



**Mozambique
Forest Investment Program
Aide Memoire for Joint Mission on FIP Investment Plan
September 28 – October 2, 2015**

I. Introduction

1. A Joint Mission between the Government of Mozambique (GoM) and the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) took place from September 28th to Oct 2nd 2015 in Maputo, Mozambique. The Mission’s membership consisted of a GoM delegation represented by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), and MDBs represented by the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the World Bank Group (WBG) consisting of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank (WB).
2. The Government of Mozambique’s team consisted of Momade Nemane (FIP Focal Point and Landscape Project Unit Coordinator), Xavier Sailors (Director, National Directorate of Forests), Darlindo Pechisso (National Directorate of Forests), Paula Panguene (Coordinator of the REDD+ Technical Unit), Alima Issufo (Head of the Inventory Department), Sean Nazerali (Senior Environment Specialist, consultant in charge of preparing the Investment Plan), Tiago Luis (National Directorate of Rural Development), Aristides Muhate (REDD+ Pilot Coordinator), Sonia Nordez (Safeguards Specialist), Leonardo Chauque (Communications Specialist), Renato Timane (National Directorate of Forests), Claudio Afonso (National Directorate of Forests), Tomas Bastique (Zambezia Provincial REDD+ Coordinator), and Roberto Correia (Cabo Delgado Provincial REDD+ Coordinator).
3. The MDBs team included Andre Aquino (Senior Natural Resource Management Specialist), Garo Batmanian (Lead Environment Specialist), Amanda Jerneck (Environment Specialist), Eden Dava (Safeguards Specialist), João Fonseca (Rural Development Specialist), Celine Lim (Environment Specialist), and Amelia Cumbi (Administration and Coordination Support) from the World Bank, Joyita Mukherjee (Senior Operations Officer) and Peter Bechtel (Senior Environment Specialist) from IFC, and Olagoke Oladapo (Chief Agro Economist,), Andre Almeida (Country Economist), Cesar Tique (Senior Agriculture and Rural Development Specialist) and Leonor Almeida (Forest Specialist) from the AfDB.

II. Background

4. At its meeting on May 15, 2015 in Washington, DC, the FIP Sub-Committee reviewed the recommendations by a group of independent experts and selected Mozambique as one of the six new pilot countries that would benefit from FIP. In response to the formal notification by the CIF Administration Unit (AU), the GoM appointed a national focal point for communication and representation of the GoM on FIP issues, including international meetings. Consequently, the GoM participated in the Pilot Countries’ Meeting in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, from June 23-26, 2015, where background information and experiences were shared amongst participants.

5. In preparation for the formal joint mission for the FIP, an information section (‘scoping mission’) through video-conference took place on July 27th 2015, involving the officials from the Government of Mozambique, the World Bank, African Development Bank and IFC. The outcome of the meeting was an agreement on the need to integrate the development of the FIP Investment Plan (IP) with the National REDD+ Strategy process, and a roadmap for a close alignment between the two. It was also agreed that a country-led follow-up Joint Mission would be organized.
6. Prior to the Joint Mission, a team from the GoM undertook a stock-taking exercise. This involved a review of relevant documentation required for the FIP Investment Planning process, including information on national context, biophysical, technical and administrative information, forestry, natural resources management, rural development and climate. This included review of policies, climate change strategy, forest strategy, national development plans, programs and activities.
7. The GoM also conducted initial consultations on the FIP with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and local community representatives that have been involved with the REDD+ Readiness process. These consultations were integrated into the ongoing series of workshops and discussions being held as part of the development of the National REDD+ Strategy. A dialogue has also been initiated with civil society groups about how to proceed with preparation of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities (DGM) in Mozambique.
8. The objective of the Joint Mission was to assist the GoM team in the consultation, consolidation and prioritization of plans and proposals to complete the development of a FIP IP.
9. The mission paid a courtesy call on the Permanent Secretary of MITADER, Mrs Sheila Santana Afonso, and held a debriefing meeting with Minister Cleso Correia on October 2. The mission had technical discussions and consultations with representatives of the civil society, the private sector, and other development partners in Mozambique essentially to consider their opinions in the development of the Investment Plan and to discuss their potential role in its implementation. A list of participants can be found in Annex 3.

III. Overall Findings

10. **GoM Leadership and Initiative.** The mission team noted the level of commitment and ambition to promoting sustainable forest management, reduce deforestation and increase forest cover, while contributing to rural poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation. This bold commitment is most evident in the GoM’s two flagship programs for transforming the forest and rural sectors: *Programa Estrela* and *Projecto Floresta em Pé*. These programs provide a strong base upon which REDD+ and FIP investments can build.
11. **The National REDD+ Process gives a sound basis for FIP Planning.** Through discussions and consultations with key stakeholders, the mission confirmed that the GoM REDD+ preparation process is technically sound and includes appropriate levels of consultation to serve as a strong base to inform the FIP IP development. The mission took note that a mid-term review of the REDD+ readiness process was conducted by the World Bank and the Government in July 2015 which concluded that progress towards Readiness has been satisfactory. Additional consultation and feedback steps will be undertaken as part of the IP development and the DGM process, synchronizing as much as possible with the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy.

12. **Institutional Arrangements for the FIP design and implementation.** The mission confirmed that the responsibilities to design and manage the FIP IP lie with the Technical Unit for REDD+ within MITADER, which in turn is part of the National Unit to Manage International Projects and Raise Funds, led by the current national FIP Focal Point. The Government informed the mission that a sub-set of the members of the formally created and currently existing *Comité Técnico de Revisão* will be selected to serve as the FIP Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will have multi-stakeholder and inter-ministerial representation, and the preliminary list includes: the National Directorate of Renewable Energy, Center for Agriculture Promotion (CEPAGRI), Mozambique Association of Timber Operators (AMOMA), Conservation Areas Agency (ANAC), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, the Institute for Agricultural Research (IIAM), the Environmental Police, as well as three civil society representatives—one at the national level, selected previously for the *Comité Técnico de Revisão* (CTR), and one representing each of the landscapes of Zambezia and Cabo Delgado. The mission agreed that the Government will organize the first FIP Steering Committee meeting by the end of October, and meet as frequently as needed to provide guidance for the preparation of the IP and future FIP-financed projects.
13. **A Large Scale Modular Investment Framework is Advisable.** The discussions confirmed the GoM's interest to use the FIP IP process in Mozambique to launch the design of a full scale, modular framework for investment that goes beyond the initial allocation available from the FIP to eventually cover the entire country. This full-scale investment framework would represent the country's level of need and the GoM's level of ambition. It would also present an opportunity for the participation of potential development partners and other sources of climate finance, including the Green Climate Fund and bilateral donors. In line with this approach, the IP will acknowledge existing partner-financed efforts and identify opportunities for collaboration and build synergy during implementation. The IP will also explain and highlight the transformational elements of FIP-financed projects, and how they leverage additional financing.
14. **Phased Approach to Forest Investments.** Within the full scale framework, the GoM proposes a forward looking, phased approach that includes several integrated initiatives (projects, activities) to tackle challenges across both geographic and policy dimensions. These initiatives could be fully integrated into FIP-financed projects, or run in parallel in a coordinated fashion. Such a phased approach would build on existing successful programs and analyses with the GoM's *Programa Estrela* and *Projecto Floresta em Pé* at the core. The phased approach, recognizing the long term nature of forest and emission reduction efforts, will seek over time to extend FIP activities to other landscapes, as well as deepen and sustain existing landscape activities and policy reforms. The first phase will focus on the use of the FIP resources coupled with GoM-financed activities to demonstrate results on the ground and real benefits to stakeholders. Future phases, with potential additional financing sources, will build on policy reform successes and disseminate/replicate effort to new geographic areas/landscapes/subnational jurisdictions. This approach is described in Annex 4.
15. **Overall Approach of the FIP Investment Plan.** The GoM (as articulated by high officials within MITADER, including the Permanent Secretary and Minister), MDB teams and stakeholders discussed the proposed selected investment options in line with FIP investment criteria. FIP investments should build on ongoing initiatives on the ground and the preparatory studies conducted as part of the preparation of the REDD+ Strategy. The IP would have a i) national pillar focusing on governance and capacity priorities, ii) a landscape pillar focusing

on specific activities to be implemented on the ground in specific areas. The GoM’s concept of the investment approach is further explained in Annex 4.

16. Principles for Identifying Landscapes for Investment. The principles used by the Government to select the landscapes for testing REDD+ programs, including for the use of FIP resources are:

- **Large Scale Areas and ERs.** For specific decentralized units of government to implement activities and engage with stakeholder groups and communities, FIP investments on the ground should be targeted at specific jurisdictional units (i.e. one or more districts), in an areas of substantial size and with diverse land uses. This would achieve economies of scale, substantial emissions reductions, and reliable lessons for replication and scale up in other landscapes of Mozambique.
- **Technical and Baseline Information.** These locations should be selected based on the adequacy of available information on baselines and trends in deforestation and forest degradation, drivers of deforestation as well as the potential volume of emissions reductions.
- **Existing Institutional Structures and Partners.** Selected areas should have a local management structure for the activities (associations, NGOs, private sector agents, protected area management units, etc.).
- **Transformational Impact.** Areas selected for FIP investments should leverage REDD-related local initiatives that contribute to the reduction of deforestation in large areas contributing to national strategy, and that can become initial models for scaling up and wider replication. This would also indicate a certain level of awareness and community engagement.
- **Synergy, Partnership and Leverage.** There is a positive rationale to use FIP investment resources to “crowd in” resources around particular landscapes, models, and policy initiatives. Issues in the rural landscape and drivers of deforestation are sufficiently complex to warrant multiple partners working in synergy on different aspects or geographies (e.g., inside and outside PAs, bottom up and top down on value chains, etc.)

17. Principles for Determining Activities under National Pillar. Activities to be financed at the national level should strengthen forest governance and law enforcement in the forest sector, support sustainable forest management, as well as contribute to better coordination across sectors so as to address drivers of deforestation outside the forest sector. These activities are laid out in the GoM’s plans for reform in the sector and *Projecto Floresta Em Pé*. The ongoing work of partners on governance and policy issues should be inventoried and assessed for sound recommendations that can be put into practice or disseminated more widely with FIP resources.

18. Landscapes identified for FIP investment. Based on these criteria and the GoM’s programs, the mission confirmed that the IP will, as a pilot, focus on two priority landscapes selected by the GOM: Zambezia and Cabo Delgado. The work on this component should: (i) generate transformative impact at landscape level, and (ii) contribute to a positive impact at the country level as the lessons learned from the work will be used to develop a Landscape Management Framework to be replicated in other landscapes of the country as part of the phased approach proposed above.

19. Managing Expectations. The mission conveyed and clarified with all stakeholder groups that accessing FIP resources is a two stage process. First the IP is developed, reviewed and finally approved by the FIP Sub-Committee. Only then will specific projects get developed, reviewed

and approved through the regular project cycle of the MDBs. For many countries that have already accessed FIP financing, this entire process has taken about two years. The mission also highlighted that, given the limited amount of funds available in FIP, the IP would reflect prioritized activity areas.

20. **Use of Investment Plan Preparation Grant.** The GOM requested the World Bank to manage preparation funds of US\$250,000 for activities that assist the GOM in preparing its IP and the DGM. These resources will be used for: i) Hiring of a consultant for the writing and preparation of the IP, including analysis of key issues, consultations and documentation, as well as knowledge exchange and learning events; ii) supporting the DGM process and iii) organizing a FIP and DGM South-South Exchange. The Mission confirmed that CIT AU has sent this request for the approval of the FIP MDB Committee and that deadline for objection to this proposed was October 1, 2015. It is expected that CIF AU will formally notify GoM of the decision soon.
21. **Allocation of project components amongst MDBs.** At the debriefing meeting with the Minister, the Government clearly informed that all MDBs should be working together in the implementation of the FIP with focus on specific activities from which each can add additional value. The Government requested the World Bank to lead the implementation of the proposed national and landscape pillars of the Investment Plan. They also agreed to IFC's project proposal to promote a forestry and agriculture outgrower scheme around Portucel's plantations in Zambezia, contributing to the Zambezia Integrated Landscape Program. Besides working with the current FIP investment, the Government further stressed the importance of AfDB participating in the protection of the African forest through flag projects such as "*Projecto Floresta em Pé*" and "*Projecto Estrela*" in Mozambique. It also encouraged AfDB to target integrated projects when financing with focus on infrastructure in particular on feeder roads.
22. **Safeguards.** The mission agreed with the government that social and environmental impacts and risks, along with proposed mitigation actions, will be described in the FIP IP as they emerge from the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for REDD+ Readiness under preparation. Environmental and social impacts and risks will be assessed in light of Mozambique's legislation and the MDBs' safeguards policies, and will be detailed in the development of specific FIP projects once the IP is approved.

IV. Continued Engagement and Consultation with Stakeholders

23. **Strategy for Consultations and Feedback from Stakeholders.** The GoM recognizes that preparation and implementation of the FIP IP needs to include extensive consultations among the key stakeholders including government agencies, civil society, private sector, communities, development partners, media and academia. Stakeholder engagement for FIP will continue to build on the extensive consultation process initiated for the national REDD+ Strategy.
24. The mission noted with satisfaction that the following main instruments will be used to consult and collect feedback to the IP: (i) Public consultations on a national, regional and provincial level (ii) Bilateral meetings with key stakeholders (iii) Publication of the draft IP on the national REDD+ website for 40 days prior to submitting to collect feedback.
25. **Main feedback from consultations prior to and during the mission.** From July to September 2015, the UT-REDD held two national and three regional FIP consultations (combined with the consultations on the REDD+ Strategy), which involved a variety of stakeholders – civil

society, community leaders, national and sub-national government, private sector and development partners. These consultations complement the ongoing multi-stakeholder dialogue happening as part of the REDD+ Readiness process. Reports from the consultations with accompanying participant lists have been well documented and are publically available on the REDD+ website (www.redd.org.mz). So far, the main questions raised by stakeholders in prior consultations focus on (i) the government capacity to implement the ambitious forest sector reform to be funded by the FIP; (ii) clarification on the major components potentially proposed for FIP support; and (iii) potential implementation options for programs in other parts of the country beyond the two landscapes selected. The mission commends the UT-REDD for increasing its communication and outreach activities on REDD-related issues through various channels such as national and community radio, TV and social media. These awareness efforts will hopefully build a sound base that may indirectly facilitate the implementation of the FIP IP. The mission held a consultation with CSOs on the IP and the DGM (participant list Annex 3) which discussed concerns and ideas relevant to future activities to be financed by the FIP.

- 26. Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities.** The mission discussed the status of DGM and was pleased with UT-REDD's progress since the scoping mission (July 2015), including two regional consultations specifically on the DGM as well as holding a series of informative meetings with national NGOs. The regional DGM consultations have in total reached over 130 stakeholders (a vast majority civil society NGOs, as well as a few community leaders and private sector representatives) in 7 provinces and have been recorded on the website as well as filmed.

Apart from UT-REDD disseminating information on the DGM, consultations addressed how to facilitate the creation of the National Steering Committee (NSC). The discussions have generated valuable input for follow-up consultations and meetings. Due to strong interest from NGOs and civil society, GoM expects that the creation of the NSC can be done through a timely self-selection process within the civil society community.

The mission also stressed that the DGM process should be led by civil society organizations, and encouraged the GoM to hand over this responsibility as soon as the NSC is formally created by mid-November. The NSC will, among others, select the National Executing Agency (NEA), outline national the criteria to select and support projects and organize necessary consultations. The mission also noted that, although the objective remains to align DGM preparation timeline as much as possible that of the IP preparation, preparation of DGM will most likely take longer than the IP preparation given its innovative nature and the need to ensure a very good level of stakeholder representation in the process.

- 27. Main feedback from DGM consultations prior to and during the mission:** (i) Need to create regional working groups/steering committees or use the provincial forums for REDD+ to facilitate the creation of the NSC as well as to ensure provincial ownership and representativeness in relation to the NSC; (ii) criteria for project selection needs to ensure that DGM contributes to long-term sustainable change for communities that go beyond the DGM timeline; and (iii) the NSC should seek gender and geographic balance, and national NGOs should be preferred over international NGOs. The UT-REDD+ has captured the main recommendations in reports available on the REDD+ website and will take them into account when deciding how the FIP preparation grant support to DGM can best be used.

- 28. Discussions with Private Sector representatives.** The meeting with the private sector was well attended and included a variety of private sector actors—forestry companies, local banks,

industry associations, and technical assistance providers. Key issues identified by the participants in the forestry/agro-forestry sector were stakeholder risks faced by private companies from local communities, the status of forests near plantations which are facing increasing pressure, and the need to address the demand for wood products—particularly charcoal. It was also noted that the private plantation/timber sector would benefit from a national definition of forests and ‘natural miombo’ to obtain sustainable certification. Some of the suggested solutions include: engaging local communities as out-growers in supply chains; promotion of conservation-agriculture (backed by a clear community-level zoning plan); and identifying suitable private sector business models for green/sustainable charcoal production or reduction of current practices. Above all, participants recommended that efforts under FIP should build on the work with existing partners or initiatives.

V. Next Steps

29. **Timeline and Milestones. Timeline and Milestones.** The Government will: i) circulate an initial draft Investment Plan for MDBs comments by early November, ii) make an initial version of the IP available for public consultation in January 2016, iii) submit it for official FIP peer reviewers in March, iv) submit the final version to the FIP Sub-Committee in April 2016.
30. **Responsibilities and Actions.** The GoM, through the National REDD+ Technical Unit (UT-REDD+) is leading the preparation of the Investment Plan. They have recruited a consultant for consolidating and synthesizing existing REDD and forest related information into the descriptive and background chapters of the IP document. The mission agreed that the World Bank will lead the technical support to the preparation of the Investment Plan, in coordination with AfDB and IFC.

VI. Acknowledgements

31. The Mission is grateful to all stakeholders that attended the various consultation, and to the MITADER team for hosting the mission.

Annexes:

- 1) Joint Mission Agenda and list of participants
- 2) Agenda for Civil Society Consultations
- 3) List of participants for civil society and private sector meetings
- 4) GOM’s concept of the investment approach

Annex 1: Joint Mission Agenda and List of Participants

**FIP Joint Mission to Mozambique
Sept 28 - Oct 2, 2015 | Maputo**

Key Objectives

1. Support the GoM to develop the Forest Investment Program (FIP) Investment Plan (IP), based on ongoing consultations with key stakeholders and the analysis of investment options that support the GoM’s strategic development strategies
2. Inform, consult and continue dialogue with key stakeholders to collaboratively contribute to the development of the FIP IP
3. Produce a draft proposal of the IP, including a detailed outline and draft components
4. Produce an Aide Memoire with a tentative roadmap and timeline with roles and responsibilities for completion of the IP, with the goal of a first draft by COP21

| Monday Sept 28: Opening and Update on FIP | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------|
| <i>Time</i> | <i>Activity</i> | <i>Participants</i> | <i>Location</i> |
| 09h00-11h00 | Internal MDB meeting | MDBs | WB |
| 11h00-12h00 | Courtesy call to the Ministry (Permanent Secretary) | WB team, AfDB, IFC, GoM (UT-REDD+, DNA, DNT, DNF, Rural Development Directorate, ANAC), Climate Change Unit, MEF, MASA | WB |
| 12h00-13h00 | Lunch | | Hotel Cardoso |
| 13h00-16h00 | Kick off meeting (Introductions, agenda) Overview and update on REDD+, presentation of draft REDD+ Strategy, discussion of FIP and REDD+, review of public consultations to date | UT-REDD+ leads, MDBs | Hotel Cardoso |
| 16h00-17h00 | Presentation on Overview of FIP preliminary priority investment areas - Open discussion | UT-REDD+ (Sonia, Leo) leads, MDBs | Hotel Cardoso |
| Tuesday, Sept 29: Discussing and Defining Priority Investment Areas | | | |
| 9h00-11h00 | Presentation on Zambezia Integrated Landscapes Management Program and Cabo Delgado / Quirimbas Landscape project - Open discussion | UT-REDD+ (Bastique and Roberto) leads, MDBs | Hotel Cardoso |
| 11h00-12h30 | Presentation on proposed forest sector reform, Projecto Floresta em Pé - Open discussion | UT-REDD+ and DNF lead, MDBs | Hotel Cardoso |

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|--|--|--|---------------|
| 12h30-13h30 | Lunch | | Hotel Cardoso |
| 13h30-14h30 | Presentation on Brazil's FIP experience | Garo Batmanian, UT-REDD+, MDBs | Hotel Cardoso |
| 14h30-15h30 | Presentation on DGM Open discussion | UT-REDD+ (Sonia, Leo), MDBs | Hotel Cardoso |
| 15h30-17h00 | Discussion on stakeholder engagement | UT-REDD+ (Leo), MDBs | Hotel Cardoso |
| Wednesday, Sept 30: Multi-Stakeholder Consultations | | | |
| 9h00-12h00 | Consultations with civil society organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation on forest sector reform, Projecto Floresta em Pé - Presentation of FIP early investment priority areas and rationale - Presentation on DGM - Discussion Separate agenda in Annex. | UT-REDD+ (Sonia, Leo, Sean) leads, MDBs, NGOs | Hotel Avenida |
| 12h00-13h00 | Lunch | | Hotel Cardoso |
| 13h00 – 15h00 | Discussion with private sector representatives | World Bank leads, private sector, UT-REDD+, MDBs | WB |
| 15h00-17h00 | Roundtable with Development Partners | World Bank leads, DPs, MDBs | WB |
| Thursday, Oct 1: Technical Discussions on Investment Plan | | | |
| All day | Detailed discussion of Investment Plan and preparation of project concepts | UT-REDD+, MDBs | Hotel Cardoso |
| Friday, Oct 2: Way Forward and Wrap Up | | | |
| Morning | Drafting of Aide Memoire | MDBs | |
| Afternoon | Wrap up session with GoM and Minister | UT-REDD+, MDBs | |

Mission Participant List

| Expertise | Institution | Location | Name |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Government of Mozambique | | | |
| FIP Focal Point and Landscape Project Unit Coordinator | MITADER | Maputo | Momade Nemane |
| National Director of Forests | MITADER (DNF) | Maputo | Xavier Sailors |
| Forestry Specialist | MITADER (DNF) | Maputo | Darlindo Pechisso |
| Rural Development Specialist | MITADER (DNDR) | Maputo | Tiago Luis |
| Coordinator of the REDD+ Technical Unit | MITADER (DNGA) | Maputo | Paula Panguene |
| Head of the Inventory Department | MITADER (DNF) | Maputo | Alima Issufo |
| Forestry Specialist | MITADER (DNF) | Maputo | Claudio Afonso |
| REDD+ Pilot Coordinator | MITADER (UT-REDD) | Maputo | Aristides Muhate |
| Safeguards Specialist | MITADER (UT-REDD) | Maputo | Sônia Nordez |
| Communications Specialist | MITADER (UT-REDD) | Maputo | Leonardo Chauque |
| MRV Specialist at the Directorate of Forests | MITADER (DNF) | Maputo | Renato Timane |
| Zambezia Provincial REDD+ Coordinator | MITADER (UT-REDD) | Quelimane | Tomas Bastique |
| Cabo Delgado Provincial REDD+ Coordinator | MITADER (UT-REDD) | Pemba | Roberto Correia |
| Senior Environment Specialist | MITADER | Maputo | Sean Nazerali |
| Multilateral Development Banks | | | |
| Sr. Natural Resource Management Specialist | IDA/IBRD | Maputo | Andre Aquino |
| Lead Environment Specialist | IDA/IBRD | China | Garo Batmanian |
| Environment Specialist | IDA/IBRD | DC | Amanda Jerneck |
| Environment Specialist | IDA/IBRD | DC | Celine Lim |
| Rural Development Specialist | IDA/IBRD | Maputo | João Moura |
| Social Safeguards Specialist | IDA/IBRD | Maputo | Eden Dava |
| Administration and Coordination Support | IDA/IBRD | Maputo | Amélia Cumbi |
| Chief Agro & Natural Resources Economist | AfDB | Abidjan | Olagoke Oladapo |
| Country Economist | AfDB | Maputo | Andre Almeida |
| Sr. Agriculture Rural Développement Specialist | AfDB | Maputo | Cesar Tique |
| Forestry Specialist | AfDB | Maputo | Leonor Almeida |
| Senior Operations Officer | IFC | DC | Joyita Mukherjee |
| Senior Environment Specialist | IFC | Maputo | Peter Bechtel |
| Development Partners - Observers | | | |
| Rural Development Specialist | Embassy of Sweden | Maputo | Olov Atterfors |
| Environment, Climate Change and Private Sector Specialist | Embassy of Sweden | Maputo | Anna Bellander |
| Natural Resources Specialist | European Union | Maputo | Ana Margarida |
| First Secretary | Embassy of Norway | Maputo | Kjersti Lindoe |

Annex 2: Agenda for Civil Society Consultations on Sept 30

Consultas com Sociedade Civil e Académicos / Consultations with civil society organizations and academia

30.9.2015, 9.00-12.00

Objectivo do Encontro: Apresentação de Reformas no Sector Florestal e o Draft para a Discussão do Plano de Investimento Florestal (FIP)

Meeting Objective: Presenting Forest Sector Reforms and the Discussion Draft of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) for Mozambique

| Hora | Português | English | Responsabilidade |
|-------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| 8:45 | Chegada e registo dos participantes | Registry of participants | |
| 9:00 | Discurso de abertura | Opening Remarks | MITADER |
| 9:05 | Apresentação da agenda, Objectivos do encontro e dos participantes | Present Agenda, Meeting Objectives, and Introductions of Participants | UT-REDD+ (Nemane Momade) |
| 9:10 | Apresentação de Reformas de Sector Florestal e o Programa Florestas em Pé | Presentation on forest sector reform, Program “Floresta em Pé” | DNF, Nemane |
| 9.30 | Discussão | Discussion | |
| 10.00 | Café | Coffee Break | |
| 10.15 | Apresentação do Draft para a Discussão do Plano de Investimento Florestal (FIP) | Discussion Draft of the Forest Investment Plan for Mozambique (FIP) | UT-REDD+ (Sean Nazerali) |
| 10.45 | Apresentação do Mecanismo Dedicado de Subvenções à Sociedade Civil | Presenting the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Mozambique (DGM) | UT-REDD+ (Sónia Nordez) |
| 11.00 | Discussão | Discussion | |
| 12.00 | Encerramento e divulgação de passos a seguir | Concluding Remarks and explanation of next steps | MITADER |

Annex 3: List of participants in civil society consultations and private sector meeting

| Civil Society Meeting Participants | |
|--|--------------------|
| Name | Institution |
| Virgilio Fumo | MIC/DNI |
| Noémie Huybrechts | FAO |
| Carla Cuambe | FAO |
| Nilza Puna | Green Resources |
| Maria Julieta | Fundação MICAIA |
| Samanta Remane | CTV |
| Corentin | ETC Terea |
| Adelson Rafael | Oxfam |
| Dollinger Vasco | AESA |
| Alessandro Fusaru | Fundação IGF |
| Dan Mullins | CARE |
| Saquina Mugade | MUGEDE |
| Luis Buchir | MITADER |
| Celso Masiang | Kulimia |
| Sergio Masango | AESA |
| Sergio dos Ceus | AJADH |
| Adelson Dabael | Oxfam |
| Private Sector Meeting Participants | |
| Name | Institution |
| Devson | AMOMA |
| Wigle Vondeling | Banco Terra |
| Higino Machango | Banco Terra |
| Jose de Sousa Pinto | BCI |
| Maria Antonia Silva | BCI |
| Corentin Mercier | EtcTerra |
| José Soares | GAPI |
| Paulo Miguel Domingues e Souza | GAPI |
| Arlito Cuco | Green Resources |
| Nilza Puná | Green Resources |
| Henrique Chissano | Green Resources |
| José Cardoso | MOFLOR |

Annex 4: GoM’s concept of the investment approach



**Forest Investment Plan (FIP)
In Mozambique**

Overview of FIP preliminary priority investment areas

Joint Mission September 28-October 3rd, 2015

UT-REDD, MITADER

Phased Approach to the Investment Plan

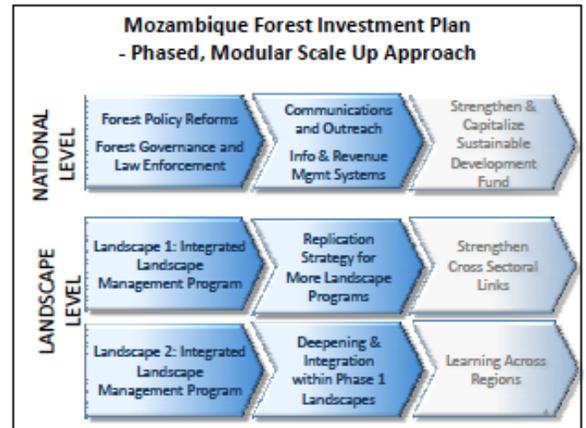
GOM desire to utilize the FIP framework to design a larger investment Plan than the FIP itself can support

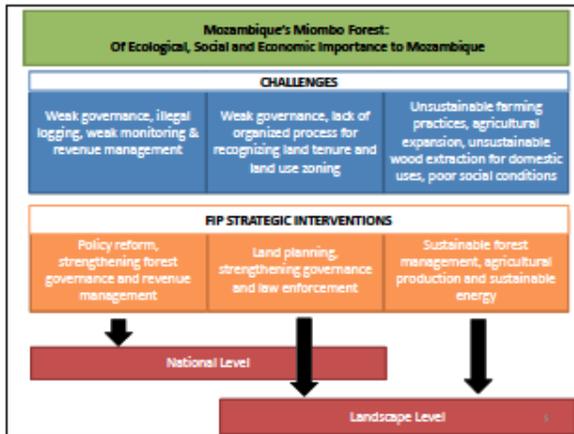
Need to provide a holistic approach to the reforms of the forestry sector and the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy across the country

Solution: Implementation in Phases

Phase 1 – Use of 24M FIP funds

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>National Level Reforms</p> <p>Reforms in the Forest Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Policy and Strategy (2016-2026) • New Forest Law • Projecto “Floresta em Pé” • Immediate and Integrated Enforcement Actions • Timber Moratorium | <p>Pilot Landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two specific landscapes for activities in the field |
|---|--|





Advantages of a Focused Approach



- maximum focus on applying the lessons learned in addressing deforestation
- implementing the various thematic strategies defined in the REDD+ National Strategy,
- testing the approaches at a manageable scale
- permitting synergies between the various strategies

Foto: A. Sitoe

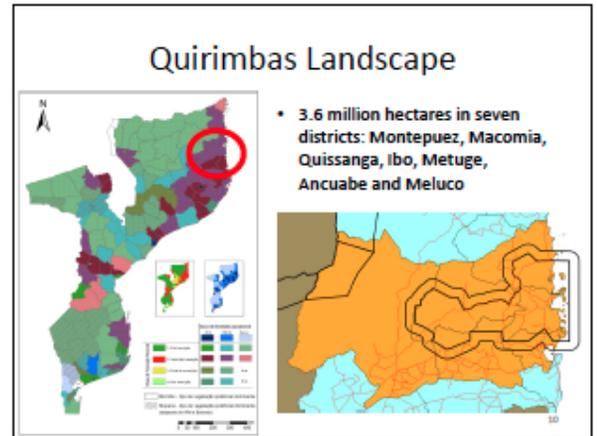
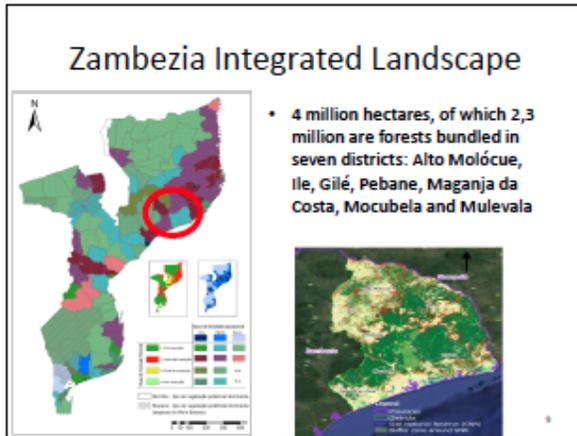
Initial Landscape Rationale

- Chosen by GOM during REDD Readiness, in order to collect lessons learned on:
 - Functioning of the institutions involved;
 - Mechanisms and needs for technical assistance to projects;
 - Mechanisms for channeling funds:
 - Identifying legal barriers: and
 - Evaluating the costs and benefits of the various initiatives

NB – Decisions made in the absence of any specific funds allocated for pilot activities

Preliminary Criteria

- implementation area should be a discrete jurisdictional unit (i.e. one of more districts);
- Information should be available on reference levels of deforestation and forest degradation;
- The potential for reducing emissions;
- The existence of a local management structure for the activities (NGOs, private sector, protected area management units, etc.);
- The existence of already existing local initiatives, such as protected areas management, conservation agriculture, CBNRM, reforestation activities, promotion of non-timber forest projects, etc.);
- A substantial size to achieve economies of scale, with a target size of one million hectares.

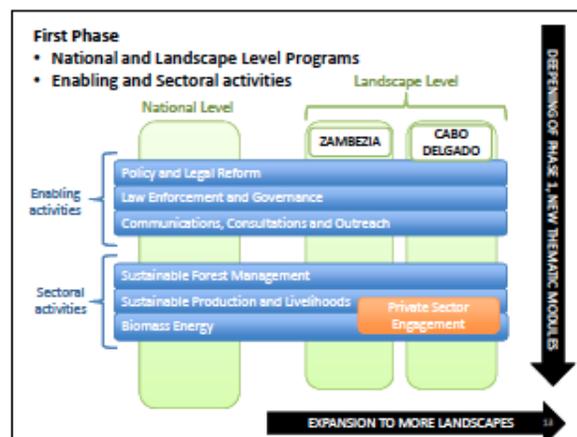


Do the Landscapes Meet the FIP Criteria?

| FIP investment criteria | Zambezia | C.Delgado |
|---|----------|-----------|
| (a) Climate Change Mitigation | *** | ** |
| (b) Potential Demonstration Potential at Scale | *** | ** |
| (c) Cost-effectiveness / leveraging finance | *** | *** |
| (d) Implementation Potential | *** | *** |
| (e) Integrating sustainable development (co-benefits) | *** | *** |
| (f) Safeguards | *** | *** |

Are the Landscapes Relevant for the REDD+ National Strategy?

| Pillars | Zambezia | C.Delgado |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Agriculture: to promote alternative practices to current slash and burn activities, which ensure increased productivity of subsistence and cash crops; | *** | *** |
| Energy: to increase access to alternative energy sources at urban areas, and to increase efficiency on production and use of biomass energy. | *** | ** |
| Conservation Areas: to strengthen the conservation areas system, and to find concrete livelihood options for the population that live in those areas. | *** | *** |
| Sustainable Timber Forest Management: to promote forest concession adding value to non-timber forest products. | *** | *** |
| Forest Plantations: to improve business climate for planted forest and to improve the relation between rural communities and forest companies | *** | *** |
| Cross-sectoral activities: to create a legal and institutional platform for cross-sectoral coordination for land-use activities. | *** | *** |



Future Scale Up: Replication, Learning, Communication

- Replication of successful models & pilots
- Incentives for uptake of new technologies
- Communication & awareness campaigns
- Cross-learning & extension
- Farmer to farmer knowledge exchange
- Comparative study tours with key stakeholders