



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

**2021 – Revised Template**

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

**1. Basic Project Data****General Information**

<b>Region:</b>	Southern Africa																																																						
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Mozambique																																																						
<b>Project Title:</b>	Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods																																																						
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/MOZ/117/GFF																																																						
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5516																																																						
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	BD-2: Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in production landscapes/seascapes and sectors CCM-5: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land use change and forestry SFM/REDD+-1: Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services.																																																						
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	National Directorate of Forest, Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)																																																						
<b>Project Duration:</b>	5 years																																																						
<b>Project coordinates:</b> ( <a href="#">Ctrl+Click here</a> )	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Village/Community</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gilé</td> <td>Pury /Teniua</td> <td>-16.026469</td> <td>38.232550°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gilé</td> <td>Uapé/Nanepa</td> <td>-16.249594°</td> <td>38.043907°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gilé</td> <td>Khayane/Napido</td> <td>-16.280613°</td> <td>37.957031°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alto Molocué</td> <td>Novanana/Rugula</td> <td>-15.927951°</td> <td>37.725716°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alto Molocué</td> <td>Mutala/Namahala</td> <td>-15.929782°</td> <td>37.799184°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alto Molocué</td> <td>Mutala/Malolo</td> <td>-15.980587°</td> <td>37.860309°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mulevala</td> <td>Jajoo/Jajoo</td> <td>-16.267330°</td> <td>37.517822°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mulevala</td> <td>Chiraco Sede/Cohiua</td> <td>-16.259148°</td> <td>37.731297°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mulevala</td> <td>Namigonha Sede/Nadala</td> <td>-16.372977°</td> <td>37.645135°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maganja da Costa</td> <td>Nante/Mussaia</td> <td>-17.416623°</td> <td>37.350030°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maganja da Costa</td> <td>Muzo/Muzo</td> <td>-17.144388°</td> <td>37.489117°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maganja da Costa</td> <td>Muzo/Ganga</td> <td>-16.880311°</td> <td>37.393410°</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			District	Village/Community	Latitude	Longitude	Gilé	Pury /Teniua	-16.026469	38.232550°	Gilé	Uapé/Nanepa	-16.249594°	38.043907°	Gilé	Khayane/Napido	-16.280613°	37.957031°	Alto Molocué	Novanana/Rugula	-15.927951°	37.725716°	Alto Molocué	Mutala/Namahala	-15.929782°	37.799184°	Alto Molocué	Mutala/Malolo	-15.980587°	37.860309°	Mulevala	Jajoo/Jajoo	-16.267330°	37.517822°	Mulevala	Chiraco Sede/Cohiua	-16.259148°	37.731297°	Mulevala	Namigonha Sede/Nadala	-16.372977°	37.645135°	Maganja da Costa	Nante/Mussaia	-17.416623°	37.350030°	Maganja da Costa	Muzo/Muzo	-17.144388°	37.489117°	Maganja da Costa	Muzo/Ganga	-16.880311°	37.393410°
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**Milestone Dates:**

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	21 October 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	25 August 2017

<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	24 August 2022
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	N/A
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	N/A

**Funding**

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	3,637,748
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc:</b>	37,600,000
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD):</b>	2,534,935
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021<sup>4</sup></b>	139,600,000

**Review and Evaluation**

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	2019
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date:</b>	June-August 2020
<b>Actual Mid-term review date:</b>	MTR conducted in September 2020
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	<b>June 2022</b>
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required</b>	<b>No</b>

**Ratings**

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	Moderately Satisfactory
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	Moderately Satisfactory
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Moderate

**Status**

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

**Project Contacts**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Name, Title, Division/Institution</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Marco Boscolo, Forestry Officer, NFO/FAO	Marco.Boscolo@fao.org
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Hernani Coelho da Silva, FAO Representative, FRMOZ/FAO	Hernani.CoelhoDaSilva@fao.org
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Kuena Morebotsane, Technical Officer, OCB/FAO	Kuena.Morebotsane@fao.org

## 2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) <sup>5</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>6</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
Objective(s): Promote biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation in miombo forest ecosystems, through the improvement of the existing revenue sharing mechanism that supports sustainable use and conservation of forests and wildlife and improves local	Emissions avoided from deforestation and forest degradation from landscape program (Mt CO2e, direct lifetime)	3.3 million tons of CO2 (2018)	2.8 million ton of CO2 (2019)	<5.3 million tons of CO2 <sup>8</sup>	To be measured at the end of the project.	MS
	Area (ha) where local communities are implementing one or more SFM practices (fire control, conservation agriculture, sustainable honey production)	63,082	n.a. <sup>9</sup>	200,000	SLM and improved livelihoods practices are being promoted in 12 communities in 4 target districts.	

<sup>5</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>6</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>7</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

<sup>8</sup> Forest Reference Emission Level 2005-2015

<sup>9</sup> This indicator will be reported at the end of the project only.

peoples' livelihoods						
<b>Outcome 1:</b> National Revenue Sharing Mechanism (RSM) improved	Forest law includes improved forest RSM	0	N.A.	1	50% - PES concepts are incorporated in the Instructions documents for the new Forest Law, which will undergo public consultations in the next reporting period.	S
	Joint inter-sector document to guide the sectors on PES produced	0	0	1	10% - Concept Note for Inter-ministerial working group to discuss the road map for an eventual PES was ratified by MTA's technical council. A total of 15 Departments from seven (7) Ministries from different sectors agriculture, forestry & wildlife, environment, energy, mining, fisheries) were identified and listed to participate in regular meetings.	MS
	Gender rules included in the Joint inter-sector document on PES	0	0	1	0% - So far, one inter-ministerial working group meeting was carried out.	MS
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced human and institutional capacity to oversee and implement improved RSM and/or PES	Number of government and NGO staff whose capacity to implement revenue sharing mechanisms (RSM) has improved as a result of the training received	0	Gov staff: 5 NGO staff: 5	Gov staff: 15 NGO staff: 15	Technical and financial proposal under discussion with R-MCRN	S

	National plan for the improvement RSM designed and implemented	0		1	50% - An assessment of government's capacity and processes for the enforcement of the Ministerial Decree 93/2005 in the forestry sector was concluded and validated by DINAF. Concrete actions based on recommendation have identified. The exercise will provide ToRs for capacity development of government and NGOs' staff on improved RSM	S
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Communities prepared for PES through sustainable livelihood models including , SLM practices, CBNRM and Governance in 4 districts of Zambézia province	Percentage of households that are reporting revenue based sustainable alternative income-generating activities, disaggregated by male and female-headed households	12% (6% Male Headed HHs and 6% Female Headed HHs) <sup>10</sup>	NA	14% (7% Male headed HHs and 7% Female Headed HHs)	Sustainable alternative livelihoods models through sustainable management landscape approaches (Agro-forestry, aquaculture, beekeeping, anti-fire brigades, nutrition, saving and credits) initiated in two districts (Maganja da Costa and Alto Molocue), has been extended into additional districts (Gilé and Mulevala), now covering the 4 districts of Zambézia Province, currently targeting 1.934 direct beneficiaries, 908 female (approximately 386HH).	S

<sup>10</sup> This was estimated based on the HH survey conduct in the beginning of project implementation (625 people were interviewed and 124 reported revenue based on sustainable alternative income-generating activities, 50 female)

	Number of CBRNM with capacity to implement improved RSM and/or PES mechanism	0	NA	16	0% - Terms of Reference (ToRs) for capacity development of communities to strengthen their governance systems for natural resource management, has been finalized. This capacity development program will prepare communities to access the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism managed by FNDS, and will follow the existing Guidelines for the Establishment of Community Governance Systems for Natural Resource Management in Mozambique.	U
	Percentage of women represented in the social bodies of the CBRNMs	NA		40	0% - Terms of Reference (ToRs) for capacity development of communities will promote as much as possible gender equity on Community Based Committees	U

**Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings**

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 1.</b> National Revenue Sharing Mechanism (RSM) improved	Ensure the PES aspects on the ongoing discussion of the Forest Law include gender rules	National PES /TA	December 2021
	Support DINAF in the preparation of TORs and themes for the Inter-ministerial's working group	National PES /TA	On-going/Continuous
<b>Outcome 2.</b> Enhanced human and institutional capacity to oversee and implement improved RSM and/or PES	Ensure timely implementation and continuous follow-up of the capacity development for communities on governance and improved RSM and/or PES	National PES /TA	From August 2021 to March 2022
	Mainstream gender issues in Community Based Committees	INRM and gender	From August 2021

## 3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs <sup>11</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>12</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>13</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
Outcome 1. National Revenue Sharing Mechanism (RSM) improved								
Output 1.1 Forestry and wildlife revenue sharing mechanism ("20% Decree") ameliorated to reward local community engagement in sustainable forest management	Q3 Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal study and proposal for revised text of the 20% First proposal of new Decree completed and submitted to MTADER legal adviser</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreement with DINAF and all DPTADER on inter-sectoral PES mechanism for sustainable results (the new Decree can't be a standalone PES mechanism) Second proposal of new Decree completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals for the revision of the "20% Decree" were concluded and submitted during the first year of the project. These proposals were part of the bibliography consulted to the ongoing process for the formulation of new Forest Law. The reward for local communities' engagement in SFM is part of the instructions to the new Forest Law.</li> </ul>			100%	
Output 1.2 Set of "rules of the game" developed for the integration of environmental performance criteria into existing sector	Q4 Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study on PES experiences abroad and in Mozambique and proposal for improved RSM completed. Initial "rules of the game" could be evinced from the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First inter-sectoral meeting conducted Discussion on shared leadership between DINAF and FNDS for the facilitation of the meetings on an inter-sectoral PES mechanism at national level ongoing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concept and mechanism of Payments for Environmental Services, harmonized with the Conservation's Law and the REDD+ Benefit sharing mechanisms, are part of the instructions for</li> </ul>			50%	



<p>funds and revenue sharing mechanisms, both for forestry and for other sectors</p>		<p>review. List of “sustainable practices” prepared and discussed with counterparts, as elements of the “rules of the game” to be prepared.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Two-page PES article under elaboration</li> <li>Guidelines on SFM under elaboration.</li> </ul>	<p>the new Forest Law, going to public consultation in the coming reporting period under the FAO-MOZFIP project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•An article entitled “Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Sustainable and Integrated Rural Development in Mozambique. Learning experiences from the forestry sector” was finalized. It documents relevant PES experiences from Mozambique and other countries and it comes out with learning experiences for Mozambique. It gives orientations for the country once decide to embark in a PES scheme and it will</li> </ul>				
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<sup>11</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>12</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

				serve to disseminate PES in various fora.				
<b>Output 2.1.</b> Capacity development program on improved RSM and/or PES mechanism for Forestry institutions and NGOs designed and implemented	Q3 Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coordination maintained with MOZFIP project, which includes and capacity assessment of DINAF to support sustainable forest management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Exchange visit to Community Funds with implementing partners, an example of community organization and preparation for RSM (mining sector).</li> <li>•ToR of the “capacity and processes assessment for the enforcement of the 20% Decree at institutional /government level in Zambézia Province and 2 other provinces” under discussion with GoM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•An action plan to improve the existing revenue sharing mechanism was concluded in June 2021. It includes the development of a manual with standards procedures for community support among other actions.</li> <li>•Training of Trainers (ToTs) sessions on Community Governance Systems for Natural Resource Management in Mozambique will target government and NGOs staff.</li> </ul>			45%	
<b>Output 2.2.</b> Capacity development strategy for managers of other interested sector funds to design and oversee the implementation of PES mechanism elaborated	Q4 Y5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•First PES initiation workshop for managers and boards of sector funds and RSM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Concept Note for the Inter-ministerial coordination working group to harmonise the procedures and discuss the road map for an eventual PES was ratified by DINAF and presented at MTA’s technical council.</li> <li>•An inter-ministerial working group to coordinate and harmonize the PSA</li> </ul>			45%	

				mechanisms was established. •The first meeting of the working group took place on 22 June 2021.				
<b>Output 2.3</b> Cross-sectoral coordination regarding improved RSM and/or PES mechanism, especially at Province and District levels, developed	Q4 Y5		•Agreement with the Platform for the Integrated Development of Zambézia for holding biannual meetings including PES discussion First PES initiation meeting for NRM actors held in Zambézia Province.	•Meetings of the Platform for the Integrated Development of Zambézia were postponed due to COVID 19 restrictions. The next meeting is scheduled for the coming reporting period.			15%	
<b>Output 3.1</b> Sustainable livelihood models including , SLM practices, CBNRM and Governance developed and tested	Q4 Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•6 first communities selected</li> <li>Livelihood and conservation activities identified based on community needs.</li> <li>•ToR for Agro-forestry, aquaculture, beekeeping, anti-fire brigades and nutrition activities elaborated.</li> <li>•5 implementing NGOs identified and assessed based on previous</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•2 LoA for supporting the communities related to 6 CBNRM committees with Agro-forestry, aquaculture, beekeeping, anti-fire brigades and nutrition activities under implementation.</li> <li>•2 LoA for supporting the communities of 6 other CBNRM committees with the same activities under elaboration.</li> <li>•1 LoA for supporting all the communities mentioned above with Savings and Credit Groups signed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The project has been promoting sustainable practices since 2019. A total of 12 communities are involved in the activity, of which 6 communities started in 2019 and other 6 communities started in 2020. Sustainable practices promoted are: Agro-forestry system, aquaculture, anti-fire brigades, apiculture, saving and credit groups and food processing to increase conservation and nutrition.</li> <li>•The project has reached on average,</li> </ul>			75%	

		experiences related to identified activities 1 NGO pre-selected.		50% women in its overall activities.				
<b>Output 3.2</b> Lessons learned shared	Q4 Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inception meeting and revision of the work plan and budget in March 2019.</li> <li>•Inception report submitted</li> <li>Set up of the project steering committee and first meeting held in April 2019 to approve the revised work plan and budget.</li> <li>•M&amp;E plan submitted</li> <li>Household baseline survey ready to be tested in the field. Planned for July 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Household baseline survey done and draft report available.</li> <li>•Questionnaire for the field activities visits for monitoring including impact of the sanitary crisis on CBNRM under elaboration.</li> <li>•Mid-term review under preparation, planned for July 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Two monitoring visits conducted. Reports produced and lessons learned documented.</li> <li>An article lessons learned is under development for publication.</li> <li>•M&amp;E Plan was revised to assure that it is aligned with the new logframe.</li> </ul>			40%	

#### 4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

**Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**

During the fiscal year, the project continued to promote improved livelihoods and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices (component 3), namely agro-forestry, aquaculture, beekeeping, anti-fire brigades, nutrition, saving and credits in the districts of Maganja da Costa and Alto Molocue. The project also focused on expanding these practices into additional two additional districts (Gilé and Mulevala), now covering the four target districts foreseen in the project. Moreover, preparatory work to improve the revenue sharing mechanism and PES (component 1) and to develop capacity to oversee the improved revenue sharing mechanism (Component 2) were completed.

**Main results achieved:**

**Outcome 1. National Revenue Sharing Mechanisms (RSM) improved**

- Recommendations from the legal study of the “20% Decree”, concluded during the first year of the project, were incorporated in the instructions for the new Forest Law. Consultation is planned for the next reporting period under the FAO - MOZFIP project. The concept and mechanism of Payments for Environmental Services, harmonized with the Conservation’s Law and the REDD+ Benefit sharing mechanisms, are part of the new Forest Law instructions.
- The Concept Note for the Inter-ministerial coordination working group to harmonize the procedures and discuss the road map for an eventual PES was ratified by DINAF and presented at MTA’s technical council. A total of 15 institutions representing 7 (seven) ministries of seven different sectors (agriculture, forestry & wildlife, environment, energy, mining, fisheries) were identified. The 8<sup>th</sup> session of the MTA’s technical council held on 9 March 2021 agreed that DINAF will coordinate the working group and lease with other sectors involved in the subject.
- The assessment of procedures when putting into practice the Ministerial Diploma 93/2005 in the forestry sector was concluded and options for improving the mechanism identified.

**Outcome 2. Enhanced human and institutional capacity to oversee and implement improved RSM**

- Terms of Reference (ToRs) for capacity development of communities to strengthen their governance systems for natural resource management and to access funds from the existing REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism was finalized;
- Based on the recommendation from the assessment of the implementation of the Ministerial Diploma 93/2005 under Outcome 1, a National replication plan was concluded in June 2021 and it will be used to finalize the activities to be implemented by DINAF and provinces.

**Outcome 3. Communities prepared for PES through improved livelihoods and SLM practices in 4 districts of Zambézia Province**

- The project reached 1,934 (51% women) direct beneficiaries in 12 communities of the 4 target districts with improved livelihoods and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices (agro-forestry, beekeeping, aquaculture, anti-fire brigades, nutrition, saving and credits). Activities initiated in 2019 in two districts (Maganja da Costa and Alto Molocue), were extended into two additional districts (Gilé and Mulevala).

**What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**

During the reporting period, the country continued to suffer the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The situation was aggravated in the first quarter, leading the government to embark on restriction measures to control the pandemic from 4 February to 25 April.

Main challenges to the project implementation:

- Delays in the recruitment of the new Technical Advisor and uncertainty on the contract extension of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and Revenue Sharing Mechanism (RSM) expert;
- Delays in the implementation of activities due to delays in the procurement of field materials;
- Travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Government involvement in many other activities give low priority to the project's activities, leading to delays in responding and acting

**Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment**

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	<b>FY2021 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2021 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>17</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p><b>Development Objective rating</b> The project has made some progress during the reporting period. The project is implementing regular dialogues with key stakeholders for coordinated actions and managed to uplift the PES discussion to a high level in the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA). MTA endorsed the establishment of the inter-ministerial working group to coordinate the discussions on PES led by DINAF. The discussion on environmental performance is moving from a sector based to a more integrated system. Terms of Reference (ToRs) for capacity development of communities will facilitate their inclusion in the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Mechanism managed by FNDS. In addition, field activities have been expanded the implementation of improved livelihoods and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices into additional districts. It is expected that all this activities will promote biodiversity conservation.</p> <p><b>Implementation Progress rating</b> Project implementation have been affected by the difficulties in mobilizing the replacement of the CTA who retired in the beginning of this reporting period. Project's activities have also been affected by the COVID-19, with a second wave hitting the country badly in early 2021 with restrictions on travels and face-to-face meetings from 4 February to 24 April 2021. Nevertheless, with the support of the project's technical team and the implementing partners the project has achieved important results.</p>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	The GEF OFP is in agreement with this report and with the ratings.

<sup>15</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p><b>Development Objective rating</b> The LTO is in agreement with the comments provided by the BH. It is also noteworthy to share that some beneficiaries/communities have enthusiastically adopted some of the SLM practices promoted by the project, in particular the introduction of savings and credit groups. Based on reports from field visits, it appears likely that some of these practices will continue even without further project support following its closure.</p> <p><b>Implementation Progress rating</b> The LTO is in agreement with the comments provided by the BH.</p>
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>MS</b>	In agreement with the Budget Holder and Lead Technical Officer assessment.

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<sup>18</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.



## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

**Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)**

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
	na			
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
	na			
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
	na			
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
	na			
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
	na			
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
	na			
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
	na			
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
	na			
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
	na			
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				
	na			

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>19</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Still valid.

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
No grievance received.

## 6. Risks

### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</i></p>

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<sup>19</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>1</b>	Insufficient coordination and collaboration among government institutions and community-based natural resources management committees may make it hard to implement the PES mechanism.	Moderate	Concept Note for the Inter-ministerial coordination working group to harmonise the procedures and discuss the road map for an eventual PES was produced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MTA's technical council DINAF designated to lead the Inter-ministerial working group.</li> <li>• First meeting conducted</li> </ul>	
<b>2</b>	Weak capacity of institutions at local government and community level may make it hard to change the status quo of illegal forest use, This would reduce the effectiveness of a tool such as payment for ecosystem services (PES), even if the project were to achieve its objective of integrating PES into the existing national forestry and wildlife revenue sharing mechanism.	Moderate	An assessment of government's capacity and processes for the enforcement of the Ministerial Decree 93/2005 in Zambézia Province and in five other provinces selected by DINAF (Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, Tete and Cabo Delgado) has been undertaken and a report has been produced. A work plan of concrete actions for the improvement of the forestry RSM implementation is being discussed with DINAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•TORs for capacity development developed</li> </ul>	

<sup>20</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

<sup>21</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>3</b>	Potential climate change impacts, such as increased fire frequency due to higher temperatures and less reliable rainfall, may prevent the project from having the expected positive environmental outcomes, even if the project is successful in encouraging local communities to improve forest management.	Moderate	The improved alternative income generation activities and forest management practices that the project is promoting in the local communities to adopt (agro-forestry, beekeeping, aquaculture, anti-fire brigades, nutrition, saving and credits) will contribute to reduce the exposure and susceptibility of the miombo forest ecosystem to catastrophic fire. The introduction of such improved practices over a large contiguous area, working alongside similar efforts funded by other donors, will further mitigate the risks that climate change is likely to cause.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing set up of anti-bush fire committees within each community supported by the project</li> <li>• Ongoing field activities with communities for sustainable land management practices, improved and diversified livelihoods including sustainable and permanent agriculture and water management expanded to 12 communities</li> </ul>	

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>20</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>21</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	The risk of “leakage” – simply displacing illegal and destructive forest use activities to other areas without a net positive environmental benefit – is inherent in any forest conservation intervention implemented at sub-national level.	Low-Moderate	The project actively mitigates the risk of “leakage” by: (i) engaging with other actors of the Platform of Integrated Development of Zambézia to promote discussions on INRM based on the current experiences in sustainable use of natural resources rather than in destructive activities; (ii) encouraging the introduction of forest management units over a large contiguous area, working alongside similar efforts funded by other donors, thus decreasing the spatial probability of important “leakage” events. Further risk mitigation measures are likely to be devised under the Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement the government intends to conclude with the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOA with Platform of Integrated Development of Zambézia signed</li> </ul>	
5	Deterioration of the security situation (political instability, armed conflicts, refugees) in the target or in surroundings Provinces, that may disrupt project activities	Moderate	Target area does not suffer specific political instability and it is not directly affected by armed conflict. However, with regard this second point, a still not specified number of refugees from Cabo Delgado have settled down in the target districts during the last months. The Project will continue monitoring the situation, in order to avoid conflicts and guarantee an equitable and sustainable access to natural resources for all the people settled in the target area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close collaboration with the Project’s Focal Point at DINAF</li> <li>• Close collaboration with DPTADER-Zambézia and other local partners</li> </ul>	

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>20</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>21</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
6	Restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic	Moderate	Reduce the number of participants per training; Conduct online meetings when possible; strictly implement basic protective measures during face to face meetings and field activities; Raise awareness of rural communities on safety and hygiene measures to prevent spread of COVID-19 and other viruses and diseases; distribute protective material (such as masks, soaps).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close collaboration with the Project's Focal Point at DINAF</li> <li>• Virtual meetings or hybrid are now the new normal</li> <li>• Reduced number of participants in trainings.</li> </ul>	
7	Organizational changes leading to shifts in roles and responsibilities, with consequent risks of reduced clarity of roles and reduced ease of continuity. In 2020 substantial organizational changes have taken place in the Mozambique Government. A new Ministry has been created (Ministry of Land and Environment, MTA) and one of the project's main partner (FNDS coordinating REDD+ and other complementing activities) has moved to a different ministry (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development). At local level, in some cases, the structure and mandates are still not clear	Moderate	Close collaboration with DINAF is maintained through its involvement in project activities and discussions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow-up the developments on the government structure</li> </ul>	This is a political decision the project is completely dependent on government decision.

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	The risk has remained the same: moderate. The unclear roles and responsibilities of government offices at local level remains and represents a risk for project implementation.

## 7. Adjustments to Project Strategy –

### Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<b>Recommendation 1:</b> Adjustments in the ToC and the Results Framework	Completed. The adjusted Theory of Change and Result Framework was finalized and cleared by the LTO.
<b>Recommendation 2:</b> To proactively promote interactions with the FAO and other GEF-funded projects, improving collaboration and interactions with government agencies in forestry and biodiversity conservation areas (namely FNDS), as well as with local (district and community) stakeholders for defining models and criteria for the improved RSM and PES mechanisms	Since the MT evaluation, FAO started interacting more proactively with FNDS and DINAF to implement activities directly related to human and institutional capacity development aiming at managing, implementing and overseeing the improved revenue sharing mechanism (RSM) and PES.
<b>Recommendation 3:</b> Focus should be on capacity building of local staff and service providers and on increased support to communities for the adoption of sustainable practices and to strengthen their committees in order to enable them access funds from the (improved) RSM/PES mechanisms.	This is aligned with the project strategy and workplan. The project is working with DINAF, ITC-F and R-GCRN to strengthen community-based committee's in order to enable them to access funds from the (improved) RSM/PES mechanisms. TORs with ITC-F are being finalized.
<b>Recommendation 4:</b> The project team has to be reestablished as soon as possible with the deployment of the CTA and the fulfillment of all technical positions. It is recommended to ensure a regular presence in the Zambézia Province to support the liaising officer oversight and to provide technical guidance to service providers and SDAE for the work with communities.	The newly hired CTA will enter in Duty in late July 2021. The recruitment of the two project's technical positions is finalized. The PES and Revenue Sharing Mechanism consultant will enter on duty in early July 2021, while the Integrated Natural Resources Management and Gender consultant started on January 2021. The regular presence in Zambézia Province will be provided on a quarterly basis, with field monitoring visits that were delayed due to the restrictions imposed by Covid-19 but started in November 2020. In addition there will be regular coordination meetings with the SPs and other project partners.

#### Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	
Project Indicators/Targets	Yes	The MTR recommended adjustments in the ToC and the Results Framework. There were difficulties to implement the Logical Framework as it was proposed in the original design. The major difficulties identified and reported in the MTR include: (i) the lack of satisfaction of one of the main assumptions, and (ii) the “national-to-local” approach and potential conditionality to payments to local communities, and (iii) establishing sequence among components. The MTR team discussed the revised Results Framework and the Work Plan with the project team and the project task-force (BH, LTO and the FLO from the FAO-GEF Unit) before being submitted to the PSC (planned for July 2021) for its approval.

**Adjustments to Project Time Frame**

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	Original NTE:                      Revised NTE:  Justification: Not applicable



## 8. Stakeholders Engagement

### Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

The project engages with an extensive number of stakeholders at various levels.

#### Government:

- MTA (Ministry of Land and Environment, formerly called MTADER), including DINAF (National Forest Directorate), ANAC (National Agency of Conservation Areas) and DPTA-Zambézia (Provincial Directorate of Land and Environment)
- MADER (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development), including FNDS (National Fund for Sustainable Development)
- MIREME (Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy), including FUNAE (Energy Fund)
- MGCAS (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action), including DPGCAS-Zambézia (Provincial Directorate of Gender, Children and Social Action)
- MIMAIP (Ministry of Sea, Inland water and Fishing), including IDEPA (Institute of Fishing and Aquaculture Development), IIP (National Institute of Fisheries Research) and ProAzul (Blue Economy Development Fund)
- 4 SDAEs (District Services of Economic Activities): Maganja da Costa, Alto Molocué, Mulevala and Gilé / service providers
- UNIZambeze (University of Zambeze), Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (FEAF)

The project works closely with DINAF. A national focal point has been appointed to follow all the project activities and processes to ensure their alignment with government objectives.

#### International or governmental organizations:

- World Bank
- European Union
- JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
- GIZ (German Corporation for International Cooperation)

#### NGOs:

- WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) - international
- iTC-F (Community Land Initiative – Foundation) – Mozambique / future service provider
- ICEI (Institute of International Economic Cooperation) – Italy / service provider
- UATAF-AFC (Association for Community Strengthening) – Mozambique / service provider
- RADEZA (Organizations Network for the Environment and Sustainable Development of Zambézia) – Mozambique
- R-GCRN (Network for CBNRM) - Mozambique
- CESC (Center of Learning and Capacity Development of the Civil Society) - Mozambique
- Nitidae - France
- ORAM (Rural Association of Mutual Support) - Mozambique
- PRODEA (Environmental development Program) - Mozambique
- ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency) – international

#### Private sector:

- Agri-Mel / service provider
- BIOFUND

- MICAIA

The project has made important progress towards achieving its goals through the involvement of different stakeholders. Notably there are:

- agreement with DINAF and the respective provincial directorates so that the PES inter-sector mechanism is not a separate/standalone decree, but part of inter-sector policies;
- holding inter-sectoral meetings on PES at national level and in Zambézia;
- involvement at the highest level of the FNDS as the main institution for community fund management;
- interaction with partners working with REDD+ initiatives and community management of natural resources;
- high coordination with partners in the province of Zambézia;
- assessment of the socio-economic baseline, preparation and implementation of the gender strategy;
- letters of agreement signed with service providers and four SDAE.

Still, there are some challenges to take into account, namely (a) the electoral campaign for the 2019 general elections that delayed some activities, (b) cyclone Idai that in March 2019 hit the coastal zone, mainly the district of Maganja da Costa, (c) the COVID-19 pandemic crisis that altered normal work patterns, and (d) the difficulties of coordinating activities with various actors involved in the community management of natural resources in a coherent manner.

## 9. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)**

*Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.*

A gender assessment has been undertaken in early 2019 to give guidance on how the project can contribute to gender equality. It shows deep traditional gender specificities in the rural communities. Whereas women are the main responsible persons for food supply through shifting agriculture that puts pressure on the forest, they are underrepresented in CBNRM committees and not automatically and equally involved in the decision-making processes, even in matriarchal systems. They are also the ones responsible for water supply, children education and household chores but are marginalized in the establishment of other income generating activities. Illiteracy and low financial management capacities is more widespread among women than among men, which makes more challenging their empowerment. Based on recommendations from the gender assessment the project developed a gender strategy for all project's activities. A two-page gender strategy guidelines (Gender Fact Sheet) was also produced and shared with the project's partners and other stakeholders.

*Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?*

A M&E plan was developed to allow for the collection and reporting of gender disaggregated data. Based on the recommendations of the gender assessment, a gender strategy has been designed and include guidance for the Service Providers in their field activities' implementation and in data collection. The document provides orientations on strategic interventions for all project's outputs/activities and on monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment, including specific roles of the M&E expert and the Provincial Project Facilitator. The M&E Plan was also revised accordingly to include the changes recommended by the MTR.

*Does the project staff have gender expertise?*

A gender focal point within the project team has been identified to ensure the follow up of the gender strategy in close collaboration with the M&E expert. All the other team members have already worked on project with a gender component. A gender focal point within FAO office gives support when requires.

*If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:*

- (1) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources: supporting gender-sensitive changes in cultural norms and behaviors; close collaboration and coordination with other initiatives focusing on securing tenure (MOZFIP, SUSTENTA, iTC-F);
- (2) improving women's participation and decision-making: supporting gender-sensitive changes in cultural norms, and equitable and inclusive CBNRM, and strengthening of women's self-esteem and leadership
- (3) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women: supporting an integrated approach for basic needs satisfaction, and equitable and inclusive development through improved agriculture practices, diversified livelihoods strategies, local products-based businesses and associations for women, savings and credit groups, nutrition activities, etc.

## 10. Knowledge Management Activities

**Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval**

- Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.

The project has not yet developed a knowledge management strategy. However, a number of documents have been produced, namely:

- Chicue, J. 2019. Melhoramento dos mecanismos de distribuição dos benefícios ambientais pelo acesso e utilização sustentável dos recursos naturais. Relatório preliminar. Maputo, FAO. 44 pp.
- Huybrechts, N. 2021. Avaliação dos procedimentos institucionais na aplicação do Diploma Ministerial nº93/2005 no sector florestal. Análise das províncias de Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, Zambézia, Cabo Delgado e Tete. Maputo, FAO. 24 pp.
- Huybrechts, N. & Cuambe, C. 2021. Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Sustainable and Integrated Rural Development in Mozambique. Learning experiences from the forestry sector. Maputo, FAO. 6 pp.
- Ibraimo, M. 2019. Gender Assessment. Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods. Maputo, FAO. 40 pp.
- Ibraimo, M. 2019. Gender strategy. Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods. Maputo, FAO. 28 pp.
- Porras, I. & Nhantumbo, I. 2019. Payment for Ecosystem Services to support forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods. PES in Mozambique. Supporting the 20% Decree revision. Maputo, IIED. 29 pp.
- Gender Fact Sheet.

These materials are available under request at the following link:

[https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/personal/isabel\\_sitoe\\_fao\\_org/\\_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?originalPath=aHR0cHM6Ly91bmZhby1teS5zaGFyZXBvaW50LmNvbS86ZjovZy9wZXJzb25hbC9pc2FiZWxfc2l0b2VfZmFvX29yZy9FbFJlVU9iNiIh0bEJ0RXZaQldJd1JPUUI4S0xqNzZUUEt6QlBFbGVxZjZQVGI3P3J0aW1lPTRUY3NiVEk3MlVn&id=%2Fpersonal%2Fisabel%5Fsitoe%5Ffao%5Fforg%2FDocuments%2FPES%20%2D%20GCP%20MOZ%20117%20GEF%2F4%2E%20Component%204%20%26%20Management%2F5%2E%20Communication%20%26%20Visibility%2FDocuments%20produced](https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/personal/isabel_sitoe_fao_org/_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?originalPath=aHR0cHM6Ly91bmZhby1teS5zaGFyZXBvaW50LmNvbS86ZjovZy9wZXJzb25hbC9pc2FiZWxfc2l0b2VfZmFvX29yZy9FbFJlVU9iNiIh0bEJ0RXZaQldJd1JPUUI4S0xqNzZUUEt6QlBFbGVxZjZQVGI3P3J0aW1lPTRUY3NiVEk3MlVn&id=%2Fpersonal%2Fisabel%5Fsitoe%5Ffao%5Fforg%2FDocuments%2FPES%20%2D%20GCP%20MOZ%20117%20GEF%2F4%2E%20Component%204%20%26%20Management%2F5%2E%20Communication%20%26%20Visibility%2FDocuments%20produced)

In addition, work is being done in close collaboration with the implementing partners including government institutions, civil society, international organizations and the private sector, implementing improved livelihoods and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices, namely agro-forestry, aquaculture, beekeeping, anti-fire brigades, nutrition, saving and credits through Letters of Agreements (LOA), to include in their report a section of lessons learned. The project's best practices so far are information sharing through presentation in meetings, workshops and visits. Regular M&E visits are being conducted and lessons learned are being documented and a report is being finalized.

- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.

The does not have a communication strategy yet. A communication specialist shared with the two other forestry projects was recruited in September 2020 and he is now working on the communication and visibility plan.

- Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.
- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses

The project has a communication specialist. He can be reached by e-mail:  
[Lecio.Munguambe@fao.org](mailto:Lecio.Munguambe@fao.org)

### 11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

The term “indigenous people” is not applicable in Mozambique, with all people viewed as the same and no distinctions are made.

### 12. Innovative Approaches

**Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>22</sup> approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.**

Communities supported by the project have basic needs not satisfied: food security and nutrition, WASH, land tenure, as well as education and gender equality. These needs are interrelated. As recognized in the Malabo Declaration (2014), hunger and malnutrition are causing mental impairment and low levels of energy, which prevent them from educational attainment and higher productivity, leading them to a vicious circle. For the rural communities to be able to develop their capacity and fulfil their role in NRM and in governance matters more broadly, the project developed an integrated and participative approach. To avoid scattering resources and to ensure the sustainability and the scalability of the results, it started with few communities and developed a program in collaboration with SDAEs to address the specific challenges each community may face. Based on the analysis of the ongoing local initiatives, it identified implementing partners that share the same inclusive and long-term vision and had proven experience. It designed core activities, including the development of revenue-generating activities. The communities have been selected according to the project’s criteria in terms of forest management, and so that the project can create synergies to have as much support as possible with local partners. For example, the communities have been selected where MozFIP and SUSTENTA projects (REDD+) have already secured tenure and continue to support the development of agro-forestry-systems and agro-business

<sup>22</sup> Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

development. The gender focal point of DPTADER-Zambézia and DPGCAS-Zambézia follow the gender mainstreaming of project's activities.

To ensure the consistency of the project's contribution to an improved CBNRM in Mozambique, the project has embedded its action in the ongoing reflexions on the topic through the collaboration of the R-CBNRM at national level and the Platform at provincial level, that both bring together representatives of government institutions, international organizations, the civil society, the private sector and the rural communities. The establishment of a relevant and sustainable PES mechanism require a shared commitment and the continued involvement of all actors from interested sectors (mining, fishing, agriculture, forestry, tourism, gender, etc.). Also, the project's strategy has been discussed and review in a participative manner.

Promoting a full-fledged coordination, automatic shared information and joined forces, the project is going further than traditional projects implementation in Mozambique that basically work as standalone projects and has been able to adapt to its complex and quickly changing context.

### 13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

**Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.**

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.
- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?
- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.
- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

During the reporting period, project activities were affected by COVID-19 restrictions imposed by the pandemic. The project had to apply the mitigation measures, such as increase the number of sessions with reduced number of participants per training; Conduct online meetings when possible; strictly implement basic protective measures during face to face meetings and field activities; Raise awareness of rural communities on safety and hygiene measures to prevent spread of COVID-19; distribute protective material (such as masks, soaps). Part of the budget of the project have to be reallocated to accommodate these new demands.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the MTR was performed remotely by a team of experts made up of an international consultant (team leader) and a national consultant, who carried out local face-to-face consultations and field visits in Zambézia, the province where the project is being implemented. According to the consultants, the constraints caused by the pandemic did not represent an obstacle to the successful execution of the mission, the use of platforms and remote communication channels made it possible to shorten distances and allowed contact with the different interested parties, completed by the field visit with the beneficiary communities conducted by the national consultant. The solution proved to be efficient and effective.

## 14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>23</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Government	MTA	Cash	4,800,000	600,000	300,000	NA
Multi-lateral Agency	FCPF	Grant	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Multi-lateral Agency	FCPF	Grant	3,600,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
Multi-lateral Agency	World Bank (FIP)	Grant	24,000,000	43,000,000	12,900,000	47,000,000
FAO	FAO	In-kind	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Government(*)	MTA	In-kind	New	200,000	100,000	400,000
Bilateral Aid Agency	JICA	Grant	New	-	-	4,300,000
Multi-lateral Agency (**)	World Bank	Grant	New	800,000	-	4,500,000
Multi-lateral Agency (**)	World Bank (Sustenta)	Grant	New	83,700,000	-	100,000,000
Multi-lateral Agency (**)	World Bank	Grant	New	2,300,000	-	4,500,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,600,000</b>	<b>139,600,000</b>	<b>22,300 000</b>	<b>169,700,000</b>

(\*) Not in project document but in official letter from MITADER of 2 November 2015.

(\*\*) New projects part of the Zambézia Integrated Landscape Management Programme

<sup>23</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement**

A significant increase in co-financing was made available to the Zambézia Integrated Landscape Management Programme Landscape from additional sources, mainly by the government, a Bilateral Aid Agency (JICA) and a Multi-lateral Agency (World Bank). The Government is managing and reporting to the project their respective disbursements.

**Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions**

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. DO **Ratings definitions: Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. IP **Ratings definitions: Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial



compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.