

04/012/2017

[Approval by mail]: Mozambique: Emissions Reductions in the Forest Sector Through Planted Forests with Major Investors (FIP, IFC) (PFIPMZ032A) – IFC Responses to UK Comments

Q: There is reference to the General Boundary Principle – allowing geo-referencing rather than on the ground surveying as sufficient for land delimitation and the issuing of titles. The advantages in terms of achieving scale, faster and cheaper are clear – but we would welcome further information about the extent to which this has been tested in practice.

A: In a separate initiative, IFC has worked with two Mozambican organizations (TerraFirma and ORAM) to pilot the General Boundary Principle in one community. This pilot included extensive community consultations to avoid any conflicts in the demarcation process. 274 individual DUATs were delimited by community members without conflict. This process will be refined during the LEGEND program and coordinated with IFC's client's land access negotiations with households and identification of HVCAAs providing eco-system services.

Q: Experience shows that it is often the on the ground process of delimitation that reveals potential areas of disputed "ownership". Will this fast track method obscure possible future conflict?

A: The methodology that IFC and its partners have developed (described above) includes extensive consultation within the community and with neighboring communities. All members of the community have an opportunity to object to any individual delimitations and these disagreements are resolved through additional consultation. We believe this system will decrease the potential for future conflict.

Q: How are the project and the company defining "degraded areas"?

A: Degraded areas are farm land that has been abandoned due to low soil fertility.

Q: We appreciate that this project is designed to dovetail with the Company's implementation plan for work with communities but it would be helpful to have a table that makes it clear what results are to be achieved as a whole, what through this project's contribution, and what through the company's own implementation.

A: Please see attached table.

	<i>Funded by IFC's client</i>	<i>IFC with FIP funding</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Training on conservation farming and use of improved inputs (Zambezia only)</i>	4,250 farmers in 2016, rising to 5,500 in 2018. These farmers will be inside the client's DUATs and they are trained by a service provider contracted by the client	3,000 farmers in 2017, rising to 4,000 in 2018. These farmers will be outside the client's DUATs, but close enough to be influenced by the investment	7,250 farmers in 2017, rising to 9,500 in 2018
<i>Training on fire management – using training materials developed with FIP funding</i>		6,000 farmers. This will include the 4,000 farmers in row 1. In addition, IFC expects these training materials to be used by client's service providers inside the DUATs, as well as other companies and NGOs in northern Mozambique	6,000 farmers
<i>Community and individual land delimitation funded through LEGEND</i>			14,000 farmers by 2020 – likely to include most of the 9,500 farmers in row 1

Q: Since many of the impacts are likely to be felt well beyond the end of this TA input, it would be helpful to have an outline of how longer term monitoring will be done with/shared with stakeholders?

A: The project activities are aimed at building the capacity of the client company to monitor livelihoods. The company is using livelihood data for their annual Sustainability Report, which is publicly disseminated. As a part of IFC's reporting requirements to the Climate Investment Funds, IFC reports on the results and outcomes of all CIF (FIP) funded projects annually. IFC also provides semi-annual reports on portfolio and pipeline projects to the FIP Sub Committee. In 2015, IFC supported the formation of an NGO Consultative Committee in Mozambique. This committee represents more than 30 national and international NGOs who active in Mozambique. The committee has a quarterly meeting with IFC's client to provide advice on implementation of the community development program and environmental and social performance of the investment. These meetings will serve as a forum to share and discuss the monitoring information.

Q: For this reason, we believe that the monitoring, evaluation and learning around this intervention is crucial, and that it should be open and transparent, mindful of unintended consequences as well as expected results. It is important to think about long term tracking and learning, how this will be done and how stakeholders will continue to be engaged beyond the end of the IFC project lifetime?

A: IFC's client is committed to continuing the annual livelihood monitoring survey beyond the FIP program. The NGO Consultative Committee will also continue its work, independent of the FIP program. This group of 30 national and international NGOs will provide a forum for stakeholder engagement beyond the project lifetime.

Q: How monitoring/tracking will be done in the longer term (ideally with the private sector's input too) and how the information will be shared with stakeholders to ensure that the impact of a mosaic approach on remaining fragments of natural forest is tracked?

A: The community land management associations that are being formed through the LEGEND program will be well placed to monitor impacts on natural forests within their communities.

Q: How monitoring/tracking will be done in the longer term (ideally with the private sector's input too) and how the information will be shared with stakeholders to explore the impact on livelihoods, particularly the nature of alternative employment opportunities?

A: The annual livelihood survey covers consumption, food security, use of eco-system services and sources of income.

Q: How monitoring/tracking will be done in the longer term (ideally with the private sector's input too) and how the information will be shared with stakeholders to track the potential longer term implications of in-migration once/if the region becomes an employment hub?

A: Opportunities for employment will increase as forestry investments enter the harvest phase. At that stage, influx can be monitored through satellite imagery. Community and individual land delimitation will discourage uncontrolled influx.

Q: What the potential to link with the DGM might be, if there is any coincidence in geographical area?

A: We will liaise with the DGM Steering Committee to determine the options for collaboration with IFC's client and stakeholders. We believe the DGM will support organizations in northern Zambezia. If this is the case, we will link the community land management associations to the DGM.