

Mozambique
Forest Investment Program
Joint Mission Terms of Reference for FIP Investment Plan and DGM Development

FINAL DRAFT for Submission to FIP SC

August 20, 2015

1. Executive Summary: Objective, Dates, Government Lead

The Government of Mozambique is one of the newly selected countries to benefit from the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of the Climate Investment Fund. In this regard, the Joint Mission of the Government of Mozambique and Multilateral Development Banks, namely the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank (IBRD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) will be held during September 28 to October 2, 2015. The overall objective of this mission is to support the Government of Mozambique in preparing its FIP Investment Plan. The mission will be led by the Government of Mozambique (GoM), through the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). The mission will take stock of the scope of current activities in the forestry sector and develop a plan of action, for preparation of the Investment Plan which will be cognizant of potential investment activities. This Joint Mission will produce an Aide Memoire outlining the issues, process, key findings and recommendations and a draft of components of the proposed Investment Plan including a detailed outline.

The Mozambique FIP Joint Mission will assist the GoM team in the consultation, consolidation and prioritization of plans and proposals to contribute to the development of a country-led Investment Plan. The GoM has been active in preparing documents and holding consultations as part of the REDD+ readiness process. Processes and documents in progress are summarized on the GoM's REDD+ website here: <http://www.redd.org.mz/>. The REDD+ Strategy, the consultation plan, the Strategic Environmental and Social Analysis and other technical studies in support of the REDD+ process are already well advanced and serve as excellent resource material for the FIP presentation process.

2. Introductions, Background and Country Context

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) is a financing mechanism designed to initiate transformational change toward low-carbon and climate-resilient development through scaled-up financing. The Forest Investment Program (FIP, <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/node/5>) is a \$785 million funding window of the CIF. FIP supports developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). FIP provides up-front financing for reforms and public and private investments identified through national REDD readiness strategy development and programs, while taking into account opportunities to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change on forests and to contribute to multiple benefits such as biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, poverty reduction and rural livelihoods enhancements.

The FIP finances efforts to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to overcome barriers that have hindered past efforts (FIP Design Document). The FIP complements other REDD+ financing mechanisms, including Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme). Unique to the FIP is the \$50 million Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples¹ and Local Communities (DGM), which supports community engagement in forest and REDD-related consultations, decision making and implementation. The FIP Investment Planning process also offers the Government of Mozambique the opportunity to prepare for, access and leverage other emerging climate finance opportunities, notably the Green Climate Fund (<http://news.gcfund.org/>).

The FIP has been active in eight pilot countries and is now expanding to support six additional countries with investment resources, including Mozambique. At the FIP Sub-Committee meeting in Washington, DC on May 15, 2015, the Sub-Committee reviewed the recommendations by a group of independent experts and selected Mozambique as one of the six new pilot countries that may benefit from FIP. (<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/meetingdocuments/archived/fip>). In response, the GoM appointed a national focal point for communication and representation of the GoM for FIP issues, including international meetings (see Annex 1). The GoM participated in the Pilot Countries Meeting in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, on June 23-26, 2015, where background information was shared and pilot countries to shared experiences and learning and background information on the FIP investment planning process was conveyed.

The GoM is now initiating the investment planning process in collaboration with the three concerned Multilateral Development Banks (AfDB, IFC, and IBRD) and intends to proceed in consultation with local communities and civil society, the private sector, and development partners in its efforts to prepare the FIP Investment Plan. This investment planning process will build on and integrate with the ongoing national REDD+ readiness process (supported by the FCPF) and the contributions of other Development Partners, such as the Government of Japan's assistance for REDD+ monitoring systems and forest inventory, as well as support from the Embassy of Sweden through WWF for research and advocacy on forest governance. The United Kingdom (DfID), Sweden and the Netherlands also provide significant support to land-related activities, with implications for the forest sector. Many Development Partners are closely following the development of MITADER's forest and landscapes vision and the National REDD+ Strategy process.

Mozambique's Forestry Sector Context and Challenges. In March 2015, Mozambique submitted an Expression of Interest to the FIP Sub-Committee. This Expression of Interest provided a description of the country and sector context, forest-related climate change mitigation potential, drivers of deforestation and potential investments needed to address those, as well as the potential to generate enhanced development co-benefits, as required by FIP. This information is still relevant and current and

¹ In Mozambique, the Government suggests using the term "Local Communities" rather than "Indigenous Peoples". This is in accordance with MDB approaches to this issue in this country.

was reviewed positively by the FIP's Expert Group. This document will be posted at <http://www.redd.org.mz/> as additional context and background for the investment planning process.

Mozambique is richly endowed with natural resources – arable land, forests, fisheries, water and mineral resources. The country is now experiencing fast economic growth, but continues to face profound development challenges, including the need to reduce poverty. Poverty is concentrated in rural areas where many households derive their income from agricultural and forestry related activities. A key challenge is to advance national economic development while maintaining the productivity of the natural resource base. Forests, woodlands and other vegetation cover approximately 70% of Mozambique's land area. Miombo² is the predominant forest ecosystem, covering about two-thirds of the forest land, and providing ecosystem goods and services, as well as food, fuel, medicine and construction materials. Mozambique also holds extensive coastal mangrove forests in the northern and central regions. Mozambique's ecological richness, biodiversity hotspots and high levels of endemism are internationally recognized. The woodlands and mangroves are important reservoirs of above- and below-ground carbon.

Mozambique's annual deforestation is high, at around 0.6% per year with a loss of 220,000 ha each year. Direct drivers of deforestation and degradation include shifting cultivation, agricultural expansion, removal of wood for domestic uses (e.g. fuel wood, charcoal production), logging (especially illegal), infrastructure expansion (e.g. mining), and uncontrolled fires. Indirect drivers include economic factors such as international demand for export of timber and agricultural commodities and growing urban demand for agricultural products and charcoal, technological factors such as low agricultural productivity and efficiency, underdeveloped alternative sources of energy, and institutional factors, such as limitations in capacity and law enforcement.

Mozambique has significant potential to contribute to forest-related climate change mitigation, with land use change and forest degradation accounting for over 80% of emissions. The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (2013) identifies *Agriculture, forestry and other land uses* as one of the four strategic areas with most potential for emission reductions in the country. Since agriculture is one of the largest drivers of deforestation, tree based crops and agroforestry systems are promising models in which smallholders can be involved in production of food crops and income, while also reducing deforestation and pressures on soil resources. Activities that promote forest regeneration, forest conservation, sustainable forest management, and the establishment of community and commercial forest plantations can also be important. Part of the solution also lies in promoting productive woodfuel plantations, better management of existing forests harvested for woodfuel, more efficient charcoal processing, and more efficient energy use (such as domestic cooking stoves). Mechanisms to prevent the spread of wildfires would help regeneration and growth of trees and avoid greenhouse gas emissions. Mozambique also has significant potential for private sector investment, including in the promotion of small to large-scale commercial plantations. The GoM's National Reforestation Plan aims to promote establishment of 7 million ha of planted forests and some companies are already scaling up investment in the country.

² Miombo woodlands are the most extensive tropical seasonal woodland and dry forest formation in Africa.

The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (2013) recognizes Mozambique as one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world, due to risks from weather-related hazards, low adaptive capacity, and high dependence on natural resources. Forest loss and degradation will likely increase vulnerability and decrease resilience of rural communities to changing climatic conditions; while frequency of forest fires and pest outbreaks could increase. The FIP planning process will recognize the important synergies between the adaptation and mitigation agendas in Mozambique. This synergy forms part of the rationale for the GoM's interest in focusing on the northern tier of provinces (Cabo Delgado and Zambezia) where population, poverty, vulnerability and deforestation are all at high levels (noting that poverty is also high in other areas, such as Gaza Province). To increase forests' adaptive capacity as well as contribute to emission reductions and local benefits, the Government aims to develop programs for the planting of trees with multiple uses and economic value, in order to meet the needs of local communities; enhancing local initiatives, fighting deforestation and preventing fires and their spread; exploring agro-silvo-pastoral systems to facilitate livelihoods and diversify income sources; promoting community programs to manage forest resources.

Interventions and investments to improve Mozambique's forest and landscape management will have extensive benefits beyond emissions reductions, including improvements to rural livelihoods, building resilience, conserving biodiversity and enhancing other environmental services. The main beneficiaries of forest and landscape interventions would be resource dependent and agricultural communities, of whom many are women and vulnerable groups. Forests and woodlands provide food and shelter, cash income and cultural amenities. Non-timber products such as honey, mushrooms, fruits and traditional medicines are important for nutrition, health and local incomes. Forests provide woodfuel and charcoal to meet the household energy needs of 80% of the population. The country's rich biodiversity is a global public good, as well as a base for the increasingly important nature based tourism sector, which can provide direct and indirect economic benefits in terms of income, government revenue, and jobs.

In this context, the FIP investment planning process will identify priority opportunities to finance efforts to address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and to overcome barriers that have hindered past efforts through targeted investments.

3. Government of Mozambique: Vision and Institutional Arrangements for FIP

Vision and Leadership. The Government vision for preparation of the FIP process is consistent with the FIP guidance concerning Government ownership and leadership, as well as the FIP's interest in strategic leverage and transformation toward more climate positive outcomes.

The lead ministry for FIP in Mozambique, MITADER, is a new Ministry that includes broad responsibilities for rural development, land, forests, conservation, and environment. The Government has a major vision and ambitious plans for improving and accelerating rural development, market access and green economy outcomes for the benefit of people and the environment (*Projecto Estrela*). The FIP investment planning process will build on and integrate with the GoM's ongoing effort to prioritize key investment needs in the forest and related sectors within a national level landscape framework. In this context,

broad level planning processes have taken place leading to prioritized investments in several key areas, including support from Development Partners.³

The Government has been actively engaged in the REDD+ readiness process for four years with financing mainly from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and support from a wide range of technical, academic, and civil society contributors. This readiness work is well underway with production of a strategy document and technical contributions on drivers of deforestation, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, preparation of REDD+ pilot programs in Northern provinces, and national safeguard frameworks. Based on a cross check of the available information sources and the FIP requirements (see Attachment 3), the Government has prepared much of the needed information and consultative processes are already underway to support and advance the expeditious preparation of the Investment Plan for FIP.

The Government is interested to have the FIP resources support and leverage MITADER's vision of improved economic opportunities for the rural poor, green development in the use of rural landscapes and natural resources, and transformational reforms in the forest sector. The Government envisions the FIP process building on the existing REDD+ process and plans, which are well developed and respond to most of the background information needs expected in FIP documentation. Building on the strong REDD+ readiness base, the Government expects the primary focus of the investment plan preparation to be on development of sound investment project concepts that can support implementation of the REDD+ Strategy's priorities and key actions.

The GoM recognizes the need to continue the engagement and communication with stakeholder institutions, civil society groups and community groups about the REDD+ process, the FIP investment planning process and the associated Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities (DGM). In support of the FIP process, additional preparatory activities are being undertaken to ensure that it is anchored in an inclusive and participatory process. An ongoing dialogue has been established with key government agencies, civil society, donor agencies, think tanks and other relevant stakeholders. The GoM anticipates that planning for and implementation of the DGM in Mozambique will be fully integrated in parallel with the FIP planning and preparation process, so that local groups and civil society can play an active role in the FIP process. The UT-REDD is strengthening efforts to reach out to national NGOs and CSOs and is prepared to work with them as they lead the DGM development process.

Institutional Arrangements. The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) has responsibilities for Land (demarcation, land use planning, cadastre), Forestry (regulations, enforcement), Environment (regulations, enforcement and protected areas management) and Rural Development (poverty reduction in rural areas), Conservation and Wildlife Management (protected areas). This consolidation of responsibilities reflects the Government's vision and commitment to promote a

³ Some of these include the World Bank's MOZBIO, ZILMP, Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project, REDD+ FCPF pilot operations in Quirimbas and Zambesi; the AfDB's investment in the PPCR financed Mozambique Sustainable Land and Water Resources Management Project in Gaza Province; and the IFC's engagement with Portucel in developing a mosaic plantation forest investment. Development partners are also engaged on forest sector governance and illegality issues lead by civil society organizations and NGOs, such as WWF. Some of these partner activities are summarized in the Government's EoI.

landscape approach to forest management which places the well-being of people as both an end in itself and a means to promote conservation of forest resources. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) promotes agriculture productivity and management of planted forests. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), which is responsible for development planning and finance, has been active on issues of Climate Change since 2010. These ministries collaborated in the preparation and submission of Mozambique's FIP Expression of Interest and they will continue to collaborate in the development and submission of the country's FIP Investment Plan.

Technical Level. MITADER has established a Landscape Project Management Unit, which also houses the REDD+ Technical Unit (UT-REDD). Mr. Momade Nemané, Coordinator of Landscape Project Management Unit, is now appointed as the National Focal Point for FIP (see Attachment 1) and the coordinator of the Landscape Unit, responsible for project preparation and management (see Attachment 2). This unit has responsibilities for the day-to-day operations of REDD+ in the country, organizing meetings, carrying out consultations and coordination of the process for readiness. In this capacity, Mr. Momade Nemané will be responsible for coordinating the FIP investment planning process and organizing technical missions and consultations, assisted by the involved MDBs. This technical/institutional arrangement will ensure efficient coordination across various REDD+ investments in Mozambique.

Multi-Sectoral Coordination: The FIP process will also integrate with the National Sustainable Development Council (CONDES - *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*), which is the GoM's high-level inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for discussion and communication with the Council of Ministers on issues related to environmental and sustainable development. The Prime Minister serves as the president of CONDES and the Minister of MITADER, the vice-president. Under CONDES is the Climate Change Unit (UMC - *Unidade das Mudanças Climáticas*) to support day-to-day coordination, monitoring and reporting functions. The unit includes core staff from the CONDES, the National Environment Fund, and from key line ministries and institutions. The UMC has implemented the Pilot Project for Climate Resilience (PPCR), financed by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF)⁴. With the addition of responsibilities for FIP investment planning, the REDD Technical Unit and the FIP Focal Point will ensure appropriate coordination within the Government through existing structures and regular meetings to be further defined during the FIP process. It is expected that this process will benefit from broad consultations with a wide range of stakeholders at national, regional and local levels.

4. Scope of Work

The Mozambique FIP Joint Mission will assist the GoM team in the consultation, consolidation and prioritization of plans and proposals to contribute to the development of a country-led Investment Plan. The objective of the joint mission is to assist the GoM in developing the FIP Investment Plan, building on

⁴ Mozambique is part of the PPCR since 2010 with a \$86 million investment plan. More information <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/?q=country/mozambique>

ongoing broad-based consultations with key stakeholders, and analyzing investment options that support the Government's strategic development strategies. The GoM has been active in preparing documents and holding consultations as part of the REDD+ readiness process. Processes and documents in progress are summarized on the GoM's REDD+ website here: <http://www.redd.org.mz/>. The REDD+ Strategy, the consultation plan, the Strategic Environmental and Social Analysis and other technical studies in support of the REDD+ process are already well advanced and serve as excellent resource material for the FIP presentation process.

4.1 Preparatory Work for Joint Mission

Prior to fielding the Joint Mission, the following activities will be led by the GoM with support from the MDBs as necessary:

1. **Stock Taking.** Consolidate 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 will include review of policies, climate change strategy, forest strategy, national development plans, programs and activities. Most of the key documents and analyses have been assembled through the REDD+ readiness process and much of the critical information has already been summarized in the Government's Expression of Interest submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee in March 2015. Attachment 3 includes a comparison of the technical requirements of the FIP Investment Plan relative to information available from the REDD+ readiness process. In preparation for the joint mission, the MDBs will supplement this effort by sharing additional background material on investments and projects under implementation or in preparation in Mozambique's forest, land and agriculture sectors, as well as policy level engagements and strategic investment frameworks that may be relevant to the FIP planning process.
2. **Mission Coordination.** Meetings between GoM and MDBs will be held as needed by audio or video conferences and in-country meetings to facilitate agreement on: i) roles and responsibilities of the MDBs and other relevant partners (e.g., development partners); ii) scheduling and logistics of workshops and meetings during the Joint Mission; iii) analytical gaps and activities needed to inform the investment strategy during and after the Joint Mission; iv) approaches and venues for engaging and consulting concerned stakeholders, civil society, community groups and the private sector; and v) procedures and protocols for sharing information sharing about the planning process, technical issues, and potential financing modalities.
3. **Early Consultations.** Broad consultations with relevant stakeholders, in particular discussions with private sector, civil society and local community representatives have already occurred under the REDD+ Readiness Process. Further consultations are planned and will be integrated by the GoM into the ongoing series of workshops and discussions being held as part of development of the National REDD+ Strategy. In the coming weeks, early conversations will also be initiated with civil society groups about how to proceed with preparation of the DGM in Mozambique. In advance of the Joint Mission, GoM and MDBs will review ongoing consultation plans and advise on including FIP investment and implementation approaches. Consultations during and after the mission will seek suggestions and feedback on the process, priorities and plans that emerge from technical discussions. As noted in Section 5, these workshops and events

will be arranged with invitations to a wide group of civil society, development partners, and private sector representatives.

4.2 Joint Mission Activities and Follow Up

Activities during the Joint Mission will build on the REDD+ readiness process and consist of the following main sets of tasks:

1. Discussing and defining priority areas (geographic, sectoral, etc.) for investment as they emerge from the REDD+ Strategy process (technical, social, environmental, policy and contextual information compiled in the strategy, SESA and other documents). Developing, discussing and refining more specific investment project concepts that can support the GoM in implementation of the REDD+ Strategy's priorities. The mission will assist the GoM in defining and costing elements of an Investment Plan for programs and projects to be implemented in line with FIP objectives. Such programs and projects will be designed in accordance with the FIP's investment criteria. These elements may be developed in more detail following the Joint Mission.
2. Discussing and defining implementation arrangements for investment projects, as well as mechanisms for institutional coordination of FIP related interventions (including those related to DGM and collaboration with development partners, the private sector, etc.)
3. The mission will also define and delineate in the Investment Plan framework the roles and responsibilities of each MDBs vis –a-vis agreeing on which proposed project activities in the plan will be managed by which of the MDBs especially in the development of full scale investment projects.
4. Drafting sections of the Investment Plan document and annexes, as well as summaries of the results of the stocktaking analysis, preliminary views on institutional arrangements, and early suggestions for priority investments, which can be presented at consultation events. This will include documenting additional program management and project preparation issues such as development of a results framework, monitoring approaches and the need to share information and lessons across all Mozambique's FIP program and with the global FIP community. These elements may be developed in more detail following the Joint Mission.
5. Reviewing environmental and social issues related to REDD+ and forest/landscape interventions and safeguards issues that may arise during the design and implementation of specific projects (after Investment Plan approval). This effort will be informed by the Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) that is under preparation.
6. **Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities.** The Government expects that preparation of the DGM in Mozambique can be fully integrated into the REDD+ Strategy and the Investment Plan preparation. The GoM/UT-REDD will hold early meetings to facilitate but expects that civil society groups will take the lead on the rest of the process. The Joint Mission will meet with CSOs and discuss progress in forming a national steering committee. The FIP

process and timeline will be discussed and opportunities for joint consultation and planning will be highlighted. Agreements and milestones will be recorded in the Aide Memoire.

The GoM would prefer that an advanced draft Investment Plan be ready for discussion in tandem with the National REDD+ Strategy at COP 21 in Paris in December. Further improvements and refinements would be needed after that event. Discussions will continue after the Joint Mission regarding the need for an additional mission and consultations to review and validate the draft FIP Investment Plan to be produced following the Joint Mission.

4.3 Consultations with other stakeholders

Development of the FIP Investment Plan requires broad stakeholder participation to ensure program understanding, ownership and implementation support by the government, national stakeholders and development partners. The FIP process will engage strongly with civil society and local community representatives and groups, before, during and after the Joint Mission, as noted above. Some of the key groups to be invited to join the FIP planning discussion – and to lead the DGM development – include:

1. Local Government representatives, particularly from areas with high deforestation, with prominent REDD programs and sites, and those targeted for intervention under the Government's priority programs
2. Local Communities and their representatives, particularly those in areas targeted for intervention under the Government's priority programs
3. Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, including those engaged in developing the DGM for Mozambique
4. Universities and think tanks active on topics related to landscapes, forests and rural development and transformation
5. Private Sector representatives and associations, particularly those in areas targeted for intervention under the Government's priority programs

4.4 Coordination Among Development Partners

Development Partners active in the field of the environment have met on an irregular basis to share information and to participate in policy dialogues. This has evolved into a platform for dialogue bringing together key ministries with environmental responsibilities, other government institutions, civil society and the private sector. Consultations with Development Partners toward harmonization of investments in support of FIP will be undertaken through this platform. Specific meetings and discussions will be scheduled during the FIP mission. The Investment Plan will include an inventory of partner financed projects and opportunities for collaboration and synergy during implementation.

4.5 Joint Mission Outputs

The output of the Joint Mission will include two elements: a) an *Aide Memoire* outlining the issues, process, key findings and recommendations of the mission, and b) a *draft Proposal of Investment Plan including a detailed outline and draft components*. This draft will consolidate background information, the outcomes of the consultations prior and during the Joint Mission, and tentative concepts for investment programs to be further developed. The Aide Memoire will provide a tentative schedule with roles and responsibilities for completing key elements of the draft Investment Plan in a time frame that allows for the GoM to discuss it in tandem with the National REDD+ Strategy to be released at COP 21 in Paris. The timeline for the completion of the final version of the Investment Plan is in April-May 2016, for submission for review during the FIP Sub-Committee meeting. The Joint Mission will brief senior GoM officials at a kick off and closing meeting.

5. Joint Mission Composition

The joint mission will be responsive to the Government's team, led by the Ministers who signed the Expression of Interest submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee in March 2015, including:

1. Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development
2. Minister of Economy and Finance
3. Minister of Agriculture and Food Security

The technical members of the FIP Mission will include the following people (this list may be refined pending availability and need for specific forms of expertise):

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
Rural Development Director	MITADER (DNDR)	Maputo	Olegario Banze
Coordinator of the REDD+ Technical Unit	MITADER (DNGA)	Maputo	Paula Panguene
REDD+ Pilot Coordinator	MITADER (UT-REDD)	Maputo	Aristides Muhate
Safeguards Specialist at the REDD+ Technical Unit	MITADER (UT-REDD)	Maputo	Sônia Nordez
Communications Specialist at the REDD+ Technical Unit	MITADER (UT-REDD)	Maputo	Leonardo Chaúque
MRV Specialist at the Directorate of Forests	MITADER (DNF)	Maputo	Renato Timane
General Director of the Protected Areas Agency	ANAC	Maputo	Bartolomeu Soto
	MEF	Maputo	
	Unidade Mudanças	Maputo	

	Climáticas		
	MASA	Maputo	
	MASA	Maputo	
Multilateral Development Banks			
Sr. Natural Resource Management Specialist	IDA/IBRD	Maputo	Andre Aquino
Sr. Environmental Economist	IDA/IBRD	DC	Tim Brown
Lead Environment Specialist	IDA/IBRD	Brazil	Garo Batmanian
Communications and Environment Specialist	IDA/IBRD	DC	Amanda Jerneck
Forestry and REDD Specialist	IDA/IBRD	DC	Celine Lim
Rural Development Specialist	IDA/IBRD	Maputo	João Moura
Environmental Safeguards Specialist	IDA/IBRD	Maputo	Paulo Siteo
Social Safeguards Specialist	IDA/IBRD	Maputo	Eden Dava
Administration and Coordination Support	IDA/IBRD	Maputo	Amélia Cumbi
Agro & Natural Resources Economist	AfDB	Abidjan	Olagoke OLADAPO
Country Economist	AfDB	Maputo	Andre ALMEIDA
Rural Développement Specialist	AfDB	Maputo	Cesar TIQUE
Sociologist	AfDB	Maputo	Yolanda ARCELINA
Senior Operations Officer	IFC		Joyita M. Mukherjee
Senior Operations Officer	IFC		Dietrich Fischer
Potential Participation by Development Partners [TO BE CONFIRMED]			
Rural Development Specialist	Embassy of Sweden	Maputo	Olov Atterfors
Natural Resource Management Specialist	Embassy of Finland	Maputo	Anni Mandelin
Forestry Specialist	JICA	Maputo	
	Dfid / UK Embassy		
	Embassy of Norway		
	USAID/ USA Embassy		
	Germany		
	AFD		
	Embassy of Brazil		

6. Mission Draft Agenda/Schedule

The first Joint Mission for FIP preparation will take place from September 28 to October 2, 2015. The overall organization of activities for the Joint Mission is as follows (with specifics to be worked out in discussion among GoM, MDBs, partners and invitees):

Day	Morning	Afternoon
28/9	Kick-off meeting with key GoM leadership	Technical discussions on Investment Plan (Stock-taking and early consultations presentation, discussion of preliminary priority investment areas)

29/9	Technical discussions on Investment Plan and proposals as linked to REDD+ Strategy	Technical discussions on Investment Plan and DGM
30/9	Consultations with stakeholder groups in appropriate formats and venues (CSOs, private sector, communities)	Consultations with stakeholder groups in appropriate formats and venues (Development Partners, on investment coordination towards reduced deforestation)
1/10	Discussions on Investment Plan including allocation of resources toward key priorities	Discussion of institutional and implementation arrangements, and social and environmental issues and mitigations, including potential safeguards implications
2/10	Discussion on way forward, incl. next steps and timeline for further preparation Wrap up meeting with GoM	Finalization of Aide Memoire
3-4/10	<i>GoM or individual MDB teams may propose and arrange possible field trips REDD+ sites or potential investment locations together with interested parties</i>	

7. Contacts (MDBs and Government)

Government of Mozambique

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Attachment 1: GoM's Designation of the National FIP Focal Point



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
MINISTRY OF LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Minister's Office

Official letter nº ¹⁰³ /MITADER/GM/ 002 /2015

Maputo, 15 of June 2015

Subject: National Focal Point of FIP

Dear Mafalda Duarte,

It is with great pleasure to know that Mozambique has been selected as a new pilot country for the Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). As you requested a national focal point, Mozambique's Govern has pointed **Mr.Momedo Abdurramane Nemane**, Senior Technical Assistant to the REDD+ technical Unit within the Ministry, as National focal point for FIP.

I would also like to inform that Mozambique has been working closely with the World Bank on the REDD+ Readiness process, with funds from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) that allows us to implement our Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). We expect to have our R-Package endorsed by the FCPF in 2016 July. At present, we are preparing our National Strategy of REDD+ through a series of analytical studies, pilot activities on the ground, and public consultations. We expect the FIP Investment Plan will draw on the ongoing work to prepare the REDD+ Strategy. In this context, we would like to inform you that we will be conducting a mission from **July 27 to 31 2015** in support of the REDD+ Strategy preparation and also to launch the preparation of the Investment Plan. The mission is being prepared in close collaboration with the World Bank, and we expect it will include several stakeholders, including representatives from the African Development Bank and the International Finance Corporation.

Please accept, Dear Mafalda, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

The Minister



Celso Ismael Correia

To:

Mafalda Duarte

Program Manager

Climate Investment Funds Administrative Unit

www.climateinvestmentfunds.org

Attachment 2: GOM Letter on Formation of Landscape Project Management Unit



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
MINISTRY OF LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Maputo, 3rd July 2015

TO:
World Bank Mozambique
Att. Mr. Mark Lundell
World Bank Country Director for Mozambique

Dear Sir,

In order to design and implement the "*Agriculture and Natural Resource Landscape Management Project*" and to lead the "*REDD+ agenda*" in Mozambique, including the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the Mozambique Government, through the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), has established a Landscape Project Management Unit. This Unit will lead the design of the Landscape project, and the FIP projects, as well as the REDD+ Readiness agenda. The unit is composed by a coordinator, an environment specialist, a value chains specialist, a land specialist, a social safeguards specialist, a procurement specialist and a finance management specialist.

Mr. Momedo Nemane will act as the Coordinator, and he will be responsible for identifying the other members of the Unit, which should happen within the next three months. He is also responsible for leading the preparation of the Project Preparation Advance request for the 'Landscape Project', as well as the focal point for the FIP.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Celso Ismael Correia', written over a horizontal line.

Celso Ismael Correia
Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development

**Attachment 3. Investment Plan Guidance for preparing the country-level Investment Plan:
Comparison of Priority Needs for Joint Mission**

The CIF has prepared guidance for preparation of country-driven Investment Plans, including an annotated outline. In the table below, the suggested content for the Investment Plan is compared to information available from the REDD+ Readiness Process and other key sources. This comparison indicates priorities for information, discussion and analysis to fill gaps toward an Investment Plan that is fully responsive to the vision, criteria, priorities and information needs of the FIP process.

Comparison of Information Available and Needed to support Joint Mission and Investment Plan Preparation	
FIP Investment Plan Outline	Relevant Source Material
Section 1: Description of the country and sector context (3 pp)	National REDD+ Strategy, summarized in EoI
Section 2: Identification of opportunities for Greenhouse gas abatement (2 pp)	National REDD+ Strategy, summarized in EoI
Section 3: Enabling policy and regulatory environment (1-2 pp)	National REDD+ Strategy, summarized in EoI
Section 4: Expected Co-Benefits from FIP Investment (1 page)	National REDD+ Strategy, summarized in EoI
Section 5: Collaboration among MDBs and with other Partners	National REDD+ Strategy, To be developed before and during JM
Section 6: Identification and rationale for projects and programs to be co-financed by FIP (4 pp)	GoM Estrela Project Documentation. Further development during and after JM
Section 7: Implementation potential with risk assessment (1-2 pp)	National REDD+ Strategy, To be developed before and during JM
Section 8: Financing plan and instruments (half-page)	National REDD+ Strategy, To be developed before and during Joint Mission
Section 9: Results Framework for Investment Plan (1-2 pp, table format)	FIP Results Framework, National Priorities. Further development during and after Joint Mission
Annexes	
Annex 1: the proposed project and program pipeline, and resource allocation, with detailed concept notes	Further development during and after Joint Mission
Annex 2: A stakeholder involvement plan	National REDD+ Strategy, SESA
Annex 3: Information on how funding from DGM will be included	DGM global program document, summaries of planned discussions and consultations.
Annex 4: FCPF/UNREDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PPs), National REDD+ Plan, Action Plan	National REDD+ Strategy, and RPP will be available before JM
Annex 5: Technical review by an expert/peer review group	To be provided after draft Investment Plan is circulated