

# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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## General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project

Region	GEF Project ID
Mozambique	11133
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Mozambique	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
World Bank	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
National Sustainable Development Fund	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	6/27/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	48
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
14,678,897.00	1,321,100.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
0.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
15999997	150,000,000.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2

### Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Mozambique is facing the continuing problem of deforestation stemming from inadequate capacity to protect and manage the forest. The deforestation and forest degradation has been induced by a series of weather shocks and their impacts on rural population that is heavily dependent on subsistence farming, progressive expansion of slash and burn agriculture, settlements, illegal logging for timber, uncontrolled exploitation of forest resources for construction materials, medicines, firewood, and charcoal production. Fragmented institutional setting and weak management, human and technical capacity in forest reserves, lack of longer-term and predictable financing for forest management and biodiversity conservation, further exacerbate the problem.

The project's objective is to *pilot a new management model and generate multiple and durable environmental and socioeconomic benefits in Mozambique's northern three Forest Reserves by applying integrated and innovative approaches to restore degraded ecosystems*. GEF-8 financing will be processed as an additional financing to the Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project (MozNorte, P174635). GEF-8 financing will directly contribute to the parent's project objective, which is *to address key drivers of fragility and conflict to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in selected landscapes of Northern Mozambique*. Specifically, the parent project aims to address: (i) exclusion of local communities and internally displaced people (IDP), particularly women and youth, from access to sources of livelihoods and from managing and deciding overuse of renewable natural resources; (ii) environmental degradation, climate variability and limited capacity of formal institutions to manage natural resources in a sustainable and inclusive manner. GEF-8 financing will scale up the impact and of the parent project under the Component 2: Improving management of natural resources.

It will be achieved by building a transformative model for effective administration and management of forest reserves (FRs) in the northern region and informing the forest sector regulatory framework. This financing will support the government to pilot an institutional model for FR ensuring that the State establishes continuous administration and management, includes local communities into the FRs' management practices through sharing associated benefits. The project will invest into the restoration of the degraded forest landscapes in the three FRs and into eco jobs and livelihood activities of the local communities, their basic services and infrastructure, including water and solar electricity. These interventions directly contribute to at least three global environmental benefits (GEB): (i) provision of agroecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services; (ii) mitigation of greenhouse gas emission and increase carbon sequestration in production landscapes; and (iii) conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity both in protected areas as well as in production landscapes. The expected outcomes include increased forest cover in three forest reserves and their buffer zones; eco jobs, enhanced livelihoods, and increased revenues from forest restoration; and enhanced capacity to protect and manage three FRs. The potential barriers, namely policy incoherence and weak capacity for planning and enforcement in the FRs will be addressed through the project's main interventions designed to pilot a streamlined institutional model for FRs management and significantly enhance the three FRs' capacity to protect and manage the forest resources in collaboration with communities.

This project, as a part of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (ERIP), aims to revitalize Mozambique's forest reserves by testing innovative governance models, supporting sustainable land use, restoring degraded ecosystems, and improving community livelihoods. The overarching program guides 20 child projects with the common theory that to protect 30% of land and oceans, it is essential to halt and reverse natural system degradation.

## Child Project Description Overview

## Project Objective

To improve access to livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities and management of natural resources in selected rural areas of Northern Mozambique

## Project Components

### Component 1: Improved access to livelihoods and community infrastructure

Component Type	Trust Fund GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$) 98,800,000.00

Outcome:

Output:

### Component 2: Improving management of natural resources

Component Type	Trust Fund GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$) 41,500,000.00

Outcome:

#### Subcomponent 2.4: Land and Ecosystems under Restoration

Please note that the GEF activities are structured under subcomponent 2.4 as outlines in 2.4a through 2.4d below

Output:

#### Component 2.4a: Strengthening of institutions and policy harmonization to manage forest reserves

Component Type	Trust Fund GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

Outcome:

Stronger institutional and legal policy in FRs to operate; increased resources for daily operations

Output:

National and sub-national policies and regulatory frameworks are harmonized, and implementation capacity enhanced to enable ecosystem restoration.

Ecosystem governance is improved to support policies that enable scaling resources for effective ecosystem restoration.

### Component 2.4b: Ecosystem Restoration and Communities Livelihoods

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
9,842,897.00	

Outcome:

Hotspots of forest and land degradation identified; conservation and production lands and ecosystem services are restored; community livelihoods enhanced and basic services provided.

Output:

Analytical capabilities improved to enable assessment, planning, prioritization and M&E of status, vulnerabilities, impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions.

Converted or degraded ecosystem types under restoration using innovative practices, cost-effective and inclusive interventions, and investments.

Capacity, training, financing, and basic services provided to the communities.

### Component 2.4c: Innovative Financing

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
525,000.00	

Outcome:

Increased capacity to leverage resources for ecosystem restoration

Output:

Financing model for more sustainable and effective over time management of Forest Reserves introduced

### Component 2.4d: Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
525,000.00	

Outcome:

An effective Program governance mechanism provides global advocacy, partnerships, and program oversight and guidance

Output:

south-south knowledge exchanges

participation in coordinating grant events and regional meetings

production, dissemination and knowledge sharing derived from the project

### M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
196,000.00	2,700,000.00

Outcome:

Enhanced and effective project M&E system

Output:

M&E, reporting, communications, and coordination established to support effective and adaptive program management.

### Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

Component 1: Improved access to livelihoods and community infrastructure		98,800,000.00
Component 2: Improving management of natural resources		41,500,000.00
Component 2.4a: Strengthening of institutions and policy harmonization to manage forest reserves	2,950,000.00	
Component 2.4b: Ecosystem Restoration and Communities Livelihoods	9,842,897.00	
Component 2.4c: Innovative Financing	525,000.00	
Component 2.4d: Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination	525,000.00	
M&E	196,000.00	2,700,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,038,897.00</b>	<b>143,000,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	640,000.00	7,000,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>14,678,897.00</b>	<b>150,000,000.00</b>

Please provide Justification

## CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

**Mozambique is a low-income country of 30 million people located in Southeastern Africa.** Country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is approximately US\$12 billion, with GDP per capita of US\$417, is among the lowest in the world. Yet the country is well endowed with natural capital, including 36 million ha of arable land, 34 million ha of natural forests, and the second largest mangrove resources in Africa, covering ca. 357,000 ha. The country has outstanding biodiversity with more than 10,000 species, 10 percent of which are endemic.

**Mozambique's Northern provinces, including Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa, harbor richest renewable natural resources.** They provide regional and global public goods, such as biodiversity, climate and water regulation, and nationally significant ecosystem services. They also play a critical role in contributing to the resilience of local communities and their livelihoods providing freshwater, food, construction material, medicinal and fuel resources. The rural population (70 percent of the country) is highly dependent on the direct use of these natural resources. For example, Gorongosa District's Miombo woodlands contribute 19 percent of household cash income and 40 percent of non-cash income. An estimated 24,000 people in Mecuburi, Matibane and Baixo Pinda districts depend on subsistence agriculture, charcoal production, hunting and fishing, and livestock production.

**Northern and Central provinces hold more than 75 percent of timber stocks and 85 percent of the precious wood species available in the country, but they are threatened.** The forestry sector has a great potential of contributing to the economy, incomes, and the job market in Mozambique's rural areas. Yet the Northern provinces have the highest deforestation rates, with Nampula alone accounting for more than 25 percent of the deforestation (ca. 74.000 ha/year). The main deforestation driver is conversion of forest into cropland through shifting cultivation or commercial agriculture.

**Low intensity agriculture in Northern Mozambique is practiced by about 80% of the population.** Common issues include (i) low productivity, (ii) low quality of produce, and (iii) challenges for producers and MSMEs to access stable markets. This is coupled with a opportunities for innovation and improving quality for production, processing and marketing, exacerbated by limited access to storage facilities and irrigation infrastructure.

**This project proposal responds to the Government of Mozambique commitment to reducing deforestation and forest degradation while responding to prevailing socioeconomic development challenges.** The GEF 8 funds will scale up activities of the parent project (Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project) through providing additional financing. Aligned with the Government five-year plan's goals and other strategic documents and focusing on landscape integrated approach, this GEF 8 financing is expected to create long-lasting large-scale transformational change. This will ensure that vulnerable populations are provided with alternative means to improve their wellbeing and livelihoods. Support of livelihood diversification will focus on development of nature-based income generating activities such as promotion of integrated terrestrial and marine value chains (ex. agriculture and aquaculture), development of tourism options based on promotion of local content, development of small and medium scale forestry businesses (honey, hand crafts, plant-based skin care products, etc).

**Collaborative and participatory approaches will be adopted to allow capacity development,** use of local knowledge and its transfer to ensure communities in the project area would make informed and climate-resilient decisions. For overall improvement in the living conditions of the population, special attention will be given to development of small economic and social infrastructures at the project areas such as on-grid and mini off electrical grids (increased access to green energy), construction of small village centers powered by solar energy, construction of small scale multipurpose water capture and sos for improved water assess, rehabilitation of health centers, rehabilitation of access roads to promote national and regional integration to business viability.

These efforts will be contributing to the regional and global benefits: i) increased biodiversity protection; ii) reduced land degradation; iii) strengthened climate change mitigation potential through carbon sequestration, SFM and other mitigation actions, as well as have an indirect positive effect of increasing climate resilience in the targeted areas.

#### **Areas of intervention:**

**Mecuburi** (classified as forest reserve), a miombo woodland ecosystem with wetlands in the catchment area of the Mecuburi River, is the largest landscape to be restored. It has about 230,000 hectares and the estimated degraded land represents a little more than 65%. The area has been under intense pressure and human encroachment is rampant, i.e., 35,200 hectares of the Mecuburi FR have been converted into cotton production area and it is estimated that by 1999 some 40,000 inhabitants were settled and actively using an area of about 150,000 hectares (Siteo & Mause-Siteo, 2009). The deforestation rate is estimated at 1,780 hectares per year between 2004 and 2016 (Bioflora, 2016 cited in Ribeiro and Matedjane, 2019).

**Matibane** forest reserve includes the Matibane reserve (4,200 hectares) and the adjacent miombo forest along the coast. Matibane is home to flora species that are endangered and endemic to the northern region of Mozambique and is classified as a key biodiversity area (WSC et al, 2021). Matibane is relatively well preserved, but studies suggest it has

potential for the establishment of a biological reserve that includes both marine and terrestrial ecoregion for protection of plant and animal species.

**Baixo Pinda** forest reserve, a coastal dry forest ecosystem spanning about 19,600 hectares, with severe threat of conversion into agriculture land. Baixo Pinda peninsula hosts some important nature-based resorts that support jobs and livelihoods in the region. Efforts to preserve existing “scattered large trees, isolated narrow strips or clumps of natural vegetation between fields and regenerating scrubby growth within the fields” (Muller et al, 2005) and restore the functionality of the ecosystem will help to support both the environment, as well as the local economy.

**Details on systemic challenges, threats and drivers are as following.** More than 50% of the project area is currently degraded due to progressive expansion of slash and burn agriculture, settlements, illegal logging for timber, uncontrolled exploitation of forest resources for construction materials, medicines, firewood and charcoal production. Challenges include weak management capacity, limited livelihood options and lack of investments, high dependency of local households for their living on forest resources.

**Climate vulnerability adds to the systemic challenges, as central and northern provinces are frequently and severely hit by extreme climate events.** Mozambique is a country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and highly challenged by inadequate capacity to prevent and to adapt, particularly at the local level. Based on the projections the impacts of the climate change are expected to be more severe in the near future and therefore a structured response is required. However, despite some advances with the development of local adaptation plans and establishment of a disaster management fund, its response effectiveness is still low. Only 30% of the prevention and response plan’s financing needs are secured, thus limiting country’s ability to have structured and effective response.

**On the local adaptation side, funds are very limited to ensure resilient building, mismatch of identified adaptation measures, limited technical capacity and limited adoption of science evidence-based decision process.** The Mozambican government has established a national strategy for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, including an action plan that promotes decentralization and participatory governance at the local level. Investment is urgently needed to capitalize on defined measures to build systems with adaptive capacity and autonomy of the most vulnerable households (vulnerable boys and girls, women and men) facing the threat of climate risk.

**National structures need to be reinforced to develop policies that reflect local realities and support adaptive governance structures at subnational levels.** Past experiences showed that bottom-up approaches have been limitedly applied and most community public private partnership initiatives piloted did not yield long term and sustainable development at local level. Through this GEF 8 project national-level government will closely coordinate with local civil society organizations, the private sector and others to learn from the experiences of environmental challenges for the communities, especially those who are most vulnerable. Therefore, it is expected that this project will allow the knowledge creation on best management, implementation and coordination mechanisms to be used as evidence to influence policies and plans for the expansion of sustainable development pathways for Mozambique in response to environmental and socioeconomic sustainability.

## **B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF’s policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

This project aims to revitalize the system of forest reserves (FRs) in Mozambique, by testing innovative governance models and supporting sustainable productive land uses within and around those areas, restoring degraded ecosystems, and improving livelihoods of the communities that rely on these landscapes. Initially created as a stock for certain highly commercial valued species, but also to preserve some critical habitats, Mozambique FRs are not actively managed and thus systemic encroachment for human settlements, shifting cultivation, illegal timber extraction, charcoal production, etc. is rampant. To avoid further degradation and build a long lasting legacy, the project will: i) implement innovative management models to attract technical and financial capacity for effective management; ii) requalify the targeted FRs by carrying out a mapping of degraded areas and proposing a realistic delimitation according to current land uses; iii) support climate smart agriculture and soil conservation interventions in the buffer zone of FRs to increase soil fertility; iv) strengthen law forest enforcement to prevent forest felling or forest conversion to agriculture; v) support private sector or community-led ventures in non-timber forest products (NTFPs), agroforestry and sustainable charcoal production. These interventions directly contribute to at least three global environmental benefits (GEB). They improve the provision of agroecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services; mitigate greenhouse gas emission and increase carbon sequestration in production landscapes; and help in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity both in protected areas as well as in production landscapes. The project targets communities in the Mozambique's northern province of Nampula. This province is among the richest in terms of natural resources, where terrestrial and marine protected areas play a critical role in contributing to the resilience of communities, through the provision of ecosystem services, not only as food, shelter and medicine, but also climate change mitigation such as a cyclone or floods protection. Miombo is the dominant forest ecosystem in these three northern provinces, where most of Mozambique's poor reside and depend on the woodlands for their basic livelihood necessities. Despite its high concentration of natural and biodiversity assets, the province is recorded among the highest poverty rates in the country and have neither benefitted from a peaceful situation in the wake of the civil war, nor from robust post-conflict economic growth.

The Program embraces a transformational approach to scale the results of investments vertically and horizontally in activities that promote innovation in policy & governance, financing of natural capital, multi-stakeholder dialogue, restoration approaches, and learning.

The Program Objective is to *generate multiple durable global environmental and socioeconomic benefits by applying integrated and innovative approaches to restore degraded ecosystems*. The project consists of 4 components, detailed description and expected outcomes are presented below. The core elements of the approach are (i) spatial targeting, (ii) integration across objectives, (iii) improved monitoring, and (iv) innovation and private sector engagement.

***Activity 1: Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed and inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives, and structures.*** The component focuses on developing capacities for transforming ecosystem policy frameworks by promoting policy innovation and coherence across multiple levels and sectors to enable restoration, improved use of natural capital, catalyze private sector participation, minimize perverse incentives, reduce negative spillovers and leakage, and increase capacities for improved science-based and participative planning processes. **Under this component support will be provided to DINAF for strengthening of institutions and policy harmonization to manage forest reserves.** Support will be provided to the GoM through *consulting services, provision of goods and operating costs* in i) developing national and sub-national policy, regulatory frameworks, administration and management, enforcement capacity to enable ecosystem restoration and the effective management of the three FRs; ii) support DINAF to consolidate the establishment of forest management units for conservation and ecosystem services as approach to manage effectively FRs ; iii) support DINAF to strengthen the operationalization of the national Forest Information System, including building data centers;

iii) support AQUA's and provincial forestry department's operational capacity for monitoring, control and surveillance of targeted forest reserves. The outcomes of the component are: i) National and sub-national policies and regulatory frameworks are harmonized and implementation capacity enhanced to enable ecosystem restoration; and ii) Ecosystem governance is improved to support policies that enable scaling resources for effective ecosystem restoration.

**Activity 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration result in global environmental benefits and improved livelihoods.** This component supports the national capacity for managing an ecosystem restoration continuum through on-the-ground experience in ecosystem restoration as defined by the needs of the ecosystems implemented across country projects. The restoration experience is the centerpiece for capacity building, catalytic science, multi-stakeholder dialogue and sector integration and learning. Capacity building and training for key stakeholders, including communities, government agencies, and private sector actors, to support the implementation of restoration efforts including the development of training and capacity building initiatives and as the creation of working groups, networks, and platforms for learning through an effective exchange of information and knowledge including the development and dissemination of lessons derived from new scientific knowledge and innovative approaches to ecosystem restoration. This could include the development of new technologies and practices that support restoration, and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned from existing restoration efforts.

**This Activity will focus on Ecosystem Restoration Best Practices,** where support to DINAF will be done through *community and district grants, consulting and non-consulting services, provision of goods, civil works, and operating costs* in restoration and management of converted or degraded ecosystem types and habitats using innovative, cost-effective interventions in three FRs. Component's expected outcomes are: i) Analytical capabilities improved to enable assessment, planning, prioritization and M&E of status, vulnerabilities, impacts and benefits of ecosystems and restoration actions; and ii) Converted or degraded ecosystem types under restoration in ERIP countries using innovative practices, cost-effective and inclusive interventions, and investments.

**Activity 3: Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up and scale-out ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits.** The interventions under the component are aligned with the Program strategy which includes the transformational element of capacity building for innovative yet tailored financing as core element that supports ecosystem restoration efforts through several dimensions: (i) a better understanding of the cost-effectiveness and return on investment of different restoration strategies to better tailor them to landscape and stakeholder needs; (ii) reducing "readiness" gaps to access different financing mechanisms and (iii) connecting ecosystems and stakeholders to appropriate financing options to leverage national and international financing options. In this component **Innovative Financing** will be provided through the operating costs to support DINAF to establish administration and management models of the FRs that ensure financial sustainability, including collaborative management partnerships (CMP). Additionally, the provided support will allow forest reserves investment-ready by deploying resources to the management infrastructure and equipment for operations. The expected outcomes include, i) increased capacity to leverage resources for ecosystem restoration and ii) financial mechanisms to catalyze a flow of financial resources to scale restoration models.

**Activity 4: Global coordination catalyzes stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning to ensure successful implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program.** This component focus in defining operational structure of Child Project for Program Governance, Cohesiveness

between Child Projects and facilitate communication, opportunities for innovation, technical assistance, advocacy and learning for ecosystem restoration at the global level. **Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination** support will be provided to DINAF through consulting services and operating costs for promoting forest restoration under the Maputo Declaration on Sustainable and Integrated Management of Miombo Woodlands, supporting regional coordination meetings and engagements, and operationalizing of the Steering Committee meetings, gender-balanced forest governance and advocacy. Participation of relevant stakeholders from Mozambique in south-south knowledge exchanges with other ecosystem restoration countries as well as in global forums will allow prioritization, coordination, collaboration efforts with other countries in order to maximize relevance, impact and cost-effectiveness of interventions. Under the component are also included activities such as participation in coordinating grant events and regional meetings with GEF and Conservation International (CI), as well as production, dissemination and knowledge sharing derived from the project. The components' outcomes are: an effective Program governance mechanism provides global advocacy, partnerships, and program oversight and guidance; M&E, reporting, communications, and coordination established to support effective and adaptive program management, and a dynamic and interactive platform for exchange of Knowledge, learning, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder dialogue and connectivity facilitate child projects and program results.

The project's theory of change (ToC.) is fully aligned with and contributes to the parent project. The levers or pathways presented previously are underpinned by the following causal pathways and development assumptions that support the IP strategy, the Theory-of-Change and the Program's components.

#### **Policy Innovations:**

- Awareness, trust and understanding: The pathway between raising awareness, understanding of the restoration continuum and increased stakeholder engagement supports the **assumption** that stakeholders at all levels are more likely to be motivated to participate in restoration efforts when they trust and understand the values and benefits of these efforts in relation to their needs. This can include understanding the role of ecosystems in providing vital regulating or provisioning services to realizing value of public lands in support of livelihoods. Advocacy also supports the Financing Mobilization lever.
- Coherent strategy, planning and coordination: The causal pathway between developing and implementing science and evidence-based, strategies and planning for restoring degraded landscapes supports the **assumption** that a cohesive, coordinated, integrated and inclusive approach to restoration will lead to more effective, efficient and durable actions. This can include incorporating the needs and perspectives of different stakeholders into plans supported by science and evidence-based and practiced- understanding of ecosystem attributes, affectations and relative values associated with the multiple benefits of restoration.

#### **Financial leverage**

- Partnerships and collaboration: The causal pathway between building partnerships and collaborations among stakeholders and the intended outcome of increased resource mobilization supports the **assumption** that strategic partnerships between public and private sectors and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) can increase the social and human capital e.g. resources and expertise available for restoration efforts, knowledge exchange, capacity development and learning from restoration efforts. Equally important is the advocacy assumption.

## Multi-stakeholder Dialogue

- Multi-stakeholder dialogue: The causal pathway between engaging and empowering communities and other stakeholders through meaningful participation and dialogue supports the **assumption** that diverse stakeholder needs and agendas are more likely to be realized when stakeholders are motivated to participate in and support restoration efforts when they have ownership and control over these efforts and ensuring that the most vulnerable communities are fully engaged and receive benefits.

## Innovation and Learning:

- Implementation and monitoring: The causal pathway between implementing and monitoring the restoration continuum and contributions to the intended outcome of improved ecosystem health and resilience supports the **assumption** that implementing effective restoration efforts can lead to improved ecosystem health and resilience and increased benefits and well-being especially of vulnerable populations, women, youth and IPLCs. Restoration capacity can be developed through empowering key stakeholders to use best practices and innovative technologies to support restoration efforts and monitoring the effectiveness of restoration efforts.
- Evaluation and learning: The causal pathway between evaluating and learning from national and global landscape restoration efforts and the intended improvement in restoration strategies and planning supports the **assumption** that regularly assessing the socio-economic and environmental effectiveness of restoration efforts leads to evidence which leads to demand for improved strategies and policies and generation of global benefits.
- Scaling-up and replication: The causal pathway between replication and scaling-up is driven by innovation. This leads to the **assumption** that innovations upscaled through policy, financial mechanisms and catalytic knowledge will lead to scaling of successful restoration efforts in degraded landscapes, which leads to increased environmental and socio-economic benefits. This would also assume the absence of any cataclysmic environmental or economic shocks or major unforeseen shifts in demand for commodities that could provide negative spillovers above the positive effects generated by the Program. This can involve incorporating improved and innovative science and practiced knowledge in implementation, tracking and evaluation, involving all stakeholder groups including women, vulnerable populations, youth, and indigenous groups and sharing lessons learned and best practices with partners to replicate successful restoration efforts.

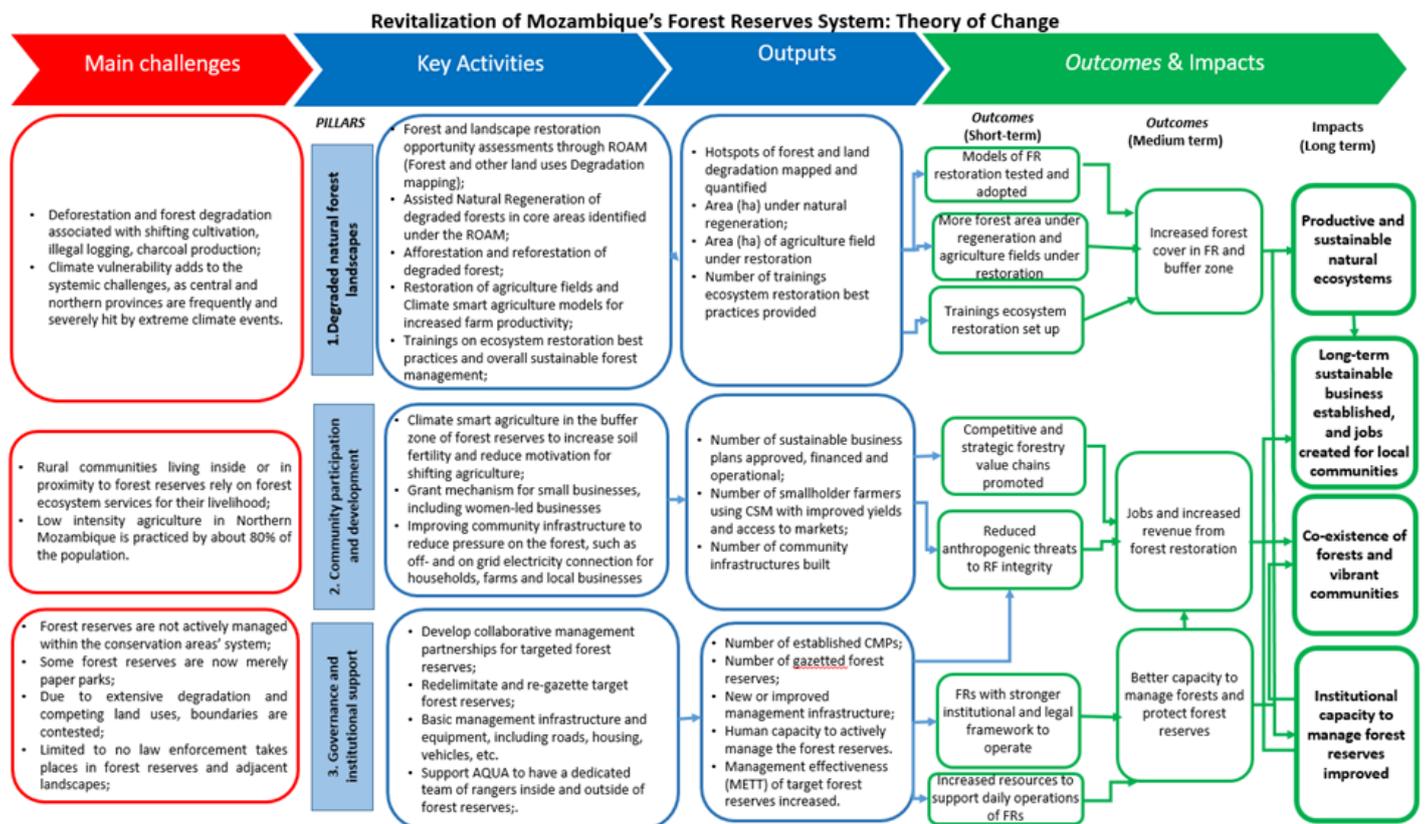
The Program orients 20 Child Projects around a common theory that to reach the ambitious goal of protecting 30% of land and oceans, degradation of natural systems must be halted and reversed. The scale and magnitude of challenges facing the world's natural systems requires radical shifts in how natural capital is factored into decision-making processes by governments and business. That shift is predicated on transforming current efforts to scale the realization of global environmental benefits. The Program embraces the following elements into the TOC:

IF policies to restore ecosystems and improve livelihoods are informed by science and through an inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue, and consciousness of the effects of perverse incentives can be raised, THEN demand for cohesive policies can be increased, and the effects of perverse incentives can be eliminated, and private sector engagement can increase.

IF private sector and local stakeholders are adequately engaged and invested, THEN financial flows and assets needed to address the drivers of ecosystem degradation will be mobilized.

IF innovations in ecosystem restoration can be realized at competitive costs and if these yield sufficient benefit and return to local stakeholders and investors, THEN the value of natural capital can be realized and internalized in local and national economies.

IF the benefits from innovations can be effectively communicated and replicated nationally and globally, THEN new commitments to innovate and restore natural systems can be secured at a scale necessary to transform the restoration of natural systems at a timescale and magnitude sufficient to reverse the decline in land and water quality, global biodiversity, and increase resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change effects.



Over 50% of the targeted area of Mecoburi, Matibane, and Baixo Pinda is degraded due to progressive expansion of slash and burn agriculture, settlements, illegal logging for timber, uncontrolled exploitation of forest resources for construction materials, medicines, firewood and charcoal production. Challenges include weak management capacity, limited livelihood options and lack of investments, high dependency of local households for their living on forest resources. In Mecuburi, a miombo woodland ecosystem with wetlands in the catchment area of the Mecuburi River, with 230,000 ha. with 65% degradation is under intense human pressure. Approximately 35,200 hectares of the Mecuburi FR has been converted to cotton production. The deforestation rate is estimated at 1,780 ha./year (2004 to 2016).

The project seeks to arrest further degradation and to restore and heal ecosystems and landscapes by removing the barriers identified above and catalyzing innovative and transformative policy and enabling conditions, financial mobilization, multi-stakeholder dialogue, knowledge exchange and learning, and capacity-building to support the restoration of natural ecosystems needed to horizontally and vertically scale the realization of

Global Environmental Benefits and livelihood outcomes at national and global levels, as indicated by the MEAs and national NDCs.

Different stakeholders will be involved in project with reference to: Government central, provincial and district level staff and authorities, local NGOs, local communities, Academia. The Government in its various representation level, will have a role to provide strategic orientation, technical support for project activity implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation. Local NGOs will be involved through service provision for restoration work, environmental awareness, community organization, livelihood activity support. The local communities will be integrated throughout the project stages, as co-creators, co-planners, co-implementers and co-evaluators. This novel approach is being considered to ensure that local community the most dependent and physically close to the forest do have knowledge that can be used to inform project activities and create local ownership and sense of belonging over project activities. The academia, through various academic and research institutions, will be engaged to ensure that researchers and students contribute with knowledge and ensure action learning approach is adopted throughout the project lifetime. The learning will be captured and used to reshape the course of the project increasing therefore its impact.

Knowledge. In Mozambique the local communities are the backbones of sustainable natural resource management. It is acknowledged that through decades they have developed capacity and informal management models that allowed resource conservation. For successful implementation of the present project, local knowledge will be documented and used to build new model integrated model that allows landscape stakeholder engagement and collective learning.

National policies coherence. The forest sector has embarked in a process of legal reforms since 2018, that resulted in national forest programme and its implementation strategy in 2020 and recent approval of the new forest law (in 2023). Currently a process of assessing the gaps and critical issues to form the basis to review the regulation of the forest law is on-going. The country is also one of the few countries in the region with Miombo Woodlands engaged in Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with the FCPF Carbon Fund. The National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Strategy aims to reduce deforestation by 40 percent by 2030. Moreover, the country has committed to restore 1 million hectares of degraded landscapes through the AFR100 initiative, estimated to be equivalent to US\$314 million with a 0.09 GtCO<sub>2</sub> carbon sequestration potential, which would advance the country towards land degradation neutrality. This GEF project is expected to inform not only the ongoing forest regulation process but also the carbon market regulation instruments that are lacking. Restoration is a large component of REDD+ project in Mozambique. Therefore, the learning from the current project will also be useful to inform the needed adjustment to the REDD+ strategy and its action plan.

Capacity. The current project builds in previous World Bank operation, and enhancement of human, institutional and technical capacities on national and/ or local level has been key. Due to the large needs additional investment is recognized that it is needed to ensure successful project implementation. Through this GEF 8 project continuous capacity building of internal Government staff, local communities and external hire is being considered for the project. Where external hire is considered e.g. environmental and social safeguards, fiduciary, gender, by design the project will adopt joint or collective work with internal staff to ensure Knowledge transfer and in-job training for capacity enhancement. Local communities will be trained and engaged in the project not as beneficiaries but also as project participants. Institutional support will be provided for DINAF and AQUA to ensure their operational capacity and also establish a governance structure for the FRs.

Innovations. To date several models have been piloted in some FRs, but after project closure all efforts ceased. The project is transformative in the sense that it will contribute to the first time in Mozambique to contribute to the definition appropriate governance structure for the management of FRs. The project is

innovative because first, it brings an integrated approach to natural resource management anchored to poverty reduction and socio-economic development at local level; and second, pilot forest sector lead project execution and implementation of World Bank operation. The project will invest not only to restoration of the degraded forest landscapes in the three FRs but will additionally invest in: i) ecojobs, livelihood and income generating activities for the local communities, ii) basic services and infrastructure, including water and solar electricity. This is considered a great opportunity for DINAF to build inner capacity and boost MTA's leadership of sectorial and global forest agenda.

## **Gender:**

**Gender and social inclusion.** The project aims to address key drivers of fragility and conflict in order to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in selected landscapes of Northern Mozambique. Specifically, the project will address the following drivers: (i) exclusion of local communities and IDP (particularly women and youth) from access to sources of livelihoods depending on renewable natural resources; (ii) environmental degradation, climate variability and limited capacity of formal institutions to manage natural resources in a sustainable and inclusive manner; and (iii) exclusion of local communities and IDP from managing and deciding over use of natural resources. The project intends to enhance the communities' resilience by: (i) developing policies and frameworks that are gender-responsive while promoting inclusion of vulnerable and natural resource-dependent communities in decision making over livelihood rehabilitation, (ii) including women and women's organizations, gender experts in decision marking for increasing their access to natural resources, basic infrastructure and services, and (iii) providing concrete livelihood opportunities; knowledge management captures and disseminates good practices from a gender perspective. The project will also support improved natural resources management policies and practices, to protect the natural resource base on which the poor depend for their livelihoods.

## **Stakeholder Engagement:**

The GEF AF project will adopt and update the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared under the MozNorte parent project. The plan identifies the various stakeholders and sets out a strategy on how they will be engaged throughout the life cycle of the project; how and what project information will be shared at the different levels; how stakeholder concerns and feedback will be considered during the project design and implementation phases and how the project intends to manage grievances through the implementation of a project Grievance Mechanism. The plan reflects stakeholders across levels of engagement, ranging from the Ministerial level to community level. Effective citizen engagement is key to the project and citizens, particularly youth, will be engaged as key agents of change to contribute to sustainable and peaceful development. A comprehensive set of activities focusing on enhancing youth inclusion will help respond to different needs of young men and women and promote social engagement, community development, skills enhancement, and increase the drive of youth to innovate. Interventions will empower women to have a stronger say in economic, social, and power-sharing arrangements, while also addressing young men's marginalization. Monitoring systems promoted will, to the extent possible, include gender and age disaggregation. The strengthening of participation in district development plans and multi-stakeholder platforms will play an important role in citizen engagement. Moreover, in line with corporate requirements on citizen engagement, the Results Framework includes an indicator capturing beneficiary feedback (IRI 3.1). A robust GRM is in place to ensure feedback loops are closed through project-level responses. Further, mechanisms for effective citizen engagement will be explored during project implementation.

## Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The implementation arrangements for the parent project's activities remains unaltered. The agencies will implement the project, such as the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS), the Blue Economy Development Fund (ProAzul), and the Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity (BIOFUND). While ProAzul and BIOFUND are, respectively, responsible for fisheries and biodiversity conservation activities, FNDS implements forestry and agriculture-related activities and is responsible for overall project coordination among all the three implementing agencies. The National Directorate of Forests (DINAF) under the Ministry of Land and Environment will be the implementing agency for the activities of the AF. An assessment and recommendations to strengthen the implementation capacity of DINAF has been carried out by the Bank team in January-February 2024. The key recommendations include: (i) establishing a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with a Project Coordinator and fiduciary team (financial management, procurement, environmental and social, gender) that would be 100 percent dedicated to the AF project activities, as well as technical team, including forest restoration specialist, community engagement specialist, biodiversity specialist, M&E and communications specialists, civil works engineer either hired under the AF project funds or appointed from DINAF; (ii) PIU undergoing WB trainings on FM, Procurement, and ESF; and (iii) planning to start fully-fledged implementation of the first Procurement Plan prepared for the AF approval (contracting, procurement of services and goods) not later than two months after the AF approval

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

The GEF Agency will not have any role in project execution

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

This GEF project will be as described above an additional finance to the Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project, P174635 (MozNorte), a US\$150 million credit from the International Development Association (IDA). Therefore, the GEF grant will support the enhancement of activities under component 2 'Improving management of natural resources'. Parent project's investment in capacity building, piloting of forest management plan for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, technical and management staff for Mecuburi Forest Reserve, are core to scale up activities in Mecuburi, but also in other two forest reserves (BAixo Pinda and Matibane) included under the GEF project. The staffing and investments will be complementary to already included under MozNorte, to increase impact and building sustainability paths for the interventions. The GEF and MozNorte investments in the forest reserves revitalizes the past investments by FAO projects ended more than 20 years, and some small and intermittent efforts by NGOs, especially in Mecuburi. As such, the overall project investment, supported by both the IDA and GEF grant, will positively contribute to the sustainable management of forests and its resources, climate resilience of the ecosystems and local communities, and improve the communities' livelihoods.

## Table On Core Indicators

## Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

### Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
18000	21000	0	0

### Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	3,000.00	3,000.00		

### Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
15,000.00	18,000.00		

### Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
80000	80000	0	0

### Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

### Type/Name of Third Party Certification

### Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

80,000.00	80,000.00		
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#### Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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#### Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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#### Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title
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#### Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>	9688748	8268740	0	0
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>	0	0	0	0

#### Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>	9,688,748	8,268,740		
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>				
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>	2023	2023		
<b>Duration of accounting</b>	5	20		

#### Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>				
<b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b>				
<b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>				
<b>Duration of accounting</b>				

#### Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
<b>Target Energy Saved (MJ)</b>				

**Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)**

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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**Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments**

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
<b>Female</b>	12,000	12,000		
<b>Male</b>	12,000	12,000		
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	0	<b>0</b>

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The GEF financing will support Mozambique’s transition to an inter-connected programmatic approach. This approach will leverage lessons learned through recently completed and ongoing projects and scale up the approach taken in the parent project. A strategic effort will guide the project interventions to target project activities for priority restoration needs that will be addressed with the GEF resources. These resources are expected to bring 80,000 hectares of Protected Area Landscapes under improved management, restore about 21,000 hectares of land cover – forest (18,000 hectares) and croplands (3,000 hectares) – while mitigating emission of 9,688,748 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, and benefitting approximately 24,000 rural beneficiaries, mostly poor, through direct and indirect benefits. The target for the rural beneficiaries was derived from the National Statistical data for districts that are part of the INE (CENSUS 2017), and the targets for landscape restoration was derived from the Degraded Land Mapping of the target areas. The targeted GHG emissions were derived from the EX-ACT tool considering 5 years of project implementation and 45 years of capitalization period under assumptions the with- and without-project scenarios.

Methodology for evaluating the progress and achieving the targets will be based on the M&E system and capacity of the parent project and use similar approaches. The parent project tracks the number of beneficiaries with access to livelihood improvement activities and conservation areas under improved management and under sustainable agriculture.

These concept stage targets were estimated based on the working materials of the parent project and confirmed with the GoM. These targets will be further aligned with the district level targets, land and beneficiaries’ assessments, and potentially adjusted during the appraisal phase.

**Key Risks**

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	High	Climate change may affect target areas, alter restoration conditions, or change country development priorities. . Projects will require mitigation plans per the type of climate risks identified during their respective design

		<p>phases. Mitigation measures such as, not planning critical restoration activities during hurricane or rainy seasons, water storage facilities for nurseries during droughts, or planning for potential internal migration of climate refugees should be included with associated gender impacts and impacts on indigenous communities that face food and water security issues and are unlikely to migrate. As per GEF requirements, a climate risk analysis will be done during the PPG phase for each child project.</p>
Environmental and Social	High	<p>The AF seeks to revitalize forest reserves that have been historically neglected. The increased management of these areas coupled with law enforcement may create tensions with communities who have got accustomed to dwell and develop social and economic activities in the areas. Adhering to the environmental and social safeguards instruments prepared to prevent and address environmental and social risks will be key.</p>
Political and Governance	High	<p>Country projects might pose significant political and governance risks. Factors such as group grievances, economic decline, inflexible policy frameworks, and demographic pressures can significantly impact the performance of the portfolio in policy, financing, and restoration capacity pathways. To promote the ecosystem restoration agenda and GEBs in such countries, it is crucial to conduct a thorough stakeholder analysis to determine the appropriate responses, monitoring approaches, and partnerships. Mitigative actions such as advocacy campaigns and inclusion of officials in core international working groups can also be effective in addressing these challenges.</p>

#### INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Low	<p>Program and Country Project efforts could be undermined by policies contrary to Program goals. The Ecosystem Restoration Program will build country-level and regional constituencies to promote a long-term vision with national and local governments. Inter-institutional coordination within participatory fora with diverse sectors, promotion of sub-national, national, regional and global mainstreaming of Program recommendations in sectoral policies and programs will help align development with a long-term vision and ensure sustainability. Program goals equally be enhanced by external stakeholders with international visibility and support for sustainable actions.</p>
Technological		n/a
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	<p>Macro-economic risks: Economic downturns could lead to reduced investment in the ecosystem restoration program, as governments and companies prioritize other expenditures. To mitigate this risk, the program could explore alternative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships. The escalating price of gold could spur deforestation due to small scale mining in ecologically sensitive areas as could unforeseen commodity prices.</p>

#### EXECUTION

Capacity	Substantial	capacity or “readiness” constraints especially institutional and human resources needs could limit spatial analysis, interpretation of information, and financing. The Ecosystem Restoration Program design recognizes the need for this risk and considers capacity strengthening and builds in TA from the respective child projects and from the Global Coordination project. An entire component of the Global Coordination Project is dedicated to Knowledge Management and Learning, which will assist and mentor national counterparts when necessary.
Fiduciary	Substantial	Government counterpart and/or co-financing funds do not materialize as planned. During Program and Country Project preparation, letters of endorsement and letters detailing co-financing commitments will be secured to further confirm that strong commitment is in place. Otherwise, other sources of co-financing may be explored, and the Country Projects would be reorganized to focus on the most important actions that are feasible within the envelope provided. The financing component of the project is also a safeguard against perturbations in project funding. Financing will also imply risk, which is considered acceptable for innovative processes and is considered manageable.
Stakeholder	Substantial	Government and stakeholders’ buy-in and willingness to commit to long - term policy changes and improvements. As it is with most transformative projects, this Program will require the on-going commitment of governments and stakeholders to transform practices and adapt to new improved systems. Annual meetings and reviews of performance with all Country Projects and IAs will help to focus attention on the need to maintain high commitment and focus on results. The Program will provide TA, policy support, and outreach/KM to support Country Projects in their implementation efforts
Other	Low	Technical Design of project or program: Competing priorities may place constraints on the extent to which the Program objectives can be fully met. Through detailed Project designs and ensuring coherence among Projects the likelihood of unrealistic designs which could affect the Program outcomes will be minimized
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	The overall risk rating is Substantial. The complexity of the Program’s components, the envisioned number of countries and challenge of coordinating multiple local and international partners and simultaneously delivering effective and timely results makes the overall risk substantial. Lowering this risk will require that the Program define realistic activities and interventions that can be implemented within the project lifetime and be measured through concrete indicators that can be monitored easily. This will occur during the respective PPG processes.

### C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Mozambique is part of the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) and has committed to bringing 1 million hectares of land into restoration by 2030. In addition to commitments to emission reductions and reforestation described in Mozambique's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted to the UNFCCC, Mozambique is a leading country in the 2022 Maputo Declaration on Sustainable and Integrated Management of Miombo Woodlands, a Southern Africa initiative that commits to improve resourcing to restore and secure the integrity of this threatened ecosystem as the foundation for actions to address global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss.

The GEF financing is aligned with GEF-8 strategies and would be a child project of the larger Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program (IP) in 20 countries, as it will support Mozambique's transition to an integrated and programmatic landscape management approach benefitting the poor and the environment, enhancing their resilience to climate change. This child project is aligned with the GEF-8 Strategy in the following areas: support to restoration of priority ecosystems, knowledge management and learning, support to transformational scaling through policy, finance and capacity levels. Engagement of private sector, and support to global GEF strategies. It also follows the concept and is aligned to the Ecosystem Restoration IP following its structure and approaches. These activities will also leverage lessons learned through recently completed and ongoing projects and scale up the approach taken in the parent project. A strategic effort will guide the project interventions to target project activities for priority restoration needs that will be addressed with the GEF resources. It focuses on several key areas, including active (i) forest restoration, (ii) integrating forests into farmland, (iii) improving protected area management, and (iv) providing livelihood opportunities and small infrastructure and basic services, such as solar energy and water / sanitation, to local communities. The additional financing aims to address systemic challenges of increased deforestation, degradation of Forest Reserves, and lack of benefit sharing of local communities, through policy harmonization, financing, stakeholder engagement, and capacity development, ultimately leading to sustainable forest landscape management and ecosystem restoration.

The AF is aligned with the World Bank Group's (WBG) Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Mozambique FY2023-FY2027 which supports Mozambique's gradual shift to Greener, Resilient, and Inclusive Development (GRID) and contributes to the objective 4, enabling green growth through sustainable use of natural resources.

#### **D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS**

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

**We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).**

Yes

**1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?**

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

**Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or**

Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

Yes

**2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

### Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

**Select what role civil society will play in the Project:**

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; **Yes**

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; **Yes**

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

### Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

### Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

### Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes. Please see project document and safeguards documents.

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

#### Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	3,669,725.00	330,275.00	4,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	5,504,587.00	495,413.00	6,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,834,862.00	165,138.00	2,000,000.00

World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	1,223,241.00	110,091.00	1,333,332.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	1,834,862.00	165,137.00	1,999,999.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	611,620.00	55,046.00	666,666.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>						<b>14,678,897.00</b>	<b>1,321,100.00</b>	<b>15,999,997.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>					<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Please provide Justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	6,000,000.00
World Bank	GET	Mozambique	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>12,000,000.00</b>

### Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Restoration IP	GET	14,678,897.00	15000000

<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>14,678,897.00</b>	<b>150,000,000.00</b>
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### Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	World Bank	Loans	Investment mobilized	150000000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>150,000,000.00</b>

### Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The project is fully blended with the Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project, P174635 (MozNorte), financed by a US\$150 million credit from the International Development Association (IDA).

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/26/2024	Andrew Zakharenka		azakharenka@worldbank.org

### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

## ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

### Results Framework

COUNTRY: Mozambique

Mozambique Integrated Ecosystem Restoration Project

### Project Development Objective(s)

The project development objective is to improve access to livelihoods opportunities for vulnerable communities and management of natural resources in selected rural areas of Northern Mozambique.

## Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
<b>Improve livelihoods for enhanced resilience of vulnerable communities</b>							
Beneficiaries that accessed livelihood improvement activities supported by the project, disaggregated by i) IDPs, ii) women (Number)		0.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00	370,000.00
Beneficiaries that accessed livelihood improvement activities supported by the project, disaggregated by IDPs (Number)		0.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	45,000.00	55,500.00
Beneficiaries that accessed livelihood improvement activities supported by the project, disaggregated by women (Number)		0.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	90,000.00	111,000.00
<b>Improve sustainable NRM for enhanced resilience of local vulnerable communities</b>							
Area under sustainable agriculture as a result of the project (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	15,000.00
Conservation areas with improved management as a result of the project (Number)		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Registered artisanal fishing gears annually licensed in targeted areas. (Number)		2,172.00	2,953.00	3,734.00	4,514.00	5,295.00	6,076.00

## Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
<b>Component 1: Improving Access to Livelihoods and Community Infrastructure</b>							
IRI 1.1 Community Driven Development disbursements (disaggregated by window) (Amount(USD))		0.00	5,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	39,600,000.00
Community Driven Development disbursements, disaggregated by District (Amount(USD))		0.00	1,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	7,500,000.00	10,500,000.00	12,600,000.00
Community Driven Development disbursements, disaggregated by Community (Amount(USD))		0.00	3,500,000.00	10,500,000.00	17,500,000.00	24,500,000.00	27,000,000.00
IRI 1.2 Smallholder farmer's hh that adopt climate smart and resilient agricultural assets and services (disaggregated by i) hh that received agricultural kits; ii) hh integrated in commercial VCs (Number)		0.00	9,660.00	21,820.00	26,820.00	32,820.00	38,820.00
Smallholder farmer's hh that adopt climate smart and resilient agricultural assets and services, disaggregated by i) hh that received agricultural kits (Number)		0.00	8,160.00	16,320.00	16,320.00	16,320.00	16,320.00
Smallholder farmer's hh that adopt climate smart and resilient agricultural assets and services,		0.00	1,500.00	5,500.00	10,500.00	16,500.00	22,500.00

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
disaggregated by households integrated in commercial VCs (Number)							
IRI 1.3 Targeted value chain actors receiving support under ProAzul's Matching Grants Scheme (Number)	0.00	250.00	500.00	1,150.00	1,750.00	2,250.00	
Female-led individual family applicants (Number)	0.00	125.00	250.00	525.00	850.00	1,125.00	
Commercial business applicants (Number)	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	
IRI 1.4 Households effectively applying GALS (Number)	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	7,000.00	14,000.00	19,500.00	
IRI 1.5 Target beneficiaries' livelihoods improved as result of project activities, disaggregated by i) IDPs, ii) women (Number)	0.00	0.00		60,000.00		111,000.00	
Target beneficiaries' livelihoods improved, disaggregated by IDPs (Number)	0.00	0.00		9,000.00		16,650.00	
Target beneficiaries' livelihood improved, disaggregated by women (Number)	0.00	0.00		18,000.00		33,300.00	
<b>Component 2: Improved management of natural resources</b>							
IRI 2.1 Inspected forest concessions (Percentage)	0.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	
IRI 2.2 Community co-management conservation partnership consolidated as a result of the project. (Number)	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
IRI 2.3 Volume of avoided CO2 emissions from deforestation in targeted areas (Tons/year)	0.00	500,000.00	1,900,000.00	3,400,000.00	5,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	
Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (Hectare(Ha))	0.00					21,000.00	
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>							
Area of landscapes under improved practices (Hectare(Ha))	0.00					80,000.00	
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>							
Net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (CRI, Metric tons/year)	0.00					-9,688,748.00	
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>							
People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (Number (Thousand))	0.00					24.00	
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>							
including females (Number (Thousand))	0.00					12.00	
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>							
<b>Component 3: Multi-stakeholder Coordination and Project Management</b>							

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
IRI 3.1 Grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits effectively addressed. (Percentage)		0.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
IRI 3.2 Province level multi-stakeholder platform in operation as a result of the project. (Number)		0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

## ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mecuburi Forest Reserve	-14.65920	38.88864	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Matibane Forest Reserve	-14.70444	40.80864	

Location Description:

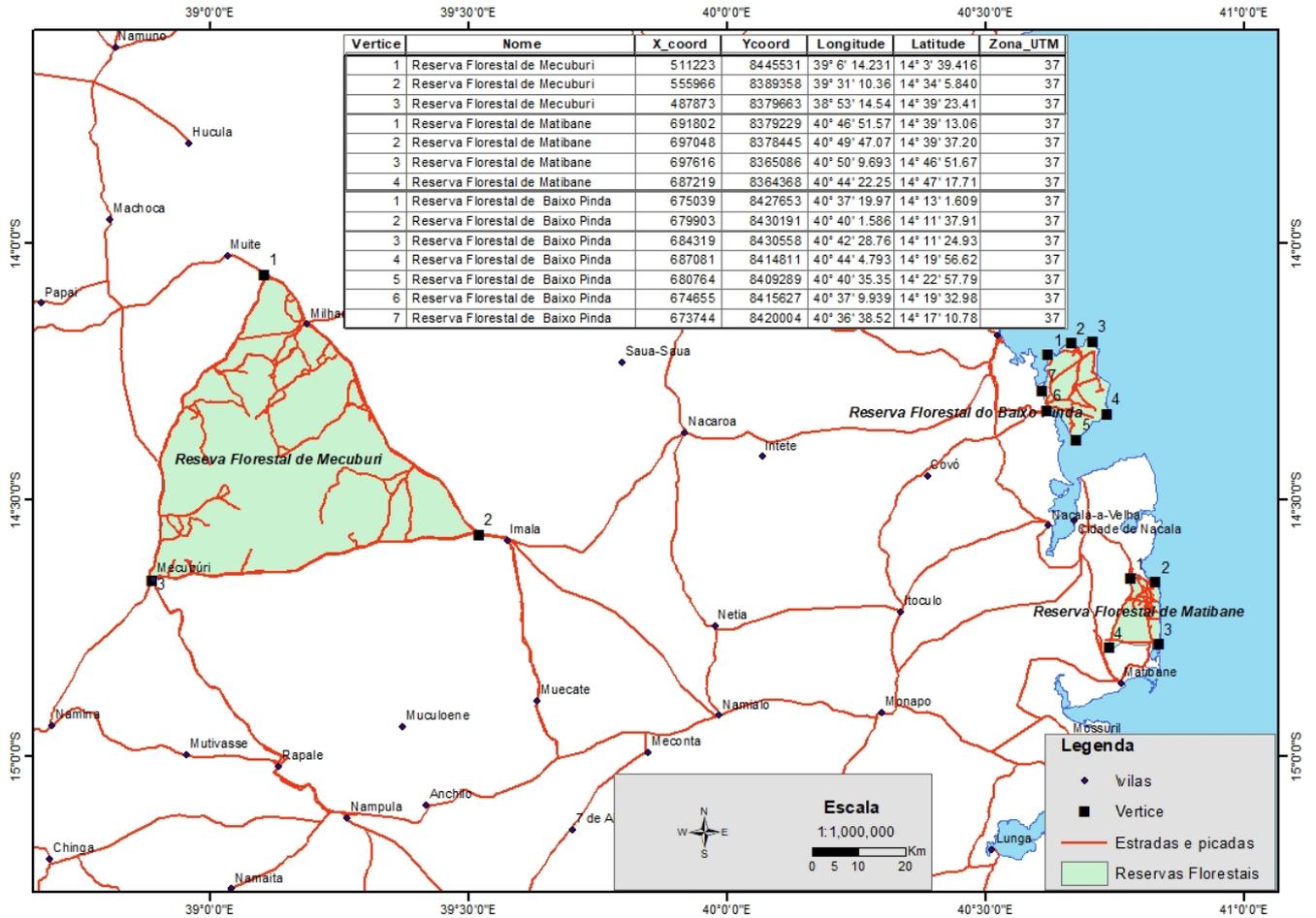
Activity Description:

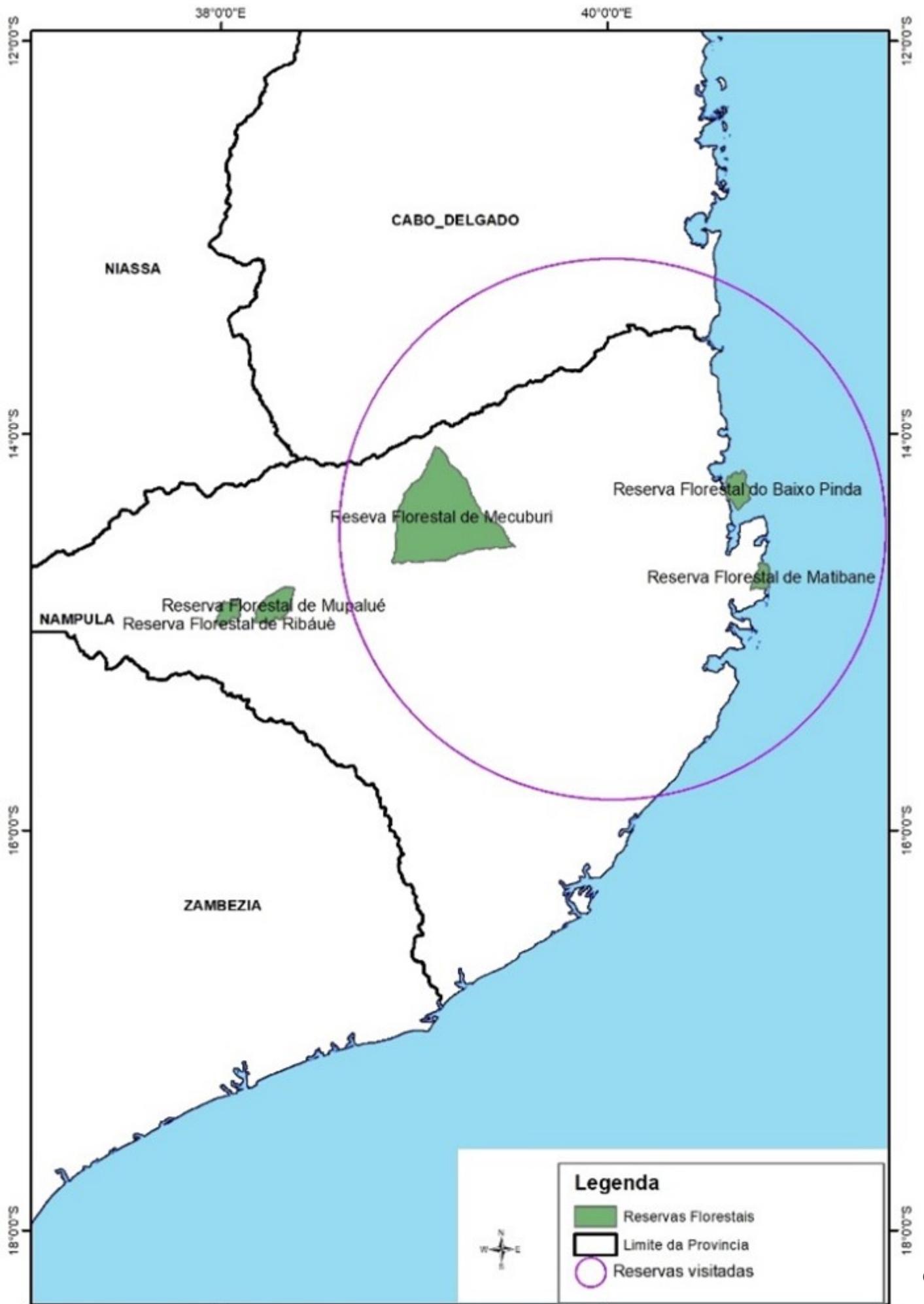
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Baixo Pinda Forest Reserve	-14.21044	40.71018	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.





## ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

## ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

### Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component 2: Improving management of natural resources				Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 2.4a: Strengthening of institutions and policy harmonization to manage forest reserves	Component 2.4b: Ecosystem Restoration and Communities Livelihoods	Component 2.4c: Innovative Financing	Component 2.4d: Stakeholder Engagement and Coordination					
Works	Community basic infrastructure		850,000			850,000			850,000	DINAF
	Forest information system data centre modifications	250,000	-			250,000			250,000	DINAF
	Offices and dormitories FR	950,000	-			950,000		100,000	1,050,000	DINAF
Goods	Furnishing community infrastructure		200,000			200,000			200,000	DINAF
	Forest information system data centre	250,000	-			250,000			250,000	DINAF
	Restoration equipment and tools		200,000			200,000			200,000	DINAF
	Field research equipment		100,000			100,000			100,000	DINAF
	Field patrol equipment		200,000			200,000			200,000	DINAF
Vehicles	Field patrol	225,000	145,000			370,000			370,000	DINAF

	Ecosystem restoration		305,000			305,000		305,000	DINAF
	Motorbikes		80,000			80,000		80,000	DINAF
<b>Grants/ Sub-grants</b>	Community livelihood grants		2,000,000			2,000,000		2,000,000	DINAF
<b>Local Consultant s</b>	Business plan writing - Firm		200,000			200,000		200,000	DINAF
	Functional review FR status - Firm	250,000	-			250,000		250,000	DINAF
	Community infrastructure plans - Firm		250,000			250,000		250,000	DINAF
	Management and protection plans FR - Firm	250,000	-			250,000		250,000	DINAF
	Forest inventory; FREL; degraded areas mapping - Firm		800,000			800,000		800,000	DINAF
	Establishment and management of savings groups		400,000			400,000		400,000	DINAF
	Independent auditor - Firm		-			-	50,000	50,000	DINAF
	Final project evaluation - Firm		-			-	50,000	50,000	DINAF
	Business development TA - Individual		72,000			72,000		72,000	DINAF
<b>Salary and benefits / Staff costs</b>	Project Coordinator		-			-	144,000	144,000	DINAF
	Finance Management Specialist		-			-	51,000	120,000	DINAF
	Environmental and Social Specialist		84,000			84,000		168,000	DINAF
	Procurement Specialist		-			-	96,000	96,000	DINAF
	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist		-			-	90,000	90,000	DINAF
	Accountant		-			-	80,000	80,000	DINAF
	Restoration Specialist		84,000			84,000		84,000	DINAF
	Restoration Assistants		108,000			108,000		108,000	DINAF
<b>Trainings, Workshops , Meetings</b>	e.g. Inception Workshop		-			-	55,000	55,000	DINAF
	Community business development		648,000			648,000		648,000	DINAF
	Workshops	150,000	200,000			350,000		350,000	DINAF
	Ecosystem restoration		566,897			566,897		566,897	DINAF

Travel	Community training and trade fairs		200,000			200,000			200,000	DINAF
	Forest inventory; FREL; degraded areas mapping		150,000			150,000			150,000	DINAF
	Monitoring and field support	275,000	200,000			475,000			475,000	DINAF
Other Operating Costs	Community associations regularization		200,000			200,000			200,000	DINAF
	Labor restoration activities		300,000			300,000			300,000	DINAF
	Patrol and surveillance of FR		300,000			300,000			300,000	DINAF
	Backstopping legalization FR	150,000	-			150,000			150,000	DINAF
	Offices and dormitories FR	200,000	-			200,000			200,000	DINAF
	Communication		300,000			300,000			300,000	DINAF
	Restoration activities		700,000	525,000	525,000	1,750,000			1,750,000	DINAF
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,950,000</b>	<b>9,842,897</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>13,842,897</b>	<b>196,000</b>	<b>640,000</b>	<b>14,678,897</b>	

[1] In exceptional cases where GEF Agency receives funds for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

## ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

### Mozambique Integrated Ecosystem Restoration Project

#### Matrix of Response to GEF Council Comments

Author	Comment	Response - Mozambique
<i>Lucretia Landmann, Senior Policy Adviser Environmental Finance, Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, SWITZERLAND, Council, made on 7/12/2023 Switzerland</i>	The IP remains highly relevant. However, the wide geographic spread and diversity of countries involved is likely to require considerable effort and resources for coordination: <b>Thus, we have no question but encourage:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to keep the program management light,</li> </ul>	Integrated. Mozambique recognizes the wide geographic spread of target forest reserves but no new coordination structures were created to maintain the same arrangements as the parent project being scaled up.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· to maintain multi-stakeholder engagement and ensure strong national ownership</li> <li>· to use similar monitoring and reporting approaches in all participating countries in order to keep the collective effort visible and to facilitate the exchange of experience.</li> </ul>	<p>National ownership is ensured already during the design and planning phase, where project is informed by DINAF's priority for the forest sector. Implementation will be led by DINAF itself, and capacity development and strengthening the major focus for sector sustainability.</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting is similar as other countries and alignment through regular meetings are accounted for.</p>
<p><b>Allie Davis, Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Environmental Quality U.S. Department of State Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, UNITED STATES, Council, made on 7/27/2023</b> United States</p>	<p>Madagascar: Given the corruption present in the government, funding going to the Madagascar government should be tracked closely, including to ensure that benchmarks are met. Funding for reforestation needs to explicitly state Forest Restoration with Native Trees and the focus need to be on growing forests, not planting trees. If the model is based on funding via carbon credits, this is controlled by the government in Madagascar and due to corruption is of concern to potential investors. Comoros government has a very small staff and capacity but are willing partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Uzbekistan: The Ministry of Natural Resources recently rebranded itself as the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change.</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p><b>Nicola Millen, Senior Policy and Programme Manager, Climate Funds and Institutions Team, Energy, Climate and Environment Directorate (ECED), UNITED KINGDOM Under the "Comments Date" box select: July 7, 2023, Council, made on 7/7/2023</b> United Kingdom</p>	<p>Can it ensure it links in closely to other national platforms/programmes (e.g REDD+, GCF programmes etc)?</p>	<p>Integrated. Link with the other programs in the sector such as MOZNORTE the parent project, MozRural and other partners programs including the ERPA in Zambézia to capture the best practices and lessons. Thorough the Ministry of Enronment a link is expected with the GEF and GCF programs through the focal points at the institutions</p>

<p><b>Yoko Yamoto, Alternate GEF Council Member, Deputy Director Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JAPAN , Council, made on 7/21/2023</b></p> <p>Japan</p>	<p>On projects related to supply chain of tropical timbers, we hope that the implementing agencies can leverage lessons learnt from comparable projects conducted by the International Tropical Timber Organization, which is a focal agency for supply chain management under Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). Since ITTO is providing relevant data for FAO, utilizing its expertise would be beneficial for the multi-stakeholder dialogue as part of knowledge management and learning, while eliminating duplication of effort.</p>	<p><b>Not Applicable</b></p>
<p>Annette Windmeisser, GEF Council Member, Head of Climate Finance Division, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, GERMANY, Council, made on 7/11/2023</p> <p>Germany</p>	<p>Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account:</p> <p>Germany welcomes the proposal for the integrated programme, which will contribute to strengthening global ecosystem restoration efforts. Nevertheless, Germany has the following comments and suggests these be addressed in the next phase of finalizing the programme proposal.</p> <p>Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final program proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The full proposal should include the analysis of and cooperation with relevant ongoing and planned projects at national level by organizations other than participating implementing agencies as a guiding criterion for the conceptualization and implementation of child projects to seek synergies in implementation.</li> <li>· Throughout the proposal, innovation features as a prominent element but is not defined. It is understood that the term innovation may refer to the development and application of new methods and approaches, technology, financial instruments, removal of policy barriers, new business models, and institutional reforms. However, it is</li> </ul>	<p>Integrated. As per design Mozambique project has institutional coordination as central for implementation. Different implementing agencies will be engaged and coordination is key and already imbedded in the design.</p> <p>Integrated. Innovative approach for Management of Forest Reserves will be piloted and used to inform country wide approach for forest reserves network. Other innovations include for the first-time pilot forest sector lead project execution and implementation of World Bank operation and scale up finance to local communities through matching grants for conservation and livelihood activities, ecojobs, GALS</p>

	<p>important to explicitly define this concept and Germany suggests including a reference to the fact that innovations are not exclusively constituted by actions that are entirely new or untested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· With respect to the use of “knowledge products” as key component in several indicators, Germany suggests a stronger focus on the actual use of said products to move from output to outcome measurement. This could be realized by focusing on “use of” instead of “benefit of” in indicators 2.1.1 and 4.3.2 or better defining what signifies a tangible “benefit” in this instance. Likewise, for indicators 3.1.3 and 4.3.5 measuring the amount of organizations actually using tools and knowledge products created in the context of the IP would be more meaningful than counting the number of tools and products created.</li> </ul>	<p>successful in other WB operations.</p> <p>Not Applicable. Indicators not applicable to Mozambique project</p>
<p><b>Emily Simmons, Senior Advisor, Global Programs and Initiatives, Environment Division (MSS), Global Affairs CANADA, Council, made on 7/27/2023</b></p> <p>Canada</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· We have two recommendations for projects to be implemented in the Democratic Republic of Congo: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Include the aspect of using the endogenous knowledge of local communities and indigenous peoples in addition to the benefits derived from genetic manipulation.</li> <li>2. Build capacity and equip stakeholders. To date, the DRC's efforts to achieve the '30x30' objective have reached 15.08% through protected areas, community forestry and APACs.</li> </ol> </li> <li>· To this end, we suggest consulting the facts and recommendations raised by participants at the latest 'National Dialogue to capitalize on other effective conservation measures by area and recognize the role of local communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kinshasa, May 09-11, 2023' organized by the</li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

	International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, in collaboration with the GIZ Biodiversity and Sustainable Forest Management Program	
<p><b>The decision with respect to project review for UNDP projects (Decision 08/2023) will apply to all UNDP projects in the June 2023 Work Program, as approved during the 64th GEF Council Meeting and 34th LDCE/SCCF Council Meeting., Council, made on 6/29/2023</b></p> <p>for all UNDP projects</p>	Following previous Council decisions related to UNDP GEF Management, all projects included in the Work Program implemented by UNDP shall be circulated by email for Council review at least four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval. Project reviews will take into consideration the relevant findings of the external audit and management responses and note them in the endorsement review sheet that will be made available to the Council during the 4-week review period.	Noted and accounted for the review meetings following project cycle WB to ensure compliance.