

TERMINAL EVALUATION

Project ID:	3768
Project Name:	Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism- and Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy (previously titled " Updating of the NBSAP, Development of the NCHM"
Countr(ies):	Mozambique
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism- and Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy (previously titled "Updating of the NBSAP, Development of the NCHM")

Country

Mozambique

GEF ID

3768

Implementing Agency

UNEP

Executing Entity

Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

EA

Objective

Check1

B. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

6/21/2010

Agency Approval

3/15/2011

Implementation Start

3/15/2011

First Disbursement

6/21/2010

Expected MTR

MTR Submission

12/5/2025

Actual MTR

Expected Completion

12/31/2020

Actual Completion

10/31/2014

Actual TE

11/20/2025

TE Submission

12/5/2025

Final Disbursement

2/25/2020

C. Disbursements

Project Financing

192,720.00

Cumulative Disbursement

50,000.00

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Main Terminal Evaluation Findings

The project aimed to update Mozambique's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and develop a functional National Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), in line with obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The initiative responded to the need for improved biodiversity planning, capacity assessment, and information exchange, addressing gaps in taxonomy, access and benefit sharing (ABS), and incentive measures for sustainable use of biodiversity. The Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) executed the project, with technical support from UNEP.

Key Activities:

- Revision and Updating of NBSAP: Reviewed and updated the 1998 NBSAP, incorporating new information from the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) and other sources.
- Capacity Assessments: Conducted targeted assessments in three areas: taxonomy, access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS), and incentive measures for sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Development of CHM: Established a national technical committee, designed the CHM, and developed databases and a website for biodiversity information exchange.
- Stakeholder Consultations: Organised national workshops and consultations to identify gaps, validate findings, and build consensus on NBSAP updates.
- Public Awareness and Dissemination: Produced newsletters and press releases to raise awareness among policymakers and the public.

Link to Convention Obligations:

The project directly supported national compliance with the CBD by:

- Article 6: The project updated Mozambique's NBSAP, fulfilling the requirement for national biodiversity planning.
- <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-06>
- Article 17: The development of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) supported the exchange of biodiversity information. <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-17>
- Article 18: The CHM also facilitated technical and scientific cooperation among stakeholders. <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-18>
- COP Decisions: The project responded to several Conference of the Parties (COP) decisions, as specified in the source document: COP III/ SBSTTA II/2: Capacity-building for taxonomy and making taxonomic information available; <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7042>; COP II/7, IV/1 D, V/9, VI/5, VI/8, VI/23, VI/24: Guidelines for additional funding, capacity assessment, incentive measures, access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, and mitigation of threats including invasive species.

B. Stakeholder Engagement

The project involved a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including government ministries, research institutes, NGOs, private sector actors, and local communities. Stakeholder engagement was facilitated through national workshops, technical committees, and validation meetings. Capacity-building activities improved technical

skills in biodiversity data management, taxonomy, ABS, and policy integration. The participatory approach fostered national ownership and sustainability of project outputs.

C. Gender Equality

The project adopted a participatory approach, engaging a diverse range of stakeholders, including government ministries (environment, agriculture, and natural resources), research institutions, NGOs, community representatives, and private sector actors. Particular emphasis was placed on ensuring the inclusion of women throughout the process.

D. Knowledge Management

The project adopted a participatory and adaptive knowledge management approach, emphasizing stakeholder engagement and information sharing. National workshops, technical committees, and validation meetings facilitated the exchange of biodiversity information and the integration of new scientific knowledge into planning processes. The establishment of the National Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) provided a platform for data management, dissemination, and collaboration among government agencies, research institutions, NGOs, and local communities. This approach fostered national ownership, improved access to biodiversity data, and supported the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into sectoral and national policies, thereby enhancing the sustainability and impact of project outcomes.

III. Core Indicators

IV: Co Financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Anticipated at CEO(\$)	Materialized at MTR(\$)	Materialized at TE(\$)
Recipient Country Government	National Contribution			20,000.00		11,000.00
Total Co-financing				20,000.00	0.00	11,000.00

Comments

The Ministry of Lands, Environment and Rural Development contributed USD 11,000 in-kind

V: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
			Low

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

As this project was an enabling activity, major physical environmental risks are relatively low. However, there are still potential social or economic negative effects, e.g. exclusion of stakeholders, conflicts over land and resource rights, misrepresentation of communities, etc. There were no significant unintended negative impacts or environmental harm from developing strategy or reports.

VI. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category
M and E Document

Title
Simplified_OCR_Template_EAs_3768