TERMINAL EVALUATION

Project ID:	10583
Project Name:	Conservation Areas for Biodiversity Conservation and Development II-Additional Financing
Countr(ies):	Mozambique
Implementing Agency:	World Bank

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name
Conservation Areas for Biodiversity Conservation and Development II-Additional Financing

Country
Mozambique

GEF ID	Implementing Agency
10583	World Bank

Executing Entity
Mozambique National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)

Trust Fund	Project Type
GET	FSP

Objective
To improve management of target conservation area landscapes and enhance the living conditions of communities in and around these conservation areas.

B. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval	Agency Approval
7/22/2020	8/27/2020
Implementation Start	First Disbursement
8/27/2020	6/1/2021
Expected MTR	MTR Submission
	3/10/2026
Actual MTR	Expected Completion
5/23/2022	11/30/2024
Actual Completion	Actual TE
11/30/2024	11/30/2024
TE Submission	Final Disbursement
3/10/2026	

C. Disbursements

Project Financing	Cumulative Disbursement
25,196,196.00	22,947,768.00

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Main Terminal Evaluation Findings

The project's performance at closing is Satisfactory. The project has disbursed nearly 100% of funds under IDA-D3720, GEF TF-B4075 and MDTF TF-B4664. Overall, nearly all 17 result framework indicators have been achieved or surpassed. Two indicators (i.e., CO2 emissions reductions; and mobilization of new funding for BIOFUND's endowment fund) were met partially. Component 1. Strengthening Capacity and Financial Sustainability of National Conservation Institutions. The overall performance in this component is Satisfactory. Under this component, the project has been successfully strengthening technical and institutional capacity at national level towards biodiversity conservation. Through the project activities, a cohort of conservation professionals has been created and strengthened, as well as incremental funds has been raised and partnerships established for a longer-term management of select conservation areas. Specific activities have been implemented to foster nature-based tourism. Key achievements include: (i) BIOFUND's endowment fund raised capital funds above US$50 million for increased and long-term financial support to Mozambique's network of conservation areas. (ii)ANAC has implemented an electronic system for managing licenses and trade certificates for CITES wildlife species, significantly increasing efficiency and transparency of these actions. (iii) three co-management agreements for targeted conservation areas have been signed with highly experienced organizations ensuring long-term technical and financial support to the conservation areas: Peace Parks Foundation for Maputo National Park, Flora and Fauna International for Chimanimani National Park, and Frankfurt Zoological Society for Marromeu National Reserve. (iv) Mozambique Conservation Leadership Program (PLCM), an initiative financed by the project and implemented by BIOFUND, is now an established mechanism to attract young, qualified professionals to the biodiversity conservation sector, offering paid internships, scholarships, and awareness raising campaigns. The PLCM Program hosted and financed 254 internships for youth in biodiversity conservation organizations and funded 11 master's dissertations over the last 5 years. This successful program started by MozBio project has attracted incremental financing from the Swedish SIDA in the amount of US$0.8 million for additionally planned 200 youth. It is a win-win on the job training program providing real skill and retention/job opportunities for the youth. One third of the beneficiaries completed the program are already working in national parks. BIOFUND has a room to grow for this program, they can accommodate approximately 275 new interns over the next 5 years at a cost of US$ 1.1 million.

Strengthening of ANAC: being a conservation and management government institution, ANAC and the conservation areas have received technical and institutional support, equipment, and operating costs from the project to oversee partnerships and manage tourism concessions, develop and pilot electronic border visa system, attend conservation meetings, draft ANAC's regulations and to improve management of conservation areas. The following key results were achieved: (i) ANAC successfully completed three collaborative management partnerships in the targeted conservation areas with highly experienced biodiversity conservation organizations, thus ensuring long-term technical and financial support to the conservation areas. (ii) four projected tourism concessions were secured for the Maputo National Park, a convenient tourism destination highlighting other factors required for the nature-based tourism (transport access, security, medical needs, etc). ANAC continues negotiations for a concession planned in Chimanimani, but it is not likely to be finalized by the project closing. (iii) ANAC's Action Plan for Community Development in and around conservation areas was developed, but its late approval did not allow for a monitored implementation under the purview of the Project. (iv) Substantial strengthening of ANAC's capacity to fulfil its obligation under the CITES convention was achieved – an electronic system for managing licenses and trade certificates for CITES wildlife species was developed with the technical support from UNCTAD, significantly increasing efficiency and transparency of these activities. (v) Provisional reports of the non-detrimental findings (NDF) for the sustainable extraction and export of forest tree species recently added to CITES annex 2 have been

completed. Regional validation workshops have completed by the end of September 2024. (vi) An important regulation Access to Generic Resources and Fair Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (i.e., ABS) was drafted and finalized in August 2024 and subsequently endorsed by MTA Technical Council. The bill has been submitted to other ministries for validation.

Strengthening of BIOFUND, a private, not-for-profit Mozambican institution with public utility status. It is dedicated to mobilizing, applying, and managing financial resources exclusively for the benefit of biodiversity conservation in Mozambique. Mozambique introduced the concept of an environmental fund (Conservation Trust Fund) with the creation of BIOFUND, joining a global network of institutions governed by the parameters and principles defined by the Conservation Finance Alliance. The MozBio project supported the BIOFUND through financing of operating costs and salaries of its secretariat, provision of technical assistance and studies to explore sources of sustainable financing for conservation areas. The following key results were achieved: (i) BIOFUND's endowment fund increased its capitalization above US$50 million ensuring long-term financial support to Mozambique's network of conservation areas. However, BIOFUND fell short of mobilizing the projected US$5 million from new donors beyond the World Bank/GEF. U$2 million were mobilized to the Endowment Fund from the French Development Agency and it serves as seed funding for establishing an insurance mechanism for parks to recover from climate-related disasters. (ii) BIOFUND has surpassed the target of channeling donor (not World Bank or GEF) funding to conservation areas, reaching US$11.4 million against a target of US$2.9 million. (iii) Mozambique Conservation Leadership Program (PLCM), an initiative financed by MozBio and implemented by BIOFUND, became an established mechanism to attract young, qualified professionals to the biodiversity conservation sector, offering paid internships, scholarships, and awareness raising campaigns. However, the PLCM has struggled to implement training program for existing staff of the national conservation areas network due to institutional challenges.

Component 2. Improving Conservation Areas Management in target landscapes. The overall performance in this component remains Satisfactory. The project invested into strengthening management capacity of the conservation areas and landscapes, such as governance, human resources management, establishment and maintenance of infrastructure, research, control and patrolling of natural resources, gender sensitive community development. Key achievements include: (i) Enhancing Conservation Areas' human resources and fixed assets. The project financed provision of training, salaries of key staff, carrying out construction, repair and maintenance works, technical assistance including for development of business and management plans, provision of equipment, operating costs to improve park management, tourism, and research, and carried wildlife translocations. (ii) Completed conservation infrastructure financed by the project includes: (i) Maputo National Park – rehabilitation of 4.1km access road, rehabilitation and requalification of research centre and training centre, a ranger post, construction Santa Maria Headquarter and Machangulo entrance gate, and construction Ponta do Ouro observation point; (ii) Chimanimani National Park – rehabilitation of critical points along a 44 km road, construction of seven staff houses, a visitor centre, an operations centre, a conference centre, and a cafeteria complex; (iii) Marromeu National Reserve – rehabilitation and requalification of stationary and field offices (modular houses). (iv) The project has met the target of three conservation areas with improved management effectiveness. Improvements include preparation and implementation of their management plans, construction of conservation infrastructure, landscape planning processes, applied research programs, engagement of local communities. (v) Biodiversity assessments for the three conservations areas have shown continued progress in the populations of key species as well as overall state of biodiversity conservation. Marromeu National Park reports the population of Buffalo is now at a level comparable to figures before the civil war. (vi) All three conservation areas have secured long-term co-agreements with highly experienced organizations, thus meeting a critical project result, and ensuring long-term technical and financial sustainability. (vii) Wildlife translocation was completed through a rewilding program under the partnership agreement between ANAC and Peace Parks – a vital component of the restoration and development of the Maputo National Park: almost 5,000 animals, including, buffalo, giraffe, impala, kudu, nyala, waterbuck, warthog, oribi, eland, blue wildebeest and zebra have been translocated. The

total animal numbers are estimated now at between 15,000 and 17,000, indicating the health of the natural ecosystems and success in intensified management and protection activities. This created a basis for increase in nature-based tourism, also thanks to investments in infrastructure and incremental private investment in accommodation, restaurants, and tourism activities.

Supporting Conservation Areas' operations. The project provided operating costs for establishment and functioning of conservation areas management councils, better protection of natural resources within the conservation areas, promotion of environmental awareness activities, such as cultural events, scholarships for youth, girls, clubs, strengthening capacity of community-based organizations, payments for ecosystem services, and small works to promote human-wildlife co-existence in selected conservation area landscapes. The following key results were achieved:

- Management Councils for 4 conservation areas were established with support of the project. The Conservation Area Management Councils are composed by a park warden, district administrator, representatives of community natural resources management committees, representatives of the private sector and representatives of CSOs. Their mandate is to review and monitor implementation of conservation area management plan, review annual work plan and advise on resolution of issues. Their work is now internalized into the conservation areas management structures.
- Protection of natural resources in conservation areas has been strengthened through the systematic work with the local communities supporting their livelihoods, awareness and education, human-wildlife coexistence, and through enhanced patrolling of the conservation areas. Support to conservation areas' livelihoods included grants to private businesses supporting sustainable resource use and to individual beneficiaries (see provision of matching grants below, p. 6). Enhanced patrolling of conservation areas was achieved through [provide summary with key numbers please].
- As part of awareness raisin, support to conservation areas communities, and gender-sensitive development, the project financed and implemented a very successful EDUCA+ program. It is an environmental education program that aims to develop awareness, social values, knowledge, skills and attitudes for the conservation of the environment, with the following results:
- around 12,000 children from 29 rural schools were involved in the program's environmental education activities.
- 29 environmental and 16 girls' clubs were created.
- 85 girls have received scholarships, of whom 16 have already graduated from vocational education in forestry, tourism, and agriculture: link to video .
- 7 new schools (four in Chimanimani and three in Marromeu) were constructed, and sanitary facilities and water tanks of the boarding schools of Murraça and Dombe, where the scholarship girls live, were refurbished.
- An environmental education guidance was produced which is currently being used in other parks in Mozambique.
- The co-managers of the 3 parks have made a commitment to continue the environmental education activities, including scholarships to the girls who have not yet graduated. An impact evaluation was carried out which confirmed the success of the program and provided recommendations for future environmental education programs.

Component 3: Promoting conservation-compatible rural development and integrated landscape management in target landscapes. The overall performance in this component remains Moderately Satisfactory. The project invested into promotion of conservation-compatible rural development in targeted landscapes. It was achieved through the provision of support to sustainable value chains, as well as promotion of integrated landscape management, land use planning to reduce pressure on conservation areas. The project has achieved significant results for the conservation areas' scale. The number of beneficiaries receiving livelihood-support activities and services is reaching the end target of 35,000 people with 50 percent of women and will be overachieved by the project closure. Key achievements include: (i) restoration of degraded land that has significantly improved and now 5,171 hectares have been mapped and validated as restored. The project is on course to

restore the remaining 1,529 hectares until project closure in November 2024. (ii) project significantly overachieved the target in management of landscapes under improved practices, on the area of 641,000 ha with the plan of 520,000 ha. (iii) implementation of the matching grants that positioned the highlands of Manica as Mozambique's national center of sustainable coffee production; similarly, beekeeping, banana and mango growing programs have become more inclusive and environmentally friendly value chains. The total number of beneficiaries with approved business plans (90) surpasses by far the project's end target (36).

Provision of Matching Grants and savings programs (PCRs) proved to be very successful. The recent impact assessment of this program concluded that this has been one of the activities with the greatest impact on the lives of people living in the parks and their buffer zones. 108 savings and credit groups were set up, involving around 3,022 community members, 63 percent of whom are women. The beneficiaries are very satisfied with the program as they have been able to pay for school fees, healthcare, or seasonal workers for agriculture. Most beneficiaries have improved their diet, built, or rehabilitated their houses, invested in starting a business in addition to purchasing household goods, bicycles, radios. They are also helping neighbors and family members to start new credit and savings groups as they can appreciate the positive impact of this program.

The project has supported community governance processes in 12 communities, four in each park. In these communities a social preparation process has been carried out, community committees have been created in a democratic and participatory manner, land delimitation has been carried out, and in 6 communities Land Use Plans (PCUTs) have been drawn up, achieving the planned goal. 6 remaining communities continue this process, which will be supported by the park management and co-management organizations, as agreed during this mission.

An impact evaluation of the GALS methodology confirmed positive impact of this innovative planning program in reducing gender inequalities. The reduction in gender-based violence has been recognized by all participants of the GALS program. The methodology began with the training of 54 female and 55 male participants in the 3 landscapes, who, working in a pyramidal way, took the GALS to their households, their savings groups, their producers' associations reaching 238 households at the end of the activity (Chimanimani 137, Marromeu 80 and Maputo National Park / Elephant Coast 66). GALS has had a major impact on the families' standard of living and well-being, as well as on gender relations and the situation of gender-based violence. Most families have diversified their sources of income and improved their source of income due to better planning. The beneficiaries consider that their level of poverty has been greatly reduced since the implementation of GALS. There have been significant changes in gender relations: greater participation by women in decision-making, more women owning assets (TVs, solar panels, livestock, etc.), greater mobility for women, greater participation by men in household chores and family farming.

Bio Comunidade program for private sector supported 8 community initiatives through the implementation of profitable, sustainable businesses compatible with biodiversity conservation. Although the program started late, there has been significant progress in recent months. Community initiatives related to different value chain (honey, fish farming, tourism, coffee, and bananas) were selected and are currently implemented by CBOs in partnership with the private sector to ensure the commercialization of the products. Three projects (fish farming, beekeeping, and tourism) were restructured so that they could be completed before project closure. Time-consuming activities (i.e. infrastructure) were replaced by the procurement of easily available materials. A consultant has been hired to train CBOs in governance, financial management and benefit sharing. The biggest challenge is that projects can achieve business sustainability.

Promotion of integrated landscape management was implemented through provision of technical assistance and operating costs for developing of a participatory and gender sensitive land use zoning plans for targeting landscapes and costs for the establishment of the Landscape Management Units.

B. Stakeholder Engagement

The Management Boards for Chimanimani National Park, Maputo National Park, and Marromeu National Reserve are operational, conducting at least two-yearly meetings and having approved the annual work plans and budgets for the two conservation areas (CAs). The Strategic Action Plan for Community Development in the three CAs has been finalized. Meanwhile, the community action plans developed using the Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA) methodology for each CA have been implemented in the three CAs. Community conservation areas (CCA) were established around the Futi Corridor in Maputo National Park and with Nhabawa community around Chimanimani National Park.

C. Gender Equality

The reduction in gender-based violence has been recognized by all participants of the GALS program. The methodology began with the training of 54 female and 55 male participants in the 3 landscapes, who, working in a pyramidal way, took the GALS to their households, their savings groups, their producers' associations reaching 238 households at the end of the activity (Chimanimani 137, Marromeu 80 and Maputo National Park / Elephant Coast 66). GALS has had a major impact on the families' standard of living and well-being, as well as on gender relations and the situation of gender-based violence.

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D. Knowledge Management

All restoration plans for the three landscapes have been implemented. Additional knowledge products include: a wildlife monitoring program for the Chimanimani National Park; an analysis of the regeneration of native species in areas where invasive species have been removed is underway in the Maputo National Park; a review of the Environmental Education Guide is underway; and consultants are being recruited to evaluate initiatives such as the Conservation Leadership Program, SustentaBio matching grants scheme, the savings and credits scheme (PCRs) and the Environmental Education Program (Educa+); and GBV Guidelines for the Conservation Areas.

III. Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	387300	524900	535923

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
		138100	149123

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Futhi Community Special licensed Area		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources				9,285.00
Maputo Environemntal Protected Area	555705347	Protected Landscape/Seascape			138,100.00	138,100.00
Nhabawa ommunity Special Licensed Area		Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources				1,738.00

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
	387300	386800	386800

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Chimanimani National Reserve	55592250	National Park		65,500.00	65,500.00	65,500.00	47.00	57.00	59.50
Maputo Special Reserve/ Ponta de Ouro Marine Reserve	4256	National Park		171,800.00	171,300.00	171,300.00	59.00	68.00	76.00
National Reserve	4649	Wilderness Area		150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	37.00	42.00	47.00

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
			246700

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
			246700

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Maputo EPA		Protected Landscape/Seascape				246,700.00

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)

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)
	6700	2000	7230

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)
Rangeland and pasture		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)
	3,700.00	2,000.00	7,230.00

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)
	520000	19200	643770

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)
	507,000.00	19,200.00	643,770.00

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)
	3,000.00	0.00	0.00

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)
	10,000.00	0.00	0.00

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)

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)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

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

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

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

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine 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)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)		10845249		589935
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				

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)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)		10,845,249	0	589,935
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2021	2021	2021
Duration of accounting		20	20	20

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)

Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

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)

Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem				
Count	0	0	0	0

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagonostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN throgh participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Fishery Details

Indicator 9 Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.3 Hydrochloroflurocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

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

Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

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

Indicator 9.6 POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.7 Highly Hazardous Pesticides eliminated

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9.8 Avoided residual plastic waste

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 10 Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced

Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at PIF)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at MTR)	Grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 10.1 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

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

Indicator 10.2 Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented (Use this sub-indicator in addition to Core Indicator 10 if applicable)

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

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)
Female		17,500	0	18,695
Male		17,500	0	19,115
Total	**0**	**35,000**	0	**37,810**

IV: Co Financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Anticipated at CEO($)	Materialized at MTR($)	Materialized at TE($)
GEF Agency	World Bank (Mozbio II)	Grant	Investment mobilized	45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank (MozFIP, Susenta, MozLand)	Grant	Investment mobilized	44,000,000.00		44,000,000.00
Private Sector	Peace Parks Foundation and other CA co-managers	Other	Investment mobilized	16,000,000.00		22,877,200.00
Beneficiaries	Local entrepreneurs, households and SMEs that are beneficiaries of the Matching Grant Scheme	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00		844,600.00
Recipient Country Government	FNDS and ANAC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00		1,624,900.00
Other	MDTF	Grant	Investment mobilized		2,500,000.00	5,507,000.00
Total Co-financing				**113,000,000.00**	**2,500,000.00**	**119,853,700.00**

Comments

Co-financing reported under Beneficiaries and Recipient Country sources reflects in-kind contributions only. Staff time and overhead costs were not captured; however, if estimated, these would likely meet or exceed the targets.

V: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
		Not available at this stage	Medium/Moderate

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

The project addressed its environmental and social risks through a coordinated set of measures that combined regulatory safeguards, community engagement, monitoring, and institutional strengthening. Environmental risks were managed through the implementation of the ESMF and site-specific ESMPs, biodiversity monitoring, wildlife management, restoration work, and strengthened law-enforcement systems such as Earth Ranger. Social risks were mitigated by involving communities in land-use planning, supporting and training community resource-management committees, providing eco-jobs and livelihood opportunities, and ensuring that communities benefitted from revenue-sharing and education programs. The project maintained an effective grievance redress mechanism that resolved nearly all submitted cases, and it addressed a reported GBV incident with a corrective action plan and the development of GBV guidelines for protected areas. Construction impacts were handled through ESMP-based supervision and corrective action when needed, while worker safety guidelines and PPE were applied consistently. Throughout implementation, capacity-building across ANAC, FNDS, BIOFUND, and park administrations reinforced safeguard compliance and improved long-term risk-management systems.

VI. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Prefix	Title
M and E Document	Terminal Evaluation (TE)	10583-P171745-2025-TE-ICR-WB-Mozambique MozBio