Climate Investment Funds

**FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM**

**MOZAMBIQUE FIP INVESTMENT PLAN**

**MONITORING AND REPORTING**

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| Investment plan endorsement date  | 30/11/2013 |
| Lead MDB | IBRD |
| Other MDBs | IFC |
| Reporting date (mm/dd/yy) | 06/30/2018 |
|   |
|   | Title | Implementing MDB | FIP funding approval date | MDB approval date |
| Projects/Programs | Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP) | IBRD | July 2017 | August 2017 |
| Emissions Reductions in the Forest Sector Through Planted Forests with Major Investors | IFC | April 2017 | June 2017 |

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| **FIP TABLE 1.1** |
| **Theme 1.1: GHG emission reductions or avoidance/enhancement of carbon stocks** |

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| **<Country> Lead MDB: IBRD** |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| **Other implementing MDBs:** | **IFC** |  | **Level: Project** |   |
| **Endorsed FIP funding (million USD):** |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| **Co-financing (million USD):** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Reporting period** | From: | 01/01/2005 |  To: 31/12/2015 |  |  |
| **Table 1.1** | Unit | Reference emissions level/baseline(if applicable) | Target 1[[1]](#footnote-1)*(Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/program under the investment plan)* | Target 2[[2]](#footnote-2)*(Lifetime projection of expected results of projects/programs under the investment plan)* | Reporting year Actual annual |
| **GHG emission reductions/avoidance/ enhancement of carbon stock (Total)[[3]](#footnote-3)** | Million tons of CO2 equivalent | 57.40685928 | 2.0  |   |   |
| **GHG emissions from reduced/avoided deforestation and forest degradation** | Million tons of CO2 equivalent | 57.40685928  | Deforestation reduction – by 30% through FIP interventions.  |   |   |
| **GHG sequestered through natural regeneration, re- and afforestation, and other related activities** | Million tons of CO2 equivalent | -  | Forest plantations area – 3000 Ha |   |    |
|  |  |  | Agroforestry systems area – 1500 Ha |  |  |
|  |  |  | Area for sustainable charcoal production – 2000 Ha |  |  |
|  |  |  | Distribution of cassava varieties – 30000  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Distribution of mango and moringa seedlings – 5000  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Distribution of wood fuel stoves – 200 units  |  |  |
| **Type of forest(s)** | Forest with shifting cultivation, miombo (open/dense), (open/closed) broadleaved (semi-) evergreen mountainous forest, coastal (open/dense) woody vegetation, mangrove (open/dense) and gallery forest. |
| **Area covered** | 5 342 869.82 hectares (ha) |
| **Investment plan lifetime** | 5 years |
| Please specify methodology/ies used for GHG accounting (e.g., by project/program), including the start year and period for the Reference Emissions Level**The national forest reference emission level methodological approach submitted to UNFCCC in 2018 was applied for GHG accounting.** **The National Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL) were developed following the 2006 IPCC guidelines and in accordance with the UNFCCC context and requirements for measurement and reporting of REDD+ activities.****For MozFIP project, the chosen period for the definition of FREL was from 2005 to 2015. The construction of FIP project's FREL is based on activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in natural forests at landscape-level, and the emission factors depending on the forest type from respective landscape.** **For more detail about the methodology review the attached document with title “Methodological Information Used for The Construction of FIP’s Forest Reference Emission Level”.** |
| Please provide a brief description of the interventions (context and objective). **WB MozFIP project:**1. **Avoided deforestation –** The FIP project expects to reduce the deforestation rate in tropical dry forests by 30% through its interventions.
2. **Forest plantations –** The FIP project intendsto promote forest plantations to generate economic, social and environmental opportunities through the plantation of commercial tree and other uses, with the aim to facilitate the linkage between micro, small and medium producers and timber markets for commercial purposes and also restoring degraded areas. These interventions will also contribute to reduce GHG emissions and will also improve the livelihoods standards of beneficiaries in long-term.
3. **Agroforestry Systems –** FIP expects topromote agro-forestry systems during project implementation to reduce the expansion of cut and burn agriculture (shifting cultivation) in order to improve the fertility of the soil, reduced deforestation, and reduce GHG emissions.
4. **Charcoal production –** FIP project through its initiatives intends to promote sustainable charcoal production to increase the efficiency of wood transformation into charcoal (improved kilns, reduced loss levels) and reduce the use of wood for biomass fuel contributing to the sustainable management of forests and subsequently reducing GHG emissions; and
5. **Other inputs & Investments** such as car gasoline consumption and amount of fertilizers used.

**IFC FIP project:**1. **Distribution of cassava varieties** – FIP intends to distribute improved varieties of cassava seedlings to replace the stock losses experienced as a result of extreme changes of climatic events and diseases that affected the production in the last 10 years;
2. **Distribution of fruit trees and other plant species–** FIP also expects to distribute mango and moringa seedlings;
3. **Production of wood fuel stoves** – Adoption and use of wood fuel stoves to reduce the pressure on natural forests.
 |
| What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding GHG emission reductions/avoidance/enhancement of carbon stock in your country context during this reporting year? **WB MozFIP project:**The key contributions of project regarding GHG emission reductions will be measured and reported as soon as project impact interventions/activities aimed at avoiding deforestation, promoting forest plantations and agroforest systems, sustainable charcoal production kick-off in the field.**IFC FIP project:**The key contributions of the project regarding GHG emission reductions or increasing of carbon stocks are yet to be measured and will be reported on the subsequent reports. |
| What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?**WB and IFC FIP projects:**The key challenges faced by **FIP project in Mozambique as a whole** will be reported through subsequent reports as soon as GHG emission reductions as a result of project interventions start to be measured. However, last year the **WB MozFIP project** experienced a delay for the finalization of the procurement process for hiring service providers. These firms are responsible for the implementation of project components.  |

**FIP FORM 1.1**

**THEME 1.1: GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE/ ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please answer the following question with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. If data is available, you may also compare progress made in the reporting year to the previous one (i.e., number of hectares reforested). GHG emission reductions or carbon stocks enhancements are reported at start, mid-term, and end of investment plan implementation.

1. Which actions were taken by your country to bring areas under sustainable practices (sustainable forest management or sustainable land management practices) or to reduce GHG emissions/enhance carbon stocks? Please describe tree species planted, benefitting populations, ecosystems, and other relevant information.

Throughout last year, MozFIP project focused at ensuring the favorable conditions for the implementation of activities that contribute to the promotion of sustainable forest and land management and reducing GHG emissions in long-term. With the implementation of the FIP actions, it is expected to reduce GHG emissions by 20,230,005 tCO2eq over 50 years resulting in -404,600 tCO2eq per year, thus reducing approximately 2,000,000 tCO2eq by the end of the project.

The key driver for reducing GHG emissions at country-level is the avoidance of deforestation by means of combating shifting cultivation, and in addition, other FIP interventions will be conducted and target the following area cover during the five (5) year project cycle:

* **Forest plantations** – 3000 Ha;
* **Agroforestry Systems** – 1500 Ha;
* **Sustainable charcoal production –** 2000 Ha;
* **Distribution of cassava varieties** – 30000 cassava seedlings; and
* **Distribution of Mango and moringa seedlings –** 5000 trees including mango and moringa seedlings; and
* **Production of wood fuel stoves –** 200 units.

In line with this, a variety of tree species will be planted at landscape-level. Native or exotic species of fast growth are considered such as are Eucalyptus and Pine tree, destined to restoration of a degraded area and for example the production of pulp and wood chips for commercialization purposes. In addition the project will also promote and invest on the combination of forest tree species such as leguminous trees and agricultural crops such fruit trees destined to ensure soil fertility with the primary objective of fixing the traditional commercial farmer on the same land space over a long period and thus combating forestry deforestation. The project implementation unit (PIU) made a preliminary survey on the potential species of interest and there was major interest by rural community for mango, orange, coconut, and cashew.

However, during last year none of these actions were put in place by FIP project, due to the delay experienced in the procurement process for hiring service providers. Therefore, MozFIP project intervention results regarding GHG emission reductions will be measured and reported as soon as these service providers begin with field activities implementation. These activities will bring areas under sustainable practices by promoting forest plantations, restoration of degraded areas, emission of DUATs and community certificates and promotion of conservation agriculture.

MozFIP grants also complemented other REDD+ financing streams such as provided by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in Mozambique and its Monitoring, Measuring, Reporting and Verification procedures and guidelines for the implementation of REDD+ activities were undertaken transparently by our MRV unit. In line with the implementation phase of REDD+ program, supporting tools were developed by our MRV unit, who during last year was mainly focused in the following tasks: establishing and operationalizing an MRV System for forest deforestation, preparing Forest Reference Emissions Level (REL) and developing national activity data.

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| **FIP Table 1.2** |
| **Theme 1.2: Livelihoods co-benefits**  |
| **Mozambique** **Implementing MDB:** | **IBRD and IFC** |  | **Level: Project** |
| **Executing agency:** | **National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)** |  | **Project/program title: Forest Investment Project in Mozambique** |  |   |
| **Amount of FIP funding (million USD):** | **47.00** |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
|  **Co-financing (million USD):** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| **Date of MDB approval:** | 08/08/2017 | Reporting date | 06/30/2018 |  |   |
| **Table 1.2B** | Baseline | Target at the time of MDB approval | Reporting year Actual annual | Additional information |
| *Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only* ***the number of beneficiaries*** *or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information.**Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender*  |   |   |    |   |
| Indicator: Number of Forest plantations owners | Total | 0 | 100 | - |   |
| Men | 0 | 70 | - |  |
| Women | 0 | 30 | - |   |
| Indicator: Number of Farmers adopting agroforestry systems | Total | 0 |  3000 | - |   |
| Men | 0 | 1500 | - |  |
| Women | 0 | 1500 | - |  |
| Indicator: Number of Charcoal producers | Total | 0 | 200  | - |   |
| Men | 0 | 180 | - |  |
| Women | 0 | 20 | - |  |
| Indicator: Number of Forest concession owners | Total | 0 | 2 | - |  |
| Men | 0 | - | - |  |
| Women | 0 | - | - |  |
| 1.

Indicator: Number of Farmers benefited from cassava seedlings | Total | - | 3000 | 2511 | This activity contributed to cassava restock to reset the stock lost due to climate change events and diseases that affected the production in the last 10 years.  |
| Men | - | - | 1450 |
| Women | - | - | 1061 |
| Indicator: Number of Farmers benefited from mango seedlings | Total | - | - | 88 |  |
| Men | - | - | 39 |  |
| Women | - | - | 49 |  |
| Indicator: Farmers benefited from moringa seedlings | Total | - | - | 74 |  |
| Men | - | - | - |  |
| Women | - | - | - |  |
| Indicator: Community members benefited from wood fuel stoves | Total | - | 1000 | 250 |  |
| Men | - | - |  |  |
| Women | - | - |  |  |
| Indicator: Conservation agriculture training | Total | - | - | 15000 |  |
| Men | - | - |  |  |
| Women | - | - |  |  |
| 1.

Indicator:  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year? |
| **WB MozFIP project:**Implementation of activities at landscape-level is yet to commence, hence Mozambique will make available information on the successes of FIP regarding the livelihoods co-benefits through the subsequent reports. The pre-identification process of FIP beneficiaries was conducted and a preliminary number is currently available. However, these potential beneficiaries have yet to be evaluated by the service providers to verify if they qualify to receive FIP co-benefits.**WB IFC project:**Seven (7) varieties of cassava were tested by the Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), from which one (1) was selected and rapidly multiplied into 27,705 improved cassava seedlings and then distributed to 2,511 beneficiaries of which 1,061 women and 1,450 men. This activity contributed to cassava restock to reset the stock lost due to climate change events and diseases that affected the production in the last 10 years. In addition, farmers benefited from fruit trees and other plant species: 1,000 mango seedlings distributed to 88 beneficiaries of which 39 men e 49 women and 2,221 moringa seedlings distributed to 74 beneficiaries.50 improved design units of wood fuel stoves were produced and distributed to the local community. This will stimulate a more accessible local stove industry to local communities around MozFIP areas. |
| What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see? |
| **WB MozFIP project:**The key challenges faced by the project will be reported through subsequent reports as soon as livelihoods co-benefits as a result of project interventions start to be measured. However, last year the project experienced a delay for the finalization of the procurement process for hiring service providers. These firms are responsible for the implementation of project components. |

**FIP FORM 1.2**

**THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one. Please provide one narrative for each relevant aspect, such as income, employment, entrepreneurship, access to finance, education, health, or others.

1. Number of beneficiaries:

**WB MozFIP project:**

The project was effective in August 2017 and its funds were disbursed in November 2017, so during last year FNDS and the Mozambican Government focused its efforts on the preparation of favorable conditions to ensure an effective project implementation. Most activities carried out during this period were implemented by FNDS through its project implementation units and with the support of its governmental partners in order to advance with the key processes and not delay implementation at landscape-level.

Awareness was raised among the communities around the areas intervened by the FIP project in order to spread out the benefits expected by the project and the future obligations of the project beneficiaries.

A pre-identification process of potential beneficiaries for FIP project was undertaken by our FIP project implementation units, including mapping and georeferencing the areas with potential to adhere to FIP benefit schemes in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces. In relation to the forest plantations and agroforest system component, this process resulted in the identification of 16 individual potential beneficiaries for the promotion of forest plantations and 7 delimited communities with the potential to receive support in the promotion of agroforest systems (SAFs) in Zambézia province with a total of 38 individual beneficiaries; and 54 communities in Cabo Delgado with a total of 1610 individual beneficiaries. The procurement process for hiring the service provider to lead the implementation of this component is at its final stage. This consulting firm will carry out a full eligibility evaluation of the pre-identified beneficiaries and then define the direct beneficiaries’ final list with gender segregation of men and women to benefit from the Forest Development Scheme.

For the sustainable charcoal production (biomass) component, 646 potential beneficiaries were also pre-identified in Cabo Delgado province to receive support in the sustainable production of charcoal. The procurement process for hiring the service provider to lead the implementation of this component is also at its final stage.

Three (3) forest concessionaires were trained in charcoal production using waste material from their forest concessions. 168 charcoal producers were trained in the construction of alternative ovens for charcoal production.

**IFC FIP project:**

For the implementation of project activities, International Finance Corporation (IFC) has hired institutions that have been recognized through the years for their experience in agriculture and forest sector.

As a result, during last year seven (7) varieties of cassava were tested by IIAM, from which one (1) was selected and rapidly multiplied into 27,705 improved cassava roots and then distributed to 2,511 beneficiaries of which 1,061 women and 1,450 men. Technical follow-up on the introduction of these new varieties of cassava on FIP areas was ensured through the support of genetic material from IIAM and an evaluation on the field was then made.

Currently, IIAM continues to monitor and test the other 6 cassava varieties resistant and tolerant to Mosaic disease and brown strike disease virus in high areas in districts of Zambézia province. This activity promoted conservation agriculture with cassava restock to reset the stock lost due to climate change events and diseases that affected the production in the last 10 years.

Around a thousand (1000) mango seedlings were also given to 88 beneficiaries of which 39 men e 49 women and agriculture nurseries were created for the families benefited by the project. In addition, 74 farmers benefited from 2,221 moringa seedlings.

This project also intends to take advantage of the presence of stove local models and improve the designs in order to promote a more accessible local stove industry to the communities living around MozFIP areas. As a result, 250 people in the community benefited from 50 units of cook stoves.

1. Which actions were taken to provide livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary benefits) that beneficiaries received?

**WB MozFIP project:**

Training on charcoal production was delivered to forest concessionaires and charcoal producers. Forest concessionaires were taught to convert the waste material from their forest operations into charcoal using low-cost metal ovens. 168 existing charcoal producers were trained in the construction of efficient ovens (traditional, *casa mansa* and *poupa lenha*) in Zambézia province.

25 charcoal producers along with community and association members were trained in sustainable charcoal production and the use of improved charcoal stoves, commonly known as “*fogões poupa lenha*”, for the sustainable production of charcoal. Training was also given to 18 farmers and members of the local communities, in conservation agriculture practices in the consociation of main crops, cleaning of fields. Training on beekeeping management was held at OPHAVELA association in Cabo Delgado province involving 19 members, from which 15 were men and 4 were women. This training had the main objective to share the main importance of beekeeping for the environment, the use of beeswax in beehives, basic techniques for cleaning beehives, the main causes of bee abandonment in hives, basic conditions for apiary planting, pest control, maintenance of apiaries.

The project supported the creation of partnerships between two communities and forest concessionaires to develop community forest concessions, a potential community business. Last year, a community-private sector partnership on community forest concessions has shown some progress. The FIP project supported the establishment of partnerships or links between the private sector and local communities for sustainable business development. As a result, UAPE and NIPIODE community concession in Zambézia province were legalized. A Memorandum of understanding between the private sector (OBTALA) and the UAPE community concession was subsequently signed with the main objective of defining the terms and conditions and business models for the operationalization of the partnership.

The project will finance the realization of an inventory and a drafting a management plan which will be used as basis to structure the business model for Community-private sector partnership. This will promote revenue generation through community grants and increased family income through sustainable business initiatives in a long-term.

The FIP project intends to provide non-monetary benefits such as trainings, high quality technical assistance to all beneficiaries (communities and small medium enterprises) and fertilizers, plants, seedlings and equipment to communities with at least 20 Ha. Monetary benefits such as grants will be provided as a bonus to small medium enterprises to support the execution of operational beneficiaries’ activities. This grant is conditioned to a good performance against a defined criteria. This will over time improve exponentially their livelihoods.

Other FIP actions to provide livelihood co-benefits has not taken place, since project direct beneficiaries have yet to be defined and only then other monetary or non-monetary benefits will be provided.

**IFC FIP project:**

During last year, 27,705 cassava seedlings were distributed by IIAM to 2,511 beneficiaries of which 1,061 women and 1,450 men. Fruit trees and other plant species were distributed: 1,000 mango seedlings and 2,221 moringa seedlings. This project is capitalizing on the presence of stove local models and intends to promote an accessible local stove industry as a result 50 units of cook stoves were produced and distributed to the community of which 25 units sold.

A consulting firm called NCBA-Clusa was also hired to lead the conservation agriculture project component and as a result 125 leading farmers assisted 3000 families and ministered a training on Conservation Agriculture. This contributed to the improvement of the livelihoods of families by stimulating cultivation productivity through producing enough food volumes with a high level premium of quality in order to reduce pressure on forests in MozFIP landscapes.

1. Who was involved? Were any partnerships established?

**WB MozFIP project:**

Partnerships were established between two (2) communities (Uape and Nipiode) and forest concessionaires.

1. Why did it make a difference?

These partnerships are essential to develop a sustainable community business. The private sector partner provides technical assistance, access to machinery and other inputs, and the linkage to the market – which is the key element for a functioning business. The community provides the resources, skill and labor, in turn learning how to sustainably manage their forests to maximize benefits to the community. Without the partnership, particularly for these communities who do not have access to other sources of technical assistance and markets, such a business would not be possible. It is a win-win partnership.

1. Will benefits last after the project is completed? Explain.

The MozFIP project promotes an integrated landscape management approach, a key objective of which is to ensure that the aggregate effect of the land-use practices promoted by the project contribute to long-term environmental sustainability and that sufficient incentives for sustainability exist. We believe that benefits will last after project implementation as a result of synergies and a healthy relationship between private sector and rural communities promoted by FIP project, through capitalizing on the opportunities afforded by the increased investment in the forest plantation sector.

This project will also ensure technical assistance provision to project beneficiaries over the project life cycle, so as to encourage the appropriation, adoption of project initiatives and ensure the consistency of the benefits received in order to stimulate project sustainability over time.

1. How do they impact vulnerable groups?

Women are a target group for MozFIP project – the project design ensures that women constitute a significant share of the beneficiaries. Women are given the opportunity to gain employment related directly to resource management. Often, they already have a deep knowledge of the resource, and their involvement in these activities gives them more say and decision-making power over the use of the resource.

**FIP FORM 2.1**

**THEME 2.1: BIODIVERSITY AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one.

1. Which activities have been conducted in the reporting period to reduce the loss of habitats and other environmental services?

During last year, environmental education activities were undertaken in order to ensure the maintenance of forests and fauna, including the various types of biodiversity, and to promote the improvement and protection of forest cover and wild animals in the buffer zone of the National Gile Reserve in Gile and Pebane districts.

The promotion of small-scale community businesses such as beekeeping contributed for fire control to protect the hives and the reproduction of the species. The sustainable conservation agriculture approach followed by FIP project and its application by the community has shown key contributions in terms of soil fertility.

In addition, the development of a Restoration manual began in 2017, including the approach that should be used when undertaking the restauration process, is a simple and practical guidance tool for the identification of degraded areas, planning and effectively implement restoration interventions within targeted FIP areas. A Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) report was also developed with the main objective of describing in detail the methodology used to evaluate restauration opportunities.

1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP interventions regarding biodiversity and environmental services in your country context during this reporting year?

Two (2) environment groups composed by 44 members were established with the objective of promoting environmental development and well-being of the community around FIP project areas.

Implementation of FIP activities that contribute to the improvement of biodiversity and environmental services at landscape-level is yet to commence, hence Mozambique will make available more information on key contributions, through the subsequent reports.

1. What have been your key challenges and what are opportunities for improvement?

Currently, is premature to present key challenges with respect to biodiversity management and environmental services faced by FIP project, since the implementation of activities at landscape-level is yet to start. This information will be reported when project interventions start.

The potential of sustainable charcoal production to bring huge economic benefits to the community has been recognized over the years, however it may also contribute to environmental degradation. At landscape-level it is also important to control the impact of small-scale community businesses such as the production of fish through tanks since it may have impacts on long-term biodiversity. Therefore, FIP will have the main challenge to control and mitigate the risks of its impact activities throughout project implementation.

The following opportunities and FIP initiatives might improve biodiversity management and environmental services over the project life cycle:

* Access to technical assistance to community during project implementation period;
* Maximize the legal right to use and benefit from land;
* Ensure integrated management at landscape-level;
* Strengthening inspection services at landscape-level to ensure the effective operation of the inspection services;
* Identify flora and fauna species; and
* Promote Syntrophic Agriculture.
1. Other criteria:

**FIP FORM 2.2**

**THEME 2.2: GOVERNANCE**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one.

1. How has FIP contributed to ensuring that stakeholder processes allow the participation of marginalized or vulnerable groups, such as women and indigenous or traditional groups, in forest-related decision-making processes?

The project supports two multi-stakeholder landscape forums in the Zambézia and Cabo Delgado provinces. These forums emphasize representation of community leaders, who often have less participation in decision-making processes at higher levels. Community leaders are encouraged to participate and contribute in forum events, which are also attended by provincial-level leaders.

1. How has FIP contributed to the quality, timeliness, comprehensiveness, and accessibility of forest-related information available to stakeholders, including public notice and dialogue on pending actions?

**WB MozFIP project:**

FIP has made forest related information available to stakeholders at landscape-level through its multi-stakeholder landscape forums/Integrated Development F in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces. These forums were established to facilitate coordination and dialogue amongst various stakeholders and promoted an integrated landscape management through bringing together project stakeholders to debate relevant issues in the landscape and define strategies for solving problems that affect them, promote better coordination of projects and other initiatives in the landscapes. It also fostered project ownership and awareness of landscape stakeholders, orientated strategic efforts, and created synergies within the project area. These forums involved various institutions operating in different fields: Local Governmental entities, District services, Provincial Directorates, Local entrepreneurs, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private sector, Academia.

A range of thematic groups were also created within the Platforms in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces to analyze the activities’ progress at landscape-level regarding the following specific themes: Forests and Fauna; Agricultural land and Livestock; Energy and Mining; Climate Change, Social Affairs, Tourism and Trade, and River Resources. As a result the following meetings took place:

* Thematic group meeting for climate changes theme on 17 August 2017 with a total of 14 group members;
* Thematic group meeting for forest and fauna theme on 08 August 2017 with a total of 7 group members; and
* Thematic group meeting for tourism and trade theme happened on 13 September 2017 with a total of 9 group members.

MozFIP is also supporting a forest information system, currently under design, which will have sections that are publicly available to allow a wider accessibility to data related to forests.

**IFC FIP project:**

FIP has made information available to all key stakeholders and actors interested on the scheme of genetic material production and high quality seeds in Zambézia Province as a result of their actions’ effective coordination. This coordination has contributed to the harmonization between all the parties involved in the process and knowledge sharing by each stakeholder to improve their productivity levels, and as result has increased their performance levels and created cultivation areas for families around targeted communities to increase their income and safeguard food and economic security. The stakeholders involved are the Faculty of agronomy and forest engineering (UNIZAMBEZE); agriculture Schools; the private Sector: Portucel, ETG, amongst other seed companies and government agencies, such as IIAM and SNS.

1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding forest governance in your country context during this reporting year?

**WB MozFIP project:**

Improving forest governance is still a key challenge in Mozambique. The development of the FIP Investment Plan (in 2015) opened the door for a dialogue on forest governance in Mozambique. The government has since implemented a series of reform actions in the forest sector. MozFIP has supported many of these, as well as multiple activities to strengthen forest governance. These includes analytical work on the sector, policy dialogue, institutional strengthening, legal frameworks review, and direct investments in activities on the ground.

The FIP financed a forest governance assessment using FAO/PROFOR *Framework for Assessing Forest Governance* in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado provinces. Apart from producing a useful diagnosis on the status of forest governance in the country, it created a space for discussion and proposals on priority interventions for strengthening governance.

Weak law enforcement in Mozambique has been identified as a forest governance challenge. Therefore, last year FIP project conducted the following actions to reduce the impacts of this issue:

* Training around 60 forestry inspectors to strengthen the inspection services at landscape-level. As a result of the Basic Forest Rangers’ course was possible to ensure that recruits have the required knowledge, skills and competency as forest scouts to perform their law enforcement duties with professionalism and confidence, to produce well disciplined, motivated and dedicated forest scouts who will serve without fear or favor and in accordance with the country’s legal framework to save natural resources from destruction and give the forest scouts the skills, knowledge and confidence to allow them to tackle both Proactive and Reactive forms of law enforcement. This course was led by a consulting company called Conservation outcomes;
* Building up favorable conditions to ensure an effective operation of the inspection provincial delegations. FIP project will support the establishment of AQUA inspection provincial delegations and equipment acquisition;
* Initiate the development of a forest inspection strategy;
* *Operação Tronco* – an enforcement operation that resulted in timber seizures and fines. While the FIP did not directly finance the operation, the dialogue enabled by the FIP on enforcement contributed to the operation; and
* The FIP will also finance a consultancy to provide technical assistance to AQUA staff at the national and provincial levels.

A forest certification assessment study was conducted by consulting firm, *Consórcio Verde Azul e Indufor* with the active support of National Forest Directorate and National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) and is very useful for the definition of minimum standards for the evaluation of forest concessions and operators. This assessment involves a long-term process that will promote better governance at landscape-level, improved transparency in resource management over time.

The national forest inventory (IFN) was finalized, including its preparatory phase, field recognition process and assuring the required conditions for forest resources’ data gathering. The IFN process has started in June 2016 with the active support of DINAF, IIAM, FAEF, FCB, DIPTADERs, and SPFs and was finalized in 8 provinces in December 2017. The activity had a deficit of 55 samples due to an occurrence of an incident in the District of Gilé that forced the field teams to abandon areas. An expert was then hired to draft the national forest inventory report and conducted data processing and analysis. The information generated by the IFN will contribute to better governance of the forest sector in Mozambique.

Mozambican Government, FAO and World Bank signed an agreement in 11.07.2017 to advance the forestry reform in Mozambique. As a result, FAO has begun its activities for forest governance strengthening. As part of the institutional reform of the forestry sector FAO will support the National Directorate of Forest to define the approach of the forestry sector for years to come. Other activities supported by FAO will include the forest information system, a review of the concessions framework and institutional strengthening of the forest administration at the national and provincial levels.

The review of the forest strategy and policy started last year and is currently in progress. This activity aims to ensure the perpetuation of the national forest heritage and generation of benefits derived from environmental goods and services through the sustainable use and value added of forest products, encouraging inclusive and participatory management, aiming at economic, social and environmental benefits of current and future generations. This will also promote the sustainable production, management, exploitation and use of the forest heritage with added value, contributing to the well-being and satisfaction of present and future generation’s needs. The government is also updating its National Forest Program, which lays out the action roadmap based on the priorities identified in the forest policy and strategy.

While many governance-related activities are ongoing and have even yet to begin, there have been significant steps taken with promising results.

**IFC FIP project:**

The Mozambican Agricultural Research Institute (IIAM) in collaboration with NANA (NGO), did some advocacy efforts to facilitate and coordinate the introduction of improved seeds on FIP areas and absorption of seeds and grains from small producers by seed companies for effective implementation of FIP project at landscape-level. They worked in collaboration with companies operating in the forestry sector on the following activities: (i) Provision of genetic material (improved and adaptable cassava seeds and other crops, resilient to climatic adversities); (ii) Conducting improved and adapted crop trials; (iii) Technical support to CLUSA extension agents and the Public and private sector; (iv) Seed Certification.

IIAM considered these partnerships with other companies which was a great opportunity to raise its resources for its long-term sustainability. As a result, IIAM is also offering other services such as soil analysis for private companies, mainly those operating in the forestry sector such Portucel, Lurio green, and Nova Madal.

1. What have been your key challenges and what are opportunities for improvement?

The following are Challenges experienced around forest governance:

* Illegal logging continues; and
* Sustainable forest operations are not financially viable, and the right model for promoting sustainability in the forest industry is still under discussion. Incentive structures still need to be created and aligned with sustainability objectives.

Based on our experience last year, the following opportunities for forest governance improvement have been identified as described below:

* There is a commitment from the government to continue to act on strengthening governance, and an open dialogue with development partners, particularly the World Bank;
* There has been improvement of the institutional coordination process and communication amongst key stakeholders for better forest governance;
* The project continues to promote a change of approach and mind set within the forest sector, including the involvement and relationship between the forest companies and the rural communities;
* Capacity building activities are well embedded in all aspects of the project, and this will be crucial in continuing to promote sustainability practices;
* There can be increased income for the Mozambican Government by strengthening fiscal and licensing control of forest resources, controlling exploited volumes versus income. This will be accomplished through reinforcing the inspection capacity to ensure a better forest governance; and
* Institutional capacity is being developed to analyze the national and international markets.
1. Other criteria:

**FIP FORM 2.3**

**THEME 2.3: TENURE, RIGHTS, AND ACCESS**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one.

1. Which actions have been taken to improve the legal frameworks to protect forest-related property rights and access for all forest stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples?

**WB MozFIP project:**

A tender was launched to hire a consulting firm for systemic land regularization. In October 2017, land regularization service provider, *Verde Azul* was hired by FIP project to conduct systemic land regularization activity in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado province. This activity targets the emission of 7,100 land use right titles (DUATs) and 160 community delimitation certificates in both provinces until the end of the project. Throughout last year, *Verde Azul* focused on the elaboration of the inception report with the evaluation of preliminary field data and methodology testing.

A tender was launched for hiring a consulting firm for the development of the National Territorial Development Plan. This process will involve various stakeholders and key sectors to ensure their participation in the process of land organization and development.

**IFC FIP project:**

A very important factor of this project is the land regularization process. The project targeted 20 community delimitation certificates and 14,000 DUATs by the end of the project and during last year, 18 community delimitation certificates and 7,000 DUATS were emitted and approximately 18,500 hectares were registered for the communities around FIP area.

1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding forest tenure, rights, and access in your country context during this reporting year?

The project opened up an active and ongoing dialogue on the importance of land rights for sustainable resource management and rural development, hence raising the importance of securing land rights for communities in the government’s agenda.

Land delimitation and DUAT emission activities under MozFIP will directly support a government program called "*Terra Segura*", with an aim to regularize legal rights to use and benefit from land for approximately 5 million families and 4,000 communities in the next 5 years.

1. What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?

According to our experience last year, the following are the key challenges and opportunities for improvement regarding forest tenure, rights, and access:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CHALLENGES** |  **OPPORTUNITIES** |
| Reducing the time frame for the emissions of DUATs | Strengthening SPGCs capacity in order to ensure a faster emission of DUATs |
| Reducing land conflicts | Promoting partnerships between the community and the private sector  |
| Ensure improved DUATs management in order to combat shifting cultivation.  | Creation of associations and other policies to reduce shifting agriculture |

1. Other criteria:

**FIP FORM 2.4**

**THEME 2.4: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one.

1. Which actions enhanced institutional capabilities to develop and implement forest and forest-relevant policies at the national, regional, and local Level?

MozFIP project enhanced the capacity of its technical team (FNDS and IFC). A total of seven (7) individuals, including the MRV team, one (1) Forest and Natural Resources Management Specialist and three (3) Technicians of the National Directorate of Forest were trained. As a result, the following activities were performed:

1. Implementation of the forest inventory process in Mozambique;
2. Development of reference levels in Mozambique;
3. Review of forestry policy and strategy;
4. Manual of the forest development scheme; and
5. Implementation of reform actions in the forest sector.

MozFIP has engaged with the National Forest Directorate (DINAF) since the beginning of the forest sector reform and provided advice on reform decisions. The project also supported two key evaluations, on forest governance and on the performance of forest operators, which informed reform decisions. The FAO program will have a significant component on capacity building for the forest administration at the national and provincial levels. This will be reported on in the next report.

1. Through which actions did FIP improve capacities of stakeholders in forest and land use planning and management?

The IFC FIP project focused on developing its stakeholders’ capacity on the following themes:

1. Capacity building on Rapid Rural Diagnosis (DRP) and Participatory Rapid Diagnosis was held to IFC project implementation partners, CLUSA, AAL, NANA, IIAM, MASA (Rural Extension Public Network in the districts of Alto-Molocue, Mulevala and Ile) and Portucel with participation of 18 technicians;
2. Capacity building on Methodologies for the reduction of wood fuel consumption was held to NANA, private sector and the rural extension public network of the districts of Alto-Molocue, Mulevala and Ile with the participation of 6 technicians;
3. Training on improved techniques for agriculture conservation system with the participation of 16 technicians from CLUSA, AAL, NANA, IIAM, MASA (Rural Extension Public Network in the districts of Alto-Molocue, Mulevala and Ile) and Portucel;
4. Training on improved agro forest system techniques and promotion of forest outgrowing plantations with the participation of 8 technicians from CLUSA, AAL, NANA, IIAM, MASA (Rural Extension Public Network in the districts of Alto-Molocue, Mulevala and Ile) and Portucel;
5. Training on Monitoring and evaluation of field activities with participation of 8 technicians from NCBA/CLUSA and Portucel;
6. Capacity building on improved techniques for the cultivation of cassava varieties with participation of 14 technicians of CLUSA, AAL, NANA, IIAM, MASA (Rural Extension Public Network in the districts of Alto-Molocue, Mulevala and Ile) and Portucel;
7. Training on plantation of threes with the participation of 8 technicians of NCBA/CLUSA.

All and above, seven (7) training sessions on different subjects occurred and 78 technicians working for our stakeholders and partners were trained as a result of FIP capacity building initiatives.

MozFIP project has also financed capacity building of the communities/beneficiaries around FIP project areas at landscape-level in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces in the following areas: conservation agriculture, preparation of business plans, training aiming improved techniques for charcoal production and improved stoves usage techniques, training to use of sawmill waste for charcoal production and training for beekeepers NTFP:

**1.** As part of the sustainable charcoal production initiatives, training in charcoal production and sub products through metal stoves using sawmill waste was held to three (3) forest concessions in Zambézia Province, namely *Nelson Lopes Cardoso* (NLC), *Indústrias e Construções Sotomane*, lda (IS) e Wooden World, lda. (WW) by a consulting firm called *RADEZA*. In Cabo Delgado Province as a result of a consultancy service provided by AMA, two (2) trainings in sustainable charcoal production were conducted, with the participation of 25 charcoal producers along with community and association members. The participants were also trained in the use of improved charcoal stoves, commonly known as “*fogões poupa lenha*”, for the sustainable production of charcoal. Training was also given to 18 farmers and members of the local communities, in conservation agriculture practices in the consociation of main crops, cleaning of fields;

**2.** Training on beekeeping management was held at OPHAVELA association in Cabo Delgado province involving 19 members, from which 15 were men and 4 were women. This training had the main objective to share the main importance of beekeeping for the environment, the use of beeswax in beehives, basic techniques for cleaning beehives, the main causes of bee abandonment in hives, basic conditions for apiary planting, pest control, maintenance of apiaries;

**3.** 125 leading farmers assisted 3000 families and ministered a conservation agriculture training on improved techniques for cultivation. This contributed to the improvement of the families’ livelihoods thus bringing alternatives for preservation to stimulate cultivation productivity. This course basically provided them techniques to produce enough food volumes with a high-level premium of quality in order to reduce pressure on forests in MozFIP landscapes and revert the shifting agriculture culture; and

**4.** Training of law enforcement rangers.

1. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding capacity development in your country context during this reporting year?

A range of capacity building initiatives and trainings were carried out at various levels: institutional level, partners and stakeholders and at community-level. There is an element of technical assistance and training is almost all project activities, and this demonstrates that the project is concerned with the capacity development in general in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of implemented initiatives.

1. What have been your key challenges and what are opportunities for improvement?

A challenge in all capacity development activities is ensuring uptake and adoption by the beneficiaries’ post-activity, and following up by the project to monitor the continued application of what has been learnt. The M&E team will consider how it could monitor the longer-term impacts of capacity building interventions in the project.

1. Other criteria:

**FIP FORM 3.1**

**THEME 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please explain how the implementation of the FIP investment plan is contributing to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country. Please report progress on the theory of change and assumptions at mid-term and end of the investment plan. If projects start at different points in time, the FIP country focal point may decide which point in time best represents the mid-term of the investment plan.

1. Please briefly describe how FIP contributed to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan. What is the value added of FIP?

No results are available for this period and will be reported at mid-term and end of the investment plan.

1. Please assess how well the theory of change and underlying assumptions described in the endorsed investment plan are playing out in practice, what can be learned, and whether corrective measures need to be taken.

No results are available for this period and will be reported at mid-term and end of the investment plan.

**FIP FORM 3. 2**

**THEME 3.2: CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL REDD+ AND OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND UPTAKE OF FIP APPROACHES**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please describe how FIP enhanced and/or advanced the national REDD+ process (including REDD+ readiness and performance-based mechanisms) and relevant development strategies.

The National REDD+ process in Mozambique is described in detail below. Mozambique underwent REDD+ Readiness, and is now preparing the Zambézia Emission Reductions Payments Project, with potential results-based payments of up to $50M from the Carbon Fund. The FIP has therefore filled a critical investment need in between these REDD+ phases. FIP provided the significant investments needed to promote the policies and actions that would contribute to sustainable practices that reduce emissions.

The main REDD+ readiness-related activities delivered last year, were:

The finalization of the a)R-Package and; b)REDD+ Decree review process; c) preparation of the Benefit Sharing Plan.

a) The R-Package was presented in the FCPF PC meeting 23, in Washington, between March 27 and 29. The Mozambique R-Package was endorsed by the participants committee. All documents are available at <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/PC23>.

b) For the REDD+ Decree review process, several events occurred, such as regular meetings with the Review Committee, three (3) regional public consultation, two (2) meetings at Ministry of Economics and Finance, more than twenty (20) technical meetings within FNDS and other meetings at decision-making level, such as MITADER Technical Council and Council of Ministers.

c) The Workshop for the elaboration of the Benefit Sharing Plan happened on 20th of 2017, with participants from the following governmental entities: Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) represented by the National Development Sustainable Fund (FNDS), National Directorate of Forest (DINAF), National Directorate of Rural Development (DNDR) and National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), State Administration and World Bank (WB) representatives. The meeting took place in Maputo, involving a total of 30 participants from which 17 were men and 13 were women.

The Review Committee was composed by representatives of 4 Ministries, namely, Ministry of State Administration and Public Function (MAEFP), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME) and Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER); 10 National Directorates and Agencies, respectively National Directorate of Planning and Budget (DNOT), National Directorate of Treasury (DNT), National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA), National Directorate of Land (DINAT), National Directorate of Forest (DINAF), National Directorate of Environment (DINAB), National Directorate of territorial Planning and Ordering (DINOTER), National Directorate of Energy (DNE), National Directorate of Rural Development (DNDR) and National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS), 1 representative of Academia, UEM, 1 representative of WB.

The regional public consultations occurred on different regions of Mozambique: at Central region, it took place in Quelimane; at North region it took place in Nampula; and at South region it took place in Xai-Xai. These events had the main aim to analyze, evaluate, discuss and comment the REDD+ proposal in order to improve the quality and content of the document.

The meeting in Quelimane city, happened on 17th October 2017, with 42 participants, of which 12 were women; the meeting in Nampula city, happened on 19th October 2017, with 38 participants, of which 9 were women; the meeting in Xai-Xai city, happened on 24th October with 37 participants, of which 6 were women.

The main achievement accomplished last year was the submission and approval of the R-Package in March 2017. The other achievement was the elaboration of the ERPD. The main challenge faced by the program last year was the low participation of key stakeholders due to overlap of events. The main REDD+ readiness-related activity that we intend to deliver during the next year is the Approval of the REDD+ Decree, N°23/2018 of 3rd of May, and the signature of the ERPA of the Zambézia ER payment project.

The development of the REDD+ strategy involved the following process:

The National REDD+ Strategy was approved by the Council of Ministers on 2016, along with the Action Plan for its implementation. This strategy incorporates the results produced by the four (4) studies funded by FCPF grant, namely:

1. Study of the causes of deforestation and degradation of forests and strategic options to contain this deforestation;
2. National definition of "forests";
3. Social and environmental strategic analysis; and
4. Analysis of the legal and institutional framework for the implementation of REDD+ in Mozambique.

The Strategy defines its overall objective to promote integrated multisector interventions to reduce carbon emissions associated with land use and land use change through adherence to the principles of sustainable management of forest ecosystems (natural and planted) contributing to global mitigation, climate change adaptation efforts, and integrated rural development. It highlights six (6) key risks, as identified by the SESA:

1. Weak adoption of alternative technologies in agriculture, tree planting and energy use;
2. Lack of clear mechanisms for compensation and recognition of forest carbon rights;
3. weak support of extension services;
4. Lack of inter-institutional coordination or lack of involvement of key actors to implement actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation;
5. Land conflicts and encroachment of rights over land; and
6. Lack of capacity of the institutions involved.

The implementation process of REDD+ framework was conducted as follows:

Mozambique has a progressive legal framework for the promotion of sustainable forest management and in the case of REDD+ program the main legal instrument is the regulation of the procedures for the approval of projects for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation. This instrument focuses on the key components of the implementation mechanisms of the carbon rights, benefit sharing, REDD+ financing mechanisms and procedures for the approval of projects.

The benefit sharing plan (BSP) is considered a fundamental aspect for the successful implementation of REDD+ program, and states that the program should at all means ensure a fair distribution of benefits, including the local communities under the terms of ministerial diploma by all the Ministers who oversee the areas of environment, agriculture and tourism.

This system was prepared by the government with support of ETC Terra, which will then be used as an example for scaling up for other projects at national-level. In 2017, the draft version was submitted by ETC Terra and further discussions started in September 2017 in order to adjust the document and make it more participatory. This document was then reviewed by REDD+ lead unit and discussed through the multi-stakeholder platform in Zambézia Province and a final version was finalized and shared to the FCPF Carbon Fund donors.

During last year, a range of safeguard systems were also developed to measure social and environmental impacts:

During first semester 2017, the following safeguards instruments were finalized with the support of FCPF grants and approved by the World Bank: Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and a Process Framework (PF) which includes the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM).

These instruments were designed to measure social and environmental impacts and as a result they have been guiding the screening of REDD+ interventions to ensure that these do not affect negatively the natural and social environment.

The ESMF has supported the REDD+ program through a social and environmental screening process that helped to (i) determine which forest activities, infrastructure construction or rehabilitation and environmental restoration activities are likely to have potential negative environmental and/or social impacts; (ii) determine the level of environmental and social work required,; (iii) determine appropriate mitigation measures for addressing adverse impacts; (iv) incorporate mitigation measures into the subprojects financed by MozFIP project; (v) indicate the need for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); (vi) facilitate the review and approval of the subproject proposals; and (vii) create, enhance or protect the same type of resources at another suitable and acceptable location, compensating for lost resources.

All documents were cleared by the Bank and were disclosed at the Bank website and at the government website: [www.redd.org.mz](http://www.redd.org.mz).

For the preparation of REDD+ program, Mozambique also focused on establishing a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system, and guidelines for the implementation of REDD + activities were undertaken transparently:

The MRV team was mainly focused in establishing and operationalizing a measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) System for forest deforestation, and developing a national activity data, conducting forest inventory at national-level, permanent plots and designing a methodological manual for the production of LULC.

**Development of National Forest Monitoring System:**

A National Forest Monitoring System is being developed with the main objective to monitor, report and verify REDD+ actions implemented at country-level and coordinate with various institutions of interest in the National Forest Monitoring System. These actions include deforestation, forest degradation and enhancement of carbon stocks through the implementation of a continuous Forest Inventory (National Forest Inventory and National Net of Permanent Plots) combined with Forest area change mapping (mainly through several EOS approaches). These results will be gathered and integrated at National Level with access from the provincial and local levels.

The system considers a multi‐scale system at three (3) different levels: National, Provincial and Local and is centralized at national level in line with UNFCCC decisions to consider existing systems, to ensure the sustainability of the system, and avoid duplications. During last year an improvement process of DINAFs’ natural resources platform was led by the MRV team and has achieved significant developments. This activity is in progress in coordination with DINAF.

**Development of Forest Reference Level:**

The process for the development of the Forest Reference Level (RL) during 2017 was based on a step-wise approach and consistent with the scope of the monitoring system. This process included the definition of a methodology to calculate the emission factors as well as the data of the activities to be included in FREL with the support of JICA. The emission factors and reference levels were prepared and a draft report should be submitted to UNFCCC by January 2018. This document will then be commented and a revised version submitted to FNDS.

**National Forest Inventory:**

Regarding the National Forest Inventory, the preparatory phase for the beginning of the national forest inventory (IFN) was finalized, including the provincial field recognition. This process has started in June 2016 with the active support of DINAF, IIAM, FAEF, FCB, DIPTADERs and SPFs. The forest inventory was finalized in 8 provinces in December 2017, this process had a deficit of 55 samples due to an incident in the District of Gilé that forced the field teams to abandon areas.

An expert was hired by the project to draft the national forest inventory report and data processing and analysis started in December last year.

**Production of LULC Map:**

The interest areas for the production of LULC Map in the provinces of Zambézia, Nampula, Tete, Cabo Delgado, Sofala e Niassa were selected during November last year. The methodological manual for the production of LULC was produced by an independent consultant and subsequently a preliminary Land Use and Coverage map for 2016 was produced, using level 2 of the national classification. The preparation of the LULC map for 2016 is based on images from Sentinel 2, which is a satellite launched by ESA (European Space Agency) which provides a very good resolution image and is free and will help countries like Mozambique to cut costs.

The improvement of the accuracy and recognition of the points is in progress in order to finalize the LULC maps. The final version the map is expected to be produced by October 2018.

**Elaboration of a Permanent plots:**

The elaboration of a Permanent plots’ manual has started last year with the support of an independent consultant, which will serve as a guide for the establishment and monitoring of PAPs. This activity is performed by IIAM, UEM, Envirotrade and DINAF through a network of permanent plots distributed around the country. The inventory of the Permanent plots is expected to start in August 2018. The MRV also conducted an assessment of the consistency of the classification of the activity data.

**FIP FORM 3.3**

**THEME 3.3: SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM OTHER PARTNERS INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

**Level: Investment plan**

1. Please describe how bi- and multilateral development partners supported the interaction of FIP and other REDD+ activities.

The $47M MozFIP project was financed by the FIP ($22M), but also by IDA ($10) and the Integrated Landscape and Forest Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund ($15).

The FIP projects also operate in a two key landscapes where there are a large number of initiatives, mainly of the World Bank but also multiple other development partners. The World Bank portfolio has 3 other investment projects (SUSTENTA, MozBio and MozDGM), two major analytical programs, technical assistance programs and a performance-based payment program. The IFC has investments in Portucel, linked to the IFC FIP project and in close collaboration with MozFIP, which supports outgrowers schemes for forest plantations. Bilateral donors (Sweden, Japan, UK, US, Germany, Norway) have initiatives around forest governance, protected area conservation and nature-based tourism, and multiple other areas on resource management.

1. Please describe how the (formal and informal) private sector actors have taken up good practices demonstrated through FIP. Please describe challenges encountered in involving the private sector in FIP.

Formal and informal private sector actors have taken up the following good practices through FIP:

**1.** Creation of s center for the multiplication of genetic material, with the aim of replicating good practices in genetic material, perceived as a very good sustainable practice that starts which involves a detailed research process. (Result: Cassava weigh from 3kg to 30kg);

**2.** 190 groups that qualify to integrate the FIP forestry scheme were identified.

**3.** Preparation of favorable conditions for the launch of a honey production factory. They will also recruit honey producers to work for this company as soon as the company, which will contribute to decrease of unemployment rates in Ile district in Zambézia province;

**4.** The Department for International Development (DFID) supported the project through financing of €1 million to increase communities’ awareness on community land delimitation activity with the support of ORAM. These funds also served for georeferencing the areas and empowerment of the community through the creation sustainable natural resources management committees (CGRNF); and

**5.** Forest concessionaires have been open to partnerships with communities to develop community-based enterprises, such as through community forest concessions.

The following challenges encountered in involving the private sector in FIP:

* Lack of involvement and commitment by private companies to co-finance project associated additional costs. The business case for the private sector to be involved in projects that have the main objective of sustainability or rural development still has to be strengthened, in order to bring more private sector actors on board;
* There is often the element of involvement with communities that requires them to provide technical assistance, which means cost and time. The importance of good relations with communities not just to mitigate stakeholder risk but also to develop potential partnerships must still be emphasized;
* The point where the private sector sees communities as ‘partners’ is still a long-term goal. There is a lot of work to build the capacity of communities before they can be equal ‘partners’ in initiatives with the private sector; and
* The time horizon of the project is also a huge limitation and the challenge is even bigger regarding the post-project implementation due to the related costs, sustainability aspects and also the lack of knowledge for further implementation and continuity of activities at the landscape-level.
1. Please describe how civil society organizations and other stakeholders have been involved in FIP implementation.

The following civil society organizations and other stakeholders were involved in FIP implementation in terms of:

**1.** Portucel with its own internal funds financed the development of a Silviculture and Conservation agriculture literacy manual. This activity had the active collaboration of ActionAid (entity responsible for the creation of REFLECT methodology), and *Eduardo Mondlane* University Faculty of Agronomy and Forest Engineering. REFLECT approach is an innovative approach to adult learning and social change, developed in the 1990s by ActionAid and currently used by more than 500 organizations in more than 7plat0 countries around the world. This methodology will be further used by FIP project for adult literacy;

**2.** NANA conducted advocacy efforts to facilitate and coordinate the introduction of improved seeds on FIP areas and promote the absorption of seeds and grains from small producers by seed companies such as Phoenix and Pannar Seeds as well as Agricultural Surplus Marketing companies.

**3.** NANA also promoted the coordination of all actions undertaken by all key stakeholders and actors interested on the scheme of genetic material production and high-quality seeds in Zambézia Province to ensure the harmonization between all the parties involved in the process and knowledge sharing to improve their productivity. As a result, performance levels increased and cultivation areas for families were created to increase their income and safeguard food and economic security. The other stakeholders involved are UNIZAMBEZE faculty of agronomy and forest engineering; Agriculture Schools; Private Sector: Portucel, ETG, amongst other Seed companies and Government agencies, such as IIAM and SNS.

**4.** Portucel advisory board council was also created to monitor a series of actions linked to Good Practices and Political influences. The council consists of the following companies: ActionAid, National platform for social protection, ADPP, National human rights platform, ORAM and MITADER.

**5.** At landscape-level, a multi-stakeholder landscape forums (MSLFs/Integrated Development Platform) in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces were created which facilitated coordination and dialogue amongst various stakeholders and supported landscape-level monitoring. Last year, the existing MSLFs played a vital role on FIP coordination and promoted an integrated landscape management through bringing together various project stakeholders to discuss relevant landscape issues, promoted better coordination of projects and other initiatives in the landscapes. These MSLFs also fostered project ownership and awareness of landscape stakeholders, orientated strategic efforts, and created synergies within the project area.

**6.** Civil society organizations are important implementers of the project, especially at the community level. They possess the skills and relationships needed for many activities, such as on community organization and planning, resource management practices, and many more. Civil society organizations also have the essential responsibility of holding the government accountable, and often participate in open consultation and platforms to provide their input on the project.

**7.** The project counts on the involvement of local universities as well as national and regional research agencies to provide applied technical assistance and capacity building. Universities that are involved in the FIP include *Eduardo Mondlane* university (UEM), UniZambezi in Zambézia, and UniLurio in Cabo Delgado. Agrarian Investigation Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), the main research institution on agroforestry, has an MoU signed with the MozFIP PIU to provide continued research support in the project.

**FIP FORM 3.4**

**THEME 3.4: LINK OF DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (DGM) TO INVESTMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT’S POINT OF VIEW**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please provide comments on the complementarity of DGM and its contribution to the FIP investment plan. What have been the collaboration and synergies between the FIP focal point office and DGM?

The DGM preparation process started in 2015 including the mobilization of local communities and civil society for disclosure, consultation and stakeholder engagement. This will strengthen communication and advocacy abilities for the empowerment of local communities at national level and at landscape-level, the mechanism is driven by the delimitation of community land with the objective to implement sub-project in Zambézia e Cabo Delgado Provinces.

The dedicated Grant Mechanism to indigenous people and local communities is a global initiative committed to communities within the Forest Investment Program, to provide grants that enhance their capacity and support specific initiatives. The Development Objective of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities Project is to strengthen the capacity of community-based organizations to participate in and benefit from integrated landscape management in the targeted FIP landscapes. In other words, it aims to strengthen the human endowments, social capital and financial literacy of local communities in the targeted landscapes, so that they can participate in and benefit from integrated landscape management.

In Mozambique, DGM will finance community-based initiatives and will rely on the support of a large consulting firm in the field of community development and capacity building called WWF through a component of training and implementing sub-projects.

While MozDGM implementation is yet to start in 2018, there have already been many instances of collaboration and synergies between MozDGM and the FIP. MozDGM has been designed such that it can provide additional and continued financing to deepen support in areas covered by the FIP, whether it is to increase and expand support for initiatives that demonstrate success, or to replicate successful initiatives in other geographies. These include the capacity develop at the community level such as the strengthening of CGRNs, and promoting community-based enterprises. Because the projects operate in the same landscapes, there will be much complementarity in the initiatives to ensure that MozDGM builds on the FIP.

**FIP FORM 3.5**

**THEME 3.5: HIGHLIGHTS/SHOWCASES OF PARTICULARLY OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT(S) TO SHARE**

**Level: Investment plan**

1. Please provide examples of particularly outstanding achievements or key successes.

The following are examples of particularly outstanding achievements by MozFIP project throughout last year:

**1.** Distribution of genetically improved cassava seedlings’ varieties to 2,511 beneficiaries. These cassava varieties were tested by IIAM, from which one (1) was selected and rapidly multiplied into 27,705 improved cassava roots;

**2.** Distribution of 1,000 Mango seedlings to 88 beneficiaries;

**3.** Distribution of 2,221 Moringa seedlings to 74 beneficiaries;

**4.** Production and distribution of 50 units improved models of wood stoves to local community. 25 units were sold;

**5.** A range of capacity building initiatives and trainings were carried out at various levels: institutional-level, partners and stakeholders-level and at community-level. (Please see detailed training description on section - THEME 2.4: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT);

**6.** Resources’ transparency management was strengthened and actions to improve the capacity to detect potential infractions in forest sector were undertaken, including the following activities: Training around 60 forestry inspectors to strengthen the inspection services at landscape-level; Conducting a forest certification assessment study for the evaluation of forest concessions and operators and Finalizing the national forest inventory (IFN);

**7.** Increasing of economic investment opportunities, improving soil and other forest resources management, promoting partnerships between the community and the private sector and increased responsibility in land use as a production factor and a source of subsistence as a result of forest tenure, rights, and access, land regularization process as well as DUATs emitted last year. 18 community delimitation certificates and 7,000 DUATS were emitted and approximately 18,500 hectares were registered for the communities around areas intervened by FIP project; and

**8.** Strong and ongoing policy dialogue enabled by the FIP has supported reforms in the forest sector

1. Please provide examples of outstanding achievements in gender mainstreaming:
* What have been the most important achievements and impacts in terms of gender mainstreaming in FIP investments?
* Distribution of a variety of cassava seedlings to 1,061 women, corresponding to 42% of the total beneficiaries’ number;
* Distribution of mango seedlings to 49 women corresponding to 56% of the total beneficiaries’ number.
* Seven (7) training sessions on different models (please see detailed training description on section - THEME 2.4: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT) were ministered by MozFIP technicians to 16 women working for our stakeholders and MozFIP implementation partners corresponding to 21% of the total number of people that received training;
* Training on beekeeping management was held at OPHAVELA association in Cabo Delgado province involving four (4) women corresponding to 27% of the number of people that received training, Training on conservation agriculture involving six (6) women, corresponding to 43 % of people trained, Training on sustainable charcoal production involving six (6) women, corresponding to 43 % of people trained; and
* Training on law enforcement was held by Conservation outcome involving seven (7) women corresponding to 12% of the total trained people.
* Are there any lessons learned or good practices regarding integration of gender into these investments?

MozFIP supported the reduction of gender gaps through the promotion of women mainstreaming contributing to the improvement of women empowerment and inclusion to initiatives at community-level.

**FIP FORM 4.1**

**CATEGORY 4: OTHER REPORTING TYPES**

**Level: Investment plan**

Please attach or provide links to photos, videos, events, publications, and/or creative media and platforms, such as blogs, videos, or webinars, illustrating responses to the following questions:

**Please see photos of MozFIP 2017 project activities and results on the following link:** <https://photos.google.com/share/AF1QipNCaSHZ6nROCK6yK6BizHVpxNu1dEN7hwDxVshkMeF7p5zsBEFfjow1vs8DTquWbA?key=a2VNM3VhZXFRVDlMYUk4WGRCOW5nZF9RQThXMU13>

**Please publications, videos, news, events, on the following website:**

* A Zambian delegation visits Mozambique to exchange experiences on REDD+: <http://www.fnds.gov.mz/index.php/en/resources/highlights/102-uma-delegacao-zambiana-visita-mocambique-para-troca-de-experiencias-em-materias-de-redd>
* MITADER launches National Territorial Development Plan (PNDT):<http://www.fnds.gov.mz/index.php/en/resources/highlights/96-mitader-lanca-plano-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-territorial-pndt>
* Zambézia Integrated Development Landscape Platform discusses Benefit Sharing Plan: <http://www.fnds.gov.mz/index.php/en/resources/highlights?start=10>
* MozFIP potential beneficiaries in Zambézia province are excited about the project: <http://www.fnds.gov.mz/index.php/en/resources/highlights?start=15>
* FCPF provisionally approves the Zambézia ER-PD: <http://www.fnds.gov.mz/index.php/en/resources/highlights/91-fcpf-aprova-provisoriamente-o-er-pd-da-zambezia>
* MozDGM is moving towards its implementation:

<http://www.fnds.gov.mz/index.php/en/resources/highlights?start=20>

* Mozambique participates in FIP pilot countries meeting of the and receives praise for its agility:

<http://www.fnds.gov.mz/index.php/en/resources/highlights/74-mocambique-participa-na-reuniao-dos-paises-pilotos-do-fip-e-recebe-elogios-pela-sua-agilidade>

FNDS promotes its environmental projects portfolio in the exhibition on Biodiversity in Quelimane city:

<http://www.fnds.gov.mz/index.php/en/resources/highlights/73-fnds-promove-seu-portefolio-de-projectos-de-cunho-ambiental-na-exposicao-sobre-biodiversidade-em-quelimane>

# Mozambican Government, FAO, World Bank signed an agreement to advance forestry reform in Mozambique:

# <http://www.fao.org/mozambique/news/detail/pt/c/992138/>

# World Bank approves 44.5 million euros for forestry project in Mozambique:

# <https://noticias.sapo.mz/actualidade/artigos/banco-mundial-aprova-445-milhoes-de-euros-para-projecto-florestal-em-mocambique>

* + - 1. What are the main achievements of the country program coordination and synergies between different FIP investments?

Last year, was possible to ensure a very good coordination between WB and IFC MozFIP projects. This facilitated the unification of projects’ activities as well as reporting both project results on-time, and also promoted inter-institutional coordination between all stakeholders involved in the FIP management process

We were able to coordinate activities of both projects through constant information exchange and meetings during last year

* + - 1. What are the main achievements of the ongoing stakeholder participation/involvement?

No data available. Information will be provided through the subsequent reports.

1. How is the investment plan implemented in the context of broader national policies?

No data available. Information will be provided through the subsequent reports.

1. What are the outstanding achievements in terms of knowledge exchange and management?

This was our first MozFIP annual workshop and was very productive since it enabled knowledge and information exchange. We were able to consolidate our good synergies with key stakeholders and partners in project implementation. It was also possible to reiterate the stakeholder’s importance to the success of MozFIP project.

More information will be provided through the subsequent reports.

1. Is there any analytical work or public communications (evaluative studies, evidence-based learning, articles, etc.) about your FIP Investment plan to share?

Please see above links to access publications, videos, news, and events related to MozFIP project.

**SUMMARY OF THE FIP ANNUAL STAKEHODER WORKSHOP**

1. Which stakeholder groups were invited to the annual workshop (organizations and number of people for each)? Please attach the list of participants, including the name of the organizations they represent.

A National Steering Committee (NPC) was created as part of the project scope. This Committee is currently composed by high-level representatives, FIP partners, Governmental entities, Private sector, Research institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations and has the overall mandate to support in strategic decision-making.

The stakeholder groups invited to the annual workshop were part of the National steering committee, namely the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER’s) National Directorates and other sector-related institutions: National Directorate of Forests (DINAF), National Directorate of Land (DINAT), National sustainable development Fund (FNDS), National Directorate of territorial Planning and Ordering (DINOTER), National Directorate of Environment (DINAB), National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA), National Agency of Conservation Areas (ANAC); the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA’s) National Directorates and other sector-related institutions: National Directorate of Agriculture and Silviculture and Mozambican Agricultural Research Institute (IIAM); the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME’s) National Energy Fund (FUNAE); Private sector: Portucel and IFC; Non-Government organization: Centro Terra Viva, AMOMA and IUCN; Academia: *Eduardo Mondlane* University (UEM) and the Mozambique Republic Police (PRM). Most these institutions appointed its respective focal point to participate in the workshop.

The annual workshop had a good participation rate of 32 participants as shown below:

**PARTICIPANTS’ LIST:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **NAME** | **INSTITUTIONS** | **Job Post** |
| 1 | Rocio Cortes | CIF | CIF M&R Team Leader |
| 2 | Sandra Romboli | CIF | CIF M&R Team Leader |
| 3 | Davi Moreira | World Bank | M&A consultant |
| 4 | Celine Lim | World Bank | Environment and Natural Resources Management Specialist |
| 5 | Yanik Manso | FNDS | M&A Technician |
| 6 | Hercilo Odorico | FNDS | MRV Technician |
| 7 | Eurico Cruz | FNDS | MozFIP coordinator |
| 8 | Ivone Mavanga | FNDS | MA&A Coordinator |
| 9 | Rosalina Chavana | FNDS | Natural Resources and Biomass Specialist |
| 10 | Anchia Bobina | FNDS | M&A Technician |
| 11 | Jose Soares | FNDS | Forest Specialist |
| 12 | Moshin Sidi | FNDS | M&E Technician |
| 13 | Rami Chande | FNDS | M&E Technician |
| 14 | Vasco Nunes | IFC | OPS Officer |
| 15 | João Lameiras | IFC | Consultant |
| 16 | Peter Bechtel  | IFC | Consultant |
| 17 | Pedro Phiri | PRM | Head of Department |
| 18 | Edna Abel | PRM | Head of Department |
| 19 | Maria Julieta | IUCN | Forest and Natural Resources Official  |
| 20 | Robert Wild | IUCN | Regional Technical coordinator |
| 21 | Sheila Mapilela | FUNAE | Biomass Project Manager |
| 22 | Dario Afonso | FUNAE | Environmental Manager |
| 23 | Johnny Colon | PORTUCEL | Director PDSP |
| 24 | Manuel Monteiro | MASA | Head of Agriculture and Silviculture Department |
| 25 | Jaime Macuácua | UEM | Lecturer |
| 26 | Teresa Alves | IIAM | Forest and Ecology Researcher |
| 27 | Flosência  | AMOMA | Entrepreneur |
| 28 | Macuacua | AMOM | Administrative Assistant |
| 29 | Gina Pene | DINOTER | Territorial Planning and Ordering Technician |
| 30 | Imede Falumi | DINAF | Forest Assistant Director |
| 31 | Xavier Sailors | DINAF | Forest National Director |
| 32 | Joaquim Macuácua | DINAF | Forest Technician |

1. How did you ensure stakeholder participation in the workshop? Which methodologies were used to integrate all stakeholders’ views during the workshop? (For example, did you break down the stakeholders into groups to discuss a topic depending on their expertise? How did you reach a consensus for the reported data?)

In order to ensure our stakeholders’ participation in the annual workshop, invites were sent to the above mentioned institutions beforehand, clarifying them on the real purpose and importance of this event. Some Institutions’ directors were also contacted by MozFIP coordinator and reminded of the importance of their participation at the event. The event had a good participation rate of 32 participants and a duration of 1 and half day.

The methodology used for the integration of stakeholders’ ideas during the annual workshop followed a very participatory hands-on approach. For core themes, **1.1 and 1.2 respectively**, data was gathered during slide presentations made by FNDS’ MRV and IFC staff members. Afterwards, this information was discussed, validated and inputs were given during the plenary sessions.

Regarding the **other themes**, participants were divided into small thematic groups considering their expertise to facilitate data gathering process. As a result, they were able to discuss and respond the questions linked to the specific topic and integrate their ideas on a paper boards and a group representative was then selected to present the information to all participants at the plenary session.

Consensus for reported data was reached through long discussions during the workshop and further meetings and discussions with IFC members.

1. What were the key issues raised during the workshop?

No key issues were raised during the session. This was our first FIP project annual workshop taking place in Mozambique.

1. **Target 1**: Target achieved during the implementation of the investment plan (ending with the financial closure of the last project supported under the investment plan) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. **Target 2:** Projection of the target taking into account the lifetime of the results achieved through the implementation of the investment plan. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Where possible, countries are encouraged to disaggregate total GHG savings into GHG emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation and GHG emissions sequestered (enhancement of carbon stocks, reforestation, afforestation, etc.). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)