



GILÉ NATIONAL PARK

A TREASURE
OF BIODIVERSITY

15 YEARS OF COLLABORATION

FONDATION
FRANÇOIS
SOMMER



ANAC
ADMINISTRAÇÃO NACIONAL
DAS ÁREAS DE CONSERVAÇÃO

THE GILÉ NATIONAL PARK (GNAP) IS LOCATED IN MOZAMBIQUE IN THE NORTH-EASTERN PART OF THE ZAMBÉZIA PROVINCE. IT COVERS 2,861 KM² (WITH A BUFFER ZONE OF 1,529 KM², INCLUDING A COMMUNITY HUNTING AREA [I.E. *COUTADA*] OF 973 KM²) AND IS ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR MIOMBO WOODLANDS IN AFRICA

GNAP is the last refuge for the region's 50 elephants and still supports most herbivores and carnivores species expected in the region, and 288 species of birds. But years of poaching and unsustainable use have threatened this landscape.

GNAP used to be home to the largest density of black rhinos in Mozambique but the last individuals were poached in the late 1970's. Buffaloes, wildebeests and zebras were reintroduced since 2012 and their numbers are growing. Around 15,000 people live in the periphery of

the Park, and survive mostly off the natural resources the area provides. Because of limited opportunities in the region, bushmeat poaching remains a major threat, where 106 cable snares and gin traps and more than 100 kg of bushmeat were seized in the first half of 2021.



SINCE 2007, THE FFS-IGF HAS RAISED 8 MILLION € TO SUPPORT GNAP WITH ITS OWN FUNDS AND THANKS TO DONORS

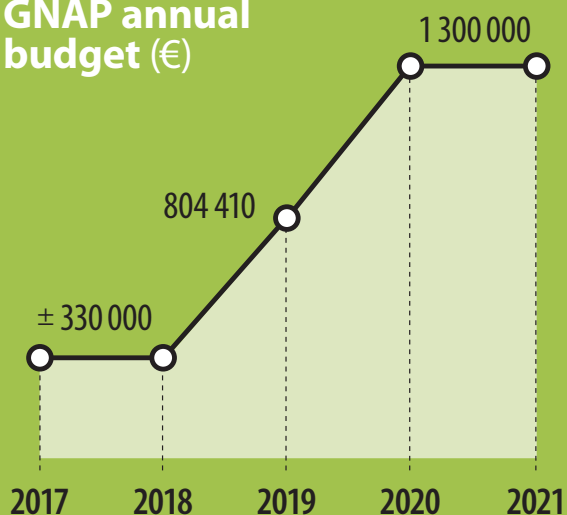
► From 2008 to 2017, GNAP received two grants from the French Facility for Global Environment FFEM for a total of 3 million €

► 1st grant 2008-2013 → delimitation and legalisation by decree of the Buffer Zone (BZ) in 2011 and of the Community Hunting Area (i.e. *Coutada*) in 2013

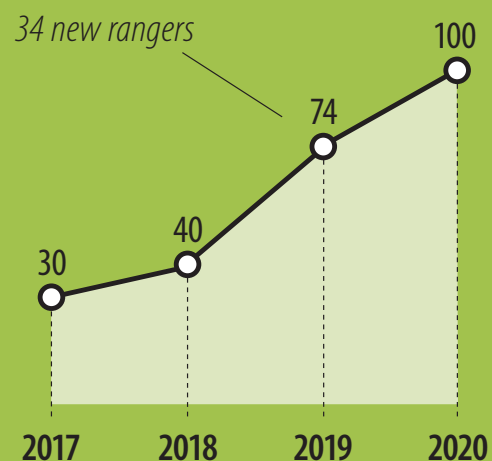
► 2nd grant 2014-2017 → launch of REDD+ project. GNAP certified carbon credits for the first time in Mozambique in 2017

► In 2020, the FFS-IGF received a 2.4 M€ grant through the biodiversity conservation programme PROMOVE, financed by the EU and implemented by BIOFUND, to support the operations in GNAP

GNAP annual budget (€)



GNAP staff



GNAP's 5 PILLARS



IN 2018, FFS-IGF SIGNED A NEW 5 YEARS AGREEMENT WITH ANAC TO SUPPORT THE REHABILITATION OF THIS SPECTACULAR PARK

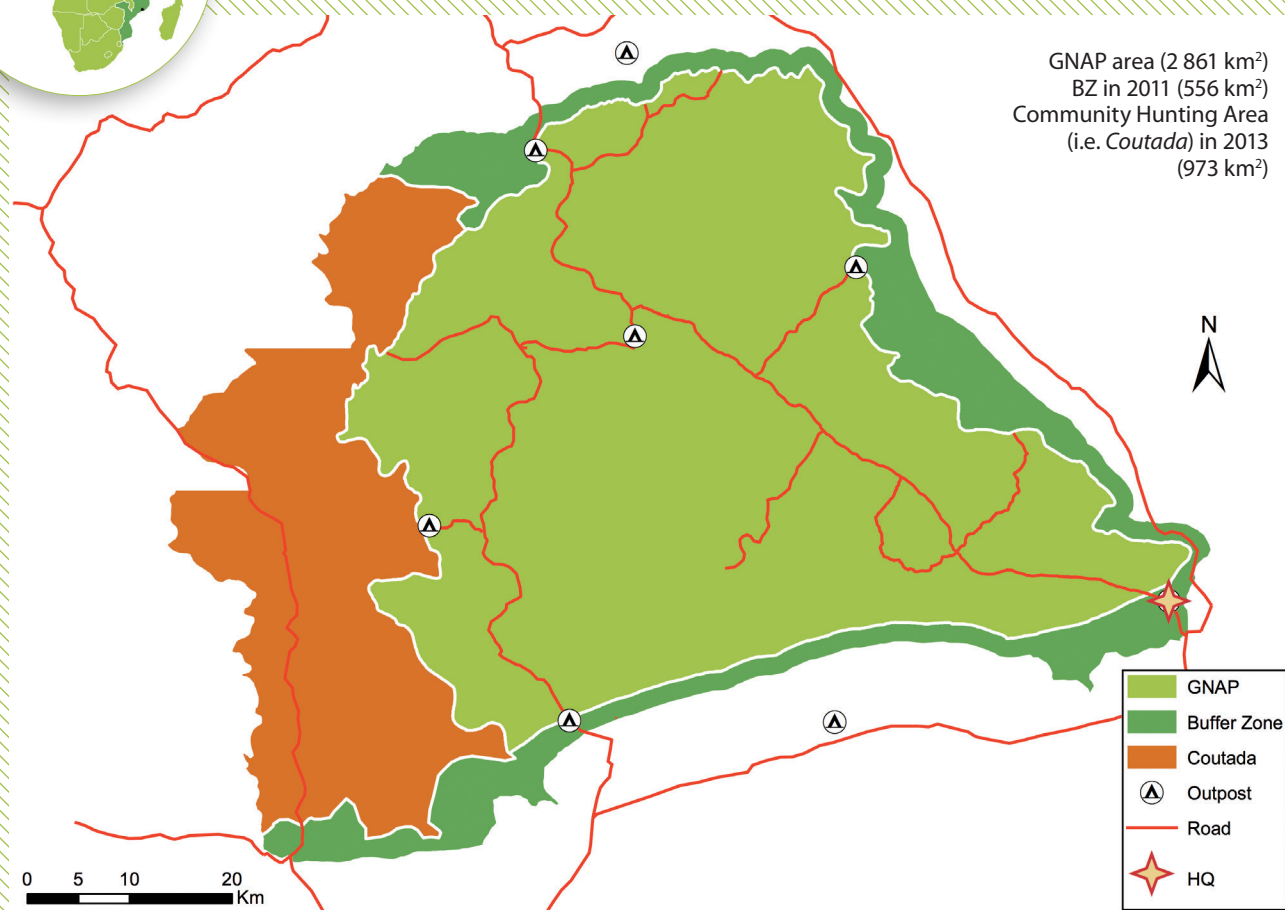


MANAGEMENT

- ▶ The administrative headquarters is Musseia, at the south-eastern entrance of the Park. Seven outposts are located at strategic points in the GNAP
- ▶ 200 km of road network, bridges and infrastructure are maintained by the Park's Operations Department and a new 60 km road which will delimit the Southern border of the Park is currently under construction
- ▶ Since 2017 → increase in infrastructure at Musseia HQ (staff accommodations, offices, solar system, water system and internet network)
- ▶ 2021 → establishment of a VHF digital radio system with real-time GPS tracking and a control room to monitor the daily operations

TOURISM

- ▶ For the visitors who want to stop and sleep in the Park, the Lice Touristic Camp offers tents with beds and private bathroom
- ▶ Common areas are ideal for a breakfast overlooking the river or a barbecue under the stars
- ▶ The Lice Touristic Camp is the ideal place to start for birdwatching, observe the wildlife, to walk on the suggestive rocks of the river and for a dip
- ▶ The GNAP is only 40 km away from the coast and from the Archipelago of the Primeiras & Segundas Islands, one of the largest marine areas in Africa, where significant tourism investments are underway



LAW ENFORCEMENT

- ▶ GNAP is committed to fighting the main threats:
 - Poaching
 - Illegal logging, mining (gold, ruby, coal) and fishing
 - Human encroachment in the protected area
- ▶ GNAP has a force of 54 rangers. To support environmental education, it is important that GNAP's rangers feel a strong sense of belonging to the area they are protecting. Rangers often come from the communities around the Park and set an example for the surrounding population and the younger generation
- ▶ To support Law Enforcement activities, GNAP uses monthly aerial surveillance by helicopter
- ▶ Over 5,800 km performed on foot since the beginning of the year
- ▶ 28 people arrested and over 200 illegal activities recorded



CONSERVATION & MONITORING

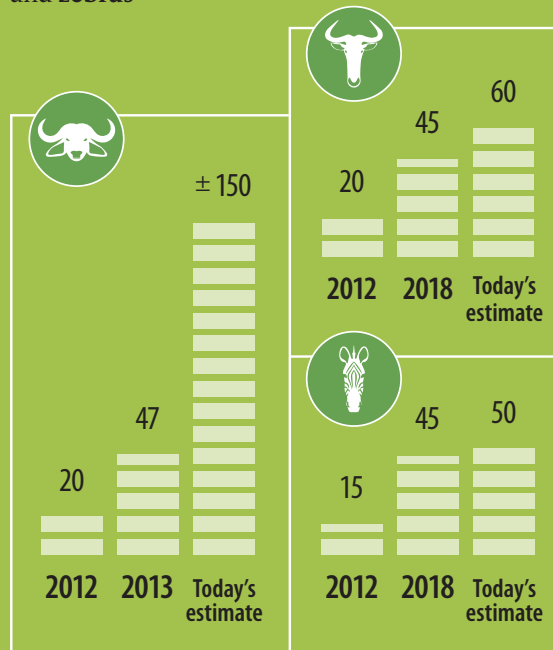
- ▶ Since 2012, we began to re-establish the original wildlife populations of GNAP and completed three translocations (buffaloes, wildebeests and zebras)
- ▶ Elephants, buffaloes, zebras, wildebeests and sable antelopes are currently fitted with GPS tracking collars, which allow the Park management to monitor the population and deploy field patrols when necessary
- ▶ GNAP's wildlife populations are on the rise and two additional wildlife translocations are already planned in 2022 and 2024

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ GNAP represents a unique example at national level as it is the only uninhabited park in Mozambique
- ▶ Communities are closely dependent on natural resources. Since 2018, GNAP is running an important project involving 1,200 people and designed to promote the sustainable use of Non Timber Forest Products:
 - 650 women are involved in mushroom picking > over 1,000 next year
 - In 2021, 40 kg of dry mushrooms were sold at markets in the capital, Maputo
 - 250 hives were installed, 70 beekeepers trained and 40 L of honey harvested this year
- ▶ In 2020 over 375 students attended to Environmental Education Project in 15 schools
- ▶ In 2020, over 4,000 members of surrounding communities benefited from healthcare services
- ▶ 100 people have been trained in techniques to mitigate Human - Wildlife Conflicts (HWC), which are mainly caused by elephant on cultivated fields, such as ecological fences and "chili bricks"
- ▶ The approach proposed by our team has encouraged communities to perceive elephants as their own. HWC are therefore managed directly by local volunteers

WILDLIFE REINTRODUCTION

Since 2012, three reintroductions of extinct species were performed from Niassa and Marromeu Reserves in Mozambique: **buffaloes, wildebeests and zebras**





GNAP and FFS-IGF

CREATED IN 1964 BY FRANÇOIS AND JACQUELINE SOMMER AND RECOGNISED AS BEING OF PUBLIC UTILITY, THE FRANÇOIS SOMMER FOUNDATION (FFS) WORKS TO PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TO SHARE THE WEALTH OF ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

The FFS has built a museum and houses a members' club. It has a territory and a school in the French Ardennes, Belval, where it protects and conserves wildlife, trains wildlife and land managers and develops research.

In Africa, the FFS and its international branch, the International Foundation for Wildlife Management (IGF), works for the management of protected areas and the conservation of wildlife and habitats through scientific research, conservation and management actions in the field, and the support of community development projects (economic development, professionalization, education, health, etc.).

► **Current financial partners:**
French Development Agency (AFD)
& European Union (EU);

► **100 full time staff in the GNAP**
+ 1 Project Coordinator in Maputo

► **In 2021, annual budget of € 1,300,000**
of which 40% from FFS-IGF
(EU 41% - AFD 15 % - other 4%)



In this respect, since 2007 the FFS-IGF has been working in Mozambique in the Gilé National Park (GNAP), in partnership with the Mozambican National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC). Responsible for a team of more than one hundred employees in GNAP, FFS-IGF is in charge of the management of this protected area, including infrastructure development, law-enforcement programs, ecological monitoring, development of community programs, as well as the reintroduction of extinct species. GNAP has come a very long way since 2007.

Together with the European Union and the French Development Agency, we announced a commitment of 1.3 M€ for the next 5 years, 2.5 M€ of that amount was pledged by the FFS-IGF private funds to protect and revitalise GNAP.



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