitators to carry out the PRA and to identify the project's priorities.

- Projects financed by ITC are on cane rat breeding and game farming in Macossa. No community forestry project has been financed so far by ITC.

Comments and observations

- ITC do not has direct experience of community forestry, but according to ITC general experience, to implement a community forestry project it is necessary to have at least one well educated local person in each community in order to guarantee viability of the project, true local involvement and benefits for the community.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 26 May 2009
Institution: Directorate of planning and Infrastructures (DPI) of Sussundenga
Author: Andrea Ghiurghi
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Mr. Tomas Noé Jemusse (director of DPI)
Venue: Sussundenga district administration headquarters, Sussundenga

(DPI) of Sussundenga

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know what their current projects and future plans for infrastructures in the Reserve area are.

Points discussed

- Funds for the construction of two bridges that will give access to the RNC have already been allocated, but Mr. Jemusse doesn't know when the works will start and who will implement the projects. The two bridges are: the first at the Mussapa Gate on the Mussapa Pequeno River, and the second on the Mussapa Grande river, in the Zomba area.
- As for routes in the Reserve area, the following plans exist: i) road from the Mussapa gate, through Mahate and Zomba up to the Dombe to Sussundenga national road. ii) Internal Roads in the Zomba area to (a) Zomba to Mapira and (b) Zomba to Zichau.

Comments and observations

- The director came in a later stage of the discussions and added that he would like to see the road from Chimkono, to Chimoio, via Serração Moribane and Central de Mavuzi reopened. This road also gave alternative access to Sussundenga from the Dombe area.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 27 May 2009
Institution: DPA (Direcção provincial de agricultura), Manica province
Author: Andrea Ghiurghi
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Mr. Julio Mariano (vice director)
Venue: Chimoio

Direcção Provincial de Agricultura

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know what their activities and their future projects in the Reserve and buffer zone are.

Points discussed

- Mr. Mariano spoke about the potato project in Rotanda and about the bio-ethanol project in Dombe.
- Concerning the seed potato project: it is now in the seed multiplication phase, when this has been completed, they will commence on the growing of potatoes for human consumption in the localidades of Mussapa and Rotanda.
- In Tsetsera, on the other hand, a project which is planned for the production of first generation potatoes.
- He vaguely knows of a project of the “Cervejas de Mozambique” company to start the production of barley in Rotanda for beer production. (It is hoped that then production of barley will increase from 190 380 tonnes in 2009.)
- A project also exists to increase wheat and soybean production in Rotanda area.
- Recently a project introduced the sesame production as a cash crop in the Dombe area, with the help of ADIPSA and Danida .
- He doesn't know about other project in the area and thinks it is better if we ask to the district services for more information
- The fruit fly (*Bactrocera invadens*) is a concern for local agro-economy, since all export to South Africa of banana, mango, litchi, papaya and pineapple is banned

at present.

Comments and observations

- Mr. Mariano himself affirms not to know the limits of the Reserve, he needs the help of our maps to know what projects are actually inside the buffer zone.

Meeting notes
Project: Preparation general management plan of the Chimanimani National reserve
Date: 25 May 2009
Institution: GTZ (German technical cooperation)
Author: Andrea Ghiurghi
Team: Andrea, Stefaan, James
People met: Mr. Pedro Paulino (principal technical assistant)
Venue: GTZ office, Chimoio

GTZ

Objective

Explain the work we are doing in relation to the management plan; get to know what their strategy of work is and what is the schedule for the preparation of the Sussundenga Development plan.

Points discussed

- Partner of GTZ is the Ministry of development and planning (*Ministério do Plano e Desenvolvimento*)
- Their programme, called PPF (Programa de planeamento e financiamento descentralizado) is divided in 5 components:
 - 1) Support to the decentralization policy
 - 2) Participatory planning (strategic and operational support). The PESOD (District budget and socio-economic annual plan) is prepared in a participatory way. For 2009 is foreseen GTZ will start working on 3 district development plans in the Sussundenga, Machaze and Manica districts. Works for the preparation of the Sussundenga Plan are scheduled to begin in June 2009. GTZ is giving both technical and economic support for the preparation of the development plans.
 - 3) GTZ gives support to the management and implementation of the district plans. Mr. Paulino gives some examples: i) training in the districts on how to deal with the Procurement rules. At present most of the request are discarded by the Administrative Court due to technical errors. ii) Introduction and training on improved building techniques. iii) Support to local technicians for the designing of architectural projects (training on the use of AUTOCAD software). iv) Support in the use of local revenues.

- 4) Internal and External control. i) External control (Administrative court). ii) Internal control: administrative inspectors at provincial and district level. This is aimed at verifying that the use of public funds is done in a transparent way.
- 5) Products and results dissemination.

Comments and observations

- Mr. Paulino is interested in collaborating and sharing information with the MP team, in order to integrate as much as possible the Reserve MP in the Sussundenga development plan.
- He acknowledges that the management plan for the CNR will be finished before the completion of the Sussundenga Plan, which is expected to be delivered during 2010.
- The MP team is invited to participate to the workshop on “Cidadania e Participação Comunitária na Governação Local” that will be on the 28th May in Sussundenga.

**FINDINGS OF SECTOR WORKING GROUPS AT THE SUSSUNDENGA
MEETING (15 JULY 2009)**

INPUT FROM “GRUPOS COMITÉS DE GESTÃO”

Gestão da Reserva

- Limites → usar o novo limite
- Fiscalização → os fiscais devem ser nativos e os de foram

Infra-estruturas

- Estradas, Pontes, Escolas e Hospital

Gestão da Zona Tampão

- Conservação de lugares sagrados
- Controlar as queimadas descontroladas
- Deve existir lugares turísticos
- Não pode existir abate descontrolados das arvores

Coordenação de gestão

- Existência de bom entendimento, uma boa colaboração

INPUT FROM “GRUPO GOVERNO LOCAL”

PERGUNTAS:

- Qual será a extensão da zona de protecção total?
- Qual será o tratamento das duas povoações que vão ficar na Reserva?
- Quantos postos serão criados para facilitar a vida do povo dentro da Reserva em particular e na Zona Tampão em geral?
- Esclarecimento da administração local

CONTRIBUIÇÕES:

Gestão da Reserva

- O plano de maneio deve considerar o governo local na recuperação das zonas degradadas
- O governo local concorda com a delimitação considerando limites naturais, envolvendo os conhecedores da zona
- Uma separação: Zona comunitária
 Zona Tampão
 Zona de protecção total
- Fiscalização: concordamos com a proposta de 6 postos, devendo existir outros para a protecção da zona Tampão

Infra-estruturas

- Melhoramento dos acampamentos
- Estradas e pontes: prever outras infra-estruturas para o melhoramento de via de acesso (aquedutos, drifts etc.)
- Prever electrificação da zona e água (canalizada) potável
- Prever infra-estruturas sociais na Reserva e na Zona Tampão (escolas, centro de saúde etc.)
- Prever o recintamento das duas comunidades na zona total de protecção
- Prever equipamento para aproveitamento de cascatas para turistas e também trilhas (mapas)
- Sinalização dos locais turísticos

Gestão na Zona Tampão

- Existir uma percentagem em rendimento para a comunidade

INPUT FROM “GRUPO DOS RÉGULOS”

Nhabawa – Nhahezi

- As comunidades primeiro precisa de conhecer os seus limites
- Falta de moagem
- Mahate: via de acesso
- Falta de pontes
- Fiscalização: precisamos os residentes que conhece as zonas sagradas
- Infra-estruturas: pontes do rio Mussapa Pequeno e Mussapa Grande e escolas

Dombe Zichau e Zomba

- Ponte Rio Mussapa e Rio Mucutucu
- Escolas

Sembesia

- Falta de escola
- Falta de boa agua
- A IFLOMA deve plantar fora dos rios
- Estamos a pedir um apoio no Buwe Marozvi e Buwe Simike para ser um centro conhecido a nível da província

Zona Gudza

- Falta de escola
- Posto de socorro
- Bomba de agua
- Moagem

Zona Mpunga

- Estamos a pedir limite porque a problemas com animais
- Pedimos os fiscais ser os residentes
- Falta de benefícios para a electricidade no Rio Muzuma
- Existe coordenação, só precisamos apoio. Podemos criar o conselho [consultivo]
- Estrada Sitatonga-Machiri-Maronga: falta de estradas

INPUT FROM “GRUPO SECTOR PRIVADO E ONG’s”

- Que tipo de coordenação existe agora? (Zimbabwe/Moçambique)
- E’ suficiente?
- Que propostas os consultores tem?
- Pontos de entrada para turistas na fronteira (serviços alfandega e outros)
- Conselho consultivo:
 - Comunidades:
 - Régulos
 - Comité Gestão
 - Administração local :
 - SDAE
 - SDPI
 - Recursos Minerais
 - Geografia e Cadastro

- Como será feita a gestão dos recursos naturais com as comunidades Chikukwa e Nhabawa?
- Discutir e encontrar formas de aplicação de medidas aos infractores (multas)
- Em relação aos meios de vida, que propostas concretas foram equacionadas principalmente para agricultura
- Que tratamento se deve dar as comunidades localizadas em Reservas Florestais na zona tampão
- Qual é a actual áreas segundo a nova proposta (km²)?
- A colocação dos 6 postos permanentes tomam em conta só o garimpo? Ou outros recursos tais como florestas de montanha, fauna, recursos hídricos?

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS TO THE SUSSUNDENGA MEETING
Workshop for the preparation of the Chimanimani Reserve Management Plan

LISTA DOS PARTICIPANTES
Seminário sobre o Plano de Gestão da Área de Conservação de Chimanimani

SUSSUNDENGA 15/7/2009

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20	Daniel Mussumuta	Pres. Comité Ges Mahate	
21	Ismail Inacio	Secretario de Ass Garimperos Tsetsera	
22	Macudo Augusto	Pres .Ass. garimperos Tsetsera	
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40	Richard Mpunga	Chefe grup Mpunga	
41	Joao Chinda	Chefe grupo Zinguena	
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