

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title

Effective protection of Mozambique's Miombo woodlands and marine hotspot conservation areas enhancing global coping mechanisms to climate change

Region

Africa

GEF Project ID

11626

Country(ies)

Mozambique

Type of Project

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

CI

GEF Agency Project ID

Project Executing Entity(s)

National Administration for Conservation Areas, Public Institute (ANAC, IP)

Worldwide Fund (WWF)-Mozambique Country Office (MCO)

Project Executing Type

Government

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s)

Biodiversity

Submission Date

2/1/2025

Type of Trust Fund

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Grant: (a)

4,323,400.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

389,106.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

4,712,506.00

Total Co-financing

16,971,324.00

PPG Amount: (e)

150,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

13,500.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

4,876,006.00

Project Tags :

GBF Target 7, Support IPLC, GBF Target 1, GBF Target 4, GBF Target 20, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 10, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 23

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project. (max. 2000 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Mozambique's governance of the Miombo woodlands and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) faces challenges due to insufficient conservation financing, unsustainable resource use by local communities, and weak coordination between state and non-state actors. Limited institutional capacity hampers effective management of these areas and the expansion of the national marine conservation area network. Mozambique's status as a Least Developed Country further undermines conservation efforts, affecting its ability to comply with environmental commitments like the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation. This leads to deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and escalating Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC), increasing vulnerability in ecosystems and communities to adverse climate change impacts.

The project aims to pilot integrated management of Miombo woodlands in Gilé National Park (GNAP) and support the extension of the national network of MPAs by 2030. It will achieve this by fostering gender-inclusive and effective governance, strengthening institutional capacity to implement the Maputo Declaration, improving GNAP management through participatory, gender-responsive, and community-based approaches for fire management and HWC prevention, and developing innovative sustainable financing mechanisms for GNAP. Additionally, the project will enhance sustainable resource use by communities adjacent to the park, support MPA expansion and improved management, and establish an effective and gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system.

The project goal is to improve the management of approximately 439,000 hectares of terrestrial protected areas, support the creation or enhanced management of 5.3 million hectares of marine protected areas, and directly benefit at least 11,315 Mozambicans, 50% of whom are women.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To contribute to the integrated management of Miombo woodlands in Mozambique through the pilot case of Gilé National Park (GNAP) and support the extension of the national network of marine conservation areas by 2030

Project Components

COMPONENT 1. Supporting the implementation of the Maputo Declaration through a pilot case of integrated management in the Gilé National Park (GNAP)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,785,260.00	7,086,958.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1

Gender-inclusive and effective governance of the Miombo woodlands through strengthened institutional capacity for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration

Outcome Target 1.1: At least one functional joint state-nonstate coordination mechanism in place guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Maputo Declaration for effective governance of the Miombo Woodlands, with at least 40% women representatives

Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of the Gilé National Park (GNAP) through participatory, gender-responsive and community-based approaches for fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflicts

Outcome Target 1.2: 439,000 Ha of GNAP with at least 40% improvement in METT Score (hence the target is reaching 80 METT score in GNAP)

Outcome 1.3: Innovative sustainable financing mechanism in place for the Gilé National Park (GNAP) for enhanced protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention.

Outcome Target 1.3: \$76,800 of GNAP's budget/costs funded by an innovative financing mechanism for enhanced protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention (USD 19,200 Annually*4 Years=\$76,800)

Output:

Output 1.1.1:

A gender-inclusive joint state-nonstate planning and coordination mechanism established and/or operationalized, with at least 40% women representatives, to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration

Output 1.2.1: Gender-inclusive and integrated

fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management tools in the Gilé National Park (GNAP) for adopted and implemented

Output 1.3.1: Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms/instruments introduced and implemented by the GNAP for enhanced protected area management effectiveness, including management and prevention of fires and HWCs.

COMPONENT 2: Promoting sustainable, gender-responsive and inclusive use of natural resources adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNP) and in the Miombo landscape to improve incomes for communities

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,398,580.00	5,552,599.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened existing/new resilient and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains, engaging the private sector and generating improved, gender-responsive incomes for communities, of which 50% women and youth

Outcome Target 2.1: 2,300 direct beneficiaries with increased income from the production of NTFP value chains, of which 50% women and youth

Outcome 2.2: Sustainable resource use by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP)

Outcome Target 2.2: At least 26,100 Hectares under improved practices by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP)

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Local Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains assessed and strengthened in partnership with the private sector, with at least 50% of direct beneficiaries being women and youth.

Output 2.1.2: Community groups, Community Natural Resource Management (CRNM) organizations and cooperatives supported with a gender-responsive approach to improve livelihoods, economic production, develop partnerships with the private sector

Output 2.2.1: Capacity of the community-based organizations operating in the buffer zone of the GNAP strengthened on fire, and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management, with at least 50% women and youth-led organizations

Output 2.2.2: Conservation Agreements to promote more sustainable agricultural practices signed and implemented by local communities, with at least 50% being women and youth (with guidance from CI, ANAC, GNAP, DINAF)

COMPONENT 3: Strengthening Mozambique's capacity to manage, expand and/or create marine protected areas

Component Type	Trust Fund
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Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
428,248.00	1,713,651.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Expansion and/or creation of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), supported by a participatory and informed process

Outcome Target 3.1: 4,304,594 Ha of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) newly created

Outcome 3.2: Improved management effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

Outcome Target 3.2: 1,040, 926 Ha of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) with at least 40% improvement in METT Score (hence the target is reaching at least 60 METT score in APAIPS).

Output:

Output 3.1.1: Relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) technically and institutionally capacitated to foster expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), with at least 30% representation of women.

Output 3.2.1:

Capacity of ANAC, MDAs such as such as MTA, MIMAIP and non-state actors involved in the management of marine protected areas at national level strengthened and their coordination enhanced

COMPONENT 4: Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
318,560.00	1,300,822.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened coordination, learning and sharing between the GBFF Mozambique project and other initiatives at local, national, regional and global levels.

Outcome Target 4.1: The GBFF Mozambique Project coordinating, learning and sharing with at least 4 initiatives at Landscape, National and Regional levels

Output:

Output 4.1.1:

An inclusive and gender-sensitive project Knowledge Management and Communications

Output 4.1.2: Knowledge management products integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects generated, and disseminated at local, national and regional levels (also integrating lessons learnt and best-case practices on traditional knowledge for natural resource management)

Output 4.1.3: Learning and exposure visits facilitated by the project (at landscape and national levels; South-South Exchange with countries within Miombo woodlands)

COMPONENT 5: Monitoring & Evaluation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
186,877.00	509,141.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5.1:

An effective and gender-sensitive M&E system for the project

Outcome Target 5.1: 4 Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF.

Output:

Output 5.1.1: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency, incorporating gender-disaggregated data and gender-specific indicators.

Output 5.1.2: Independent evaluations conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
COMPONENT 1. Supporting the implementation of the Maputo Declaration through a pilot case of integrated management in the Gilé National Park (GNAP)	1,785,260.00	7,086,958.00
COMPONENT 2: Promoting sustainable, gender-responsive and inclusive use of natural resources adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNP) and in the Miombo landscape to improve incomes for communities	1,398,580.00	5,552,599.00
COMPONENT 3: Strengthening Mozambique's capacity to manage, expand and/or create marine protected areas	428,248.00	1,713,651.00
COMPONENT 4: Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt	318,560.00	1,300,822.00
COMPONENT 5: Monitoring & Evaluation	186,877.00	509,141.00

Subtotal	4,117,525.00	16,163,171.00
Project Management Cost	205,875.00	808,153.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	4,323,400.00	16,971,324.00

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A.CHANGES COMPARED TO PPG REQUEST

Please describe and justify any major changes to the project design, including to elements put forward in the PPG request to meet the following GBFF selection criteria:

- Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) (include a description of the GEBs the project will generate per the GBFF Results Indicators);
- The alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities;
- The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support;
- Whether the project will mobilize the resources of the private sector and philanthropies'; and
- Whether and how the project will engage with and provide support to IPLCs.

The overall project objectives, target area, budget and strategic approach presented in the approved Concept Note were maintained. The main changes from the PPG Request are summarized below:

	PPG REQUEST	CEO ENDORSEMENT	RATIONALE
Project Objective	To contribute to the implementation of the Maputo Declaration on Sustainable and integrated management of Miombo woodlands through the pilot case of Gilé National Park (GNAP), and make the case for achieving the 10% of marine conservation areas by 2030 in Mozambique.	To contribute to the integrated management of Miombo woodlands in Mozambique through the pilot case of Gilé National Park (GNAP) and support the extension of the national network of marine conservation areas by 2030	Slight edits of wording for clarity and to focus on the overall project objective.
GBF Targets	GBF Targets: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8,9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	GBF Targets that the project will contribute towards their achievements: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. - Omitted GBF Targets 8, 12, 13, 17, 18 - Added GBF Targets: 3 and 23	Table 10 provides justifications for including the identified GBF Targets

	PPG REQUEST	CEO ENDORSEMENT	RATIONALE
		Removed GBF Targets 2, 5 and 19	
Core indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management	286,100 Ha	439,000 Ha	The PPG phase clarified the extend of the GNAP. The Government of Mozambique has zoned GNAP into a core protected areas covering 286,100 Ha and a buffer zone of 152, 900 Ha. The increase in hectarage is due to the inclusion of the buffer zone
Core Indicator 2:Area of Marine protected areas created or under improved management	1,204,730 ha	5,345,520 ha (Sub-core indicator 2.1: 4,304,594 Ha; Sub core-indicator 2.2: 1,040,929 Ha)	The project Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) was calculated, and the target objective was refined to reach 10% of marine protected areas to be established by GoM. Based on this, the project will contribute to the protection of an additional 4,304,594 ha of coastal and marine ecosystems and 1,040,926 ha of improved management on APAIPS.
Core Indicator 3. Area of land and ecosystems under restoration	1,7433.00	0	Due to a mistake, a figure under Indicator 3 was included in the PPG request (final concept note does not include a figure on Indicator 3). The project does not intend to report on areas of land and ecosystems under restoration.
Core Indicator 4:Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	Not provided	26,100 ha	Since GNAP buffer zone is part of the national park hence covered under Component 1. Thus, the need to adjust core-indicator 4.1 targets to areas around GNAP and align it to Component 2.
Core Indicator 6:Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO2e)	1 million metric tons of CO2eq	32 million metric tons of CO2eq	The total indicator was modified to include conservation activities and using EX-ACT. The calculation, therefore, 32 million MtCO2eq.

	PPG REQUEST	CEO ENDORSEMENT	RATIONALE
Core Indicator 11: Number of people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (direct beneficiaries)	30,000, 50% women	11,315, 50% women	The PPG phase helped clarify the number of direct beneficiaries. They include the community in the GNAP buffer, areas adjacent to GNAP and state and non-state actors that will be capacitated during project implementation
Component 1	Integrated, resilient and gender-responsive fire planning and management in protected areas of Mozambique supporting the implementation of the Maputo declaration	Supporting the implementation of the Maputo Declaration through a pilot case of integrated management in GNAP	This component was adjusted to focus on fire and HWC prevention and management at GNAP level, in line with the implementation of the Maputo Declaration. A national fire monitoring system was not deemed relevant during the PPG phase, given the needs and priorities of national and local actors. More emphasis has been placed on national monitoring and coordination of the GBF and the Maputo Declaration d. Finally, an outcome dedicated to the issue of innovative financing has been added to component 1, through the BIOFUND trust fund.
Component 2	Promoting the sustainable, gender-responsive and inclusive use of natural resources around the Gilé National Park and in the Miombo landscape	Promoting sustainable, gender-responsive and inclusive use of natural resources in the Gilé National Park and in the Miombo landscape to improve incomes for communities	The PPG phase helped clarify the objectives and expected results of Component 2, both from the point of view of NTFP and support for conservation agriculture in the GNAP buffer zone. The role of the private sector was also specified and the proposal to develop alternative financing tools was reviewed.
Component 3:	Making the case for expanding the marine conservation areas in Mozambique	Strengthening Mozambique's capacity to manage, expand and/or create marine protected areas	The scope of component 3 has been reviewed in light of the available budget and the actions underway to deploy the MPA network in Mozambique.
Project sites	Specific sites were not proposed during PPG request	Project sites confirmed to be GNAP and APAIPS	The sites for the project pilot case have been confirmed, being GNAP and APAIPS, promoting a landscape approach. Other sites will be integrated and benefit from the project activities when they have a national scope.
Executing partners	Proposed anticipated Executing partner as EA	WWF MCO was selected as the Executing Support	In consultation with ANAC, WWF MCO was selected as the Executing

	PPG REQUEST	CEO ENDORSEMENT	RATIONALE
		Partner Other executing partners such as FSS-IGF, BIOFUND and RCMRD have been identified and their roles defined.	Agency support partner to support ANAC. WWF MCO will receive and disburse grants to sub-grantees as well as provide technical support to ANAC. Table 6 provides the roles and rationale for the inclusion of the identified project-executing partners.
Co-financing	\$1,309,990	\$16,971,324	Cofinancing amount has increased which demonstrates good will and commitment from partners to ensuring the sustainability of the project results
Project duration	60 months	62 months	The project duration has been revised from 60 months to 62 months: 6 months implementation set-up, 48 months actual implementation and 8 months Terminal Evaluation.

B. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation including: the global biodiversity problems that the project will address; the key elements of the system to be addressed by the project; 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. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages).

Context

1. The project will be executed in Mozambique, a country in Southern Africa, with a surface area of 79.9 million ha and a coastline stretching over 2,700 km (Figure 2)^[1]. About two-thirds of the estimated 33 million people^[2] live and work in rural areas.
2. Mozambique is characterized by its important **Miombo woodlands**, which also extend to Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Miombo eco-region covers about 1.9 million km² in southern, central and eastern Africa^[3] (Figure 3). Miombo ecosystems are pristine biodiversity hotspots that play important ecological, socio-economic, and cultural roles, providing goods and services to about 100 million rural people and 45-50 million urban dwellers^[4]. In the region, Mozambique has the third highest forest cover (46% of the land area) after Zambia and Tanzania – equivalent to 34 million hectares in its territory^[5] and with the second-highest deforestation rate after Tanzania. Miombo forests represent one of

the world's largest tropical dry forest areas. Two-thirds of Mozambique's forests are Miombo vegetation and are prominent in the central and northern regions, with dry Miombo being the most common type^[6].

3. Miombo forests are known to have high rates of regeneration, as low-frequency and low-intensity fires can promote plant regeneration and the growth of fire-dependent Miombo species, thus helping to maintain ecosystem dynamics. However, anthropogenic uncontrolled fires, mostly high frequency and high intensity, especially for slash-and-burn agriculture, illegal activities, and poaching, are a major cause of biodiversity loss and the consequent conversion of forest areas to scrubland^[7]. Recent studies estimate that uncontrolled fires are responsible for destroying about 30 million hectares of forest per year, 90% of which is linked to human activities^[8].
4. Recognizing the importance of Miombo woodlands, the Government of Mozambique brought together ten Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries^[9] covered by Miombo forests, in Maputo in August 2002, to negotiate a joint declaration setting out common objectives and priorities for the conservation of Miombo and the maintenance of the ecosystem services it provides, particularly in the Greater Zambezi Basin. The Maputo Declaration on the Sustainable and Integrated Management of Miombo Forests sets out a number of priorities for the sustainable management and governance of natural resources in Miombo ecosystems, including the implementation of financing mechanisms for the protection of Miombo forests, the development of ecotourism and the sustainable use of natural resources with local communities, such as non-timber forest products, and the improvement of fire management. Since then, subsequent international conferences have been organized with the specific aim of working towards achieving the goal and objectives of the Miombo Declaration through fund raising and advocating for further action to protect Miombo forests in the SADC region.

Drainage

5. While some regions of Mozambique suffer from chronic drought, the province of Zambezia is known for its abundance of water due to the many rivers that flow into the Zambezi Delta. The Zambezi Delta is a unique wetland and one of the most diverse and productive river delta systems in the world, characterized by a broad, flat alluvial plain with vast mosaics of tropical grasslands, palms, woodlands, deep water swamps, and some of the most extensive mangrove communities on the East African coast.
6. Gile National Park (GNAP) is surrounded by watercourses that are essential for biodiversity, animals, agricultural practices, and local communities' well-being. To the north, the park is bounded by the Naivogone and Nanhope rivers, to the west by the Lice and Mulela rivers, and to the east by the Molocué river. GNAP is crossed by three main rivers, namely the Mulela, Molocué and Malema Rivers, which are its main water source. There are six other permanent small streams that intersect the park, the flow of which varies greatly during the dry season. The main threat to river conservation in the area is the pollution by red sediments resulting from illegal artisanal mining upstream, which affects aquatic organisms, and also reduces water quality for domestic and agricultural uses downstream^[10].
7. The Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protection Area (APAIPS) are archipelago of islands, located to the north of the Zambezi delta, along the coast and within the Mozambique Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) in the Indian Ocean. The challenge of maintaining the quality of water that allows coral reefs to form is key, and requires very specific conditions: clear, warm waters, normal salinity and waters that are not stagnant. Clear water is also

important for the photosynthetic activity of symbiotic algae. All of this emphasizes the critical role of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) for ecological protection and services^[11]¹¹.

Biodiversity status

8. Mozambique is endowed with a diverse wealth of natural resources and biodiversity, including 6 million ha of arable land and 34 million ha of natural forests - Miombo dry forests being the predominant ecosystem. Mozambique has the fourth longest coastline in Africa, with some of the world's most spectacular coral reefs and a wide variety of marine habitats.
9. The vegetation of the GNAP and its buffer zone falls within the Zambezian Regional Center of Endemism (ZRCE). The main ecosystem in the GNAP is the forest ecosystem, characterized by a vast expanse of dense and open of deciduous miombo woodland-lowland vegetation type and intact riverine forests that make GNAP a suitable habitat for wildlife. The main plant species include *Brachystegia spiciformis* (Zebrawood), *Brachystegia Boehmii* (Machabel/Prince of Wales feathers), *Julbernardia globiflora* (Mnondo) and *Acacia-Combretum* species. Trees, such as *Libidibia ferrea* (Pau Ferro) and *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Umbila or Wild teak) are highly threatened due to their high-valued and precious wood hence needs to be protected from illegal logging. GNAP is also home to 68 species of mammals mainly elephant, buffalo, sable, kudu, wildebeest, zebra, waterbuck, hartebeest, leopards and hyenas. The current checklist of birds recorded at Park accounts for 226 species^[12]¹². Historically, GNAP was considered a land of high fauna diversity.
10. As defined in Conservation Law No. 16/2014^[13]¹³, about 26% of Mozambique is currently under conservation status^[14]¹⁴, under ANAC authority, representing a large network of ten national parks, seven national reserves, two environmental protection areas, seventeen controlled hunting blocks^[15]¹⁵, over fifty privately managed game farms^[16]¹⁶, and two community conservation areas (CCAs)^[17]¹⁷. These different status are defined and officialized by the law and their respect is ensured by ANAC, often supported by an external entity in co-management or technical assistance. While this coverage is a commendable base, Mozambique's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2015-2035) recognizes that some ecosystems are under-protected and their ecological value threatened, as is the case with forests, particularly Miombo woodlands^[18]¹⁸. This is particularly the case for marine biodiversity, which accounts for only 2.1% of the country's 26% protected area (Figure 6). However, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has set a target of 10% of designated marine protected areas (MPAs) by 2030, in response to new commitments under the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). This new target is consistent with the establishment of a list of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Mozambique that cover an area of 140,000 km², about 10% of the country's total surface area, spread over 29 sites in Mozambique (25 terrestrial and 4 marine sites). Of these 29 KBAs, 18 are partially or fully protected by law today.

11. The APAIP is a KBA of International Importance in marine ecosystems, containing one of the most abundant and diverse hard and soft coral communities in Mozambique, extensive seagrass beds, intact mangrove forests with eight mangrove species, and deep cold-water upwelling rich in nutrients that support the important local fisheries. APAIPS is also important for terrestrial biodiversity, as the Zanzibar-Inhambane coastal forest mosaic is home to over 4,500 plant species, including 1,050 plant genera, of which over 1,300 are endemic plant species and at least 33 are endemic plant genera. Critically endangered (*Brachystegia oblonga*) and endangered (*Acanthaceae Blepharis dunensis* and *Icuria dunensis*) that are endemic to Mozambique and present in APAIPS are critical for the conservation of biodiversity worldwide^[19]¹⁹.

Socio-economic context and gender aspects

12. **Poverty:** The national poverty rate in Mozambique rose from 48.4% to 62.8% between 2014-2015 and 2019-2020, with the number of poor people increasing from 13.1 million to 18.9 million over the period^[20]²⁰, with more than 70% of poor households concentrated in rural areas. Most of the labor force is employed in low-productivity agriculture and services sectors. Basic services, such as drinking water, health, and education, are not provided to a large part of the population, demonstrating the lack of inclusiveness of development. The country's Human Development Index (HDI) stands at 0.446, placing it 185th out of 191 countries^[21]²¹.
13. **Agriculture:** The agricultural sector contributes to 20% of the national GDP, and 80% of the Mozambican labor force is employed in the agricultural sector - 90% of the female labor force and 70% of the male labor force^[22]²². Most agriculture in Mozambique is subsistence agriculture and Mozambique remains a net importer of food. Indeed, the agricultural sector still faces problems such as low productivity – as it is still based on traditional farming methods due to the unaffordability of commercial-scale equipment – and challenges for producers and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to access stable markets. Reducing constraints along well-identified value chains, which have already been launched at local level and are based on organizational improvements, has been identified as a way of improving agricultural productivity. In that sense, the promotion of associativity (cooperatives, production alliances, contract farming, etc.) is a useful strategy to increase the efficiency of the sector^[23]²³. In the Zambezia province, the main crops are soybeans, sesame, common beans, cashew and bananas^[24]²⁴. Agriculture is the main economic activity in and around most protected areas, often in conflict with conservation regulations and sustainable practices. In the GNAP buffer zone, poor agricultural activities resulted in an average of 810 hectares of deforestation per year between 2000 and 2010^[25]²⁵. This is why support for non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains has gradually emerged as a response to the need to propose mechanisms for the sustainable management of natural resources around protected areas and in buffer zones, and to provide income-generating activities and agricultural production for the local population. The most developed NTFP value chains in Mozambique are honey production and the production of mushrooms or specific plants with medicinal value.
14. **Fisheries:** Despite a relatively low contribution of about 2% to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), fisheries provide a major source of food to local communities and an important part of the rural labor market. Although

aquaculture is still at a nascent stage of development, it is a priority area for the Government of Mozambique (GoM), as reflected in the National Aquaculture Development Strategy 2020-2030.

15. **Livestock:** Mozambique has a total cattle population of 2.1 million, as well as large and small ruminants and poultry. Most households raise animals for live sale, with limited production of livestock products such as milk. Meat production in Mozambique increased by 4.5% in 2023^[26]²⁶.
16. **Gender:** The gender gap in agriculture and fisheries is significant. Rural women in Mozambique face severe constraints in accessing key productive resources and services, technology, market information, and finance. They are underrepresented in local institutions and governance mechanisms and tend to have less decision-making power than men. Prevailing gender norms and discrimination often result in excessive workloads and much of their work remains unpaid and unrecognized. Women's participation in the labor force is relatively high at around 80%, but women are disproportionately concentrated in subsistence agriculture and the informal sector. Gender-specific barriers put women farmers and fishers at a significant disadvantage^[27]²⁷. The current conflict-prone zones in the country may lead to additional barriers for women to access basic services and livelihood opportunities, causing increased vulnerability for individuals and groups already vulnerable. Improving gender equality in the agriculture and fisheries sectors would not only enable women to realize their full economic potential but also contribute to reducing poverty and food insecurity.

Understanding Fragility and Conflict in Mozambique

17. Mozambique's history of war and conflict is deeply rooted in its colonial past and post-independence struggles. Following independence in 1975 from Portuguese colonial rule, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO)-led government faced opposition from National Resistance Movement of Mozambique (RENAMO), which began an insurgency supported by apartheid-era South Africa and Zimbabwe, formerly known as Rhodesia. This led to a brutal civil war that lasted from 1977 to 1992, with both sides committing atrocities. The conflict devastated the country's economy, displaced millions, and resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths of people and wildlife. The war ended with the 1992 Rome General Accords, marking a shift to peace, but tensions remained between FRELIMO and RENAMO, occasionally flaring into violence during subsequent elections. Despite a period of relative peace in the post-civil war years from 1992, conflict resurfaced in the 2010s with RENAMO's resurgence and sporadic fighting. In 2019, a political peace agreement was signed between the parties, but Mozambique had begun to face a new challenge with the rise of an Islamist insurgency in Cabo Delgado province starting in 2017.
18. Mozambique was ranked 25th state in the 2024 Fragile State Index, with a score of 92.5. It is worth noting that its score has increased over the past decade in all areas of fragility (cohesion, economic, social and political)^[28]²⁸. In addition to macroeconomic instability since the 2016 debt crisis, the country has been facing armed conflict in the north of the country since 2017. Violent attacks exploded in October 2017 in the province of Cabo Delgado, near the area where vast offshore gas reserves were discovered at the beginning of 2010. These attacks, claimed by Islamist groups, left around 5,000 people dead and up to 800,000 internally displaced in the neighbouring provinces of Nampula and Niassa, leaving these three provinces in a difficult humanitarian situation^[29]²⁹. The conflict has also directly impacted protected areas in the region, such as the Quirimbas National Park and the Niassa Special Reserve. While the Quirimbas has become a no-go zone, halting conservation work, the Niassa Special Reserve has had to adapt its law enforcement and community development activities to the spillover of the conflict into its area. The armed conflict in the country now involves several stakeholders, both internal to Mozambique (armed groups, official army) and external, making it more difficult to resolve. From the outset, this conflict has been fueled by a

feeling of dissatisfaction among the population, particularly the young people, regarding the socio-economic opportunities.

19. Following the presidential elections in October 2024, demonstrations broke out countrywide to contest the election results on the basis of strong suspicions of electoral fraud, which allegedly resulted in the re-election of the incumbent party. The protests turned violent and led to the deaths of more than 100 people across the country.^[30]³⁰ At the time of writing the ProDoc in 2024, the situation seemed to have calmed down, but there was no real structural response to the demands of the opposition and the people.

Impact of the historic civil war, insurgency and current political tensions on technical and institutional capacity in the conservation sector

20. The civil war in Mozambique significantly weakened the country's ability to manage protected areas and biodiversity at large. The conflict led to the displacement of skilled conservationists, park rangers, and researchers, resulting in a severe loss of technical knowledge necessary for ecosystem management and protection. The disruption of training institutions further exacerbated the situation, leaving protected areas vulnerable to mismanagement and destruction. Additionally, the war fragmented the governance structure, making it difficult to enforce conservation policies, especially in remote regions. During the war, poaching activities increased as armed groups, including those involved in the conflict, engaged in wildlife poaching for income by taking advantage of poor enforcement and lack of adequate personnel to manage the parks. Many parks, such as Gorongosa National Park, experienced significant declines in wildlife populations, including elephants and buffalo. Conservation facilities, including ranger stations, research centers, and headquarters, were destroyed, reducing the capacity for the day-to-day management of the protected areas and hindering research and monitoring efforts. Essential equipment was looted and rendered unusable, making it difficult for conservation organizations and government agencies to implement their programs effectively. It also led to the disruption of traditional knowledge of natural resource management, especially in displaced communities or those whose livelihoods were destroyed.
21. The post-war recovery of conservation institutions and efforts in Mozambique has been slow, requiring support and collaboration from international organizations to assist in rebuilding effective frameworks and governance systems. Additionally, the unstable political and security situation during the civil war led to decreased foreign investment in conservation efforts, causing many projects to be suspended and putting additional strain on biodiversity. After the civil war, international funding was primarily directed toward the country's infrastructure and humanitarian needs, limiting long-term conservation investments and hindering institutional capacity restoration. Post-conflict recovery of the conservation sector has relied heavily on partnerships between the Mozambican government and international organizations, which were crucial for rebuilding institutional and technical capacity. However, dependence on external expertise created challenges in transferring knowledge and ensuring long-term sustainability in the local workforce. Efforts to rebuild technical and institutional capacity included training park rangers, conservation managers, and local communities in wildlife monitoring, conservation, and sustainable resource management, gradually addressing the skill gaps resulting from the war. Currently, international conservation organizations, such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the African Parks Network, FFS-IGF among other NGOs, are playing a critical role in rebuilding Mozambique's conservation capacity to help restore ecosystems and rebuild management capacity.

Impact of the historic civil war, insurgency and current political tensions on gender gap and socioeconomic disparity

22. The civil war, political conflicts, and insurgency have displaced an estimated 1.7 million people, many of whom fled to refugee camps in urban centers, leading to a significant decline in agricultural production, the primary source of income for Mozambique's community. Women, youths and children constituted the majority of the displaced population, often left without access to basic services. Women, in particular, have faced severe challenges in

securing shelter, food, and healthcare, exacerbating poverty, and they were also increasingly responsible for maintaining households and participating in the informal economy under precarious conditions. Despite their contributions, women had limited access to economic resources such as land and capital and were frequently excluded from formal decision-making roles. The war also saw widespread sexual violence against women, resulting in unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), and hindered social mobility due to the stigma of victimization. A 1993 United Nations report estimated that over 50,000 women were victims of sexual violence during the war. Post-war, these women often faced discrimination, social ostracism, and limited opportunities for reintegration into society. The trauma of war disproportionately affected women, leaving them with fewer resources to rebuild their lives and families. Even after the civil war, women are still encountering additional barriers to accessing land, credit, and other essential resources. Pre-existing patriarchal structures remained largely intact, and women faced legal and cultural obstacles that hindered their economic recovery. Conversely, men were more likely to regain land and resources, perpetuating gendered economic disparities.

Pressure on natural resource management from the historic civil war and insurgency

23. Civil war, political conflicts, and insurgency have had profound and long-lasting effects on ecosystems and biodiversity. They led to the breakdown of governmental structures, which hindered the enforcement of laws, regulations, and policies aimed at sustainable resource management, leading to significant destruction of natural resources. This includes deforestation, wildlife loss, destruction of wetlands and habitats, and the overuse and degradation of fisheries.

- **Forests:** During conflicts, natural resources such as timber, wildlife, minerals, and oil often become targets for exploitation by insurgent groups or militias. These groups may engage in illegal logging, poaching, or mining to finance their activities, resulting in severe environmental degradation. For example, during the 17-year civil war between FRELIMO (the ruling party) and RENAMO (the opposition party) in Mozambique, the country's forests were heavily impacted. FRELIMO's infrastructure and settlement projects led to forest destruction, while RENAMO used forests for guerrilla warfare, cutting trees for firewood, shelter, and military strategies. This widespread deforestation contributed to Mozambique having one of the highest deforestation rates globally, with an average annual loss of 0.6% of forest cover between 1990 and 2010. Although other factors also played a role, the conflict era's destruction laid the foundation for further degradation.
- **Wildlife Population:** The civil war led to the destruction of park infrastructure and a surge in poaching, as both sides hunted animals for food or income. In the 1970s, Mozambique had an estimated 150,000 elephants, but by the early 1990s, this number had plummeted to around 20,000, an 87% decline. Much of this loss was due to poaching, which increased during the war as militias sought to fund their operations.
- **Fisheries:** The breakdown of governance and law enforcement during the civil war allowed illegal fishing practices to flourish along Mozambique's coastline, leading to overfishing. A 2009 study indicated that overfishing contributed to a 40% decline in fish stocks off Mozambique's coast over 30 years, much of it linked to conflicts and instability. The war also devastated port facilities and related infrastructure, hindering sustainable fisheries management and further stressing marine resources.

24. Since the end of the civil war, Mozambique has made efforts to restore damaged natural resource systems through reforestation projects and wildlife conservation initiatives. However, the scale of the damage is so significant that full recovery will take many more decades. Post-war, Mozambique faced challenges in rebuilding relationships with local communities, many of whom had been displaced or directly affected by the conflict. Traditional top-down conservation approaches proved less effective in engaging communities in the post-war context. The need for more inclusive, community-based conservation models, such as community-based conservation models, such as community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), has become apparent. However, balancing conservation goals with local community needs and economic opportunities remains a challenge.

Project area/Target sites

25. Mozambique is a fragile state due to the impact of the historic civil war, insurgency and current political tensions, which impact the entire country and could potentially affect project delivery. Notably, the project's target

landscapes are not located in conflict-affected areas, which also explains why some sections in the table under **Annex O** have not been filled.

The Gilé National Park (GNAP):

26. In Mozambique, Miombo ecosystems are concentrated in the central and northern regions of the country, namely in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, and Zambezia, where the Gilé National Park (GNAP) is located. The Partial Game Reserve of Gilé was first established in 1932 as a partial hunting reserve, with an actualization of the original limits in 1960. In 1999, the Gilé National Reserve received the status of national reserve (IUCN Cat. IV) (Lei 10/99 de Floresta e Fauna Bravia) and the official buffer zone of GNAP was established (November 2011) as well as the official hunting reserve of Mulela was declared (August 2013). The GNAP is a national park covering 2,861 km² with an inhabited buffer zone of 1,529 km² (only 539km² is inhabited), mainly covered by wet Miombo forests, riverine forests and patches of wooded savannah (Figure 4). GNAP is managed by the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) with technical and financial support from the François Sommer Foundation-International Foundation for Wildlife Management (FFS-IGF).
27. A new ten-year management plan is currently being negotiated between ANAC and FFS-IGF to strategise future cooperation and technical and financial support. In recent years, GNAP has proven to be an effective tool for forest conservation, with less pressure on ecosystems inside the park than outside (Figure 8). To involve the communities in the protection of the area, the GNAP administration has developed a structured community program with the creation of Committees of Natural Resource Management (CNRMs) and the training of technicians in value chains such as beekeeping or the sustainable use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as dried mushrooms. These committees are an essential level of community organization in Mozambique's protected areas, particularly in GNAP. Usually chaired by a local chief recognized by the community, the committee consists of a treasurer and several community representatives. The majority of these committees include women, albeit in small numbers and not in positions of responsibility. The CRNMs oversee community organization and agricultural production, among other things. They are the main point of contact with the park administration and are the community's decision-making bodies. They can sometimes play the role of agricultural cooperatives to facilitate the collective sale of certain products to local buyers. Finally, they provide social and economic support in the event of difficulties. The priority and organization of CRNMs reflect the local context in which the community lives (community organization, men-women relations, youth participation, level of agricultural production, prevalence of human-wildlife conflicts, etc.). In communities where NTFP value chains have been developed, some cooperative-type groups have been created to support the value chain from production to sale. The most consolidated groups are for the honey and dried mushroom value chains. While the honey cooperatives are mainly made up of men - beekeeping can be seen as a dangerous activity by some women - the mushroom production groups are made up entirely of women, as the park administration wanted to provide sustainable income-generating activities for both men and women. One or two women from the mushroom group are usually present at the community CRNM to voice any concerns. Not all communities around the park have mushroom and honey production groups.
28. In 2022, a total of 95,262 people were living around the GNAP, organized in 18 communities and made up of 29 CRNMs, 16 environmental clubs^[31]³¹. Although conservation challenges remain, community work has proven to be an adapted solution to local anthropogenic pressures and illegal practices and a partial response to the lack of economic opportunities in the area.

Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protection Area (APAIPS):

29. With an area of approximately 10,409 km², the archipelago of the *Primeiras* and *Segundas* Islands is a complex formed by two groups of islands, with five islands each, forming a string parallel to the coast of Mozambique^[32]³².

Officially created by Decree No. 42/2012^[33], APAIPS is an Environmental Protection Area (*Área de Protecção Ambiental* - APA), a category of conservation that allows for the sustainable use of natural resources. Today, only two APAs have been defined in Mozambique: APAIPS and the APA of Maputo. The southernmost group, the *Primeiras* Islands, is in Zambezia Province and the northernmost group, the *Segundas* Islands, is in Nampula Province, forming an almost continuous archipelago between the towns of Pebane and Angoche in north-eastern Mozambique.

30. The coastal area is characterized by dune systems, sandy beaches and the rare Miombo forest. This section is part of the Zanzibar-Inhambane Coastal Forest Mosaic of high biodiversity value and hosts wetlands and scrublands of recognized regional importance. The area is characterized by a tropical semi-humid climate and the soils are generally sandy and heaviest in the lowest coastal areas, with reduced water holding capacity, low fertility and cohesion, and therefore prone to erosion, especially after vegetation clearance, and therefore with low to moderate potential for agriculture. The site also includes dune habitat, mangrove forest and terrestrial vegetation such as shrubs and miombo forest in a strip of land 205 km long, through the districts of Angoche, Larde, Moma and Pebane.
31. Habitat destruction of species distribution is the main threat identified for the area, caused by demographic pressure and expansion of human and economic activities such as housing and small-scale food production. In addition, the geographical location of APAIPS puts the ecosystems and communities at high vulnerability to the impact of climate change, mainly from extreme weather events such as cyclones, erratic rainfall and drought.

Proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs):

32. Although Mozambique has a 2,700km long coastline and an exceptional diversity of marine ecosystems, only 2.1% of marine and coastal areas are protected by law. A recent decision by the Government of Mozambique to have at least 10% of its marine and coastal areas under protected status has led to the launch of work by experts and the creation of a representative working group led by MIMAIP/InOM with the support of WCS, to identify opportunities for creating new protected areas and improving management methods and tools for these areas. While this work is still in progress and will continue in 2025, the project will support the process of creating them and improving the management conditions in these areas.

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Global Environmental Problems, underlying drivers, and root causes

The project will address the following global environmental problems affecting the target sites:

33. *Global environmental problems that the project will address:*

- i. **Deforestation:** Every year, Mozambique loses 220,000 ha of forest to deforestation, and 65% of this deforestation is due to unsustainable agricultural practices^[34]. Between 2001 and 2016, the province of Zambezia lost 5% of its forest cover (approximately 544,000ha)^[35]. This upward trend in deforestation has continued in recent years. Data on deforestation and forest degradation observed over 20 years in the GNAP (1999-2019) show that around 14.85% of dense forest has been converted to open forest or other types of land cover in the buffer zone.
- ii. **Biodiversity loss:**
 - a. Biodiversity loss in Mozambique is multifactorial and accelerated by anthropogenic pressures, land conversion for agriculture, and increasing exploitation of mineral and hydrocarbon resources—especially for marine and coastal ecosystems—and can be exacerbated by climate change effects.

- b. The main ecosystem in the GNAP is the forest ecosystem, characterized by a vast expanse of dense and open Miombo woodlands composed of a high diversity of trees – estimated at 253 tree species - dambos, inselbergs, and intact riverine forests, that makes GNAP a suitable habitat for wildlife. Historically, GNAP was considered a land of high fauna diversity. A few decades ago, species such as black rhinoceros, African buffalo, eland, wildebeest, and zebra occurred in large numbers in the early 1970s. However, in 2002, these species were considered to be almost extinct in Mozambique. The black rhino which was the emblem of the park has been extinct since the 1970s due to poaching and habitat destruction. The remaining large mammals present in the GNAP today, some of the most prominent are the elephant, sable antelope/palapala, kudu, waterbuck, northern bushbuck, hartebeest, warthog, buffalo, zebra, wildebeest, leopard, lion, yellow-tailed monkey^[36]³⁶.
 - c. Mozambique's marine ecosystems are extremely rich, with emblematic species diversity such as six species of whale and twelve species of dolphin, as well as dugongs and five species of sea turtle. However, the populations of all five species of sea turtle are declining and are considered globally threatened. Mozambique also has the second largest area of mangrove forest in Africa after Nigeria, accounting for almost 2.3% of the world's mangrove forest area, mainly in the Zambezi River Delta and APAIPS. APAIPS is also home to significant populations of seagrass and coral reefs, which act as regulators of biodiversity and habitats for a wide range of species^[37]³⁷. All of these ecosystems are particularly threatened by overexploitation of natural resources and increased human and economic activities in the area.
- iii. **Climate change and variability:** Mozambique is one of the ten most vulnerable countries in the world to the effects of climate change and natural disasters. According to the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index, Mozambique was the most vulnerable country to climate change in 2019. Its location, extensive coastline and large low-lying hinterland contribute to its high vulnerability. The impacts of climate change and variability are expected to increase Mozambique's vulnerability in the coming decades. Changes in mean temperatures are projected to increase significantly under the SSP5 8.5 scenario, with anomalies ranging from 0.8°C over the next 20 years to 4.19°C between 2080 and 2099. Alterations in temperature and rainfall patterns negatively affect the well-being of local communities who are dependent on the goods and services provided by ecosystems, particularly those living in the buffer zone and around GNAP. Climate change and variability have direct impacts on agricultural practices and livelihoods. Indeed, subsistence farmers mainly practice rain-fed agriculture with minimum agricultural inputs and very low adaptive capacity. This is also the case for populations depending on the revenues of fisheries, that are also affected by climate change. Finally, alterations in temperature and rainfall patterns affect the fire regime in miombo ecosystems, leading to an increase in the frequency and intensity of fires.

Climate change has also increased the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as droughts, floods, fires and tropical cyclones that affects Mozambique. Between 1980 and 2019, the country was hit by 21 tropical cyclones, 20 floods and 12 droughts. This means that, on average, Mozambique is affected by a tropical cyclone or flood event every two years and a drought event every three years, with tropical cyclones and floods accounting for about 77% of the total number of disasters over the period. The province of Zambezia is particularly vulnerable and faces the following potential hazards: coastal flooding, cyclones, extreme heat and forest fires. The occurrence of extreme events in the country from 2005 to 2014 resulted in crop losses of 1,199,762.91 ha. Drought events have becoming more frequent and severe in central Mozambique, including in Zambézia Province. They have critical impacts on rainfed agriculture, food security, and the availability of water resources, thereby increasing pressure on forests and protected areas like GNAP. Extreme weather events can also have a significant long-term impact on the park's vegetation cover such as changing the tree community and forest structure. In MPAs including in APAIPS, it also creates a combination

of effects, being: the alteration of the distribution of sand deposits on these islands, the erosion and devastation of the scarce vegetation in the area, the partial destruction of the marine environment, and the destruction of corals through the deposition of dust and sediment. There is a need to develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies within the management plans of protected areas, to lower the negative economic impact on the communities in general, and on the livelihoods in particular.

- iv. **Land degradation:** Land degradation is one of the main threats to biodiversity conservation around protected areas in Mozambique. It is driven by illegal activities such as illegal logging and poaching coupled with the expansion of unsustainable agricultural practices, especially slash-and-burn practices, without integration into a land use management plan.

34. *Underlying drivers of environmental change:*

1. **Agricultural expansion:** 80% of the Mozambican labor force is employed in the agricultural sector throughout the country, mainly for subsistence purposes, which puts great pressure on forests. The province of Zambezia is undergoing rapid population growth, which directly leads to a high demand for natural resources, hence rapid expansion of agricultural activities and human encroachment into Protected Areas coupled with unsustainable agricultural practices.
2. **Increased recurrence of uncontrolled human-induced fires:** Although burning is part of the miombo ecosystems and is used as a management tool to promote a green grass layer of high nutritional value, control bush encroachment, reduce biomass/fuel and the risk of intense and dangerous fires, and improve the animal visibility for tourists, uncontrolled fires remain a major risk to forests and natural ecosystems. The causes of uncontrolled human-caused fires in the GNAP and the buffer zone at the end of the dry season are i) clearing of agricultural plots of grass and trees; ii) clearing of grass around houses; iii) clearing of roads; iv) clearing of undergrowth as a hunting method; v) honey collection using fire; and vi) charcoal production. Both the cultural aspects (which are at the root of these fires) and the transit through the park will continue and pose recurring threats to the park's biodiversity. Instead of banning forest fires altogether - which would be neither advisable nor possible – it is necessary to control their frequency and intensity. If left uncontrolled, fires can trigger a series of changes in the structure and composition of the vegetation, destroying and fragmenting critical habitats and causing a reduction in soil fertility. In the GNAP, natural fires occur between September and November when the dominant miombo species have lost about 91% of their leaves, relative humidity is low, and there is plenty of dry fuel, mainly grass, to burn. Fires are more frequent along the eastern border with the Molocué River, and their frequency gradually decreases towards the interior of the park (Figure 11 Figure 12, 13 in Annex E).
3. **Slash-and-burn agriculture and illegal hunting:** Illegal hunting is a historical issue in Mozambique, and the authorities, supported by international donors, have been taking action against this issue since the major illegal hunting crisis in the north of the country (Niassa Reserve) in the 2010s. In addition to the loss of large fauna, illegal hunting also leads to the degradation of the surrounding ecosystems (forest fires, illegal logging, etc.). In parallel, slash-and-burn cultivation practices are seen as a major threat to miombo forests, causing soil erosion and habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation. This practice, which is rooted in traditional practices, significantly degrades ecosystems as fires are often uncontrolled, and the regularity of the practice is too high, resulting in land degradation and biodiversity loss.
4. **Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC):** Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) often result in the destruction of livelihoods and agricultural production, human casualties, and poaching. They also contribute to negative attitude towards of wildlife and retaliatory killings especially elephants, hippos, buffaloes, and rhinos. In GNAP, HWCs are mainly associated with elephants since there is no fence between the buffer zone and the heart of the park. The links between wildfires and HWC are important in the GNAP area because continued unsustainable agricultural practices, such as slash-and-burn, are often responsible for induced and uncontrolled fires that cause HWC and the forced movement of animals that can lead to crop destruction.

5. **Illegal exploitation of natural resources (mining, illegal logging):** Given Mozambique's natural wealth, illegal extractive activities are widespread throughout the country. In the district of Gilé, the local population is engaged in small-scale mining. Although this type of mining is a lucrative activity, the techniques used are quite harmful to the environment as the main impacts of this activity are the mortality of aquatic organisms, pollution of water resources, reducing the value of the area as a source of water catchment; disturbance of the course of the rivers, affecting the hydrology of the uplands and modifying the scenic characteristics of the landscape^[38]³⁸.
6. **Unsustainable use of natural resources:** Despite an extensive network of conservation areas, Mozambique is experiencing overexploitation of natural resources coupled with unsustainable natural resource use practices. These practices catalyze deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and increased greenhouse gas emissions, hence exacerbating the effects of climate change.

35. Root Causes:

- 1) **Population pressure:** The province of Zambezia, with a population of 5,110,787 in 2017 (the most recent census available), is the second most populous province in the country, with a population density of 48.7 inhabitants/km²^[39]³⁹. Weak adaptive capacity due to poverty, combined with high exposure, increases the vulnerability of local communities to the effects of climate change. Additionally, the resulting environmental degradation further reduces these communities' access and resilience. This leads to a vicious cycle where they engage in further degradation through both illegal and legal activities, with a disproportionately higher negative impact on women and vulnerable groups.
- 2) **Widespread poverty:** Mozambique was ranked 30th out of 44 countries in the UN list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that was published in December 2024. In Mozambique, 60% of the population lives in poverty and lacks access to basic services such as drinking water, health care, and education. In the province of Zambezia and around GNAP, poverty levels are high, and there are no economic options other than relying on forest and wildlife resources for subsistence and income which subsequently result in unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.
- 3) **Social disparities and gender inequalities:** Social barriers and gender inequalities exacerbate environmental problems. Additionally, the current conflicts and insurgency affecting some areas of the country may exacerbate the gender gap and socio-economic disparities. Women, who provide the bulk of agricultural labor and are critical to food security, often have limited access to land, credit, and economic opportunities, which hinders sustainable development practices.
- 4) **Weak institutional and infrastructure capacity:** Lack of infrastructure, such as roads and market access, and inadequate social services (health, education, drinking water, and sanitation) hinder economic growth and sustainable development and force communities to rely heavily on natural resources. The existing infrastructure might be weakened and/or destroyed by the current conflicts and frequent insurgency.
- 5) **Lack of sustainable funding to support protected area establishment and management:** Protected areas in Mozambique heavily rely on financial resources from external sources. This dependency poses a significant challenge to both their establishment and their continued functionality. For instance, the GNAP is dependent on financial support from FFS-IGF, the park's co-manager, and project funding from international donors in the short to medium term.

- 6) **Insurgency, political conflicts and effects of historical wars on conservation efforts:** There is a strong link between Mozambique's political and social history and the creation of protected areas in the country. The first protected areas in Mozambique were established during the colonial period, initially as hunting reserves, some of which were later converted into national parks following the development of protected area legislation. Gorongosa National Park was the first protected area to be established, first as a hunting reserve in 1921 and then as a national park in 1960. The process of establishing protected areas continued after independence and accelerated after the restoration of peace, particularly under the influence of international NGOs and large conservation programs funded by multilateral development agencies. In general, wildlife have paid a heavy price during independence and the civil wars of recent decades. For example, the distribution of elephants in Mozambique has gradually declined, with two peaks during the colonial war (1964-1974) and the civil war (1980-1992), when the elephant population fell from 65,000 in 1974 to 13,000 in 1990. It is only since the return of civil peace (1992) that the wildlife population has begun to recover, largely thanks to protected areas. Notably, the ongoing armed conflict in the north of the country in Cabo Delgado Province has led to a spillover of violence and an insurgency of refugees in the neighboring provinces of Nampula and Nissa. This also has had a direct impact on the protected areas in the region - Quirimbas National Park and Niassa Special Reserve - making conservation efforts sometimes pointless and ineffective. Although, the province of Zambezia has not experienced any fighting or security problems linked to the armed conflict, regular monitoring will be carried out with project partners including ANAC and the GNAP administration to keep abreast of any developments for effective mitigation.

Key barriers and enablers

36. Governance, policy and institution limitations at the national and local levels are:

National level

- 1) *Government's limited technical, institutional and financial capacity to effectively manage existing protected areas and establish new ones:* The Government of Mozambique (GoM) has limited capacity to enforce environmental laws, effectively manage existing protected areas and establish new ones. The National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), The Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), The National Directorate for Environment (DINAB), The National Directorate for Forests (DINAF), and other relevant institutions often lack the financial, technical and human resources to effectively manage and establish protected areas, conserve biodiversity and forests, and curb illegal activities. For instance, in GNAP and APAIPS, the limited technical and institutional capacity of the protected area authorities hinders the effective monitoring of the protected areas and the implementation of conservation activities, including on fire and HWC management. Furthermore, Marine protected areas are monitored by ANAC in coordination with MIMAIP, but they receive limited support due to their underrepresentation (only 2.1% of national protected areas) and the lack of a dedicated team at ANAC with the capacity to supervise them.
- 2) *Weak coordination mechanism between state and non-state actors to plan and monitor integrated conservation initiatives, including high-level commitments such as the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation:* Weak governance of the Miombo woodlands has resulted from limited coordination amongst state and nonstate actors coupled with weak institutional capacity to plan, implement, and monitor policies, legislative frameworks, and high-level commitments such as the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation.
- 3) *Lack of sustainable conservation financing mechanisms:* In Mozambique, 80% of the funding for protected areas comes from international donors. This reliance underscores the urgent need to establish a sustainable conservation financing mechanism. Such a mechanism could be replicated in other landscapes in the country to support the creation of new protected areas and ensure the effective operation of existing ones. For instance, currently, there is no sustainable financing mechanism at the Gilé National Park (GNAP) to support protected area management; hence, GNAP remains reliant on FFS-IGF financial support. The absence of such a mechanism hampers the park's ability to effectively safeguard its biodiversity and ensure the sustainable well-being of both wildlife and local communities.

- 4) *Insufficient coordination, learning, and lesson sharing among state and non-state actors at local, national, and regional levels* have significantly contributed to the lack of sufficient and available data needed to guide sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, land use planning, decision-making, and strategic management. This issue is particularly pronounced in transboundary landscapes such as the Miombo woodlands. The absence of robust data hampers efforts to develop effective strategies and policies, leading to fragmented and often ineffective conservation and management practices. Enhanced collaboration and information sharing are crucial to overcoming these challenges and ensuring the long-term sustainability of these vital ecosystems.
- 5) *Political tensions, insurgency and armed conflicts*: The political instability in Mozambique has led to the displacement of local populations, disrupting livelihoods and conservation efforts in nearby protected areas. Armed conflict in the northern section of Mozambique, especially Cabo Delgado, also poses a significant threat to the effective management of protected areas. This, coupled with climate change impacts and high poverty levels, has led to GoM diverted away from environmental protection to address security concerns, hence to the rich biodiversity in protected areas. Poaching and illegal activities have increased, as armed groups exploit the chaos, further threatening wildlife and ecosystems. The breakdown of local governance also undermines community involvement in conservation, making it harder to ensure sustainable resource management in these vulnerable regions. Even if the project is not located in the conflict zone, the populations and stakeholders involved in the project may be indirectly affected, particularly through the social and economic repercussions of the conflict. The current political context also affects the province of Zambezia, particularly in urban centers. Project implementation partners (ANAC, WWF MCO and GNAP) will ensure that all necessary information concerning these events is passed on to all project partners throughout the project implementation. They will also adopt an adaptive approach to achieve the project's objectives in the event of a deterioration in the context. Finally, the knowledge management strategy will include these aspects of the security context, and the project will build on existing local and national coordination mechanisms.

Local level

- 6) *Limited access to sustainable alternative livelihood activities and income-generating economic opportunities by local communities*: Due to the lack of alternative livelihood activities and income-generating economic opportunities, local communities living around the GNAP are highly dependent on forest and wildlife resources for their livelihoods. This also propels them to engage in illegal and environmentally destructive activities like irresponsible and unsafe mining, illegal logging, and frequent slash-and-burn.
- 7) *Limited (and at times the lack of) intentional inclusion and financial empowerment of community-led organizations and MSMEs, especially those led by youth, women, and other marginalized groups in conservation initiatives*: The insufficient involvement and empowerment of community-led organizations in conservation efforts have led to limited support and cooperation from the local communities hence impeding the adoption of sustainable natural resource use practices. This lack of engagement reduces the effectiveness of natural resource governance strategies and undermines the sustainability of conservation results. Conservation initiatives miss out on valuable local knowledge and resources by not intentionally including and financially empowering community-led organizations and MSMEs, particularly those led by youth, women, and marginalized groups. This oversight results in unsustainable, less effective, and less resilient conservation outcomes. Enhancing the inclusion and financial support of these groups is crucial for fostering stronger community participation, improving governance, and ensuring the long-term success of conservation efforts.
- 8) *Limited incorporation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Conservation Education and Awareness Programs at the Local, National and Transboundary Levels*: There is a need to focus on integrating traditional ecological knowledge with modern conservation practices. Low levels of environmental awareness and education, coupled with a lack of consideration for positive local ecological, cultural and customary practices, impede the community's adoption of alternative resilient livelihood activities, income-generating opportunities and other sustainable agricultural practices. Consequently, this can lead to continued or exacerbated unsustainable practices and resistance to conservation efforts by the local community. The project should, therefore, promote

more sustainable and culturally acceptable conservation strategies by incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into learning and knowledge-sharing events at local, national, and transboundary levels.

- 9) *Social and cultural barriers*: Traditional practices and social norms, such as gender roles in agricultural activities and land management, hinder the adoption of sustainable practices.

37. Threats, Trends of biodiversity loss as well as opportunities/enablers for biodiversity conservation in Mozambique are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Threats, Trends and opportunities/enablers for biodiversity conservation in Mozambique

Aspect	Status
Threats	- Climate change is a major threat to biodiversity. Climate hazards, for instance, pose risks to agricultural practices and the livelihoods of communities, especially those living along the coast (cyclones, floods) and inland (extreme heat). - The main threats to biodiversity are human population growth, agricultural expansion, unsustainable practices, such as slash and burn and illegal activities, such as mining, logging or poaching. - Deforestation occurs in the buffer zones of the protected areas and on surrounding community lands, as a result of the expansion of subsistence agriculture. - Forest degradation also occurs within protected areas as a result of illegal logging, mining, and other extractive activities. - Bushmeat hunting is an important source of protein and income for rural communities but is unsustainable and has led to declining populations of target species. Laws to control hunting are generally poorly enforced due to the limited staff capacity of the Government institutions. - Poverty levels are high in remote rural communities. The integration of conservation and development is hampered by poor infrastructure, lack of national and local capacity and support, and difficulties in promoting sustainable agriculture and securing market access. - Political conflicts and insurgency have resulted in increased poaching and illegal activities threatening wildlife and ecosystems. This threat, coupled with climate change and weak governance has also undermined resources invested and community involvement in conservation, making it harder to ensure sustainable management of biodiversity.
Trends	- The above-mentioned threats are on an increasing trend: - Mozambique loses an average of 220,000 ha of forest to deforestation every year. By 2023 alone, the country will have lost 262 kha of natural forest. - Zambezia is the Mozambican province with the highest tree cover (6.26 Mha compared to a national average of 2.45 Mha). It is also the province with the highest loss of tree cover (1.19 Mha vs. a national average of 391 kha) (Global Forest Watch, 2024). - In the GNAP buffer zone, nearly 15% of forest cover was converted to open forest and other types of land cover between 1999 and 2019. - The main causes of deforestation include agricultural expansion, charcoal production, and illegal mining and logging, with additional ecological impacts from illegal hunting. All are driven by high levels of poverty, population growth, a lack of economic alternatives to unsustainable forest uses, and limited government capacity and resources. - With a population of 5,110,787 in 2017 (the most recent census available), the province of Zambezia is the second most populous province in the country, with a population density of 48.7 inhabitants/km². Projections indicate a population of 7.1 million inhabitants by 2030, mainly in rural areas (INE, 2017). This large and growing population faces high levels of poverty and few sustainable economic alternatives, resulting in increasing pressure on the region's natural resource base. Key increasing threats include

Aspect	Status
	the expansion of the agricultural frontier near protected areas, illegal resource extraction (logging, mining, and hunting), and charcoal production for fuelwood, all exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and variability. Limited government capacity and resources to adequately manage natural resources in the project area further exacerbate the threats, leading to increased forest loss and degradation. • With continuous political tensions and insurgency over the years and the armed conflict since 2017 in the northern part of Mozambique have resulted in deforestation, illegal activities, and diversion of resources to help address the conflicts. • Although biodiversity conservation is becoming a priority for many international donors and conservation actors working in Mozambique, funding for effective conservation measures is still insufficient. This is even more the case for marine biodiversity, whose underrepresentation in conservation projects is only beginning to redress.
Enablers/ Opportunities	• The Maputo Declaration provides an opportunity to coordinate national and regional efforts to protect Mozambique's Miombo forests, promote sustainable use of forest resources and non-timber forest products, and better monitor illegal activities that threaten the Miombo forests while promoting a participatory approach. • Mozambique's new Forestry Law redefines forest conservation issues at the national level and the roles and responsibilities of all government actors. It also calls for greater involvement of the private sector in this area. • In 2023, GNAP prepared a new management plan for the period 2024-2033. Therefore, the management teams have recently worked together on the main issues encountered in this protected area and have reached a consensus summarized in this new document, which reaffirms the technical and financial support of FFS-IGF to ANAC. • APAIPS has had an administrator since 2019 and, since then, has received several funds to strengthen the technical and law enforcement capacity of the protected area. • There have been several initiatives (pilot actions and research work) on integrated fire management in protected areas that GNAP can draw on (i.e. Niassa Special Reserve). • Increased efforts are needed to combat the illegal wildlife trade through training of park rangers and community volunteers on patrolling, information gathering, and community engagement. • GNAP has been implementing projects related to non-timber forest products (honey, mushrooms, and other community support) since 2017, so the Community Development Department has gained some experience and knowledge that now allows it to scale up the activity. • It is recognized that there is a need to develop livelihood interventions around GNAP that meet conservation criteria, with a focus on food and protein for local consumption and income-generating value chains, and improved access to markets. • Sustainable financing is at the heart of the Mozambican government's concerns for the biodiversity sector, illustrated by the creation of a National Conservation Trust Fund, BIOFUND, which is one of the financing tools enshrined in the country's Conservation Law. Since its creation, BIOFUND has distributed almost USD 25 million to conservation areas in Mozambique by late 2022, covering one-third of total operating costs, affecting 31 protected areas in the country. • Public institutions are willing to take on the issue of carbon credits in Gilé and move forward with the sale of the 330,000 Verra Certified carbon credits generated by GNAP from 2014 to 2017. • A favourable dynamic is underway for expanding the network of marine protected areas in Mozambique, based on a participatory process that will lead to better integration of marine conservation issues by the country. • The fragility and conflicts in Mozambique: The ongoing fragility and conflicts in Mozambique have disrupted livelihoods, displaced communities, and increased pressure on natural resources. In response, both domestic organizations and international donors have ramped up funding for conservation and humanitarian efforts. This crisis has also reinforced the need for stronger regional collaboration, particularly with support from countries in the Miombo landscape. Given the instability,

Aspect	Status
	there is a growing urgency to empower local communities to manage their natural resources through the expansion of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). By increasing community stewardship, CBNRM not only enhances conservation efforts but also provides alternative livelihoods, reducing vulnerability to exploitation by insurgent groups. Strengthening institutions and legislative frameworks has also become critical in this context. Integrating conservation into development plans, expanding protected area networks, and improving policy implementation can help stabilize affected regions, mitigate resource-based conflicts, and build resilience against future crises.

Incremental cost reasoning

1. With a clear objective of contributing to the integrated management of Miombo woodlands in Mozambique at the national level through the development of a pilot case in Gilé National Park (GNAP), and the willingness to share and disseminate best practices across protected areas in the long term, it is crucial that the project strengthens monitoring and technical capacities at the national level, as well as coordination mechanisms to support local efforts in law enforcement, integrated fire management and community development. Promoting sustainable and income-generating practices for the local communities around GNAP is essential to support both effective biodiversity conservation and sustainable human development in the area. This will inevitably require greater involvement of the private sector and guaranteed market access. Furthermore, the project will also support the expansion of the national network of marine conservation areas by 2030 to conserve marine ecosystems effectively. This largely depends on improving ANAC's capacity to manage marine conservation areas and strengthening coordination with the relevant institutions, such as The Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP). It also requires enhanced integration of marine and coastal areas into surrounding landscapes, such as the integration of APAIPS into the Gilé landscape. The project will also develop a knowledge management strategy that will integrate the issues of fragility and conflict awareness in Mozambique, as well as promote knowledge learning and exposure visits.
2. While the project interventions in Mozambique is designed to address long-standing gaps in institutional capacity, protected area management, and community engagement, its ability to ensure long-term durability of outcomes will inevitably be influenced by external systemic forces. The project introduces solutions such as biodiversity-friendly livelihood diversification and scaling-up, sustainable financing via BIOFUND, and enhanced governance of GNAP and MPAs. However, these interventions will operate within a broader and dynamic context marked by political instability, conflict risks—particularly in northern provinces—and macroeconomic fragility, which influence national priorities and resource allocation for conservation. Furthermore, Mozambique's extreme exposure to climate shocks—such as cyclones, floods, and prolonged droughts—poses an additional layer of uncertainty that could undermine both natural resource management and the socio-economic resilience of local communities.
3. The project design incorporates climate adaptation and risk management considerations, however, the severity of climate impacts and the extent to which national and regional governance structures remain stable and responsive will critically shape the project's effectiveness. Therefore, two key axes of uncertainty^[1] have been derived to frame exploratory future narratives: the first pertains to the degree of political and security stability that will shape implementation capacity, and the second to the intensity of climate change impacts on both ecosystems and livelihoods. The following four narratives explore plausible futures that may emerge at the intersection of these uncertainties and provide insights to inform strategic flexibility and adaptive project management.
 - **Narrative 1. Political and security stability and low climate stress:** In this scenario, Mozambique experiences sustained political stability, with strengthened governance structures, peaceful resolution of regional conflicts, and growing institutional capacity for conservation. Climate change impacts, while present, remain moderate due to effective global mitigation efforts and locally adopted adaptation

measures. This combination creates a favorable environment for the project outcomes to thrive. Protected areas such as the GNAP and MPAs are effectively managed, benefiting from innovative financing mechanisms like BIOFUND. Community-based natural resource management expands, supported by the development of sustainable value chains and local stewardship. Women and youth are actively engaged in conservation-related enterprises. The integration of biodiversity protection and sustainable livelihoods reinforces ecological connectivity across the seascapes and landscapes.

- **Narrative 2. Political and security stability and high climate stress:** Mozambique maintains political stability and effective governance, but climate change accelerates, with increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, floods, and prolonged droughts. These impacts put significant pressure on ecosystems, infrastructure, and local livelihoods. Despite these challenges, the project leverages stable institutions to deploy adaptive management tools, such as community fire management, climate-resilient livelihood planning, and integrated coastal zone management. Conservation Agreements and participatory monitoring allow for rapid response to localized shocks, while the decentralization of governance ensures that communities are empowered to lead adaptive actions. The GNAP and MPAs serve as core zones of ecological integrity, buffering against broader degradation. However, climate pressures limit the scalability of interventions and require continuous learning and adjustment.
- **Narrative 3. Political and security instability, and low climate stress:** In this scenario, Mozambique faces intermittent political instability and localized insecurity, which undermine institutional coordination and conservation oversight. However, climate conditions remain relatively favorable, with gradual environmental change and manageable levels of disruption. The project is challenged by limited state capacity and inconsistent implementation, but local actors, particularly community-based organizations and cooperatives, emerge as key agents of continuity. In some areas, protected area management continues effectively thanks to strong local leadership and external support from NGOs and technical partners. Financial mechanisms like BIOFUND operate under constraints but still provide critical resources to the most organized community structures.
- **Narrative 4. Political and security instability, and high climate stress:** Political instability and violent conflict intensify, particularly in northern and central regions, while climate change impacts become more severe and unpredictable. Extreme weather events, prolonged droughts, and marine ecosystem degradation lead to sharp declines in fisheries and agricultural productivity. State institutions struggle to respond, and protected areas face encroachment, illegal resource extraction, and the breakdown of conservation infrastructure. Displacement of communities disrupts local governance, and many conservation initiatives are paused or repurposed for humanitarian needs. Nonetheless, isolated community structures with strong local leadership, such as women's savings groups or traditional councils, manage to uphold minimal biodiversity safeguards and resilience practices.

4. In all the four future narratives, Mozambique faces varying degrees of political stability and climate stress, but across them, there is a consistent need to strengthen community engagement in conservation, diversify livelihoods, and build resilience. Whether through stable institutions or local leadership, efforts focus on managing protected areas, adapting to climate impacts, and promoting sustainable value chains. These dynamics present opportunities to deliver global environmental benefits—such as enhanced biodiversity conservation, reduced ecosystem degradation and climate adaptation. This will enhance local environmental protection, social cohesion, and building resilience in the face of political and climate uncertainties,
5. The value added of the Mozambique project to the baseline and the achievement of transformative change is tabulated below.

Table 2: Summary of incremental benefits of the project's interventions

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)	Baseline Scenario (without project - Business as usual)	Incremental Benefits (with project – contributions to baseline)
Biodiversity	▪ Weak governance of the Miombo woodlands due to	• Effective governance of the Miombo woodlands will be promoted through the establishment

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)	Baseline Scenario (without project - Business as usual)	Incremental Benefits (with project – contributions to baseline)
Global environmental benefits include: • Conservation of globally significant biodiversity • Sustainable use of the globally significant biodiversity/natural resources • Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including appropriate access to genetic resources	limited coordination amongst state and nonstate actors coupled with weak institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor policies, legislative frameworks and high-level commitments such as the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation ▪ There is ongoing loss of biodiversity through habitat destruction and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. ▪ In the buffer zone, the deforestation rate is still high, and unsustainable use of natural resources remains predominant. ▪ Political tension, insurgency and conflicts has led to loss of biodiversity through deforestation, illegal activities, deforestation and unsustainable use of natural resources	and operationalization of one joint state-nonstate planning and coordination mechanism for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration • The project will support more effective management of landscapes with high biodiversity value, such as the Gile landscape, to improve biodiversity monitoring and protection. Specifically, in collaboration with GNAP administration and the local communities, the project will improve the management effectiveness of 439,000 ha of GNAP-protected areathrough the implementation of integrated fire management and the strengthening of law enforcement and HWC monitoring in the Park. • The project will support 4 local NTFP value chains, such as mushrooms and honey, promoting sustainable use of natural resources, with at least 2,300 beneficiaries, of which 50% are women. • The project will strengthen the capacities of approximately 15 CNRMs and community-based organizations to receive equitable and fair sharing of the local productions, with about 750 beneficiaries, of which 50% are women. The project will also enhance community participation for effective management of the natural resources. • The project will also support the expansion of the national network of marine conservation areas by 2030 to conserve marine ecosystems effectively, contributing to protecting an additional 4,304,594 hectares of coastal and marine ecosystems, and also improving the management of APAIPS, covering a surface of 1,040,926 hectares. Furthermore, relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) are technically and institutionally capacitated to foster effective management and expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), with at least 30% representation of women.
Land Degradation Global environmental benefits include: • Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services • Mitigated/avoided greenhouse gas emissions and increased carbon	The landscape management capacity is still low to ensure sustainable management of biological resources in the Gile landscape. In addition, agricultural practices remain unsustainable and do not provide sufficient income for the communities.	• At least 10 community-based organizations operating in the buffer zone of the GNAP will be equipped and/or trained on fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management, with at least 52,000 direct beneficiaries, of which 30% women and youth and emphasis on women and youth-led organizations • At least 26,100 Hectares will be under improved practices by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP). Specifically, the

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)	Baseline Scenario (without project - Business as usual)	Incremental Benefits (with project – contributions to baseline)
sequestration in production landscapes Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes		project will promote conservation agriculture and sustainable agricultural practices through a PES approach called the Conservation Agreements. Furthermore, the project will support the scaling-up of NTFP value chains such as mushrooms or honey, promoting sustainable use of natural resources.
Climate Change Mitigation Global environmental benefits include: - Mitigated Greenhouse gases emissions; - Conservation and enhanced carbon stocks in agriculture, forest, and other land use.	The level of deforestation in Miombo remains high, releasing high levels of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, contributing to atmospheric pollution and global warming.	32 million metric tons of CO₂e will be mitigated by the project interventions
Sustainable Financing Global environmental benefits include: - Sustainable source of financing for biodiversity in Mozambique, in particular, to support conservation efforts in protected areas - Maximization of the financial resources through improved management of conservation areas	GNAP and APAIPS remain underfunded, which hinders the functional implementation of the management plans for these two conservation areas. Political conflicts and historical wars has also reduced the resources invested by the government into conservation GNAP and Generally speaking, the country's biodiversity objectives are not being achieved due to a lack of funding, or are even being revised downwards, particularly those set out in the Maputo Declaration.	- The project will contribute to the sustainable financing of protected areas by contributing to BIOFUND's endowment fund. It will directly support costs for GNAP by creating a dedicated sustainable financing window. - The project will also contribute to the effectiveness of the management of APAIPS, which will support maximizing the financial resources provided to APAIPS to support the achievement of management objectives.
Enhanced learning and knowledge sharing at local, national and transboundary levels Global environmental benefits include: - Incorporation of traditional and local knowledge into conservation education and awareness programs at local, national and transboundary levels - Integration of traditional ecological knowledge in modern conservation practices	Low levels of environmental awareness and education, coupled with a lack of consideration for positive local ecological, cultural, and customary practices, impede the community's adoption of alternative resilient livelihood activities, income-generating opportunities, and other sustainable agricultural practices. Consequently, this can lead to continued or exacerbated	- The project will promote more sustainable and culturally acceptable conservation strategies by incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into learning and knowledge-sharing events at local, national, and transboundary levels. - The project will promote the broad participation of communities, particularly vulnerable groups, young people and women, to make their voices heard on the conservation of natural resources in their areas. - The project knowledge management strategy will include these aspects of the conflicts, insurgency and political tension context, and the project will build on existing local and national coordination mechanisms. Project implementation partners (ANAC, WWF MCO

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)	Baseline Scenario (without project - Business as usual)	Incremental Benefits (with project – contributions to baseline)
	unsustainable practices and resistance to conservation efforts by the local community. Even though the project is not located in the conflict zone, the populations and stakeholders involved in the project may be indirectly affected, particularly through the social and economic repercussions of the conflict. The current political context also affects the province of Zambezia, particularly in urban centers	and GNAP) will ensure that all necessary information concerning these events is passed on to all project partners throughout the project implementation. They will also adopt an adaptive approach to achieve the project's objectives in the event of a deterioration in the context.
Sustainable Forest Management/REDD+ Global environmental benefits resulting from GEF's focus on this area include: - Reduction in forest loss and degradation - Maintenance of the range of environmental services and products derived from forests - Enhanced sustainable livelihoods for local communities and forest-dependent peoples	Inadequate capacity for effective protection of the Miombo woodlands in Mozambique, and especially in Zambezia province, with insufficient monitoring systems, inadequate institutional coordination and inadequate alternative livelihood options	- The project will support the scaling-up of NTFP value chains such as, mushrooms or honey, promoting sustainable use of natural resources. - The project will promote conservation agriculture and sustainable agricultural practices aiming to reduce slash and burn practices and degradation of the miombo forest - The project will protect Miombo woodlands in GNAP and the Zambezia landscape, through the development of integrated fire management. The project will also improve the monitoring system and institutional capacities for deforestation. - The project will enhance regional and national cooperation for better protection of the Miombo woodlands through improved planning and coordination mechanisms. - The project will encourage best practices and knowledge sharing on Miombo woodlands management and integrated fire management system as a prerequisite for making informed decisions on sustainable natural resources management.
Inclusion and empowerment of local communities: Global environmental benefits include: Strengthened mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation, climate change, Miombo conservation, gender and inclusive local	- Insufficient mainstreaming of policies and legislation relating to forest governance, conservation, climate change, and local communities access to natural resources and rights - CNRMs have been created to foster the participation	- The project will strengthen the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation, climate change, Miombo conservation, gender and inclusive local communities access and rights, in policies and legislative frameworks, through strengthening engagement and capacity building of relevant national and provincial officials. - The project will support strengthening community-based organizations, especially the CRNMs, and will increase their inclusiveness –

Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)	Baseline Scenario (without project - Business as usual)	Incremental Benefits (with project – contributions to baseline)
communities access and rights Under-capacitated community-based organizations around the GNAF to manage natural resources in the area	of local communities, but their effectiveness and inclusiveness are still to be improved. Also, CNRMs lack knowledge and support on developing a business and economic-valued approach for local productions Limited economic opportunities and increased displacement due to political conflicts and insurgency have led to poor knowledge of alternative livelihoods and good agricultural practices that local communities, especially women and youths, can engage in to generate income. This frustration, combined with the lack of avenues for political participation, often leads to social unrest and makes youth a vulnerable group for recruitment by insurgent or extremist groups, further destabilizing the region.	through gender-responsive activities – and their effectiveness through capacity building, training, and equipment for fire prevention and management, HWC management and for improving the economic value of their agricultural productions. The project will support the local communities in shifting to resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods, including assessing local commodity supply chains; supporting local gender-responsive and resilient value chains; enhancing community capacities (training, equipment, alternative livelihoods); and developing a business approach to local productions.

Contribution of key stakeholders to the Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), and proposed outcomes

6. The table below outlines the relevant stakeholders, private sector, and local actors, their roles in the system, and how they will be critical to delivering the GEBs and proposed outcomes.

Table 3: Relevant stakeholders and their contribution to the delivery of the proposed outcomes and GEBs

Stakeholders	Primary Role(s) Relevant to the Project	Benefit from Project
Government	-	-
National Government i.e. GoM as well as governments of Angola, Botswana, Malawi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC), Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, who signed the Maputo Declaration on Miombo and sharing Miombo woodlands, and its specialized agencies (e.g. ANAC, DINAF, DINAB, FNDS): Government agencies are key stakeholders for coordination	- Beneficiaries and contributors to the Maputo Declaration's achievement, learning, knowledge and exchange events - Participation in capacity building to strengthen transboundary collaboration as well as exchange of experiences at national level for effective management of conservation areas - Discussions regarding ongoing regional policy coordination mechanisms including policy coherence at the national and regional level for Miombo conservation	- Protection and Conservation of the Miombo woodlands in the region - Strengthened forest governance policies and regional policies coherence - Mechanisms for improved transboundary and national coordination for Miombo conservation and effective management of conservation areas.

and collaboration for the achievement of the Miombo woodlands conservation in Southern and Central Africa, and for effective management of national conservation areas	- Collective participation in international policy forums on Miombo	
Government of Mozambique and its national agencies that work on the marine conservation and blue economy sector (e.g. INOM, AQUA, INAMAR): Government agencies are key stakeholders for coordination and collaboration for the achievement of marine conservation and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas	- Beneficiaries and contributors to marine conservation and sustainable development of marine and coastal areas, learning, knowledge and exchange events - Participation in capacity building to strengthen national collaboration as well as exchange of experiences at national level for effective management of marine conservation areas and marine biodiversity - Discussions regarding ongoing national strategy to expand the national network of marine conservation areas.	- Protection and Conservation of marine ecosystems in Mozambique - Strengthened governance policies and improved policies coherence at national level - Mechanisms for improved national coordination for marine conservation and effective management of conservation areas.
CSOs & NGOs (National and International)		
CSOs/NGOs (e.g. CI, WWF MCO, FFS-IGF, BIOFUND etc.) Work with international, national, regional, and local non-government and civil society partners focused on biodiversity conservation, effective management of conservation areas and sustainable commodity production	- Contributing to the improvement of management effectiveness of protected areas - Community mobilization and empowerment to sustainably utilize the natural resource endowment - Service delivery to support the implementation of community-based alternative income-generating activities and improve livelihoods - Knowledge exchange and coordination between various national initiatives to support effective protection of the Miombo forests and of the conservation areas in Mozambique - Beneficiaries and contributors to the program's learning, knowledge exchange events and technical assistance - Coordination/partnerships for innovative sustainable financing - Discussions regarding ongoing regional and national policy coordination mechanism - Contribution of co-financing - Access to/ capacity building on new and innovative technologies, tools and practices - Serves as a link between the regional, national and local levels, to influence governance and decision-making processes at the regional and global levels	- Individual and institutional technological capacity building for effective biodiversity conservation and improved land management - Effective protection and conservation of Miombo forests and other key terrestrial and marine ecosystems - Mechanisms for improved national and regional coordination - Sustainable economic benefits for local communities living around conservation areas - Opportunities for partnerships, and synergies which could mobilize/leverage additional financing for conservation and climate change interventions
Academic/ Research Institution		
Academia/Research Institutions (e.g. UEM, IIAM): Provide technical support for project activities; opportunities for students,	Knowledge exchange and coordination between regional initiatives to support effective management of conservation areas and Miombo forest	Improvement of tools and protocols for biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use and participatory approaches to resource management

partners, and other stakeholders	- Beneficiaries and contributors to the project learning, knowledge exchange events and technical assistance - Access to/ capacity building on new and innovative technologies, tools, and practices	- Technical capacity building for sustainable human resource development in the areas of biodiversity conservation - Research opportunities - Platforms for knowledge exchange
Local Communities		
Local Communities with a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups (e.g., women, youth, elderly, people with specialized needs and strongly depending on natural resources): Local communities may be represented by local committees or any community-based organizations such as: i) CRNMs: The Committees of Natural Resource Management oversee community organization and agricultural production in the communities around the GNAP. They are the main point of contact with the park management and community decision-making bodies. They can sometimes play the role of agricultural cooperatives to facilitate the collective sale of certain products to local buyers. ii) Women's groups/cooperatives: As the dried mushroom value chain is exclusively made up of women producers, GNAP has supported the creation of women's groups or cooperatives to structure the production, training and sale of dried mushrooms produced in the GNAP buffer zone and landscape. One of the women's group members generally participates in the CRNM of the community. iii) Other value chain-related associations: In order to socially structure the value chains, the GNAP administration has	- Beneficiaries and contributors to the project's learning, knowledge exchange events and technical assistance - Commitment to respect the terms of the Conservation Agreements signed with the executing agencies of the project - Direct participation to the community and agriculture activities - Contribution to the acceptance of the project's activities by local communities In order to work successfully with communities, community-based organizations such as CRNMs, women's groups and other cooperatives will be involved in all activities related to community work. The project plans to work as much as possible with existing community organizations in collaboration with the field technicians of GNAP's Community Division. Using existing social structures and building on existing trust will ensure community acceptance and engagement, and will strengthen the social organization with which the GNAP administration has been working since 2017.	- Access to technical assistance and capacity building - Transformative income generation through innovative interventions - Strengthening of community-based organizations - Opportunities for engagement in multistakeholder dialogues - Access to learning and knowledge exchange events - Access to financing for conservation and climate change interventions - Halting deforestation and forest degradation

encouraged the creation of local associations or cooperatives to organize production, producer training and marketing. They are more or less organized and inclusive depending on the location and the value chain considered (some value chains are not very populated by women). They are often the link between production and local markets.		
Private sector (e.g., private companies selling local agricultural products): Several concessions and associations/ cooperatives operate in Mozambique in general, and in the Zambezia province specifically, with implications for natural resources management, economic development opportunities, and local livelihoods	- Participation in sector developments in close collaboration with relevant Government Ministries, Departments and agencies, in forestry sector development - Investment in local and sustainable value chains (agriculture) and in agroforestry - Access to/ capacity building on new and innovative technologies, tools, and practices	- Opportunities for partnerships and engagement in multi-stakeholder dialogues on conservation and sustainable value chains - Improved access to local commodities and development of sustainable value chains (ecological benefits)
Multilateral/ Bilateral Institutions		
Multilateral Institutions (e.g. EU, UNDP, World Bank) These organizations have funded the implementation of national and regional initiatives that can provide lessons learned and alignment/coordination with programs and financing	- Knowledge exchange and coordination between regional initiatives to support effective governance of the Miombo forests - Coordination/partnerships for sustainable financing - Discussions regarding ongoing regional policy coordination mechanism - Contribution of co-financing (TBD)	- Builds on current and past work programs. - Strengthened coordination at the regional level. - Opportunities for partnerships, and synergies which could mobilize/leverage additional financing for conservation interventions
Bilateral Agencies (e.g. AFD, USAID, EU) These organizations have funded the implementation of national and regional initiatives that can provide lessons learned, alignment/coordination with programs and financing	- Knowledge exchange and coordination between national initiatives on Miombo woodlands protection and marine conservation - Coordination/partnerships for innovative sustainable financing - Discussions regarding ongoing regional policy coordination mechanism - Contribution of co-financing (TBD)	- Builds on current and past work programs. - Strengthened coordination at the regional level - Opportunities for partnerships, and synergies which could mobilize/leverage additional financing for conservation and climate change interventions

Lessons from past and ongoing initiatives and planned cooperation

Table 4: Leveraging lessons from past and ongoing initiatives and planned cooperation

Project Name	Duration	Funding Source	Objectives	Components and Achievements/Target Outcomes	Lessons and Leveraging Opportunities
Structuring community networks for sustainable use of non-timber forest products for biodiversity conservation in Gilé National Park, Mozambique	2017-2025	The Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	To strengthen GNAP capacities and support local communities of the buffer zone through the development of NTFP value chains	- Strengthen the capacities of GNAP staff to protect natural resources and improve the monitoring of wildlife - Promote the organization of the sustainable use of - NTFPs by Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) of the buffer zone - Strengthen value chains for sustainable exploitation of NTFPs	- Working at the 'community' (CNRMs) level is good practice, and it is essential to include local customary chiefs to ensure a strong institutional base. - Positive results observed in the women-only mushroom harvesting group: they feel comfortable talking and carrying out their activities. - Good practice in organizing meetings for beneficiaries to exchange experiences. - For the NTFP value chains, training and setting up key producers are capable of replicating the training courses and providing technical assistance to community beneficiaries. - The inclusion of private sector operators from the very beginning of the implementation of activities is necessary. - Capacity-building for rangers improved their effectiveness, and systematic use of GPS has significantly improved the results on anti-poaching. - The installation of GPS collars on certain key species has improved the monitoring of large animals. - The proposed project will build on the lessons learned, especially in terms of strengthening the NTFP value chains and working with the communities, as well as strengthening the management capacities of the Park. - Lessons on the structuration of CBOs and the collaboration with CNRMs - Lessons on the social and environmental impact of NTFPs - Lessons on management measures for GNAP administration
Conservation of Natural Resources in	2016-2018	Italian government	To help improve the	Improve the production and	Need to foster an integrated vision of all the projects and

Project Name	Duration	Funding Source	Objectives	Components and Achievements/Target Outcomes	Lessons and Leveraging Opportunities
the Gilé National Reserve and its peripheral areas by strengthening the economic and productive activities of rural communities (COSV ^[2] -second project)			living conditions of the communities in the Gilé and Pebane districts and to reduce human pressure in the Gilé National Reserve in Zambézia province, Mozambique.	marketing of agro-sylvo-pastoral products • Provide training and support to local communities in the cultivation and marketing of cash crops and promote sustainable agricultural practices • Implement water supply points for livestock and communities; • Support intervention centers to reduce conflict between men and women • Promote the exchange of poaching tools for agricultural equipment • Produce an environmental education manual and implement various environmental awareness initiatives	interventions occurring at the Park's level to create synergies and more impactful activities. • At the start of the project, there is a need to be clear about the project's objectives with local communities and beneficiaries so as not to create expectations that will not be met. • Need to develop a business-oriented vision when supporting agricultural production. Using group of interest such as the CRNMs is an effective way of achieving this shift towards a more integrated vision of commercialization/marketing, that is transparent and fair for the small producers, and that can be done through trainings provided by private operators to foster the synergies between the stakeholders. • Lessons on community development • Lessons on the development of sustainable agricultural practices • Lessons on market access and inclusion of private sector • Lessons on the impact of community small infrastructure
Strengthening of financial sustainability and biodiversity of Gilé National Reserve	2015-2019	European Union (2 474 118,2€)	To reduce the loss of biodiversity in Gilé National Reserve and its surrounding areas introducing sustainable financing mechanisms.	• Reduce biodiversity loss in Gilé National Reserve and its surroundings through re-introduction of wild animals into the reserve, the development of the management plan, trainings of rangers and rehabilitation of ranger(s) post; • Enhance eco-tourism opportunities through supporting tourism institutions in the area;	• At local level, importance of strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration, through the CRNMs • Promote an inclusive governance of the project (ANAC, NGOs such as FFS-IGF, communities, districts, universities etc). • Need to implement both conservation measures and diversification of local livelihoods for the communities, to reduce pressures on natural resources. • Need to establish partnerships with small national NGOs (service

Project Name	Duration	Funding Source	Objectives	Components and Achievements/Target Outcomes	Lessons and Leveraging Opportunities
				• Reduce anthropic pressure on Gilé National Reserve and its surroundings through reactivation and legalization of natural resources management committees, training on conservation agriculture and reforestation, introduction of effective stove system, and environmental education	providers) in order to create national institutional capacities in terms of project management and monitoring, social relationships and conservation action • Need to include training topics to develop financial and organizational management skills, which will prompt the communities towards a market-oriented behavior • Organize field visits to similar initiatives in the region to improve understanding and discuss opportunities in the area • Difficulties to implement a sustainable and cost-effective financing mechanism in Gilé (such as PES) • Promote micro-business at the community level that in partnership with the GNR would create conditions to sustain income generation activities (e.g. Conservation agriculture, Cashew nut, Sesame) • Support local government in district planning and budgeting to integrate the activities initiated by the intervention in the decision-making process • Develop a program-oriented approach, aligned with national/regional plans and broad enough to accommodate specific interventions at different levels
Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MOZFIP)	2017-2022	World Bank (47M\$)	To improve the practices and enabling environment for forest and land management in Targeted Landscapes	• Promote integrated landscape management • Strengthen the enabling conditions for sustainable forest management	• Need to improve the selection criteria of project beneficiaries to avoid allocation of questionably high subsidies to larger, already established commercial enterprises. • Use of private specialized service providers for field-intensive projects presents a cost-effective alternative to ensure adequate support to

Project Name	Duration	Funding Source	Objectives	Components and Achievements/Target Outcomes	Lessons and Leveraging Opportunities
					beneficiaries during project implementation • The matching grant system did not generate the desired results for the project • The implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms requires long-term projects. • Successful implementation of the gender-based gender action learning system (GALS) within the project that will suggest the convenience of mainstreaming the initiative in other projects, particularly those associated with agroforestry systems, • Support the REDD+ national strategy and national sell • Lessons on improved practices of forest and land management • Lessons on agroforestry practices • Lessons on enabling environment for forest and land management
Promove Biodiversidade	2018-2024	European Union (13M€)	To protect biodiversity and contribute to improving the livelihoods of rural communities through the sustainable management of natural resources in Mozambique's target areas.	• Develop sustainable livelihood practices for local communities living inside and outside (buffer zone) conservation areas (Gile National Park, APAIPS, Monte Nabu) • Disseminate applied research and participatory studies linked to natural resource management, i.e. uncontrolled fires impact on Miombo woodlands • Support the management of conservation areas	• Need for further research on integrated fire management to have an holistic vision and understanding of the mechanisms. Need to integrate the traditional knowledge to build on this understanding. • Need to develop local sustainable sources of income, especially for communities living around the GNAP – i.e. fish farming that will be supported in the project. However, the market access dimension needs to be further developed to ensure a sustainable income for producers • On the community activities, need to work with institutions/actors that are well established in the target sites. • Need to link research work with operational activities for the project.

Project Name	Duration	Funding Source	Objectives	Components and Achievements/Target Outcomes	Lessons and Leveraging Opportunities
					- Establishing community management of natural resources - Lessons on management capacity of conservation areas - Recommendations and detailed analysis on integrated fire management - Lessons on community development and on local value chains (i.e. fish farming).
Zambézia Integrated Landscape Management Program	2018-2028	Forest Carbon partnership Facility (FCPF)	To promote sustainable rural development in Zambezia province in Mozambique	- Develop investment activities - Promote conservation and climate-smart agriculture - Develop sustainable supply chains for cash-crop production - Restore degraded lands - Strengthen protected areas management. - Up to \$50 million carbon credit in sales for reducing up to 10 million tons of CO₂emissions in Mozambique's Zambezia Province by the end of 2024.	- Need for a well-established governance framework to sell carbon credit, which is in progress in the last years in Mozambique and will be beneficial for the proposed project. - Need to attract international private sector companies on the credit market of Mozambique. - Up to \$50 million carbon credit in sales for reducing up to 10 million tons of CO₂emissions in Mozambique's Zambézia Province by the end of 2024.
Sustainable Rural Economy Program (MOZRURAL)	2021-2026	World Bank (150M\$ from IDA) first phase – up to 500M\$ over 10 years	To improve the performance of targeted small agriculture producers and AgriMSMEs and improve natural resources management practices in selected project areas.	- Increase productivity and market access in the agricultural sector - Support the natural resources management - Strengthen national and local institutions and policies	- Lessons on market access and support to MSMEs - Lessons on support of agricultural production towards sustainable practices - Lessons on gender integration into rural value chains (agriculture and fisheries)
Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project (MOZNORTE)	2021-2026	World Bank (150M\$ from IDA)	To improve livelihoods of vulnerable communities and management of natural	Improve Access to Livelihoods (agriculture and fisheries) and Community Infrastructure	- Lessons on community fisheries at the APAIPS level - Lessons on landscape management plans at the APAIPS level - Lessons on how to work with vulnerable people

Project Name	Duration	Funding Source	Objectives	Components and Achievements/Target Outcomes	Lessons and Leveraging Opportunities
			resources in selected rural areas of Northern Mozambique, with focus on IDP and host communities	• Improve the management of natural resources • Improve the multi-stakeholder coordination and engagement	
The deployment of EarthRanger, a data visualization and analysis software to strengthen Protected Area Management Effectiveness in Africa's National Parks (Botswana, Republic of Congo, Mozambique)	2022-2026	GEF (\$2,407,360)	To strengthen the management effectiveness of priority Protected Areas (PAs) in Africa to deliver global environmental benefits through the deployment of the EarthRanger protected area management system and related technologies	• Strengthened institutional and technical capacity of participating countries to effectively manage protected areas • Additional PAs in Africa are identified, and the respective Countries commit to installing EarthRanger technology, • An integrated monitoring and evaluation framework for the project.	• Need for a centralized monitoring tool that gathers all the aspects of ecological and law enforcement, such as EarthRanger • Need for trainings for staff on the ground, to be able to effectively use the tools. • Need to set aside funds for equipment maintenance and future training. • The proposed project will build on lesson learnt of the project, as well as feedback from other conservation areas in Mozambique using EarthRanger. • Lesson on effective tools to use in the management of protected areas • Lessons on how to work with communities to support the management of the parks
Support for cashew and macadamia value chains in Mozambique (ACAMOZ II)	2023-2027	AFD (4M€)	To improve the competitiveness of the cashew and macadamia value chains in Mozambique.	• Support sectoral policies with innovative production, processing, and marketing models that improve the quality of cashew nuts and macadamia, while being environmentally sustainable • Promote agroecological production systems for cashew nuts and macadamia, with zero deforestation, adapted to climate change. • Strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources in the buffer zone of	• When working on agricultural value chains, need to support every stage of the value chain (from production to processing, value-adding and selling). • Working at the level of communities of producers in a given landscape is an adequate scale in Mozambique. • In addition of the support to value chains on the ground, there is a need for working on agricultural policies at national level. • Business analyses are essential to evaluate the opportunities of selling in a landscape. • There is a need to continue promoting sustainable practices in agriculture (agro-forestry, conservation agriculture) to decrease the

Project Name	Duration	Funding Source	Objectives	Components and Achievements/Target Outcomes	Lessons and Leveraging Opportunities
				the Gilé National Park Promote the integration of macadamia into coffee agroforestry systems (Montes Namuli, Gurué)	use of pesticides and unsustainable practices. - The proposed project will ensure coherence in terms of supported agricultural practices (agricultural conservation) and will look for complementarity in terms of value chains and zoning for the activities. - Lessons on agro-forestry systems around GNAF - Lessons on developing sustainable value chains with the communities - Lessons on developing and maintaining access to the market for local productions - Lessons on added value to production for improved incomes for the communities
Coastal Livelihoods and Climate Resilience (CLCR) Project	2024-2029	144M\$ (100M\$ from Millennium Challenge Corporation and 44M\$ provided by the Lead Partners)	To sustainably increase productivity and resilience of coastal ecosystems in Mozambique	- Enhance sustainable ecosystem productivity and climate resilience - Support sustainable coastal livelihoods with resilient community benefits - Enhance an enabling institutional and regulatory environment	- The CLCR project has just started so the proposed project will pay attention to the lessons learned once the first activities will be starting. - The proposed project will seek synergies and complementarities in terms of targeted communities, support of coastal livelihood and support to APAIPS effective management. - Lessons on improved community resilience - Lessons on coastal sustainable development - Lessons on development of coastal livelihoods
Restoring Degraded Agricultural Lands	2025	Canada / Climate Action Africa (250,000 CAD)	To support strategies for restoration of degraded agricultural landscapes in the Southern Zone of Mozambique	- Build local capacity in climate-smart agriculture and landscape restoration by training technicians, communities and extension workers; - Produce resource materials and develop guidelines for implementing climate-smart agriculture, including crop suitability and	- Lessons on adopting climate-smart agriculture in the vulnerable Miombo woodlands - Lessons on income diversification and improvement for farmers - Lessons on increasing agricultural yield

Project Name	Duration	Funding Source	Objectives	Components and Achievements/Target Outcomes	Lessons and Leveraging Opportunities
				institutional frameworks; - Identify opportunities for adding value to agricultural products in order to diversify and improve farm incomes; - Develop an implementation roadmap to demonstrate the adaptation and mitigation values of technical support.	

[1] All the maps of the project sites are provided in Annex E.

[2] Estimation of 2022, INE.

[3] Salimo, M.et al., 2022. Long-Term Effect of Fire Frequency on Miombo Woody Vegetation Dynamics: The Case of Niassa Special Reserve, Northern Mozambique. SSRN Electronic Journal [online].Available from: <https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=4203338> [Accessed 21 Mar 2024].

[4] *Ibid*

[5] Global Forest Watch

[6] Ministry of Land and Environment. National Directorate of Environment. Department of Environmental Management. *Great Green Wall Initiative. Mozambique National Action Plan (NAP). 2024-2030*, p.11.

[7] Salimo, M.et al., 2022. Long-Term Effect of Fire Frequency on Miombo Woody Vegetation Dynamics: The Case of Niassa Special Reserve, Northern Mozambique. SSRN Electronic Journal [online].Available from: <https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=4203338> [Accessed 21 Mar 2024].

[8] Anon., 2024. Niassa Special Reserve prepares to mitigate the effects of uncontrolled burning > WCS Mozambique [online].Available from: <https://mozambique.wcs.org/About-Us/News/ID/19327.aspx> [Accessed 21 Mar 2024].

[9] Angola, Botswana, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

[10] Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação (ANAC). 2024. Plano de Maneio do Parque Nacional do Gilé 2024 – 2033. Maputo, p.15.

[11] Plano de manejo da Área de Protecção Ambiental do Arquipélago das Ilhas Primeiras e Segundas. 2014-2019. Volume II de IV. Descrição Biofísica e Socioeconómica da APAIPS. Maputo, Dezembro de 2015, p.69.

[12] Wldlife-Gile National Park: <https://parquenacionaldogile.gov.mz/wildlife/#>

[applewebdata://4BFF11C0-A5B3-40F6-B48E-89C8457C7BF4 - ftnref13](https://applewebdata://4BFF11C0-A5B3-40F6-B48E-89C8457C7BF4-ftnref13)

[14] According to the Regulation of Law no. 16/2014, of 20 June, Law on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, amended and republished by Law no. 5/2017, of 11 May.

[15] *Coutadas*

[16] *Fazendas de bravio*

[17] Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development - Mozambique, 2015. National strategy and action plan Of biological diversity of Mozambique (2015-2035).

[18] *Ibid*, p.57

[19] *Ibid*

[20] World Bank. Country Overview. Mozambique. [Accessed 17 of September 2024].

[21] UNDP. HDI Report. 2022 [Accessed on the 27 of August 2024].

[22] Ministry of Land and Environment. National Directorate of Environment. Department of Environmental Management. *Great Green Wall Initiative. Mozambique National Action Plan (NAP). 2024-2030*. P.8.

[23] World Bank. 2024. Mozambique Agriculture Support Policy Review [Accessed on 17 of December 2024].

[24] USAID, 2016. Mozambique Agricultural Value Chains Analysis. LEO REPORT # 31. [Accessed on 16 of December 2024].

[25] Nazerali, S. e Souquet, M. 2017. Reducing deforestation and degradation in the Miombo forests of the National Reserve of Gilé and its periphery” pilot project. Final Evaluation Report – FFEM

[26] Club of Mozambique. 2024. “Mozambique breaks record in meat production with 181,792 tonnes in 2023”. [Accessed on 27 of August 2024].

[27] Based on the results of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management (SUSTENTA) project in Mozambique.

[28] Fragile State Index: <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>

[29] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

[30] Crisis Group, “What is Driving Mozambique’s Post-Electoral Protests?”, 15th of Novembre 2024. Consulted online on the 27th of January:<https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/east-and-southern-africa/mozambique/what-driving-mozambiques-post-electoral-protests>

- [31] Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação (ANAC). 2024. Plano de Maneio do Parque Nacional do Gilé 2024 – 2033. Maputo, p.31; p.42.
- [32] Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership (2024) *Key Biodiversity Areas factsheet: APAPIS (Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protection Area)*. [Accessed on 12 of November 2024]
- [33] Plano de maneio da Área de Protecção Ambiental do Arquipélago das Ilhas Primeiras e Segundas. 2014-2019. Volume II de IV. Descrição Biofísica e Socioeconómica da APAIPS. Maputo, Dezembro de 2015.
- [34] The World Bank. 2017. Gestão integrada de paisagens e florestas em Moçambique, p.14. Accessed on 23rd of September: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/837771504245597090/pdf/Integrated-Landscape-and-Forest-Management-in-Mozambique.pdf>
- [35] Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação (ANAC). 2024. Plano de Maneio do Parque Nacional do Gilé 2024 – 2033. Maputo, p.57.
- [36] Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação (ANAC). 2024. Plano de Maneio do Parque Nacional do Gilé 2024 – 2033. Maputo, p.21.
- [37] IUCN - The International Union for Conservation of Nature. (2020). IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Mozambique. Available on <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/list>
- [38] Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação (ANAC). 2024. Plano de Maneio do Parque Nacional do Gilé 2024 – 2033. Maputo, p.72.
- [39] The district of Pebane ranks tenth in terms of population, with 186,330 inhabitants (density of 18.3 inhabitants/km²), while the district of Gilé ranks twelfth, with 168,962 inhabitants (density of 18.7 inhabitants/km²) (INE, 2017). Projections indicate a population of 7.1 million inhabitants by 2030, mainly in rural areas (INE, 2017). The growth rate of the population living in the GNAP buffer zone was estimated at 9.5% per year in 2012.

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. 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 E). This section should be a cohesive narrative and not separate responses to the guiding questions in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages).

Theory of Change

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

1. To contribute to the integrated management of Miombo woodlands in Mozambique through the pilot case of Gilé National Park (GNAP) and support the extension of the national network of marine conservation areas by 2030

PROBLEM STATEMENT

2. The effective governance of Mozambique's portion of the Miombo woodlands and Marine Protected Areas is undermined by insufficient sustainable conservation financing, unsustainable resource use by local communities, and weak coordination among state and non-state actors in working in the conservation space. Furthermore, limited institutional capacity impedes the government's ability to manage terrestrial and marine protected areas effectively, pilot integrated and system-based management approaches, and expand the national marine conservation area network. These challenges threaten the achievement of high-level commitments, such as the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation, and result in increased deforestation, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and rising Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC).

THE JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT INTERVENTION & PROPOSED APPROACH

3. **The root causes of deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss include** (i) Population growth, which increases pressure on natural resources on which a large proportion of the local population depends; (ii) High levels of poverty among the local communities; (iii) Limited economic opportunities combined with Weak infrastructure and services, which exacerbate resource degradation; (iv) Social inequality and gender disparities; (v) Lack of sustainable funding to support protected area establishment and management; (vi) Insurgency, political conflicts and effects of historical wars on conservation efforts.

PROPOSED APPROACH

4. The project aims to address the barriers below, which hinder the **effective conservation of Mozambique's portion of the Miombo woodlands and marine biodiversity.**

- 1) **BARRIER 1: Government's limited technical, institutional and financial capacity to effectively manage existing protected areas and establish new ones.** Technical, financial, and institutional capacities will be conducted for relevant ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) – in particular ANAC – both at the national and local levels. At national level, ANAC alongside other departments of the Ministry of Land and Environment (*Ministerio da Terra e do Ambiente* – MTA), will receive trainings on reporting and monitoring indicators and results of the project, of the commitments to the GBF and to the Maputo Declaration (Output 1.1.1, Output 1.2.1 and Output 1.3.1). Trainings and capacity building on marine conservation and MPA management will be also delivered, responding to gaps identified at the inception phase of the project (Output 3.1.1 and Output 3.2.1). Learning exposure visits will also be an opportunity to share best practices in terms of conservation areas management, integrated fire management, development of sustainable livelihood for local communities and integrated approach of conservation at a landscape level (Output 4.1.3). All these activities will contribute to supporting profound institutional changes by strengthening technical capacity and cooperation between institutions for decision-making and monitoring of actions carried out for the effective protection of Miombo woodlands and conservation areas in Mozambique and in the SADC region.
- 2) **BARRIER 2: Weak coordination mechanism between state and non-state actors to plan and monitor integrated conservation initiatives, including high-level commitments such as the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation.** To support Mozambique in implementing the Maputo Declaration commitments on Miombo conservation at national and regional levels, a gender-inclusive joint state-non-state planning and coordination mechanism will be established (Output 1.1.1) to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination and improve Mozambique's monitoring and accountability for Miombo conservation. With regard to the commitment to marine conservation, in order to increase the MPA network and improve the effectiveness of the management of these areas, the project will support the existing Task Force led by MIMAIP/InOM and will carry out technical and institutional capacity-building activities with state and non-state institutions (Output 3.1.1 and 3.2.1).
- 3) **BARRIER 3: Lack of sustainable conservation financing mechanisms.** The creation of a dedicated funding window for GNAP, based on the project's investment in the BIOFUND endowment fund (Output 1.3.1), will provide a sustainable source of funding as it will last as long as the endowment fund is earning interest on the markets which will turn be used for conservation and management of GNAP.
- 4) **BARRIER 4: Insufficient coordination, learning, and lesson sharing among state and non-state actors at local, national, and regional levels** have significantly contributed to the lack of sufficient and available data needed to guide sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, land use planning, decision-making, and strategic management. Benefiting from the expertise of the RCMRD, Government institutions will be able to collect structured data on Mozambique's interventions on sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and land use planning to guide the decision-making, strategic management and institutional changes (Output 1.1.1). Coordination meetings among MDAs and non-state actors in the marine ecosystem will be held to enhance the management effectiveness of MPAs and institutional changes regarding MPAs management (Output 3.2.1). The elaboration of a dedicated knowledge management strategy (Output 4.1.1) that will guide the production of comprehensive and inclusive policy briefs and knowledge management products (Output 4.1.2) and the organization of learning exposure visits (Output 4.1.3) will support the sharing of best practices, lessons learnt and knowledge on biodiversity conservation, forest management and land-use planning.
- 5) **BARRIER 5: Limited access to sustainable alternativelivelihood activities and income-generating economic opportunities by local communities.** As local communities living around protected areas are highly dependent on forest and wildlife resources for their livelihoods, with limited attractive economic opportunities, this propels them to engage in illegal and environmentally destructive activities like irresponsible and unsafe mining, illegal logging, and frequent slash-and-burn. Tailored support will be provided to local communities living adjacent to the park to develop and scale up sustainable practices. A particular focus will be on existing non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains that need to be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable (Output

2.1.1). A further focus will be on promoting sustainable agricultural practices through the signing of conservation agreements with targeted local communities (Output 2.2.2), integrating a climate-resilient dimension. Therefore, the project will strengthen adaptive capacity by enhancing the ability of communities and ecosystems to cope with, adapt to, and recover from climate-related shocks such as floods, droughts, cyclones, and biodiversity loss. This includes restoring ecological functions (e.g. fire management, habitat connectivity), promoting climate-resilient livelihoods (e.g. diversified fisheries, sustainable agriculture, non-timber forest products), and empowering communities through local governance, training, and inclusion—especially of women and youth.

- 6) **BARRIER 6: Limited (and at times the lack of) intentional inclusion and financial empowerment of community-led organizations and MSMEs, especially those led by youth, women, and other marginalized groups in conservation initiatives.** Developing market access and a business-oriented approach to agricultural production at community level is a key focus of the project, through strengthening partnerships and business agreements with the private sector for NTFP value chains (Output 2.1.1). To support the scaling-up of the promotion of sustainable practices in agricultural production to ensure attractive economic opportunities for communities, specific training will be provided to strengthen a business-oriented approach to agricultural production at community level, and the structuring of cooperatives and CRNMs will be encouraged to maximize opportunities for selling production at fair prices, thus enhancing behavioral changes in the communities (Output 2.1.2). Overall, the involvement of the private sector in all project activities will ensure greater integration with local activities, which will strengthen the capacity of the community-led organizations and MSMEs working in the project area for long-term impacts.
- 7) **BARRIER 7: Limited incorporation of Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Conservation Education and Awareness Programs at the Local, National and Transboundary Levels.** Low levels of environmental awareness and education, coupled with a lack of consideration for positive local ecological, cultural and customary practices, impede the community's adoption of alternative resilient livelihood activities, income-generating opportunities and other sustainable agricultural practices. Training that will be delivered such as the on the prevention and management of HWC and fire, will be highly participative and will constantly integrate traditional ecological knowledge (Output 2.2.1). The production of knowledge throughout the duration of the project will also integrate and highlight traditional and local knowledge to raise awareness of practices that are probably little known at local, national and transboundary levels (Output 4.1.2).
- 8) **BARRIER 8: Social and cultural barriers.** All project activities will be implemented with a strong focus on the inclusiveness of people and social and cultural differences, promoting participatory decision-making to support behavioral changes at local-community level, especially for vulnerable people. These will be taken into account throughout the project, in particular via partners in the field. Specific actions will be implemented for young people, vulnerable populations and women, and monitored by the project. Additionally, the Local Peoples Plan and Gender Mainstreaming Plan developed for the project will be used to guide the engagements with the local communities and how the project interventions will adaptively address the social and cultural dynamics in the project area.
- 9) **BARRIER 9: Political tension, insurgency, and conflicts:** The political instability in Mozambique has led to the displacement of local populations, disrupting livelihoods and conservation efforts in nearby protected areas. Armed conflict in the northern section of Mozambique, especially Cabo Delgado, also poses a significant threat to the effective management of protected areas. Thus, Zambezia's rich biodiversity is at risk as resources are diverted away from environmental protection to address security concerns. Poaching and illegal activities have increased as armed groups exploit the chaos, further threatening wildlife and ecosystems. The breakdown of local governance also undermines community involvement in conservation, making it harder to ensure sustainable resource management in these vulnerable regions. In the best-case scenario, the community and civil conflicts currently affecting the northern provinces of Mozambique will subside. This reduction in conflict will lead to a decrease in population displacement towards the central regions of the country, thereby alleviating pressure on natural resources and soil degradation in these areas. Furthermore, the decline in conflict will contribute to a reduction in illegal activities, such as poaching, as displaced populations are able to return to

their primary economic livelihoods. In this context, community participation in the management of natural resources within and around protected areas, such as GNAP, will become more effective. This improved engagement will foster inclusive decision-making processes that actively involve all community members, including the most vulnerable groups. Such inclusive governance will strengthen sustainable resource use and conservation efforts, ultimately contributing to the long-term resilience of both local communities and ecosystems. In the **business-as-usual scenario**, ongoing community and civil conflicts in northern Mozambique persist at current levels, continuing to drive population displacement towards central regions. This sustained movement exacerbates pressure on natural resources and soils, leading to further land degradation and loss of biodiversity. Illegal activities such as poaching, illegal logging, and unsustainable agricultural practices remain widespread as communities struggle to secure livelihoods amid insecurity. Community participation in natural resource management around protected areas like GNAP remains limited and inconsistent, with vulnerable groups often excluded from decision-making processes. Without significant changes in governance and conflict resolution, conservation efforts are undermined and ecosystems continue to deteriorate, threatening both biodiversity and local livelihoods. In the **worst-case scenario**, conflicts escalate and expand beyond northern provinces, causing mass displacement and severe disruption of social and economic systems throughout Mozambique. The resulting influx of displaced populations into central and southern regions places extreme pressure on natural resources and land, accelerating deforestation, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss at unprecedented rates. Illegal exploitation of natural resources becomes rampant as communities lose access to sustainable livelihoods and governance structures collapse. Community engagement in conservation efforts is severely weakened, leading to a breakdown of sustainable natural resource management. This scenario results in major environmental degradation with severe consequences for both ecosystem health and human well-being. Project implementation partners (ANAC, WWF MCO, RCMRD and FFS-IGF) will ensure that all necessary information concerning **conflicts and social tensions and their impact on natural resources management** is monitored throughout the project implementation. They will also adopt an adaptive approach to achieve the project's objectives in the event of a deterioration in the context, as described above. This will be operationalized through continuous monitoring of security-related aspects throughout the project's implementation, with a revision of activities if the context no longer allows for their execution—particularly at protected area level in the event of community tensions, or at the national level in the case of institutional instability. The steering committee will serve as a key decision-making body for such adjustments and will need to demonstrate flexibility in responding to evolving circumstances. Finally, the knowledge management strategy (Output 4.1.1) will include these aspects of the security context **and social tensions**, and the project will build on existing local and national coordination mechanisms.

5. ASSUMPTIONS

1. Political will and stability: The government is committed, at all levels, to the principles of sustainable development and those underlying the Convention on Biological Diversity, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) rather than short-term gain. Further, Mozambique has a long history of civil war and insurgency, which has left a lasting impact on its socio-political landscape. The assumption is that the political environment will remain stable throughout its implementation period thereby ensuring the timely execution of activities, the engagement of stakeholders, and the achievement of desired outcomes **(outcome 1.1 and outcome 1.2)**. (Represented in the diagram as **A1**)
2. Supportive stakeholders - including government, decentralized government services, international and national NGOs, protected area management, Academia, private sector, and local communities - promote cooperation and partnerships **for outcome 1.2, outcome 1.3, outcome 3.1 and outcome 3.2** (represented in the diagram as **A2**)
3. Buy-in from the local community and the target project beneficiaries (including women and other vulnerable groups) are interested and willing to adopt livelihood activities, economic opportunities, fire management, and awareness-raising activities **in outcome 2.1 and outcome 2.2** (represented in the diagram as **A3**)
4. Technical and financial sustainability of the project is ensured through empowerment activities and national, regional, and community ownership for continuity of activities after the project ends **in outcome 2.1 and outcome 2.2** (represented in the diagram as **A4**)

5. Countries covering the Miombo woodlands, Institutional actors, research centres, NGOs, and Regional and international communities are committed to participating in knowledge sharing and dissemination of good practices regarding ecosystem conservation, community empowerment and effective management in protected areas in Mozambique **in outcome 4.1** (represented in the diagram as **A5**)
6. The sustainable financing mechanism is operational and provides a sustainable and reliable source of funding to support the implementation of key activities for protected areas **in outcome 1.3 and outcome 2.1** (represented in the diagram as **A6**)

6. ENABLERS

1. Government commitment to National, Regional and international environmental Frameworks and Conventions, such as the Mozambique NBSAP, KM-GBF, Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation, CBD, and SDGs (represented in the diagram as **E1**)
2. Adequate infrastructure, including access to transport, water, and energy, is present to support the implementation of livelihood activities and economic opportunities supported by the project (represented in the diagram as **E2**)
3. Market conditions are conducive to private sector engagement in the green economy (e.g. the right regulatory framework is in place; local and regional demand for sustainable products and services exists/is growing) (represented in the diagram as **E3**)
4. Favorable governance structures for the management of biodiversity and land resources in protected areas are in place and operational (e.g. clear division of roles and responsibilities under shared management; competent teams on the ground; existence of a management plan that is being implemented (represented in the diagram as **E4**)
5. The BIOFUND endowment fund provides sufficient resources to cover part of the financial needs for the operation of the protected areas, as a starting point for further work with all stakeholders (government, private sector, international institutions) to identify other innovative financing mechanisms for the protection of biodiversity in Mozambique that BIOFUND could facilitate (represented in the diagram as **E5**)
6. Community-based organizations such as CRNMs and cooperatives are empowered, especially those led by women and youth, so that they can engage positively with the private sector and relevant partners for income-generating activities (represented in the diagram as **E6**).
7. Regional cooperation and collaboration for transboundary conservation and peace building: This is related to the countries in the Miombo woodlands shown by their commitment under the Miombo Declaration and cooperation from the other countries could support Mozambique in fostering peace while promoting conservation efforts (represented in the diagram as **E7**)

IMPACT DRIVERS

7. The main pathways for transformation consist of project interventions (impact drivers) that address the main root causes and barriers and foster changes and impacts in the strengthening of institutional structures and systems and scaling up of various existing initiatives to evaluate and promote sustainable and equitable approaches to forest and biodiversity management, to reduce forest and land degradation and to improve human well-being. The following interventions will be the focus of the Project:
 - i. Supporting the implementation of the Maputo Declaration through a pilot case of integrated management in GNAP, with a specific focus on integrated fire prevention and management and human-wildlife conflicts.
 - ii. Promoting sustainable, gender-responsive and inclusive use of natural resources around the GNAP and in the Miombo landscape to improve incomes for communities.
 - iii. Strengthening Mozambique's capacity to manage, expand and/or create effective marine protected areas in the country.
 - iv. Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of lessons.

8. The impact pathway includes the attainment of the long-term goal of global benefits, namely ecological integrity of the Miombo woodlands in Mozambique, effective conservation of biodiversity, resilient and empowered communities, food security and poverty reduction, and green economy and strengthened sustainable value chains. The indicators of this desired change are reduced threats to biodiversity in and around the protected areas, increased effectiveness of protected area management, and sustainable, resilient livelihoods. The main mid-term outcomes are:
- i. **439,000 hectares** of terrestrial protected areas under improved management
 - ii. **4,304,594 hectares** of Marine protected areas created
 - iii. **1,040,926 hectares** of Marine protected areas under improved management
 - iv. **26,100 hectares** of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)
 - v. **32 million metric tons of CO₂e** mitigated
 - vi. **11,315 direct beneficiaries**, of which 50% women

OUTCOMES AND CAUSAL PATHWAYS

9. The anticipated positive changes (or Project Outcomes) include:
- A gender-inclusive joint state-non-state planning and coordination mechanism will be established and/or operationalized to contribute to gender-inclusive and effective governance of the Miombo forests through strengthened institutional capacity for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration (**Outcome 1.1**). This will directly address the government's limited technical and institutional capacity to effectively protect biodiversity (**Barrier 1**), and improve coordination between state and non-state actors to better monitor integrated conservation initiatives, including high-level commitments such as the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation (**Barrier 2**). It also aims to improve coordination, learning and sharing of lessons between state and non-state actors at national level (**Barrier 4**). This outcome will contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of Mozambique's Miombo forests, and ensure that knowledge is systematically shared with all relevant stakeholders (**MidTerm Outcome 1**) and effectively used to support the country's biodiversity conservation objectives (**MidTerm Outcome 2**).
 - Gender-inclusive integrated fire and HWC monitoring and management tools in Gilé National Park (GNAP) will be adopted and implemented to improve the management effectiveness of GNAP through participatory, gender-responsive and community-based approaches to fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflict management and prevention (**Outcome 1.2**). This will enhance the technical and institutional capacity of the GNAP administration to improve the management effectiveness of protected areas (**Barrier 1**). Outcome 1.2 will also integrate social and cultural barriers by promoting community-based approaches (**Barrier 3**). It will contribute both to creating an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of Miombo forests in Mozambique (**MidTerm Outcome 1**), and to strengthening effective management to better address the prevention and management of forest fires and HWC (**MidTerm Outcome 2**).
 - An innovative sustainable financing mechanism/tool will be introduced and implemented for Gilé National Park (GNAP) for improved protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention (**Outcome 1.3**). It will directly address the lack of sustainable conservation financing mechanisms for protected areas in Mozambique (**Barrier 3**). It will contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of Mozambique's Miombo forests (**MidTerm Outcome 1**), as well as to the financing of effective PAs management, with a special focus on forest fires and HWC (**MidTerm Outcome 2**).
 - In partnership with the private sector, local NTFP value chains will be assessed and strengthened, and community groups and Community Natural Resource Management (CRNM) organizations will be supported to improve livelihoods and economic production. It will contribute to strengthening existing / new resilient and sustainable non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains, engaging the private sector and generating improved, gender-responsive incomes for communities (**Outcome 2.1**), of which 50% are women and youth. It will address the lack of sustainable alternative livelihood activities and income-generating economic opportunities for local communities living around protected areas in Mozambique, as well as the lack of adaptive capacity given the impacts of climate change (**Barrier 5**). It will also respond to the limited intentional

involvement and financial empowerment of community-led organizations and MSMEs in rural areas (**Barrier 6**). Outcome 2.1 will contribute to the creation/strengthening of sustainable and profitable local value chains and livelihoods for communities living around protected areas in Mozambique (**MidTerm Outcome 3**).

- Community-based organizations operating in the buffer zone of the GNAP will be capacitated in fire and HWC monitoring and management, and conservation agreements will be signed and implemented by local communities to promote sustainable resource use by communities living adjacent to the GNAP (**Outcome 2.2**). It will address social and cultural barriers (**Barrier 7**) and the limited access to sustainable alternative livelihoods and income-generating economic opportunities by local communities living around the GNAP (**Barrier 5**). **Outcome 2.2** will contribute to both the creation of an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of Miombo forests in Mozambique (**MidTerm Outcome 1**) and the promotion of sustainable and profitable local value chains and livelihoods for communities living around protected areas (**MidTerm Outcome 3**).
- Relevant government ministries, departments and agencies will have the technical and institutional capacity to promote the expansion and/or creation of new MPAs, supported by a participatory and informed process (**Outcome 3.1**). This will contribute to improved coordination mechanisms between state and non-state actors to plan and monitor integrated conservation initiatives, including high-level commitments such as the GBF (**Barrier 2**), and strengthen the technical, institutional and financial capacity of government to effectively manage existing protected areas and the expansion/establishment of new ones (**Barrier 1**). It will also improve the integration of traditional knowledge (**Barrier 6**) and address social and cultural barriers (**Barrier 7**). **Outcome 3.1** will contribute to better integration and effective management of marine biodiversity in the national biodiversity conservation strategy (**MidTerm Outcome 4**).
- Key conservation institutions and non-state actors involved in the management of marine protected areas will be capacitated and coordination improved to promote effective management of MPAs in Mozambique (**Outcome 3.2**). It will directly address the lack of coordination, learning and sharing of experiences between state and non-state actors at local, national and regional levels (**Barrier 4**) and the limited technical, institutional and financial capacity to effectively manage existing MPAs and expand or establish new MPAs (**Barrier 1**). It will also promote social inclusion and local participation (**Barrier 7**). **Outcome 3.2** will directly contribute to better integration and effective management of marine biodiversity in the national biodiversity conservation strategy (**MidTerm Outcome 4**).
- An inclusive and gender-sensitive project knowledge management and communication strategy and knowledge management products will be developed, and learning and exposure visits will be organised to strengthen coordination, learning and sharing between the GBFF Mozambique project and other initiatives at local, national, regional and global levels (**Outcome 4.1**). It will directly address the lack of coordination mechanisms between state and non-state actors to plan and monitor integrated conservation initiatives (**Barrier 4**), limited technical, institutional and financial capacity to effectively manage protected areas (**Barrier 1**), limited integration of traditional ecological knowledge in conservation education and awareness raising (**Barrier 6**) and social and cultural barriers (**Barrier 7**). It will contribute to better integration and effective management of marine biodiversity in the national biodiversity conservation strategy (**MidTerm Outcome 4**), and creating enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of Miombo forests in Mozambique (**MidTerm Outcome 1**).
- Finally, periodic M&E reports and independent evaluations will help to implement an effective and gender-sensitive M&E system that will contribute to effective monitoring and evaluation of the project in Mozambique and to Mozambique's national and international commitments.

TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

10. Transformative change will be achieved by anchoring the project's interventions to the GEF's transformation levers, as described below:

A. Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues

Promoting multi-stakeholder dialogues at national and local levels

11. The project will strengthen coordination and cooperation between national and local, state and non-state actors involved in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management. Specifically, **Output**

1.1.1 will establish and facilitate stakeholder coordination mechanisms to support the planning, monitoring, and implementation of the Maputo Declaration on Miombo at the national level, between the different services of the MTA (DINAF, ANAC, DINAB), as well as with other key actors (research centers, local and international organizations) that play an important role in the implementation of the Declaration. It will build on existing structures – such as the **Regional Technical Committee** – and reinforce their effectiveness through specific dialogue spaces and advanced monitoring tools. Under Output 1.1.3 the project will rely on the existing Memorandum of Understanding between BIOFUND and ANAC. Through **Output 3.1.1 and 3.2.1**, the project will also strengthen the collaboration and coordination between ANAC, MTA, and other key institutions working in the marine sector (MIMAIP, INOM, ProAzul), as well as non-state actors (international NGOs, research centers, etc.) in the conservation of marine biodiversity through regular meetings. This strengthened dialogue will support the implementation of the national target to achieve 10% of MPAs in Mozambique by 2030. The project's approach is to build on existing dynamics, reinforcing them and improving their operational effectiveness. In this case, the project will collaborate with the existing Task Force on the extension of marine protected areas, building on the existing dynamic multi-stakeholder dialogue. Learning exposure visits will finally reinforce the collaboration between various terrestrial and marine conservation areas in Mozambique and in the region (**Output 4.1.3**), especially between non-state organisations acting as co-managers or providing technical assistance to ANAC in the management of protected areas in Mozambique, since this dialogue space is not formally structured.

12. In the landscape of Gilé, the project will also strengthen the existing long-term collaboration between ANAC and the co-manager partner, the François Sommer (FFS)-IGF Foundation (**Output 1.2.1**), which is formalized by a technical assistance contract. Finally, under **Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.2.1**, the project will improve cooperation and collaboration between the park administration and local communities through work with the Committees of Natural Resources Management (CNRMs) and existing community cooperatives, as it is already in place. The project's approach is to promote inclusive and gender-responsive initiatives in local communities to ensure the representation and participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups, as well as women.

Promoting multi-stakeholder dialogue at the regional and global levels

13. The Maputo Declaration is a regional initiative endorsed by 10 countries in southern and central Africa, including Mozambique. A secretariat and a regional technical committee have been established to facilitate cooperation in the implementation and monitoring of the Declaration's initiatives. The work undertaken under the Declaration has a direct impact on regional and international biodiversity targets for the conservation and sustainable use of forests and biodiversity. The project strengthens the institutional capacity of Mozambique, and it will enhance the country's participation and dialogues at regional and global engagements (**Output 1.1.1**). Learning exposure visits with regional partners consists of an effective manner to strengthen technical and institutional collaboration between actors that face the same challenges to improve the management of conservation areas (**Output 4.1.3**). Further, the project will also ensure that different stakeholders work together effectively and in an integrated manner through the establishment and operationalization of a multi-stakeholder planning and coordination platform (**Outcome 1.1.1**). This platform will bring together key actors, including government institutions (across sectors such as environment, agriculture, forestry, finance, and planning), local authorities, civil society organizations, research institutions, and community representatives (with a strong emphasis on the inclusion of women and youth). To ensure effective collaboration:
 - Clear roles and responsibilities will be defined for each stakeholder group, aligned with their mandates and capacities.
 - The platform will function through regular, structured meetings, joint planning sessions, and progress reviews to facilitate coordinated action and information sharing.
 - A shared action plan will be developed and updated through this platform, directly linked to the implementation of the Maputo Declaration.
 - The process will be facilitated by a neutral convener to maintain transparency and foster trust among diverse actors.
 - Capacity building will be provided to platform members to strengthen collaborative planning, conflict resolution, and inclusive decision-making.

B. Learning and Innovation

Technical training

14. The project will rely heavily on technical training, which will be organized at different levels of the project:
- At the national level, ANAC will receive specific training on marine biodiversity and protected area management to strengthen its internal capacity for effective management of existing marine protected areas and to achieve the national target of 10% of the national territory as marine protected areas by 2030 (**Output 3.1.1 and Output 3.2.1**). This capacity building of ANAC at the central level will benefit ANAC teams on the ground through the exchange of knowledge and best practices.
 - At the GNAP level, the project will support the integration of the fire tracking system into the Earth Ranger system that the GNAP administration has been deploying recently, in parallel with providing equipment and training to the park's rangers (**Output 1.2.1**). In addition, the project will support the collaring of 5 additional elephants, which will be integrated into the Earth Ranger system for ongoing monitoring activities (**Output 2.2.1**).
 - At the local level, local communities will receive training and capacity building on resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods and value chains supported by district services and park management (**Output 2.1.1; 2.1.2 and 2.2.2**). They will also receive capacity building on fire management, fire prevention, and human-wildlife conflict in the GNAP buffer zone (**Output 2.2.1**). Specific learning and training will be targeted at women and vulnerable groups.

Knowledge sharing on Miombo forests

15. The project will contribute to the sharing, consolidation and valorization of knowledge on Miombo forests in Mozambique and at the regional level within the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Protection of Miombo Forests (**Outcome 4.1**). This knowledge sharing will build on existing research products from local and international researchers, existing visual data representation and monitoring systems, and ongoing work to consolidate and deepen knowledge of Miombo forests in Mozambique (**Output 4.1.2**). Based on the results achieved at local and provincial level, the project will also help scale-up these impacts and disseminate them at national level and throughout the Miombo Declaration region. Based on the monitoring that will be carried out at national level via the action plan and the joint state-nonstate coordination and planning mechanism that the project will support (**Output 1.1.1**). Both components 1 and 4 will contribute to disseminate the results achieved at local level (GNAP) through the country and the SADC region (**Output 4.1.2 and Output 4.1.3**).

Conservation Agreements

16. Under **Output 2.2.2**, the project will support the signing of Conservation Agreements to promote more sustainable agricultural practices with the local communities involved in the project under the guidance of the GNAP administration and ANAC. In exchange for their contribution to specific conservation commitments in line with the project objectives, the communities will receive benefits that can improve their living conditions (investments in social services, in inputs or processing mechanisms to improve the added value of their production) and contribute to additional positive externalities of their activities. This new approach guarantees the full participation of local communities, as they are the ones who design the terms of the agreement and are placed at the heart of the mechanism. It makes it possible to harness the positive impact that these communities can have on the conservation of natural ecosystems that are key to local, national and international biodiversity. This approach is still experimental in Mozambique, as it is only being tested in the Mount Mabu protected area.

Ensuring Long-Term Commitment and Sustainability of Conservation Agreements

The long-term commitment of communities and the sustainability of conservation agreements depend on delivering tangible benefits that improve livelihoods. In this case, conservation agreements could emphasize **conservation agriculture**, which not only enhances income generation but also promotes sustainable agricultural practices.

Additionally, these agreements could support communities by providing **basic small-scale equipment and infrastructure**, such as **posho mills**, which were specifically requested by women during the field mission.

As a **payment for ecosystem services (PES) mechanism**, conservation agreements will only be successful in the long term if **communities are actively involved from the outset** and experience **quick wins** that directly enhance their livelihoods.

Box 1: Sustainability of conservation agreements

C. Governance and Policy

17. Under **Output 1.1.1**, the project aims to contribute to better governance by improving coordination between ministries (DINAF, DINAB, ANAC), international and local NGOs and research centers on the conservation and sustainable use of Miombo forests. **Output 1.1.1** will establish a dedicated and inclusive mechanism for coordination between state and non-state actors to enhance national capacity to implement, monitor and report on international and national commitments, such as the Maputo Declaration, the GBF and other biodiversity agreements.
18. Through **Outcome 3.2**, the project will also contribute to strengthening coordination between the state and non-state stakeholders involved in marine conservation (MIMAIP, MTA, international and local NGOs, research centres) as well as to improving technical and institutional capacity related to marine conservation. In particular, through Component 3, the project will contribute to raising awareness of the need to create new marine protected areas (**Output 3.1.1**) and to improve the effectiveness of their management (**Output 3.2.1**).
19. The participation of state representatives in national and regional events will contribute to the ownership of conservation efforts and goals by the GoM and will ensure the alignment of local initiatives with national and international targets. It will also contribute to peer-to-peer exchange to share knowledge and expertise and promote synergies and coherence between conservation efforts in Mozambique and the region.
20. At the local level, the project will support local and inclusive decision-making processes, as the project will work directly at the community level, with CRNMs and other community-based organizations as the main entry points (**Outcome 2.1.1 and 2.1.2**). By strengthening community organizations, with a particular focus on those led by women, youth or vulnerable people, the project will contribute to strengthening the capacity of local organizations in terms of governance and decision-making, as well as their commitment to conservation efforts. The signing of conservation agreements, with local communities being at the center of the process of promoting more sustainable agricultural practices, is another tool to strengthen inclusive and local governance and community engagement, and to ensure their ownership (**Output 2.2.2**).
21. At the policy level, the project will contribute to the implementation of the Maputo Declaration on Miombo, a political commitment made by the GoM with nine other southern and central African governments for the protection and sustainable use of Miombo forests in the region (**Output 1.1.1**). Finally, **Output 3.1.1 and Output 3.2.1** will contribute to the Task Force for the expansion of marine protected areas in Mozambique, agreed at

the ministerial level with all relevant stakeholders, to meet international commitments as well as to directly enrich the Conservation Law in force.

22. Through **Outcome 1.3**, policy efforts will be supported by the use of the BIOFUND endowment fund, which provides an important source of funding to support protected areas in particular and the GoM in general, in achieving the various international targets, such as Target 19 of the Kunming Montreal Framework (GBF), which calls for the mobilization of innovative financing mechanisms (**Output 1.3.1**). This will also contribute to target 20 of Mozambique's NBSAP, which calls for more innovative financing for biodiversity and a diversity of funding sources. Securing sustainable funding will also ensure that the Maputo Declaration commitments are met (**Output 1.3.1 and 1.1.1**).
23. Finally, the project will support the implementation of the Community Development Action Plan endorsed by ANAC to develop community benefits in the protected areas (**Output 2.1.2 and Output 2.2.2**).

D. Leveraging Financing

Leveraging financing for the Maputo Declaration

24. By strengthening ANAC's capacity to implement the Miombo Declaration in **Output 1.1.1**, the project will help mobilize additional external funding for further contributions to the Declaration (fundraising international conferences). This resource mobilization will be integrated into the planning and monitoring system that the project aims to develop.

Leveraging financing for the local communities living adjacent to GNAP

25. In terms of alternative livelihoods, the project, under **Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2** aims to improve access to markets and mobilize private finance to support local livelihoods in the Gilé landscape. This will contribute to the mobilization of private resources with a direct impact on local communities.

Leveraging financing for the GNAP

26. **Outcome 2.3** aims to secure sustainable and long-term sources of funding to specifically cover operational costs that are essential to deploy basic law enforcement and conservation measures, which remains a critical challenge for protected areas in Mozambique. The co-managing principle used in Mozambican conservation areas is a part of the solution as it ensures financial and technical resources for a protected area for at least 10 years. However, these resources remain external and often dependent on international donors. In 2013, Mozambique created its national biodiversity conservation and trust fund, BIOFUND, which implemented an endowment fund that is directly dedicated to covering operational costs for Mozambican protected areas. With a net return of 3.2%, the funds are invested to pay for some of the salaries of the teams deployed in the field, basic equipment, and operating and maintenance costs. It is possible to design funding mechanisms dedicated to a particular conservation area, and this is what the project proposes. Though investing part of the project budget in the BIOFUND endowment fund, the project will provide the park with a permanent, guaranteed annual income (**Output 2.3.1**). Given the project's objectives, the annual remuneration received by the GNAP could be used to finance the costs of HWC and fire prevention and management activities in GNAP. It will ensure the sustainability of activities and results, as well as their effectiveness.

Leveraging financing for marine conservation

27. Finally, support for the effective management of marine protected areas and the expansion of their network will contribute to the structuring and effectiveness of existing and future marine protected areas, which will involve other stakeholders in their management, in line with the co-management system in Mozambique (**Output 3.1.1 and Output 3.1.2**).
28. The Theory of Change (ToC) is summarized in the Figure Diagram below.

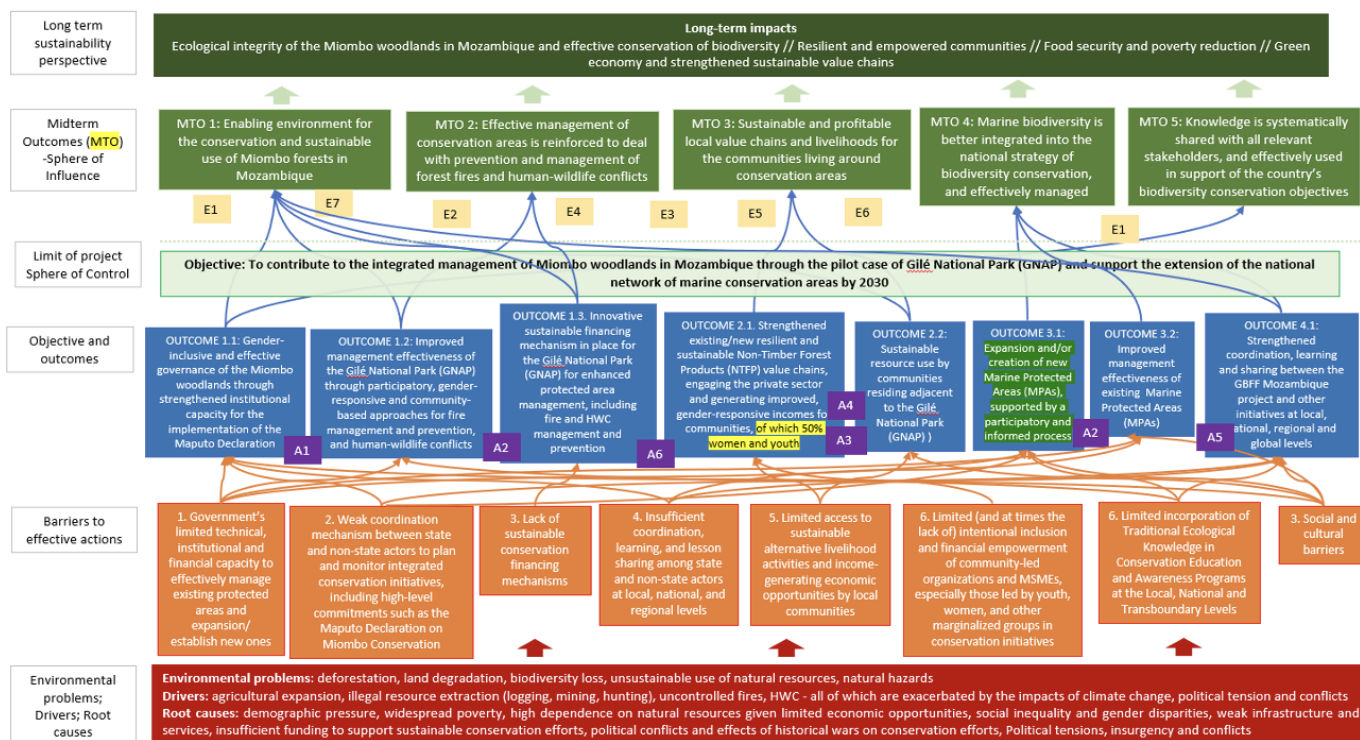


Figure 1. The Theory of Change (ToC)

Project Components

29. **Project objective:** To contribute to the integrated management of Miombo woodlands in Mozambique through the pilot case of Gilé National Park (GNAP) and support the extension of the national network of marine conservation areas by 2030.
30. **Project duration: 62 months** (6 months implementation set up; 48 months actual project execution; 8 months Terminal Evaluation and closeout).

COMPONENT 1: Supporting the implementation of the Maputo Declaration through a pilot case of integrated management in GNAP

31. Component 1 aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government of Mozambique (GoM), through ANAC, protected area authorities and other relevant government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, to plan, implement and monitor the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation. An inclusive coordination mechanism will be established to support the MTA and its relevant directorates and agencies - ANAC, DINAF and DINAB - in coordinating the follow-up of the Maputo Declaration commitments. Dedicated efforts will also be made to articulate with other ministries and agencies that are actively working in the context of the Maputo Declaration, such as FNDS and MADER. In collaboration with these institutions, as well as with non-governmental organizations, ANAC will lead the setting up of regular meetings and the elaboration of a transparent coordination tool to support the monitoring and implementation of the Maputo Declaration commitments. All of these mechanisms will support improved monitoring and information sharing, as well as better policy-making and scaling up pilot cases to the national and Miombo regional levels.
32. Dedicated support from the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) to ANAC and other relevant ministries and agencies such as DINAF and DINAB will provide technical capacity for improved

monitoring and accountability of the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation and GBF targets. RCMRD will contribute to capacity building of national institutions by providing tailor-made in-person training based on a detailed needs assessment in monitoring, GIS capacity and reporting, starting with basic concepts and progressing to intermediate and advanced training. Specialized equipment will also be provided to ANAC to consolidate its GIS resources.

33. Component 1 will also develop a pilot case on integrated forest management in the Gile National Park (GNAP), led by the FFS-IGF Foundation as co-manager of the park, together with the park warden. This pilot case will focus on fire management and prevention, and monitoring and mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts. A participatory approach will be promoted as the project will work directly with community-based organizations to build on their knowledge and existing activities, and to co-design improved practices for fire prevention and management, and for monitoring and mitigating human-wildlife conflict. By contributing at both national and local levels, this component will promote the implementation of concrete and effective measures to support the conservation and sustainable use of Miombo forests in Mozambique. Lessons learned in GNAP will form the basis for further scaled-up actions in other Miombo hotspots in the country, at both the national and regional levels of the Miombo.
34. Finally, Component 1 will also develop an innovative sustainable financing mechanism for the GNAP, with support from BioFund, in order to provide sustainable and long-term funding for fire and HWC management. This component will be implemented through three outcomes:

OUTCOME 1.1: *Gender-inclusive and effective governance of the Miombo woodlands through strengthened institutional capacity for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration*

Target 1.1: At least one functional joint state-nonstate coordination mechanism in place guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Maputo Declaration and other biodiversity targets for effective governance of the Miombo Woodlands, with at least 40 % women representatives

35. This outcome will build on the institutional set-up that is already established for the implementation and monitoring of the Maputo Declaration, namely the Regional Technical Committee - composed of the Secretaries General (SG) of the ten countries involved in the initiative - which endorsed the Charter of the SG of the Miombo Declaration, and the Memorandum of Understanding endorsed at the Washington DC Conference on the Maputo Declaration. It will also consider the results of the consultation launched by the ProGreen project of the World Bank¹⁴⁰ to define the governance and the main priorities to be identified for the effective implementation of the Maputo Declaration. Finally, it will consider the DINAF Action Plan, which identifies several priority areas, roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration.
36. The interventions will provide an integrated and shared planning and monitoring tool to facilitate the implementation of effective actions to achieve the objectives of such an initiative and global biodiversity targets from the GBF. It will be based on technical support from the RCMRD on GIS, tracking and mapping activities, and on the good cooperation between the different stakeholders involved at the national level, such as DINAF, DINAB, ANAC, DMC in MTA; FNDs in MADER and other non-governmental institutions working in the field of forest conservation and biodiversity conservation. In particular, it will support the institutional role of ANAC as the national agency responsible for the effective management of protected areas where a large part of the Miombo forests is located and where specific conservation, restoration and sustainable use actions are implemented. It will contribute to the creation of a conducive environment that promotes policy coherence, gender equality and inclusion, and partnerships hence potentially unlocking financing and enhancing sustainability and impact in the implementation of the Miombo declaration

Output 1.1.1: *A gender-inclusive joint state-nonstate planning and coordination mechanism established and/or operationalized, with at least 40% women representatives, to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration*

37. Although an action plan has been defined by DINAF and a letter of intent was endorsed in April 2024 by the 10 countries of the Maputo Declaration, effective planning and monitoring is necessary for effective implementation according to defined priorities, roles and responsibilities. A coordination mechanism needs to be established to involve all the stakeholders involved in implementing the Maputo Declaration and facilitate accountability **at National and Regional levels**. Activities required to achieve effective interministerial coordination and implementation of the Maputo declaration include:

- a. **Establish a joint state-nonstate coordination and planning mechanism:** This activity will aim to contribute to better governance by strengthening coordination between ministries (DINAF, DINAB, ANAC), international and local NGOs, and research centers on the conservation and sustainable use of Miombo forests. It will reduce duplication of efforts across involved ministries and partners and clarify mandates through quarterly coordination meetings to plan, guide and track the progress of the implementation of the Maputo declaration. It will further seek to link and leverage the established mechanisms, including the secretariat and regional technical committee, to facilitate cooperation in the implementation and monitoring of the declaration's initiatives. This will also include the participation of the 3 ministries in the regional and international meetings of the Maputo declaration.
- b. **The action plan that will be established and implemented** will directly correspond to the objectives and targets of the Maputo declaration. It will be updated at every meeting of this coordination mechanism. The focal points designated for monitoring the Maputo declaration will ensure that the action plan and its implementation are properly monitored throughout the project and beyond. **The action plan will include a scaling roadmap to guide the expansion of Maputo Declaration implementation from the national to the regional level, including mechanisms for cross-country knowledge exchange and alignment with Miombo regional priorities.**
- c. **Effective coordination for collaborative data gathering on deforestation and biodiversity loss:** This will involve coordination between ANAC and FNDS/MRV to gather data on deforestation and monitoring of biodiversity loss in conservation areas, especially miombo forests.
- d. **Capacity building of national institutions to track and monitor implementation progress of the Maputo declaration and GBF:** As required both by the Maputo declaration and the GBF, targets and their achievement must be monitored rigorously and thoroughly. It is for this reason that the RCMRD will provide support within the framework of this project for GIS monitoring and data tracking in terms of biodiversity and deforestation. This will be done in direct liaison with the MRV unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and with the work initiated by the RCMRD with Mozambican institutions. Indeed, the RCMRD was selected by the European Union to be the Regional Centre of Excellence for Biodiversity, Forests and Seascape Ecosystems Management at the end of 2023, and data training workshops were planned with ANAC, DINAF and DINAB. In addition, the RCMRD was designated by UN Biodiversity as a Technical and Scientific Centre for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) supporting a number of countries, including Mozambique. Therefore, they have the required expertise to organize decision-making senior staff executive workshops and gender-sensitive national stakeholder mapping workshops to identify staff that require capacity building, specifically on GIS and biodiversity and forest tracking tools. They will also provide a GIS mapping computer lab at ANAC (GIS/Mapping Lab TV Screen, printers and backup storage), complementing the initial equipment purchased by ANAC for GIS tracking. This work will reinforce internal technical capacity and MTA's capacity to report and monitor international targets.

OUTCOME 1.2: *Improved management effectiveness of the Gilé National Park (GNAP) through participatory, gender-responsive, and community-based approaches for fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflicts.*

Target 1.2: 439,000 Ha of GNAP with at least 40% improvement in METT Score (hence the target is reaching 80 METT score in GNAP)

38. Outcome 1.2 will pilot a case for the integrated management and conservation of GNAP, a landscape within the Miombo woodlands, which provides important ecosystem services to wildlife and people living around the area.

This pilot case will specifically address both fire prevention and management, and HWC monitoring and management. This pilot case will build on existing practices and the traditional knowledge of the communities living in the area. Community-based organizations (CBOs) such as CRNMs will be key partners in defining solutions for managing fire and HWC. A capacity needs assessment of the GNAP for the effective management of fire and HWC will be conducted to identify the gaps and opportunities, thereby informing the project's capacity-building entry points, which could include the provision of equipment and training for a tracking tool that can be tailored to integrate various monitoring aspects for the Park such as the EarthRanger thus scaling up the park's monitoring capacities.

Output 1.2.1: *Gender-inclusive and integrated fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management tools in the Gilé National Park (GNAP) adopted and implemented*

39. The project will draw on the study currently being finalized^{[2]41} on the frequency and intensity of forest fires in the Gilé landscape to establish needs in terms of fire management and monitoring at the Park's level. It will then integrate the fire tracking system into the Earth Ranger system that the GNAP administration has been deploying recently, in parallel with providing equipment and training to the park's rangers. In addition, the project will support the collaring of 5 additional elephants, which will be integrated into the Earth Ranger system for ongoing monitoring activities. These activities will be based on consultations with the local communities to understand their needs and existing practices. The interventions of this output will focus on:
- Comprehensive capacity needs and fire risk assessment of the GNAP** conducted to identify capacity gaps, entry points and vulnerable areas of the park
 - A forest fire monitoring and management system** equipped and operationalized in GNAP, with training for the teams dedicated to continuous monitoring of sensitive areas
 - Training, deployment and adoption of tracking tools for problematic animals with regards to HWC (elephants, crocodiles, etc.), especially those triggered by forest fires**, with adequate equipment and training for the rangers. The collaring process will be pursued to improve the monitoring capacity of the park across the area.

OUTCOME 1.3: *Innovative sustainable financing mechanism in place for the Gilé National Park (GNAP) for enhanced protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention*

Target 1.3. \$76,800 of GNAP's budget/costs funded by innovative financing mechanism by the end of the project for enhanced protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention (\$19,200 Annually*4 Years=\$76,800)

40. One of the main challenges of protected areas in Mozambique relates to securing sustainable and long-term sources of funding to specifically cover operational costs that are essential to deploy basic law enforcement and conservation measures over the territory. The co-managing principle used in Mozambican conservation areas is a part of the solution as it ensures financial and technical resources over at least 10 years for a protected area. However, these resources remain external and often dependent on international donors. In 2013, Mozambique created its national biodiversity conservation and trust fund, BIOFUND, which implemented an endowment fund that is directly dedicated to covering operational costs for Mozambican protected areas. With a net return of 3.2%, the funds invested to pay for some of the salaries of the teams deployed in the field, basic equipment, and operating and maintenance costs. It is possible to design funding mechanisms dedicated to a particular conservation area, and this is what the project proposes. Though investing part of the project budget in the BIOFUND endowment fund, the project will provide the park with a permanent, guaranteed annual income. Given the project's objectives, the annual remuneration received by the GNAP will be used to finance the costs of HWC and fire prevention and management activities in GNAP. It will ensure the sustainability of activities and results, as well as their effectiveness.

Output 1.3.1: *Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms/instruments introduced and implemented by the GNAP for enhanced protected area management effectiveness, including management and prevention of fires and HWCs*

41. To implement the fire and HWC management and prevention activities, this output aims to provide a sustainable and secure source of funding that will partially support the operational costs of such activities in the long term beyond the project duration. Therefore, it will guarantee the continuity and ownership of the fire and HWC activities by the GNAP team. The project will, therefore, invest in a BIOFUND endowment fund, which will create an annual income of 3.2% net of the endowment fund interests that will go directly to GNAP for specific interventions related to the implementation of fire and HWC management and prevention activities (salaries, operational costs for guard patrols against forest fires and HWC, equipment purchasing and maintenance, etc.). With a dedicated envelope, GNAP can implement long-term effective management plans, improving the protection and conservation of its unique biodiversity. The following steps will be implemented by the project:
- a. Due diligence conducted by CI's Conservation Finance Division on the BIOFUND Endowment fund.
 - b. Based on the BIOFUND existing [Investment policy](#) the project will set up a dedicated envelope under the BIOFUND Endowment for Gilé National Park
 - c. The GNAP administration will define an investment strategy and operational procedures to monitor and use the interest remuneration in concrete activities to strengthen the management capacity of the Park
 - d. The GNAP administration will prepare an annual report on the investment, interest gained, and use of funds and lessons learned by GNAP and BIOFUND that will be presented to ANAC in dedicated meetings
 - e. Disbursements: Annual disbursement from the endowment fund will fund critical conservation activities such as fire and HWC management and prevention. In the first quarter of the project, BIOFUND, IGF-FFS and ANAC will determine the frequency of disbursements to ensure the fund earns sufficient interest.

About BIOFUND

The initial discussions about the importance and necessity of creating an Environmental Fund in Mozambique took place in 2007, with the support of the Mozambique conservation group (comprising government members, academia, the private sector, civil society, and NGOs) and various donors, at an international conference in Maputo on sustainable support for biodiversity conservation. One of the main recommendations from this meeting was the establishment of a trust fund. This objective was subsequently included in Mozambique's Conservation Policy in 2009. This Policy also identified the creation of a parastatal organization for the management of Conservation Areas as one of its goals. These two Policy objectives were realized in 2011 with the creation of the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) and the Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (BIOFUND).

BIOFUND is an Environmental Fund and a Mozambican organization, with non-profit public utility status, governed by private law, that mobilizes, applies and manages financial resources for the exclusive benefit of biodiversity conservation in Mozambique. Since its launching in 2015, the Foundation has supported most of the country's Conservation Areas (CAs) and is a member of the African Consortium of Environmental Funds (CAFÉ).

The Fund is governed by a Board of Directors, which sets policies, approves grants, oversees investments, and evaluates the performance of the Executive Director; An Executive Committee, nominated by the Board, handles urgent operational matters; while an Oversight Council ensures financial and administrative accountability through annual reviews. Financial transparency is maintained through regular audits, oversight by the Council, and public availability of key documents and annual reports.

To date (as at 31.12.2024), there have been five contributions to the main endowment amounting to US\$ 60.59M and that have been earmarked for a specific purpose. These are:

- a. A US\$ 1M commitment from Conservation International, the revenues from which have been designated to support the Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protection Area;
- b. A US\$ 7M commitment from the GEF for supporting the CAs with limited or no other external support, currently the Banhine, Magoé, and Quirimbas National Parks, and the Pomene National Reserve;
- c. A US\$ 3M commitment from the GEF to support Impact Investments in conservation-positive businesses;
- d. A US\$ 2M commitment from the GEF to support ANAC central level staff through what is called the 'basket fund' initiative;
- e. A US\$ 2M commitment from AFD to establish the Climate Emergency Response Program.

BIOFUND intends to take sufficient investment risk to generate an average annual return on the endowment of US CPI + 4% measured in USD net of all investment fees, measured in rolling 3 and 5-year periods. This is set at a total nominal return of 6.5% p.a., net of all investment fees.

Link to the Fund's website (if available): <https://www.biofund.org.mz/en/>

Box 2: About BIOFUND

COMPONENT 2: Promoting sustainable, gender-responsive and inclusive use of natural resources around the Gilé National Park and in the Miombo landscape to improve incomes for communities

42. Component 2 will directly contribute to community development, improved incomes and livelihoods, and sustainable use of natural resources. It will scale up the Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) value chains that the GNAP administration started to develop in 2017 with local communities and promote more sustainable practices for agriculture. It will support the achievement of the three dimensions of sustainability of these value chains, being the environmental, economic, and social dimensions, especially by increasing the economic value of the production and local market access. The role of the private sector, community-based organizations (CBOs) such as the Committees for Natural Resource Management (CNRMs), and the GNAP administration is key to ensuring the financial sustainability of the activity, improved incomes, and livelihoods as well as the sustainable use of natural resources in Gilé landscape. In this component, efforts to strengthen the Committees of Natural Resources Management (CNRMs) and to promote gender-sensitive, inclusive participation are designed to empower local communities and stakeholders to embrace sustainable resource management practices. This collaborative approach is intended to build a sense of ownership and encourage a positive change in attitudes toward conservation. Finally, by combining ecological restoration with community-led governance and resilient value

chains, the project enables local populations to better anticipate, withstand, and recover from climate-related disruptions, thus contributing to systemic adaptive capacity.

43. Conservation Agreements^{[3]42}, a form of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), will be signed with local communities and implemented to define the conditions and objectives of the activities and increase ownership. Women will have a specific role as they play a strategic role for community organizations, social cohesion, and environmental protection.

OUTCOME 2.1: *Strengthened existing/new resilient and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains, engaging the private sector and generating improved, gender-responsive incomes for communities, of which 50% women and youth*

Target 2.1: 2,300 direct beneficiaries with increased income from the production of NTFP value chains, of which 50% are women and youth

44. In 2017, the GNAP launched a dedicated community program to develop NTFP value chains, such as dried mushrooms and honey. Other value chains are currently being analyzed, such as snails and macadamia nuts. The aim of this community program is two-fold: it promotes sustainable agricultural practices, proving by example that it is possible to produce while respecting the environment, and it also guarantees income for communities while strengthening social cohesion. A few years after the start-up of these activities, the environmental, social, and economic benefits are visible but are yet to be scaled up to guarantee sustainability in all three dimensions. The project, therefore, aims to strengthen the analysis of the impacts of these activities as well as the socio-economic impact of these value chains, in particular by strengthening the involvement of the private sector and increasing remuneration for producers. Further, a small grants approach informed by an economic landscape analysis and scoping for pro-nature enterprises will inform the best types of enterprises that rely on natural resources and demand for their products/services, income levels, and employment opportunities. Further, the project will seek to offer gender-inclusive technical, entrepreneurial training, mentoring, and micro-financing to local cooperatives, CBOs and CSOs in the landscape, thus enabling increased benefits to the local communities. The project would undertake the actions listed below in-order to ensure that project investments in higher-production communities do not unintentionally widen socioeconomic disparities. This measures have also been embedded in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Local Communities Plan.

- a. **Equitable Resource Allocation:** The project will design roll out funding mechanisms that ensure balanced/equitable investments across high-production and low-production communities. This could entail setting minimum investment thresholds for underprivileged areas to ensure fair distribution.
- b. **Inclusive Participation and Decision-Making:** A stakeholder Engagement Plan and Local Communities Plan have been developed that will ensure marginalized groups are also meaningfully engaged in decision making and benefit from the project. Community-led governance structures will be established to oversee investments and prevent elite capture. This groups would be chaired by a member of the community.
- c. **Support for Low-Production Communities:** Intentional effort will be put in to provided targeted technical assistance and capacity-building to lower-production communities. The project will ensure that the proposed sustainable land management and productivity-enhancing interventions will be tailored to the needs of the community
- d. **Market Access and Value Chain Inclusion:** Market strategies will be developed to integrate smallholder farmers and less-developed communities into supply chains. Further, the adopting the CRMNs and Conservation Agreement models would ensure broad equitable economic benefits.

Output 2.1.1: *Local Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains assessed and strengthened in partnership with the private sector, with at least 50% of direct beneficiaries being women and youth.*

45. The existing NTFP value chains (honey, mushrooms) will be assessed through a capitalization and technical evaluation exercise, to assess the social, economic, and environmental results of developing these activities. A detailed mapping of the communities where these activities have been implemented and the effects they have created will be conducted at the early stages of the project. The mapping will be based mainly on community organizations structured through the development of NTFP value chains, such as CRNMs, and production groups, such as women's groups producing dried mushrooms. If this mapping shows that for some communities, the socio-economic and environmental benefits are not satisfying - as is the case in a few communities – the project will assess whether efforts can be concentrated on communities where production is substantial enough to generate satisfactory results for the communities. In communities where current practices do not generate sufficient and sustainable benefits for the community, work will be done to improve and adapt the practices to the local context in order to increase the benefits to the local population, **working on long-term behavioral changes**. Where value chains are deemed unsustainable, new value chains may be assessed and developed if their sustainability is guaranteed. The project will also focus on mobilizing the private sector to strengthen existing markets and open up new markets for these products, which can be sold at a fair price, thereby improving the living conditions of the communities. The activities to be implemented by the project are as follows:

- a. **Mapping the communities benefiting from the NTFP program, with a detailed assessment of the socio-economic and environmental benefits for GNAP and the local communities, using a gender-sensitive approach**, as women are key beneficiaries of this program. This mapping will include consultations with cooperatives and production groups in the value chains under consideration. If this program is not beneficial enough for local communities with low return on investment, an assessment of other opportunities that the GNAP administration can support will be undertaken.
- b. **Sustainability assessment of new NTFP value chains** will be undertaken based on existing knowledge and a specific analysis matrix to assess the sustainability of these new value chains.
- c. **Business-to-business agreements between local communities (CRNMs and cooperatives in particular) and local MSMEs** will be established and supported for the prioritized NTFP value chains
- d. **Coordination reinforced between the District Service for Economic Activities (SDAE) GNAP, the private sector, and local communities** through CRNMs and cooperatives to improve the economic valorization of local NTFP production through local events and fairs.

Output 2.1.2: *Community groups, Community Natural Resource Management (CRNM) organizations, and cooperatives supported with a gender-responsive approach to improve livelihoods, economic production, develop partnerships with the private sector.*

46. Community groups or CNRMs can facilitate access to the market and the establishment of partnerships with the private sector to valorize the agricultural productions made by the local communities. Supporting the CNRMs and cooperatives is key to being in a better position to negotiate and sell local produce to local retailers. This also enables a gender-specific approach to be developed since women are active in this type of community group. Additionally, examples from other contexts in Mozambique (e.g. Chimanimani National Park) demonstrate that the involvement of women in these cooperatives is a success factor for improved financial health. Currently, 29 CNRMsexist in the GNAP's buffer zone, but there is a need to strengthen their capacity to reinforce social cohesion as well as the impact of their activities, especially from the perspective of attracting businesses and investors. Although some needs were identified during the PPG phase, such as the financial and banking recognition through bank accounts, business/entrepreneurship training, or the need to create capacitated saving groups, this requires a detailed mapping and assessment of the needs to bring the adapted response. This output will be implemented in coordination with **Output 2.1.1** on the NTFP value chains as a way to improve incomes for the communities and strengthen local social cohesion. The activities covered by the project are:

- a. **Mapping existing community groups, cooperatives, and CNRMs, and capacity needs assessment** to identify gaps, opportunities, and entry points for the project (social organization, equipment, training, etc.). An inclusive and gender-responsive approach will be promoted in this mapping.

- The selection of the 15 CNRMs will be based on the combination of several factors, namely: an assessment of the need for support in developing partnerships with the private sector (level of production, sales capacity, existence of links with local markets), the motivation of the communities to participate in these activities, the quality of relations between the communities and the Park's Community Department. An elaborate criterion will be developed at the implementation phase and presented to the Project Steering Committee for input and approval.
- b. **Based on the capacity needs assessment, develop and execute a tailored action plan with interventions** that seek to strengthen the capacity of the identified community organizations, cooperatives, and CRNMs to improve livelihoods and economic production, develop partnerships with private institutions, and enhance market access. This will include capacity building of GNAP teams and communities on joint selling and supporting the establishment of CNRMs to open bank accounts etc., for the communities to be engaged/trade in NTFPs
- c. **Promote joint sales to sell sustainable and local production for communities living in the buffer zone and adjacent to GNAP**, with an equitable, inclusive and gender-responsive approach.
- d. **Promote partnerships with local organizations** to provide technical assistance to farmers and develop partnerships with the private sector at local and national levels.

OUTCOME 2.2.: *Sustainable resource use by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP)*

Target 2.2: At least 26,100 Hectares under improved practices by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP)

47. Outcome 2.2 aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources by the communities living adjacent to GNAP while improving their incomes and enhancing food security by supporting and scaling up existing and local productions. While it is planned to strengthen the park's capacities in terms of fire and HWC monitoring in Component 1, it is essential to combine these activities with the strengthening of communities' capacities to prevent and manage fires and HWCs. This also involves raising community awareness of the risks and harm to the environment. Outcome 2.2 will also contribute to the implementation of at least 10 Conservation Agreements with the local communities, enhancing sustainable practices and use of natural resources. It can be through agricultural production (e.g. sesame, peanuts, beans) or fish farming (e.g. tilapia). Discussions about the Community Agreements and signatories will be discussed and negotiated with the local communities during the implementation phase using a FPIC Approach. Ideally, it is envisioned that the conservation agreements should be signed by the community and the project's sub-granting organization. In the case of this project, we anticipate that existing community-based organizations, such as the CNRMs and GNAP, would lead discussions on the terms of the agreements with the local communities, contributing to local community environmental stewardship hence fostering behavioral changes that support conservation efforts. Nevertheless, communities will decide for themselves whether they wish to go through the CNRMs or another form of community organization and this will be determined at the implementation phase. From a project perspective, the conservation agreements will be signed between the community directly (or they can choose to go through the CRNMs) and FFS-IGF, under the guidance of CI, the GNAP administration and ANAC.

Output 2.2.1. *Capacity of the community-based organizations operating around the GNAP strengthened on fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management, with at least 50% women and youth-led organizations*

48. The project will strengthen the capacity of local communities living adjacent to GNAP in terms of prevention and management of fires and HWCs, as they represent the two main threats to both biodiversity conservation and their livelihoods. Community-based organizations will be key partners in identifying needs and pass-on equipment and training to local communities. In addition, community awareness campaigns will be organized with the support of field technicians under the community department of GNAP. Strengthening the capacity of community-based organizations, particularly those led by women and youth, on fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management can potentially lead to positive behavioral change by equipping local actors with the knowledge, skills, and ownership needed to adopt proactive, sustainable practices that reduce conflict and environmental harm. In complementarity of the activities implemented in the Output 1.2.1, the following activities will be promoted:

- a. **Provision of equipment for fire and HWC monitoring and management** to community-based organizations operating around the GNAP, with at least 50% women and youth-led organizations
- b. **Training on utilization of the equipment for fire and HWC monitoring and management**, with at least 50% women and youth-led organizations
- c. **GNAP and community-based organizations jointly conduct gender-responsive community awareness campaigns** on fire prevention on appropriate channels, e.g., local community radio
- d. Conducting regular opening and maintenance of firebreaks with communities (identification of the area, opening firebreaks, maintenance)
- e. Establishment of community nurseries for wood species valued and demanded by communities

Output 2.2.2: *Conservation Agreements to promote more sustainable agricultural practices signed and implemented by local communities, with at least 31% being women and youth (with guidance from CI, ANAC, GNAP, DINAF)*

49. The project aims to sign and implement at least 10 Conservation Agreements, a form of Payment for Ecosystem services (PES)^{44,43} in GNAP's landscape. Conservation Agreements are a deal between a community and a group or person funding a conservation project, exchanging specific commitments to protect biodiversity against negotiated benefits from the funder to the communities. **The signing and implementation of Conservation Agreements by local communities to promote more sustainable agricultural practices can drive behavioral change by creating clear incentives, shared responsibilities, and long-term commitments that encourage farmers to adopt environmentally friendly practices and shift away from unsustainable land use.**

50. In the PPG phase, several needs were identified by the communities, such as small-scale infrastructure for local production (e.g. posho mill, small-scale irrigation schemes, fish tanks, etc.) that could be further detailed when the project's implementation starts. Based on a voluntary and participatory approach, the needs will be defined – with specific actions for women and vulnerable people living in these communities – against the identification of the main pressures on the community's natural resources. The conservation agreements will lay out the actions and benefits, as well as how they will all be monitored and the consequences for all parties involved if they do not comply with the terms. This output will be directly linked to **Outcome 2.1** as its success will strongly depend on the robustness of community organizations and the improvement of their internal organization and that of the park as a whole. Given the importance and the expansion of agricultural practices in the targeted territory, conservation agriculture is one example of best practices that can be fostered through Conservation Agreements. The main activities will be:

- a. **Assessment of community benefits and motivation** (to be negotiated in the conservation agreement). The role of CRNMs and community-based organizations will be key in contributing to this assessment and motivating the community.
- b. **Training of GNAP on conservation agreements models and implementation:** This will involve training the GNAP community engagement officers on the conservation agreements who in turn will engage with the communities towards a joint decision to work together in the design of the agreement. CRNMs and community-based organizations will be a critical level of engagement with communities.
- c. **Conservation Agreements are negotiated and signed between at least 10 local communities and the project, with guidance from CI, ANAC, DINAF, GNAP, and other key partners**, following a gender-sensitive approach. Their dissemination is guaranteed to have a large knowledge of the objectives and requirements. The role of community-based organizations will be essential for this dissemination aspect.
- d. **Implementation of the commitments of the agreement:** This will be informed by the mapping exercise (Output 2.1.1), economic landscape analysis and scoping for pro-nature enterprises (Output 2.1.2) and negotiated community benefits in the signed agreements.

- e. **Monitoring of the conservation agreements:** The GNAP will monitor the environmental and socioeconomic outcomes of the conservation agreements to understand how well they are working and opportunities for improvement.

COMPONENT 3: Strengthening Mozambique's capacity to expand effective marine protected areas in the country

51. Component 3 will contribute to the expansion and/or improved management of marine protected areas (MPAs) in Mozambique through the formalization of a coordination mechanism between ANAC and relevant government ministries and départements (MIMAIP, InOM, ProAzul), and non-state actors such as international and national NGOs working to expand the national network of marine protected areas in the country. The project will also provide technical and institutional capacity-building to reinforce ANAC's positioning in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

OUTCOME 3.1: Expansion and/or creation of new MPAs, supported by a participatory and informed process

Target 3.1a: 4,304,594 Ha of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) newly created^[5]⁴⁴

52. Outcome 3.1 will aim to improve marine conservation and to improve state and non-state coordination to develop and implement a national strategy on marine expansion, in an effective manner. An initial analysis demonstrated that 10 to 12% of the marine and coastal ecosystems can be protected by law by 2030, contributing to the national target to have at least 30% of the territory under protection and conservation law. However, coordination and capacity building are essential to achieve this objective and disseminate effective management measures in the country.

Output 3.1.1: *Relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) are technically and institutionally capacitated to foster expansion and/or creation of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), with at least 30% representation of women.*

53. Expansion/creation of new MPAs will help conserve and promote sustainable use of biodiversity in Mozambique's marine ecosystem by enhancing their management. This output will be fully aligned with the existing coordination mechanism (dedicated Task Force) led by MIMAIP/InOm and supported by WCS, which is developing a national strategy to expand marine conservation areas in the country and that has a comprehensive vision of the gaps and needs to be addressed in terms of national and local capacity building. The project will not develop a separate strategy for expanding marine conservation areas, as the existing coordination mechanism is already working on a national strategy for this purpose. By the time the project begins, the national strategy will have been developed and will be awaiting approval by national stakeholders. The GBFF Mozambique objective is to build on this existing work by supporting the implementation of the national strategy. This will be achieved through capacity-building efforts focused on both expanding and creating new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and improving management capacities. By providing this additional support, the project will enhance the sustainability of marine conservation efforts over time. This will include formalizing a coordination mechanism and strengthening ANAC's capacity for marine biodiversity conservation (Output 3.2.1). Further, by building the technical and institutional capacity of relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs), with at least 30% representation of women, the project can contribute to behavioral change within institutions by promoting more inclusive, informed, and proactive decision-making processes that support the expansion and effective management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Regarding the creation and expansion of MPAs, the project will contribute by conducting ecological and socio-economic assessments to inform the appraisal of potential new MPAs. It will also facilitate the engagement of local communities and stakeholders to ensure an inclusive and participatory process.

54. Under this output, the interventions will be:

- a. **Conduct ecological and socioeconomic assessments** to identify key marine biodiversity hotspots and evaluate the impact of MPA establishment on local communities and help define MPA spatial boundaries and zoning that balance conservation with sustainable resource use.
- b. **Engaging the local communities and stakeholders** throughout the planning and MPA zoning process will foster local stewardship of the marine ecosystem by promoting activities such as ecotourism and sustainable fisheries for sustainable conservation. The contribution of community fisheries committees and other community-based organizations will be essential.
- c. **Capacity-building efforts will be prioritized to ensure the long-term success of MPAs.** Training programs will be provided for ANAC, selected MDAs and other key stakeholders to enhance their skills in MPA management, enforcement, and sustainable resource use.

OUTCOME 3.2: Improved management effectiveness of existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

Target 3.2: 1,040,926 Ha of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) with at least 40% improvement in METT Score (hence the target is reaching at least 60 METT score in APAIPS).

55. Outcome 3.2 will aim to strengthen ANAC's institutional and technical capacities on marine conservation and to improve state and non-state coordination to develop and implement a national strategy on improved MPA's conservation. Improved management will enhance conservation outcomes, increase biodiversity resilience, and support sustainable use of marine resources. By addressing capacity gaps, enhancing coordination mechanisms, and implementing targeted ecological interventions, the project aims to achieve at least a 40% improvement in management effectiveness. However, coordination and capacity building are essential to achieve this objective and disseminate effective management measures in the country.

Output 3.2.1: *Capacity of ANAC, MDAs such as MTA, MIMAIP and non-state actors involved in the management of marine protected areas at the national level strengthened and their coordination enhanced, with at least 30% representation of women.*

56. National technical and institutional capacities are key to developing the MPA network and improving the effectiveness of its management. There is currently no dedicated unit at the ANAC level on this specific field, although marine protected areas are part of the national conservation areas network under ANAC's responsibility. In addition, there is a need to connect local capacities with national technical skills. This connection between the field and the national level is important for building capacity at both levels, thus improving management's effectiveness on the ground **and lasting institution changes regarding MPA's management.** This output will carry out a capacity needs assessment of MDAs and non-state actors that will determine the specific needs in terms of technical and institutional capacity building. A dedicated Ecologist will be recruited to fill the gaps and respond to the needs in terms of trainings, institutional coordination, etc. Under this output, the interventions will be:

- a. **Capacity needs assessment of ANAC and selected MDAs** conducted to determine gaps, opportunities and entry points for the project across MDA. This will be led by the Ecologist stationed at ANAC.
- b. **Development and implementation of a capacity-building action plan** that seeks to implement priority interventions to technically and institutionally capacitate ANAC and selected MDAs to foster effective management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) including training of staff at ANAC in management of MPAs.
- c. **Implementation of a landscape management plan at APAIPs integrating environmental management priorities for APAIPs:** The APAIPs management plan is under development. Thus, the project will seek to support the implementation of priority actions at the landscape level. Some priority identified activities include mangrove restoration.
- d. **Hold coordination meetings among relevant government agencies, such as ANAC and MIMAIP and other non-state actors** to ensure integrated marine management and governance of MPAs.

COMPONENT 4: Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lesson learnt

OUTCOME 4.1: *Strengthened coordination, learning and sharing between the GBFF Mozambique project and other initiatives at local, national, regional and global levels.*

Target 4.1: The GBFF Mozambique Project coordinating, learning and sharing with at least 4 initiatives at Landscape, National and Regional levels

57. This outcome will focus on strengthening local, national and regional coordination and collaboration, improving the conservation of the Miombo woodlands at the regional level as well as at national and local levels. Specifically, the project will coordinate with, learn from, and share experiences with ongoing initiatives such as the Restoring Degraded Agricultural Lands Project funded by Canada, which also focuses on the Miombo woodlands - particularly in areas such as income diversification for farmers, restoration of degraded Miombo landscapes, restoration of degraded Miombo woodlands among other topics of interest and other shared areas of interest. It will also involve implementing the forest national law and integrated landscape approach between GNAP and APAIPS while leveraging the project's impact at regional and global levels through knowledge management and exchange. Interventions under this outcome will also support enhancing transboundary dialogue for collaboration in the implementation of the Maputo declaration and in the achievement of the GBF targets, with a focus on the following points: (i) institutional frameworks and participatory approach; (ii) spatial planning and sustainable management of landscapes; sustainable local economic development; (iii) collaboration in law enforcement; awareness, education, and (iv) technical capacity building; ecological monitoring; and establishing financial sustainability. This intervention will include the development of agreed practical communication and collaboration protocols, including coordination mechanisms, joint capacity building and peer-exchange plan, the joint pursuit of funding opportunities, and the introduction of simple, low-cost communication channels (e.g., WhatsApp group).

Output 4.1.1: *An inclusive and gender-sensitive project Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy developed and implemented.*

58. A gender-sensitive and inclusive knowledge Management and Communications Strategy will be developed and implemented by the project team with support from communications officers WWF MCO, ANAC and CI. The Strategy will ensure that the project-relevant information is captured, curated and made publicly available in a systematic way with wide-reaching access, including local, national, regional and international bodies. Given the Project's emphasis on issues related to gender, equality and inclusion, the Strategy will highlight how traditional ecological knowledge will be integrated into the project and how knowledge will be made widely accessible to traditionally marginalized groups. Moreover, the Strategy will identify how the Project will coordinate knowledge sharing with diverse stakeholders. The strategy will also include updated and accurate elements on the socio-economic, political and conflicts context of Mozambique in general and the project area in particular, in order to identify contextual elements that may have an impact on the operation and adaptive management measures that may be required. Notably:

- The strategy will also include mechanisms for coordination and knowledge exchange with other ongoing initiatives, such as the Restoring Degraded Agricultural Lands Project funded by Canada, through joint learning events and collaborative documentation of field experiences and results to foster synergy and avoid duplication of efforts.
- The development and implementation of an inclusive and gender-sensitive Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy will contribute to behavioral change by promoting equitable access to information, amplifying diverse voices, and fostering greater awareness, ownership, and informed participation in conservation efforts across different stakeholder groups. This Strategy will be key for continuous monitoring and adaptive management, enabling timely identification and reinforcement of positive behavioral changes. By linking incentives to sustainable practices and creating platforms for knowledge sharing, the project will encourage lasting behavioral shifts necessary for the durability of outcomes.

Output 4.1.2: *Knowledge management products integrating gender, equality, and inclusion aspects generated, and disseminated at local, national, and regional levels (also integrating lessons learnt and best-case practices on traditional knowledge for natural resource management)*

59. This output will lead to the drafting of 4 policy briefs, 4 fact sheets, and 4 storytelling videos on Miombo woodlands and marine conservation management in Mozambique and in the region. They will focus on the best practices and lessons learned, and they will promote traditional knowledge for natural resource management, especially on the fire management approach.

Output 4.1.3: *Learning and exposure visits facilitated by the project (at landscape and national levels; South-South Exchange with countries within Miombo woodlands)*

60. The project will sponsor at least 2 learning and exposure trips in total, ensuring that 8 persons from the GoM will contribute (4 people per year for 2 years, 50% women)]. During the PPG phase, the following ideas were discussed:

- a. Organize exposure visits between the APAIPS team and the APA of Maputo to share best practices on biodiversity conservation monitoring, private sector mobilization, fundraising, stakeholder engagement and coordination, etc.
- b. Organize a learning visit dedicated to integrated fire management between Niassa Special Reserve and GNAP
- c. Organize a technical dissemination forum on Miombo forest conservation, bringing together local and regional experts willing to share existing knowledge on Miombo forest conservation with all stakeholders.

COMPONENT 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

OUTCOME 5.1.: An effective and gender-sensitive M&E framework for the project is established and efficiently utilized.

Target 5.1: 5 Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GBFF.

61. The outcome will facilitate setting up a project gender-responsive Monitoring and Evaluation framework which will enhance transparency and accountability; ensure effective resource allocation, provide quantifiable results that will promote adaptive management through learning from project successes and challenges; improve project performance by tracking indicators, and identifying effective tools to measure and analyze the progress of the interventions, as well as the progress made towards achieving the target outputs and outcomes. As part of M&E, the project will submit periodic technical and financial reports to the CI-GEF Agency. Additionally, the CI-GEF Agency will commission a Terminal Evaluation of the project.

Output 5.1.1: *Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency*

62. As part of M&E, the project is required to conduct periodic monitoring and prepare technical and financial reports. The generated reports will be submitted to CI-GEF and shared with other relevant stakeholders (Quarterly, PIR, MTR, and Terminal Evaluation report). This output will be achieved by the following activities:

- a. **Inception workshop and report:** An inception workshop will be held to launch the project after which, an inception workshop report will be prepared and submitted to CI-GEF. At least 40% of the participants in the workshop will be women and youth.
- b. **Review monitoring and evaluation Framework:** The Project Management Unit (PMU) will review and update the monitoring and evaluation framework at the start of the project implementation and periodically as needed to ensure that the proposed targets and indicators are gender inclusive and realistic or proposed where they need to be adjusted.
- c. **Implement the monitoring and evaluation framework:** The agreed-upon monitoring and evaluation framework will be effectively and efficiently implemented.
- d. **The Biodiversity Tracking Tool will be updated** at the start of the project and the end when preparing to submit to the GEF.
- e. **The Core Indicator sheet will be updated and submitted to the GEF** annually and at the end of the project.
- f. Other activities:

- a. Annual Plan and Budget, Quarterly progress reports, and Annual progress and implementation reports (PIR) will be prepared by the PMU and submitted to CI-GEF for review and approval.
- b. Appointment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) members will be appointed by the ANAC to provide overall strategic oversight of project implementation, with at least 30% of members being women. The Steering Committee will be composed of senior decision-makers from relevant Government, Civil Society Organizations, the private sector, and local communities/chiefdoms. The PSC will be held annually to review and approve budgets and work plans and provide strategic guidance.
- c. A Technical Coordination Team will be established, composed mainly of the Implementing Partners, to periodically review and provide technical guidance on the implementation of planned activities.
- d. Financial audits will be conducted annually.
- e. CI-GEF Project Agency will conduct annual supervision missions.

Output 5.1.2.: Independent evaluations conducted in accordance with the GBFF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies

63. Conservation International General Counsel Office in close coordination with the CI-GEF Agency will recruit an independent Mid-term Reviewer (MTR) and Terminal Evaluator (TE) Consultant to assess project performance. This output will be achieved by the following activities:
 - a. **CI's General Counsel Office, as an independent unit, will prepare the Terms of Reference and procure independent evaluators** in coordination with the CI-GEF Agency.
 - b. **The MTR and Terminal evaluation will be undertaken** with support from CI-GEF, PMU, the Executing agency, and all key stakeholders. The PMU, executing agency and all key stakeholders will support the independent evaluation service provider by providing candid feedback about the project, participating in the virtual inception and validation workshop of the MTR and TE workshop, and providing input in the MTR Report and TE report.
 - c. **CI-GEF submits the MTR and TE report** to the GEF Secretariat.

Global Environmental Benefits

64. This project is a direct contribution to the long-term goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as it is intended to address improved management effectiveness, forest conservation and integrated management of conservation areas.
65. The project is expected to contribute to achieving the following GEF Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs): (a) Conservation of globally significant biodiversity; (b) Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes; (c) Sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity; (d) Reduction in forest loss and forest degradation; (e) maintenance of the range of environmental services and products derived from forests; (f) enhanced sustainable livelihoods for local communities and forest-dependent people; and (g) restored and sustained freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems goods and services, including globally significant biodiversity, as well as maintained capacity of natural systems to sequester carbon.
66. Improved and inclusive management of the Gile National Park and Landscape will protect Miombo woodlands against growing threats to biodiversity and surrounding agricultural lands. It will also conserve biodiversity and sustain ecosystem functioning and provisioning. The project will thus contribute to SDG 15 - Life on land (protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss) through improved management and forest conservation. The project will also contribute to SDG 14 – Life below water (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) through specific activities to improve the extent and effectiveness of marine conservation areas. The project will contribute to GEBs through the realization of the GEF core indicator targets below:

- a. Core Indicator 1: Improved management of **439,000 hectares** of terrestrial protected areas, namely Gilé National Park
- b. Core Indicator 2: Newly created or improved management of **5,345,520 hectares** of marine protected areas
- c. Core Indicator 4: Sustainable landscapes through improved management practices in approximately **26,100 Ha (around the protected areas)**.
- d. Core Indicator 6: Improved Forest conservation, which is expected to result in Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation estimated at **32 million metric tons of CO₂e** (this is an initial rough estimate based on the EX-ACT tool and will be recalculated, based on data to be compiled at the Project inception phase).
- e. Core Indicator 11: The project aims to benefit directly at least **11,315 (50% women)** people through learning and knowledge-sharing events, improved practices and engagement in resilient and sustainable livelihoods

Stakeholders

67. Table 3 lists the relevant stakeholders at all levels, that will contribute to implementing the project, their respective contributions and role in the project implementation, and how will these stakeholders benefit from the project to ensure that global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits, will be enduring (co-benefits). During project implementation, these stakeholders will be further evaluated to identify those who will collaborate closely in executing the project, as well as those who will support project activities.

Policy Coherence

68. The project aims to support the implementation of the regional initiative for Miombo conservation in Southern and Central Africa, i.e. the Maputo Declaration, by developing a pilot case in the Gilé landscape in Zambezia to promote integrated fire management, improved incomes for the local communities around the park based on sustainable livelihoods, and a greater integration of marine conservation areas in biodiversity conservation actions in Mozambique. Therefore, the project will support both policy making, coordination and effectiveness at both national and local levels.
69. At the national level, the project will help strengthen inclusive and effective coordination between state and non-state institutions working on the implementation of the Maputo Declaration. Through the establishment of a transparent monitoring tool and the organization of regular meetings, coordination will enable the accurate monitoring of ongoing and future actions between the various government departments and other national and non-governmental institutions involved in the monitoring of Miombo forests. To support the decision-making process and improve strategic decision-making tools, the project will build MRV and GIS capacity to better monitor the impact of current policies on achieving the Maputo Declaration and GBF targets (**Output 1.1.1**). This coordination work at national level will be supported by the presence of government representatives at national and international conferences, to ensure coherence between local actions and national and international commitments, and to promote technical, financial and institutional synergies to achieve these goals in the region (**Output 4.1.3**).
70. In the area of marine conservation, the project will also support the improvement of technical and institutional capacities by promoting coordination between state and non-state actors, working hand in hand with the existing Task Force on Marine Conservation led by InOM and supported by WCS (**Output 3.1.1 & Output 3.2.1**). By working with this representative existing mechanism established by the GoM, the project will contribute to enriching the status of protected areas in Mozambique by promoting the creation of new marine protected areas and improving their effectiveness.
71. Finally, the project will also contribute to strengthening and expanding an innovative financing mechanism for protected areas, namely the BIOFUND endowment fund (**Output 1.3.1**). As it is the main instrument established by the 2017 Conservation Law for the sustainable financing of protected areas in Mozambique, the contribution of the Endowment Fund to the specific case of GNAP will strengthen the national capacity of the CTF and extend its scope to Gilé.

72. At the local level, the project will contribute to the strengthening of monitoring systems for human-wildlife conflicts and uncontrolled fires (**Outputs 1.2.1**) and the development of the sustainable livelihoods, based on non-timber forest products (**Output 2.1.1**). This will contribute directly to the new Mozambican Forest Law and the Maputo Declaration. Activities of the project will also strengthen local participation in decision-making and ownership of conservation efforts, as it is encouraged in the Community Development Action Plan endorsed by ANAC that promotes local participation and community structuring through CRNMs and cooperatives (**Output 2.1.2**). Finally, the signing of 10 Conservation Agreements is a tailored instrument to engage with the local communities for empowered local stakeholders engaged for conservation efforts (**Output 2.2.2**).

Specific Outputs Driving Policy and Capacity Enhancement

73. The following project outputs are aimed specifically at enhancing human, institutional, technical, and financial capacities on national, provincial, and local levels, to strengthen the project's success and the sustainability of its impact:
- **Output 1.1.1 - Inclusive joint state-nonstate planning and coordination mechanism:** it will support coordinated and effective policy-making and monitoring on the Maputo Declaration and GBF targets.
 - **Output 1.3.1 - Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms/instruments:** it will support the financing of critical activities related to biodiversity conservation in protected areas in Mozambique, especially in GNAP.
 - **Output 2.1.2 – Dedicated support to community groups, Community Natural Resource Management (CRNM) organizations and cooperatives:** it will improve the local capacities for decision-making and engagement into conservation efforts.
 - **Output 2.2.2 - Conservation Agreements to promote more sustainable agricultural practices signed and implemented:** they will put local community organizations at the center of the conservation efforts and contribute to the local engagement for conservation.
 - **Output 3.1.1 – Support creation of new MPA for sustainable conservation of marine biodiversity:** it will support the ongoing process to expand the MPA network in Mozambique through participatory spatial planning and zoning of marine areas. .
 - **Output 3.2.1—Enhance coordination and capacity building for marine ecosystem conservation:** This will support the capacity of ANAC and selected MDAs for effective MPA management by supporting coordination mechanisms and specialized trainings on marine conservation.
74. The project is also aligned with Mozambique's commitments under several global Conventions, Multilateral and Environmental Agreements, and regional initiatives, in particular:
- Mozambique is a signatory to all of the Rio Conventions: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and other environmental Conventions and MEAs, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), Ramsar Convention of Wetlands, the Nagoya Protocol, Vienna Convention on Ozone Layer, and the Paris Climate Agreement, Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) among others;
 - Mozambique is a member of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Network.

Innovation

75. The design of the project incorporates several innovative approaches designed to be transformative and scalable. Its innovation lies in various key areas, including technology, institutional strengthening, finance, and policy development.

Technological innovation

76. The Project will conduct innovative trainings designed to build the technical capacity of national and local stakeholders in aspects of human-wildlife conflict, uncontrolled fires, land use planning, and natural resource management. These trainings will utilize cutting-edge technologies and methodologies to improve efficiency and accuracy in resource management.

- **MRV and GIS training: training and capacity-building** activities on MRV and GIS will be provided by the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) to the relevant national directorates of the Ministry of Land and Environment (**Output 1.1.1**). The RCMRD has been selected by the European Union as a regional centre of excellence for the management of biodiversity, forests and marine ecosystems and is also recognized as a technical and scientific centre for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). As such, this institution will provide support to the GoM in data collection and monitoring of its interventions with regard to Miombo and biodiversity conservation, as well as responding to CBD monitoring requirements. The use of cutting-edge tools, combined with tailored training organized in Mozambique for GoM institutions, will support the integration of existing monitoring mechanisms and the improvement of GoM monitoring.
- **Integrated monitoring in protected areas:** the project will support the deployment and use of integrated monitoring tools in the GNAP to improve the effectiveness and accuracy of law enforcement and monitoring activities organized by the administration of the Park (**Output 1.2.1**). The project will deliver trainings on EarthRanger to develop an integrated version, combining both ecological monitoring and law enforcement (HWC, illegal activities such as uncontrolled wildfires, etc).
- **Value chains and conservation agriculture:** the project will support the development of sustainable practices for local productions adjacent to the GNAP. It will promote smart agriculture technologies that will be provided through signed conservation agreements with the communities (**Output 2.2.2**).

77. The design of the project incorporates several innovative elements to enhance environmental and community resilience.

Technical Training

78. The Project will conduct innovative trainings designed to build the technical capacity of national and local stakeholders in aspects of human-wildlife conflict, uncontrolled fires, land use planning, and natural resource management. These trainings will utilize cutting-edge technologies and methodologies to improve efficiency and accuracy in resource management. In particular, the training and capacity-building activities will be provided by the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) to the relevant national directorates of the Ministry of Land and Environment. The RCMRD has been selected by the European Union as a regional centre of excellence for the management of biodiversity, forests and marine ecosystems, and is also recognized as a technical and scientific centre for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). As such, this institution will provide support to the GoM in data collection and monitoring of its interventions with regard to Miombo and biodiversity conservation, as well as responding to CBD monitoring requirements. The use of cutting-edge tools, combined with tailored training organized in Mozambique for GoM institutions, will support the integration of existing monitoring mechanisms and the improvement of GoM monitoring. Finally, ANAC will be provided with specialized technical training on the management of marine protected areas.

Institutional innovation

79. The project's contribution to institutional innovation is twofold: Mozambique's participation in relevant Learning and knowledge-sharing events/forums at national, regional and global levels, and the promotion of multi-stakeholder dialogues at the national and local Levels through leveraging various platforms:

- **Mozambique's participation in relevant learning and knowledge-sharing events/forums at national, regional and global levels:** Mozambique will actively participate in learning and knowledge-sharing events organized as part of the implementation of the Maputo Declaration in the Southern and Central African regions (**Output 4.1.3**). These events will be both regional and global, with the aim of both sharing good practices and achievements and raising more funds for the comprehensive implementation of this initiative. Relevant institutions in Mozambique will also participate and contribute to national learning and

knowledge-sharing events and visits, in particular, to showcase good practices in integrated fire management in protected areas and the actions to be promoted for integrated management of a protected area based on traditional knowledge. The involvement of research centers and technical partners will be essential to disseminate research work already done on Miombo conservation and uncontrolled fires, and its application to concrete examples on the ground.

- **Promoting multi-stakeholder dialogues at the national and local levels through leveraging various platforms as follows:**
 - o The project will contribute to the implementation and improved monitoring of the Maputo Declaration. It will therefore facilitate coordination and decision-making on Miombo conservation in Mozambique and in the Southern and Central African regions. It will promote the exchange of best practices, the identification of the financial resources needed to achieve the objectives, and improved monitoring of the initiative (**Output 1.1.1**)
 - o The project will also be integrated into the ongoing dynamic of defining and implementing a national roadmap to achieve 10% of the EEZ under protected status. This dynamic is maintained by InOM and technical partners such as WCS. It has created a dedicated task force that includes national institutions and technical partners such as NGOs, private sector and research centers. Thanks to this project, the institutional and technical position of ANAC in marine conservation in general and within this dynamic in particular will be strengthened (**Output 3.2.1**).

Innovative resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods and scaling up:

80. The project will address the economic needs of local communities while reducing reliance on unsustainable practices by promoting innovative, resilient, and sustainable alternative livelihoods around GNAP. The livelihoods act as incentives in the community conservation agreements where economic incentives can be a driver for communities to adopt sustainable management of natural resources. While promoting long-term environmental stewardship. Training is provided, as well as specialized equipment, to achieve the adoption of new and more sustainable agricultural practices. Where sustainable practices already exist, such as the valorization of non-timber forest products by communities in the GNAP buffer zone, the project will seek to develop activities and make them more sustainable in economic, social and environmental terms. The aim is to use this pilot case as an example for other areas in Mozambique where nature conservation and human development need to be strengthened.

Innovative approaches to unlocking financing:

81. The project will employ innovative approaches to unlocking financing, ensuring the long-term sustainability of conservation efforts in the GNAP landscape:
 - **GNAP funding window:** Firstly, a dedicated funding window will be developed within the BIOFUND Endowment Fund, to provide long-term funding for the operational costs of the HWC and uncontrolled fire activities. As an autonomous long-term financing mechanism, this window will allow for covering the intrinsic costs of the activities to ensure their sustainability over time.
 - **Private sector mobilization:** The project will seek to engage strongly with the local private sector to develop profitable value chains in a sustainable manner. The benefits to them of investing in local and sustainable value chains will be assessed, and fair economic agreements will be developed to structure market access and anchor production locally for the long term.
 - **Leveraging funds for the Maputo Declaration:** The project will develop the capacity of national institutions responsible for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration. It will thus support the leveraging of additional funds for other projects that will contribute to the achievement of its objectives in Mozambique.

^[1] About ProGreen: <https://www.progreen.info/overview>

^[2] Deliverable from the Promove Biodiversidade project

^[3] About Conservation Agreements: <https://www.conservation.org/blog/what-on-earth-is-a-conservation-agreement>

^[4] Learn about Conservation Agreements: <https://www.conservation.org/blog/what-on-earth-is-a-conservation-agreement>

^[5] **Area of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) newly created:** A dedicated working group, led by MIMAIP/InOM and supported by WCS, is currently defining new MPAs and improving management methods and tools for these areas. This project will align with and support this ongoing process, targeting the areas identified by this working group, thereby contributing to the creation of the

identified MPAs. The proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) whose establishment will benefit from the support/frameworks developed by this project is what will be reported under **Target 3.1a (GEF Sub-core indicator 2.1)**.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. 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)

1. **Project Duration:** The project duration is 62 months, including six (6) months of implementation set-up, 48 months of actual project execution, and 8 months of Terminal Evaluation and closeout.

A. Execution Arrangements and Partners

Implementing Agency (IA):

2. Conservation International (CI-GEF) is the GEF Implementing Agency of this project. The overall role of the CI-GEF Implementing Agency includes technical and financial project oversight and supervision, assuring compliance of the project with GEF policies and procedures as well as monitoring and evaluation of the project activities. Finally, CI-GEF will make recommendations to optimize project performance and will arbitrate and ensure the resolution of any execution conflicts. Specifically, CI-GEF will undertake the following tasks:

- Facilitate interactions with the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
- Provide technical and financial oversight to the Executing Agency (ANAC) and the Executing Agency support partner (WWF Mozambique Country Office).
- Oversee and monitor implementation of the project including reviewing quarterly technical and financial project reports, undertaking annual project site visits, and monitoring the implementation of and compliance with safeguards.
- Ensure that project management practices (technical, financial, and administration) comply with GEF requirements.
- Monitor the project's progress toward achieving outputs and ensure the proper use of GEF funds.
- Review and approve procurement plans, budgets, and work plans.
- Quality assurance including ensuring that audits are undertaken by external auditors.
- Oversee preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR) for submission to GEFSEC.
- Commission Mid-term and Terminal project evaluations.
- Ensure compliance and the effective use of GEF resources.

Executing Agency (EA):

3. **The National Administration of Conservation Areas, Public Institute (ANAC, IP or ANAC)** is the Executing Agency for the project, ensuring overall strategic guidance. This role will be supported by the WWF Mozambique Country Office (WWF MCO), the Executing Agency Support Partner, alongside key state and non-state actors.
4. With support from the WWF Mozambique Country Office (WWF MCO), ANAC will guide the daily project management, administration, monitoring, and stakeholder coordination. Additionally, it will facilitate knowledge sharing and ensure compliance with GEF policies. ANAC will remain accountable to CI-GEF for delivering timely results, providing accurate reporting, and ensuring the efficient use of GEF resources. Key responsibilities of the Executing Agency (ANAC) include:

- Overall project coordination, under the guidance of CI-GEF, to ensure that key executing partners and service providers operate efficiently and effectively.
- Host the Project Management Unit (PMU) at ANAC offices
- Ensure Mozambique's representation at Biodiversity Conservation events
- Chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- Guide the development of procurement plans.
- Guide the preparation of Terms of Reference and procurement packages, securing necessary approvals from CI-GEF and internal channels.
- Maintain comprehensive records of all project-related documentation.
- Support the creation and dissemination of knowledge management products.
- Ensure active stakeholder engagement, promote learning, and support knowledge sharing among executing partners.
- Establish granting policies and processes to manage pass-through funds through partner agreements, work plans, and financial reporting to ensure compliance with the ESMF framework, GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards (GFMS), and other GEF requirements.
- Ensure that all sub-grantees undergo capacity assessments, with necessary mitigation measures applied. Grants will be awarded only after Financial Due Diligence and agreement negotiation, adhering to GEF and CI-GEF requirements.
- Provide financial documentation as requested by CI-GEF.
- Provide financial and technical reports to CI-GEF.
- Support monitoring and evaluation of project interventions.
- Ensure the effective use of GEF resources.

Government Project Director (GPD):

5. **ANAC will appoint a Senior Government official as the Project Director**, who will provide overall strategic guidance in project governance, decision-making, and implementation. This position will be co-financed by the government and will not receive remuneration from the project since Government salaries cannot be paid by GEF resources.
6. The GPD's primary responsibility will be to ensure that there is country ownership of the project and its results through involvement in decision-making and execution of project activities. Additionally, the GPD will ensure that the project produces the results specified in the Project Document to the required standard of quality and within the specified time and budget. The GPD will also ensure that all key government officials are up to date on project progress and involved to the extent required in the implementation and decision-making. In a nutshell, the GPD will ensure the overall responsibilities of ANAC as the Executing Agency are realized by providing day-to-day guidance to the EA Support Partner (WWF MCO). Specific GPD's responsibilities will include:
 - Ensuring alignment of the project activities with government policies and priorities.
 - Sharing names of government representatives who will participate in important events
 - Liaising and coordinating with CI as needed.
 - Representing the Government of Mozambique in virtual and in-person biodiversity events
 - Securing government buy-in and support for project activities within ANAC and other government institutions.
 - Chairing the Project Steering Committee (PSC)
 - Reviewing and approving the annual work plans and budgets, PIRs, and procurement plans before the PMU submits to CI and the PSC.
 - Participate in procurement meetings, including, where applicable, reviewing and approving the procurement plans before the PMU submits to CI.
 - Review and approve the preparation and dissemination of knowledge management products prepared by the project staff.

Executing Agency Support Partner:

7. WWF Mozambique Country Office (WWF MCO) will be the Executing Agency's Support Partner for the project. With technical and financial oversight from CI-GEF, WWF MCO will support ANAC (the Executing Agency) to manage the grant and undertake the day-to-day project execution functions, including the related financial, operational and

technical roles, support to the executing partners, hiring of the Project Management Unit and support staff, monitoring the implementation of the project, facilitating knowledge sharing and meetings, and information flow. Notably, WWF MCO will be responsible for executing selected project-related activities directly, managing sub-grants and contracts, project staff, and the use of project funds.

8. **Operational and finance support:** The EA Support partner (WWF MCO), through the Project Management Unit-PMU, will report technically and financially to CI-GEF by preparing and submitting the annual budget and work plan; quarterly technical and financial progress reports, the annual Project Implementation Report (PIR). The summarized specific tasks of WWF MCO include:

- a. Management of the grant. CI-GEF will directly grant the Executing Agency Support Partner (WWF MCO) who will be responsible for managing sub-grants, contracts etc. based on the level of effort and tasks that have been agreed upon during the PPG Phase.
- b. Work with ANAC to recruit the Project staff, who will be based ANAC's offices.
- c. Responsible for the overall project coordination and ensuring that the key entities such as sub-grantees and service providers deliver efficiently and effectively.
- d. Manage the PMU in undertaking finance and operational tasks such as procurement, grants management, and financial audits.
- e. Build the capacity of the Government staff, project staff, and partners on financial management and financial and technical reporting in order to ensure compliance with the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards.
- f. Conduct due diligence (DD) of partners receiving grants. The DD should be in line with the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards on partner institutions.
- g. Through the PMU, track and report on the materialization of all co-financing.
- h. Guide the PMU to prepare procurement plans and obtain approval from ANAC before submitting them to the GEF Agency (CI-GEF) for final review and approval.
- i. Guide the PMU to prepare all Terms of Reference and procurement packages and obtain approval from ANAC before submitting them to the GEF Agency (CI-GEF) for final review and approval.
- j. Through the PMU convene the Project Steering Committee and be the Vice Chair
- k. Ensure timely financial and technical progress reporting to CI-GEF by the PMU.
- l. Ensure financial auditing of the project is undertaken.
- m. Ensure Mozambique is represented in biodiversity conservation events, including those organized under the Miombo

9. **Technical Support:** WWF MCO will perform the following technical support functions:

- a. Provide technical inputs across all components.
- b. Provide overall project support and technical assistance to ANAC to coordinate all the project partners and manage their output deliverables.
- c. Manage and report on grantee and consultant activities to ANAC.
- d. Support ANAC in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the project and obtain its approval before submitting the M&E reports to the GEF Agency (CI-GEF) for final review and approval. This task entails:
 - Prepare technical and financial periodic reports (e.g., annual work plans and budgets, technical and financial progress reports, and the annual Project Implementation Report (PIR) and obtain approval from ANAC before submitting them to CI-GEF.
 - Safeguards monitoring and reporting to the GEF Agency (CI-GEF).
 - Organization and coordination of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- e. Support the project staff to prepare and disseminate knowledge management products.
- f. Support ANAC to execute Outcome 3.2 through providing technical assistance and supporting the management, and coordination of partners, grantees, and consultancies.
- g. With support from the project executing entities, amplify stakeholder engagement, learning, and knowledge sharing.
- h. Maintain records of all project-related documentation

The Project Management Unit (PMU)*

10. *PMU will be contracted by the WWF MCO and housed at ANAC's offices in Maputo. The Technical Lead will, once in a while, be required to work from WWF MCO's offices.
11. A **Project Management Unit (PMU)*** will be recruited by the WWF Mozambique Country Officer (MCO) with guidance from ANAC and CI. **The PMU listed below will be hosted at ANAC's offices in Maputo and will go to WWF MCO offices on a regular basis.**
 - a. Technical Lead (Full-time)
 - b. Finance and Grants Officer (Part-time)
12. With guidance from ANAC, WWF MCO, and the Technical Coordination Committee (TCC), the PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day coordination and execution of project activities, ensuring overall effective and efficient project management and delivery. All Project staff will support WWF MCO as needed to deliver the tasks of the Executing Agency Support Partner.
13. The PMU will coordinate directly with the CI-GEF Agency as needed and will report to ANAC and WWF MCO. Additionally, the PMU will work closely with executing partners, external sub-grantees, and service providers. Overall, the PMU will supervise, monitor progress, and coordinate and support the executing partners and service providers as needed to ensure efficient and effective delivery of the project's target results.

The project technical support staff**

14. **All the project technical support staff will be contracted by WWF MCO, **except the Ecologist**. The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Officer and the Logistics and Event Support will be based in WWF offices in Maputo, while the Safeguards and Technical Assistant and the Community Engagement Assistant will be based at the GNAP.
15. **The Ecologist will be contracted by ANAC, with support from CI and WWF MCO. This position will be based at ANAC offices in Maputo and will support the Technical Lead and project staff. **Per the GEF guidelines, GEF funds cannot be used to cover staff time for government employees. Therefore, ANAC will contract the ecologist position with the understanding that it is a project staff role, not a government position.**
16. The WWF MCO will recruit (except for the Ecologist) the project technical support staff listed below with support from ANAC and CI. These technical support staff will support the PMU and will be stationed at WWF MCO offices, with the exemption of Safeguards and Technical Assistant (based at GNAP) and Community Engagement Assistant, who will be based at the target site (GNAP). The Ecologist will be recruited and based at ANAC with support from WWF MCO and CI.
 1. Ecologist (Full-Time, contracted by ANAC, and based at ANAC in Maputo)
 2. Safeguards and Technical Assistant (Full-Time, based at GNAP)
 3. Community Engagement Assistant (Full-Time, based at GNAP)
 4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer (Part-Time)
 5. Logistics and Events Support (Part-Time)

The detailed Terms of Reference (ToRs) for staff positions are provided in Appendix M.

17. The tasks outlined below will be undertaken by the PMU, with assistance from the project technical support staff:
 - a. Secretariat for the Project Steering Committee (PSC) – Rapporteur
 - b. Procuring services, goods, and equipment for the Project staff, with each subgrantee managing the procurement of their respective equipment under their grants.

- c. Managing and safeguarding equipment procured by the project.
- d. Lead/approve disbursements, reporting, and record-keeping.
- e. Provide technical guidance, monitor progress, and prepare reports.
- f. Prepare and submit all required technical and financial reports.
- g. Monitor and report on the materialization of co-financing to CI-GEF.
- h. Actively coordinate inputs, procurement, outputs, and workstreams to ensure the project achieves its objectives efficiently.
- i. Organize and facilitate workshops and manage travel arrangements.
- j. Identify potential risks to project activities and implement mitigation measures to address them.
- k. Develop and manage systems for knowledge sharing and dissemination.
- l. Establish, monitor, and report on the implementation progress of environmental and social safeguards.
- m. Ensure the smooth operation of the project through effective monitoring, coordination, and communication among partners, consultants, stakeholders, and other involved parties.
- n. Organizing and providing reports on Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings
- o. Maintain records of all project-related documentation.
- p. Liaise with stakeholders to prepare and disseminate knowledge management products.
- q. Provide updates on project progress to the Mozambique GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP), including bi-annual published reports and policy briefs highlighting lessons learned, best practices, challenges, and opportunities.
- r. Ensure Mozambique's representation at biodiversity events

18. As needed, consultants will be hired to provide technical assistance for specific tasks requiring expertise that cannot be undertaken by the Project staff and the executing partners identified at the PPG Phase. **International service providers/consultants will only be recruited where national capacities are insufficient**

The Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Role of the PSC: Overall strategic guidance to the project

Frequency of meetings: Annually/As needed (in-person)

19. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide overall project oversight and strategic guidance. The PSC will ensure continued cohesion between the project and the mandate of ANAC. It will also provide additional linkages and interactions with high-level policy components within the Government of Mozambique. The PSC will provide input and approve the annual work plans and budgets, review and approve any key project outputs, facilitate successful project execution, and intervene when conflicts within the project and/or between project partners arise.
20. The PSC will be chaired by ANAC General Director. WWF MCO will be the vice chair and a representative from the PMU will be a Rapporteur. The PMU will assist ANAC in convening, organizing and reporting in the PSC meetings.
21. The proposed PSC composition is provided below. At the start of the project, the PMU will work with ANAC to finalize the list of PSC institutions, follow up with the respective institutions to appoint their representative to the PSC (and ensure at least 30% women representatives); work with the PSC members to prepare a ToRs of the PSC and agree on the frequency of the PSC meetings.
 - **Chair** -ANAC
 - **Vice Chair** -WWF Mozambique (PMU)
 - **Rapporteur** – WWF Mozambique (Project Technical support Team)

- ANAC
- The National Directorate of Environment (MTA/DINAB)
- The National Directorate of Climate Change (MTA/DMC)
- Gilé National Park (Park Warden)
- The Provincial Government of Zambezia
- The Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, Oceanographic Institute of Mozambique (MIMAIP, INOM)
- Representatives of the academia (University Eduardo Mondlane)
- The APAIPS Administration
- GEF Implementing Agency (CI)
- Mozambique GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP)
- Mozambique CBD Focal Point
- Project executing partners (WWF MCO, FFS-IGF, BIOFUND, RCMRD)
- NGOs and technical partners working on Miombo conservation, community livelihoods, and marine conservation.
- Representatives of the community cooperatives or CRNMs supported by the project

Figure 2: Tentative list of institutions in the PSC

The Project Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

Role of the TCC: Day-to-day technical guidance and coordination of the PMU and support staff

Frequency of meetings: Quarterly/As needed (virtual and in-person).

22. The **Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)** will comprise the key stakeholders involved in the Mozambique project execution. Members will come from ANAC, WWF MCO, the Ministry of Land and Environment, FFS-IGF, and BIOFUND. CI will participate on a needs basis.
23. The Technical Coordination Committee will provide day-to-day guidance and coordination to the Project staff for implementing activities at the national and sub-national levels. The Technical Coordination Committee will be chaired by the ANAC, the Vice Chair will be the Project Manager or the Mozambique CBD Focal Point, and the Rapporteur will be a representative from the project's technical support team.
 - **Chair** -ANAC
 - **Vice Chair** - Mozambique CBD Focal Point or WWF Mozambique (PMU) (Rotational)
 - **Rapporteur** – WWF Mozambique (Project technical support Team)

GEF Operation Focal Point (OFP)

24. The GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) is the government official who is the principal point of contact for GEF-funded activities in their respective country, in this case, Mozambique. The OFP also serves as the country's main contact point for the GEF Secretariat, GEF Agencies and stakeholders. Per the GEF guidelines, OFPs need to be informed, involved and consulted throughout the lifecycle of a GEF project, including receiving updates on the details of project implementation, results and impacts. The Mozambique project will coordinate and involve the Mozambique OFP as follows:

- Invite the OFP to participate in the Project Steering Committee Meetings.
- Inform and consult the OFP about the planning, execution, and findings of the project's Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation.
- Project Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be shared with the Mozambique OFP e.g., PIR, Project Mid-Term Evaluation Report, and Project Terminal Evaluation Report.
- Selected knowledge management products will be shared with the Mozambique OFP

Project Executing Partners:

25. Project executing partners were identified during the PPG Phase in consultation with ANAC. All sub-grantees will undergo financial due diligence before the grant agreement is signed and funds channeled to them. **Table 5** outlines this project's Executing partners (sub-grantees), their roles, and the rationale for their Inclusion in the project.

Table 5: Roles and rationale for the inclusion of project Executing partners/sub-grantees

Name of Organization/ Institution	Specify Role: (Grantee/Sub-grantee/Partner)	Specific Role	Rationale
ANAC	Executing Agency (Grantee)	As the Executing Agency, ANAC will provide overall guidance in the project's day-to-day running. WWF MCO will support ANAC in undertaking its EA functions. ANAC will be the lead Executing Partner for the implementation of Outputs 1.1.1, 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 4.1.3, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 , covering a range of institutional and government activities based on institutional dialogue and coordination, as well as activities related to learning exposure visits and dissemination of acquired knowledge through the project. Finally, ANAC will lead the M&E component.	ANAC is the National Administration for Protected Areas in Mozambique, established by the National Conservation Policy in 2009. As a public institute (IP), ANAC enjoys financial and technical autonomy, although it is attached to the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA). Each official protected area is under the authority of ANAC, which manages the areas together with a technical partner at various levels. ANAC is, therefore, represented in each protected area at least by the warden and sometimes by technical staff. Today, ANAC is organized around four technical departments: i) law enforcement and protection; ii) conservation and community development; iii) planning, cooperation and research; iv) tourism and sustainable use of natural resources.
WWF Mozambique Country Office (WWF MCO)	Executing Support Partner (Grantee)	The Executing Agency's Support Partner of the project, supporting ANAC to manage the GBFF grant and undertake the day-to-day project execution financial, operational and technical functions, including hiring the PMU and supporting the executing partners. Lead Executing Partner for the implementation of Outputs 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 , and support partner for all other Outputs. WWF MCO will specifically support the integration of activities between APAIPS and GNAP and coordination between the different projects implemented in APAIPS. It will also support gender equality, knowledge management, and the project M&E.	WWF MCO will support ANAC in managing the grants to sub-grantees as well as in providing technical during implementation. WWF MCO has extensive experience in Mozambique, especially in the Zambezia province, which is a priority area for the NGO, and in APAIPS. It has a strong track record in leading activities with local community engagement for social, economic, and environmental support, including social inclusion and gender aspects, especially in marine and coastal areas. Specifically, WWF MCO has extensive experience in protecting biodiversity and developing nature-based solutions through a strong engagement of local communities. WWF MCO is well integrated into sub-national, national, regional and international networks for conservation and has a solid experience in building M&E capacity among local stakeholders.

Name of Organization/ Institution	Specify Role: (Grantee/Sub-grantee/Partner)	Specific Role	Rationale
Regional Centre For Mapping Of Resources For Development (RCMRD)	Executing Partner (Sub-grantee)	RCMRD will be the Lead Executing Partner for the implementation of a part of Output 1.1.1 . RCMRD will provide technical capacity building (trainings, equipment) to GoM's directorates and any other institutions that contribute to the Maputo Declaration, GBF and NBSAP monitoring and reporting.	RCMRD is a recognized Centre of Excellence in the provision of geo-information and allied technologies for sustainable development across its Member States, as well as non-signatory countries. In late 2023, the European Union selected RCMRD as the Regional Centre of Excellence for Biodiversity, Forests, and Seascape Ecosystems Management, enabling it to support 24 countries across Eastern and Southern Africa, including Mozambique. In this context, Mozambique's key government institutions, ANAC, DINAB, and DINAF, already begun receiving foundational training in GIS and geospatial information systems to support biodiversity monitoring and land-use planning. RCMRD was also designated by UN Biodiversity as a Technical and Scientific Centre for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), providing technical assistance to countries in tracking progress, reporting, and strengthening implementation of CBD targets. In addition to its technical expertise, RCMRD brings valuable experience from other countries in the region. These experiences position RCMRD as a strategic partner in strengthening Mozambique's institutional capacity in geospatial technologies and in advancing regional collaboration for biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management.
Foundation François Sommer-International Foundation for Wildlife Management (FFS-IGF)	Executing Partner (Sub-grantee)	As the co-managing entity of GNAP, FFS-IGF will be the lead Executing Partner for the implementation of Outputs 1.2.1, 2.2.1, and 2.2.2 , being the activities working towards community development and improvement of living conditions, as well as strengthening the technical capacity for law enforcement and management of GNAP.	FFS-IGF has been co-managing GNAP since 2007, first through technical and financial assistance and now through a more comprehensive co-managing agreement for the next ten years (2023-2033). FFS-IGF is a French organization that has been working since 1976 to protect critical ecosystems in Africa, especially by supporting conservation area management, law enforcement, ecological monitoring, and community development.
BIOFUND	Executing Partner (Sub-grantee)	BIOFUND will be the Lead Executing Partner for the implementation of Output 1.3.1 that aims to create a specific financial mechanism to	The BIOFUND – Biodiversity Conservation Foundation – is an Environmental Trust Fund, a private Mozambican institution, non-profit, with public utility status, which

Name of Organization/ Institution	Specify Role: (Grantee/Sub-grantee/Partner)	Specific Role	Rationale
		cover part of the operational costs of GNAP, based on the endowment fund that BIOFUND manages.	mobilizes, allocates, and manages financial resources exclusively for the conservation of biodiversity in Mozambique. It manages an Endowment Fund whose interest helps to cover the operational costs of the country's conservation areas. BIOFUND was created as a financing tool enabling Mozambique to implement its conservation policy and finance the country's conservation areas in a sustainable way. Specific windows for certain conservation areas and covering certain themes can be created, such as the one created by CI for APAIPS in 2014. This project could lead to the creation of a window for GNAP.

Project Execution Organizational Chart

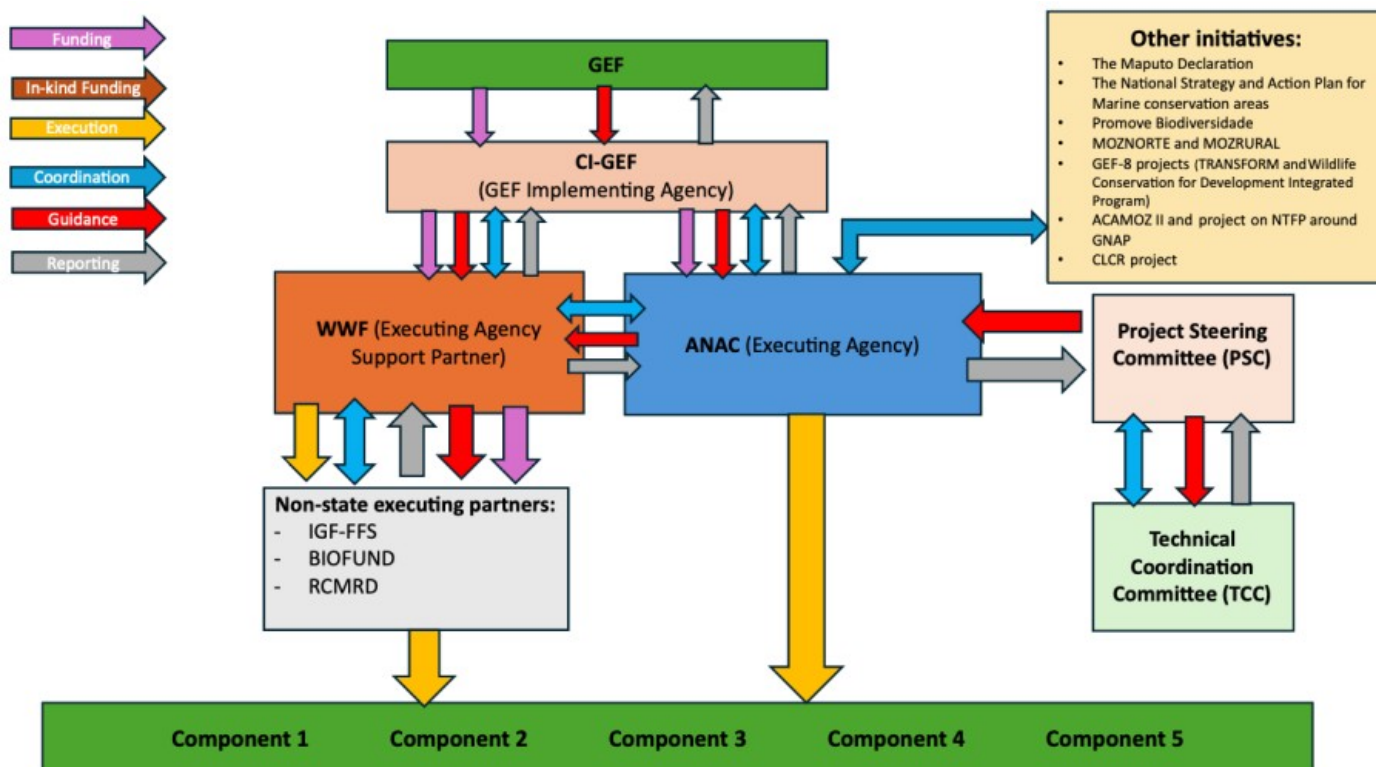


Figure 3: Project Execution Organizational Chart

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

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

N/A

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)

1. Aiming to maximize synergies and efficiency and to minimize duplication, the project will be coordinated and will collaborate with other ongoing and planned initiatives and projects on Miombo forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Zambezia and on the expansion of the network of marine conservation areas in Mozambique. Wherever possible, the project's Outcomes and Outputs will be aligned with the other ongoing and planned initiatives and projects in the country, particularly in the Gilé landscape.
2. Some of the projects listed below will be completed by the time the implementation of this project begins, while others will not have started yet. In the first case, the organizations responsible for implementation will ensure that the lessons learned from these projects are incorporated into the implementation of the GBFF project. In the other case, the team responsible for the implementation of the project will meet with the teams responsible for the upcoming projects to seek synergies and avoid duplication. Overall, all potential options and opportunities for collaboration will be identified, including the potential for co-location, sharing of expertise, sharing of staff, development of joint strategies and action plans, etc. Options for cooperation with relevant projects and initiatives addressing the same thematic aspects as this project in the wider national and regional context will also be explored.
3. The knowledge management and communication strategy that the GBFF Mozambique project will develop will guide how lessons and knowledge sharing will be conducted.

4. Specifically, the project will collaborate with the following projects and initiatives, among others, to be explored:
 - ***The Maputo Initiative for Sustainable and Integrated Management of Miombo Woodlands*** is a regional policy initiative in Southern and Central Africa, that will be central to the implementation of the GBFF project and will need to be fully monitored and integrated into the project's activities.
 - ***Structuring community networks for sustainable use of non-timber forest products for biodiversity conservation in Gilé National Park***, whose goal is to “strengthen GNAP capacities and support local communities adjacent to GNAP through the development of NTFP value chains.” The GBFF project will build on the activities of the development of NTFP in the GNAP buffer zone, the work of community-based organizations structuring, and gender inclusion.
 - ***Promove Biodiversidade***: The project will build on the lessons learned of Promove Biodiversidade that will finish implementation in 2025. The project will directly use the results of the EU’s project and will move towards their implementation and scale up (APAIPS staffing and co-managing, uncontrolled fire analysis in GNAP implementation, development of sustainable value chains such as fish farming etc).
 - ***MOZRURAL*** will also work on structuring sustainable value chains, integrated management of critical landscapes and women inclusion in livelihoods. Lessons learned from this project will be valuable for the GBFF project, especially on the approach for access to market and economic sustainability.
 - ***MOZNORTE*** will directly work on APAIPS, supporting the drafting of the landscape management plan and the development of community fisheries in APAIPS. The support that will be provided to APAIPS will be integrated into the GBFF project activities to ensure alignment in terms of approaches and objectives and to avoid any overlap between the two projects.
 - ***ACAMAZ II*** will support the sustainability and scaling up of cashew production in the Zambezia province. Given the importance of cashew production into agroforestry systems, enabling other types of productions, the two projects must be aligned in terms of methodological approach and objectives.
 - ***CLCR project*** will start implementation in 2025 in Zambezia, especially in APAIPS and GNAP. Even though it has a focus on increasing productivity and resilience of coastal ecosystems, coordination with the GBFF project will be crucial on the activities in APAIPS as well as on the participatory land delimitation activities.
 - ***The National Task Force for the Strategy and Action Plan for Marine Conservation Areas***, is a strategic initiative to elaborate a national roadmap to expand the network of marine conservation areas in Mozambique, regarding the critical ecosystems, the threats and their under-representation in the national network of conservation areas.
 - ***GEF-8 project “Transforming wildlife conservation and livelihoods at the landscape scale in Mozambique (TRANSFORM)” and GEF-8 project “Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program”*** are being designed and will start implementation in 2025. They might have activities related to the GBFF project.
5. In addition to the above, Error! Reference source not found.4 provides details about initiatives whose results and lessons have informed the design of this project. It also outlines how the GBFF Mozambique project will collaborate with initiatives that will be under implementation by the time this project receives CEO endorsement.

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines.

As per the GBFF Programming Directions, the GBFF performance will be monitored using the GEF Trust Fund Core Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11 and all their sub indicators as well as 9 and sub-indicators 9.4 and 9.5 (see Annex 3 of the Programming Directions). Projects are encouraged to capture any co-benefits from the project in other GEF core indicators.

Additional indicators will be introduced to monitor policy elements of projects supported by the GBF Fund. They may draw on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework once it is agreed.

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)
286100	439000	0	0

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)
0	0	0	0

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)
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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)
286100	439000	0	0

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)
Gilé National Park	555705202	National Park	286,100.00	439,000.00			57.00		

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)
1204730	5345520	0	0

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)
0	4304594	0	0

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)
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No name was provided at the PPG phase because the process of identifying the creation of MPAs is ongoing through a dedicated working group led by the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique (MIMAIP), Oceanographic Institute of Mozambique (InOM) and supported by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	To be determined at the implementation phase	Others		4,304,594.00		
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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)
1204730	1040926	0	0

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)
Pomene National Reserve	555698170	Habitat/Species Management Area	5,000.00						
Bazaruto Archipelago National Park	802	National Park	143,000.00						
Cabo de São Sebastião Protection Zone	555698172	Habitat/Species Management Area	17,670.00						
Marromeu	4649	Habitat/Species Management Area	17,030.00						
Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve	555698168	Habitat/Species Management Area	67,800.00						
Primeiras and Segundas	342681	Protected Landscape/Seascape	835,730.00	1,040,926.00			43.00		

Islands Environmental Protection Area									
Quirimbas National Park	9035	Protected Landscape/Seascape	118,500.00						

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)
17433	0	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)
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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)
17,433.00	0.00		

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)
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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)
0	26100	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)
	26,100.00		

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)

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)

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 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	1000000	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	32094070	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)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)		32,094,070		
Anticipated start year of accounting		2026		
Duration of accounting		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)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	1,000,000			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting	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)				
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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)
Female	15,000	5,619		
Male	15,000	5,696		
Total	30,000	11,315	0	0

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

CORE INDICATOR 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)

152. Sub-Core indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness

The project will support the improved management of the Gilé National Park (GNAP), which covers 439,000 Ha with the current METT score of 57. According to the Mozambique national law, GNAP covers 439,000 Ha which includes the core protected area and buffer zone. GNAP's 286,100 Ha is zoned as the park's core protected area with no human activities permitted, and 152,900 Ha is the buffer zone where conservation rules are flexible, allowing for controlled and sustainable use of natural resources.

CORE INDICATOR 2: Marine protected areas created or under improved management (hectare)

153. The target for core indicator 2 is 5,345,520 Hectares of Marine protected areas created or under improved management, as tabulated below and elaborated in subsequent sections.

Sub-Core indicator 2.1: Marine protected areas newly created

154. The Government of Mozambique (GoM) has established a target of achieving 10% of designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) by 2030. Mozambique's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers about 57,145,200 hectares. Notably, there are currently 7 recognized MPAs in Mozambique. These are:

- WDPA ID: 555698168 Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, 67,800 Ha
- WDPA ID: 555698170 Pomene National Reserve, 5,000 Ha
- WDPA ID: 555698172 Cabo de São Sebastião Protection Zone, 17,670 Ha
- WDPA ID: 802 Bazaruto Archipelago National Park, 143,000 Ha
- WDPA ID: 342681 Primeiras and Segundas Islands Environmental Protection Area, 1,040,926 Ha
- WDPA ID: 9035 Quirimbas National Park, 118,500 Ha
- WDPA ID: 4649 Marromeu, 17,030 Ha

155. By protecting 10% of Mozambique's EEZ, and given that 1,409,926 ha are already protected, the project will contribute to protecting an additional 4,304,594 hectares of coastal and marine ecosystems. The project might not result in the creation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); however, with its interventions, it will lay the frameworks that will initiate and support the process of creating them. A dedicated working group led by the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique (MIMAIP), Oceanographic Institute of Mozambique (InOM) and supported by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), is currently defining new MPAs and improving management methods and tools for these areas. This project will align with and support this ongoing process, targeting the areas identified by this working group, thereby contributing to the creation of the identified MPAs. The proposed MPAs whose establishment will benefit from the support/frameworks developed by this project are what will be reported under Sub-core indicator 2.1.

Sub-Core indicator 2.2: Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness

156. The project interventions seek to improve the management effectiveness of the Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protection Area (APAIPS), which covers 1,040,926 hectares. ANAC currently has limited capacity to effectively manage marine conservation areas, including the Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protection Area (APAIPS), which spans 1,040,926 hectares. Additionally, there is limited coordination and few mechanisms for knowledge exchange between national and ministerial staff responsible for governing Mozambique's marine protected areas. The METT score for APAIPS at CEO Endorsement is 43 and is expected to increase to 60 by the end of the project. Improving APAIPS Management effectiveness will be achieved through targeted capacity-building interventions aimed at strengthening the coordination of key stakeholders and the capacity of ANAC and other relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAS), as well as non-state actors involved in the management of marine protected areas at the national level.

CORE INDICATOR 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)

Sub-Core indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity

157. Through Component 2, the project will improve the management of approximately 26,100 ha adjacent to the GNAP. To reduce pressure on GNAP, fires, and human-wildlife conflicts and to improve biodiversity management, the project aims to promote the adoption of sustainable resource use practices, such as improved agricultural practices from the surrounding communities. The target area of coverage was identified following the criteria below:

158. A National Park in Mozambique is defined by the Mozambique law as being made up of two parts:

- a. The core zone of the park is subject to strict conservation rules and where no population can live, or human activities can be carried out.
- b. A buffer zone, which has slightly more flexible conservation rules, allows the reasonable and controlled use of natural resources

159. The GNAP's management plan governs both the core zone and the buffer zone, which is why FFS-IGF has created a community department to develop sustainable activities with communities in the Park's buffer zone. In the case of GNAP, there is a third zone (a private hunting area), but this is an exception and is not covered by the project, as agreed during the field mission.

160. Sustainable agricultural practices in the buffer zone and adjacent to GNAP cover a total of 800km². Out of this area, 539km² corresponds to the buffer zone (the rest of the buffer zone, 990km², is the hunting reserve where there is no community living). Core-indicator 4.1 will target to place adjacent areas to GNAP covering 261km² under improved and sustainable land management practices for improved biodiversity.

CORE INDICATOR 6: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO₂e)

Sub-core indicator 6.6: Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (indirect)

161. Forest conservation and improved protected area management through this project are expected to result in Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation estimated at 32 million metric tons of CO₂e. This is an initial rough estimate from the EX-ACT tool and will be recalculated after the Project inception phase, following the data and information base on Conservation Agreements activities (Outcome 2.2) and following the determination of specific activities to be carried out in relation to land uses, forest management and cropland management under Component 2.

CORE INDICATOR 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)

162. The project will directly benefit at least 11,315 people (50% women) through learning and knowledge-sharing events, capacity building on improved natural resource use practices, integrated fire and HWC management, adoption/support for sustainable livelihoods and improved agricultural practices.

163. Based on the figures adapted from the Final Technical Report of the project “Structuring Community Networks for Sustainable Use of non-timber Forest Products for Biodiversity Conservation in Gilé National Park, Mozambique”, funded by The Agence Française de Développement (AFD), there are 29 Natural resource management committees comprising 1,450 members and 36 collection groups, comprising 927 members (p.5). Therefore, under Output 2.1.1, around 2,300 direct beneficiaries (50% women and youth) of at least 4 NTFP value chains will be assessed and supported in partnership with the private sector.

164. Based on an average of 50 people per Community Natural Resource Management (CRNM) Committee, the project will work with at least 10 community-based organizations/CRNMs in the buffer zone of the GNAP, hence benefitting at least 500 people (50% women and youth) under Output 2.2.1.

165. In terms of improved livelihoods (Output 2.1.2) for the communities living adjacent to the GNAP, the project will target 750 people (50% women and youth) by targeting at least 15 community groups, CRNM organizations and cooperatives – based on an average of 50 people per community-based organizations.

166. Under Output 2.2.2, the project will sign and implement at least 10 Conservation Agreements to promote more sustainable agricultural practices. With an average of 5,200 persons living in a community, this output will indirectly impact at least 52,000 members of the local community (15,600 women and 36,400 men). Based on the figures in the new GNAP Management Plan (see Table 2), there are an estimated 13,629 households in the 18 communities around GNAP-protected areas. This represents an average of 757 households per community. As the project aims to sign 10 Conservation Agreements, and it is estimated that one person per household will be a direct beneficiary, there will be a total of 7,570 direct beneficiaries (50% women) under output 2.2.2.

167. Under Output 3.1.1, relevant government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), as well as non-state actors, will be technically and institutionally capacitated to support the expansion of Mozambique's MPA network and improve management effectiveness. Actors from civil society and the private sector may also be involved in these trainings and activities in order to develop the most collaborative and efficient way to provide marine conservation expertise. Through the development of a specific capacity-building action plan, at least 25 MDAs and non-state organizations will be involved, totaling 75 beneficiaries (3 people from each of the identified 25 institutions = 75 people per year, the same people attending the annual meetings for the four years = 75, 30% women).

168. Under Output target 3.2.1 (a), the capacity of 25 MDAs and non-state actors will be strengthened to improve the effective management of the MPAs, with at least 3 persons from each institution, a total of 75 beneficiaries (3 people from each of

the identified 25 institutions=75 people per year, the same people attending the annual meetings for the four years = 75, 30% women). Additionally, Output target 3.2.1 (b) will provide a platform for annual coordination meetings, with at least one person per organization (25MDAs and non-state) on MPAs management effectiveness (30% women), a total of 25 people per year (25 participants, of which 30% women: one meeting per year, with same people for 4 years, a total of 25 participants of which 30% women).

169. Finally, regarding learning and knowledge sharing (Output 4.1.3), 12 people (1 representative from the Government of Mozambique, 1 from the local community, 1 private sector—30% women) will annually participate in learning and exposure trips to improve learning and sharing of best practices. In terms of South-South learning and knowledge exchange visits, 8 representatives from the Government of Mozambique will be selected for two trips during the life of the project. The table below provides the breakdown of the number of direct beneficiaries based on the Results Framework.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	Climate change will impact the agricultural sector in Mozambique. The projected impacts in Mozambique include rising temperatures, more irregular rainfalls, and related sea level rise, increasing the frequency and intensity of droughts, floods, cyclones, and extreme heat. Since this project targets agricultural production systems in communities, the extreme weather events may negatively impact achieving the project Outcomes and their sustainability. Mitigation measures: The mitigation measures will be to ensure the project's interventions are resilient, and better planning with respect to the timing of introduction of alternative livelihoods, and field activities. Vulnerable areas will be identified, and project activities planned with climate resilience in mind. Additionally, a Climate Risk and Disaster Management Plan has been developed describing the measures that the project will put in place to ensure that the project activities are designed and implemented to mitigate the projected climate impacts on the project objective.
Environmental and Social	Substantial	Safeguard screening was conducted during the PPG Phase categorizing the project as B, considering that, proposed project activities have the potential to cause adverse environmental and social impacts. However, the impacts are anticipated to be less adverse than those of Category A projects, site-specific, and mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. A SEP, AGM, GMP, Local Communities Plan, and Climate Risk and Disaster Management Plan were developed during the PPG phase, as well as a Process Framework. The plans will be updated at the project inception phase, considering the volatile political situation in Mozambique, where some geographical area is affected by conflicts. Planned mitigation

		measures during the project implementation are A full-time Safeguards and Technical Assistant will be hired as part of the project staff to support, oversee and monitor the implementation of the environmental and social framework including safeguard plans. The Specialist will ensure that the Safeguards documents are updated at project inception phase, focusing on context analysis With respect to the risk of limited access of the local population to natural resources, a Process Framework has been prepared that describes how the project will assess, address, and mitigate the impacts related to the economic displacement of people, particularly IPLCs, during project implementation. The Framework also describe measures (if any) to assist affected persons, how agreements will be reached with stakeholders and monitored. The Process Framework will take into consideration any change that might occur during project implementation, caused by any conflicts or as indirect impacts on access to resources caused by conflicts in the Country. A Local Communities (Indigenous People) Plan has been prepared during PPG, which outlines how Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) would be sought as well as how the project will avoid negative impacts on local communities, ensure their full and effective participation in decision making related to the project, and to provide the local communities with culturally appropriate social and economic benefits that have been negotiated with them. The Plan will be updated at project inception phase, considering an updated context analysis, that is needed considering the volatile and conflict situation in the Country. The project will also embed the ESMF into the grant-making mechanism, thereby ensuring that each sub-grant is screened for the ESS Standards and mitigation measures are designed, implemented, and monitored by ANAC. The community health and safety risks, including those related to the conflict were assessed during the PPG phase and determined to be low, as the armed conflict is confined to the northern region of the country. No project sites will be located in conflict-affected areas. To date, Zambezia Province has not experienced any fighting or security issues related to the conflict. Regular monitoring will be conducted in coordination with Safeguards Specialist, local authorities and the GNAP administration to stay informed about any developments. Considering the current context in Mozambique, affected by conflicts, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is recommended at the project inception phase, ensuring an in-depth Social Baseline Analysis, focusing on the social context and on tensions or conflicts already present in the area. The SIA will, then, identify any possible impacts of the project on tensions and conflicts that might be present in the area at project inception phase. The SIA will include a section on local communities' conditions and on possible impacts on the relations between groups, in case the conflicts present in the Country affect the project area.
Political and Governance	Substantial	There may be a potential lack of political will to support the implementation of some project activities, particularly with respect to policy coherence and reduced access to resources by the communities and coordination with other stakeholders. Mitigation measures: The project will support several actions to

		improve governance and strengthen collaboration among partners institutions and stakeholders including engagement of key decision makers and strengthening the capacity of management authorities and other agencies. The involvement of Local communities as key actors in project implementation will ensure the integration of project activities into the local political context. The project will also integrate the lessons learned related to governance and collaboration with institutions and partners from previous projects implemented by CI in other countries of intervention or in areas where local context is similar a. Although the armed conflicts in Mozambique being in the northern region of Cabo Delgado province, weak governance, population dissatisfaction with the Government, and political instigation can pose a risk to the escalation of the conflicts leading to insurgency and refugee spillover in the neighboring districts that border Zambezia. Mitigation measures: • The project has allocated time for WWF MCO's Risk Management Officer that will provide support to the MEL officer in assessing and monitoring conflicts, political tensions and insurgency and recommend necessary mitigation and adaptive measures. • The project will work closely with stakeholders in the project sites and the Government to monitor the conflict impacts and any insurgency to local communities and stakeholders through the Community Engagement Assistant hired under the project and based in GNAP, to create awareness about the project among communities.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Substantial	Lack of inter-ministerial dialogue and coordination, as well as a gap between national policies and local activities are both a risk for implementation. Additionally, the potential of institutional changes, such as changes in leadership or staff turnover, can disrupt project implementation and continuity, especially in the current political instability. Mitigation measures: The risk will be reduced by working with and strengthening the relevant actors' skills and capacities, from the institutional to local levels. The project will invest in addressing key capacity institutional, organizational and individual gaps, as well as in fostering coordination mechanisms and dialogues. Institutional mitigation measures include developing strong institutional memory through documentation and knowledge management practices that have been built into the project design.
Technological	Low	Weak capacities for the management of the GNAP (including technological capacities) form a barrier to achieving the project Objective and to sustainability. Mitigation measures: The project will build on existing practices and tools (Earth Ranger) used in the GNAP, to ensure effectiveness and ownership of the team. Trainings and equipment will be provided by the project. Inadequate adoption of any relevant technology as part of the introduction of alternative livelihoods and effective management of the protected areas. Mitigation measures: When new technologies are introduced (monitoring tools, data sharing, agricultural practices), they are also accompanied by specific training to ensure ownership of the technology

Financial and Business Model	Substantial	Failing to secure continued long-term financial support to the GNAP after project completion, can risk the sustainability of critical Project Outcomes. Mitigation measures: Output 1.3.1 seeks to support the establishment of an innovative financing mechanism through the Conservation Trust Fund BIOFUND, to ensure long-term financial resources dedicated to operational costs for HWC and integrated fire management. CI's Conservation Finance division will conduct due diligence on the fund at the onset of this activity. The targeted value chains of the project lack financial sustainability which negatively impacts the local communities' incomes. Local markets are not well identified and access to them is not facilitated. Mitigation measures: The risk related to financial and business model for the development of the value chains will be mitigated by the support from consulting experts and a dedicated staff at IGF FFS who will ensure the correct design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the processes that will be put in place by the project with an impact on the local market
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	a. The capacity of the EA (ANAC) for effective project management and delivery of project Outputs may be a barrier to achieving the project Outcomes and Objectives. Mitigation measures: The project EA (ANAC) will be supported by an EA Support Partner (WWF MCO), and specific project Outputs will be supported by additional project technical support partners (FFS-IGF, BIOFUND, RCMRD), providing thematic expertise. The project design has also inbuilt capacity-building activities that will be address as well as regular meetings of the project technical and steering committees. b. Limited capacity of the EA Support Partner (WWF MCO) to manage the many sub-grantees and contracts. Mitigation measures: Finance Officer and Grants and Contracts officer included as part of the project staff. Inconsistent and uncoordinated project implementation due to the lack of standardized procedures and understanding of GEF guidelines and operational modalities by the project team, executing partners and other key stakeholders. Mitigation measures: An operations manual will be developed within 8 months of the start of project implementation. This manual will ensure that all team members and executing partners are aligned in their approach, reducing conflicts and communication breakdown hence enhancing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of project activities. To facilitate the implementation process, PSC and TCC meetings will be planned, so that involved stakeholders and institutions in charge will build on synergies and coordinate efforts. Implementation will be facilitated by clear planning and M&E tools. Any gap in terms of capacity of implementation will be identified during project implementation and will be filled with support and coaching mechanisms.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Capacity of the EA for effective financial management and procurements may be a barrier to effective project implementation. Mitigation measures: The project EA (ANAC) will be supported by an EA Support Partner (WWF MCO). WWF MCO, an affiliate entity of WWF International, alleviates the

		operational burden of the EA, by taking on the majority of the fiduciary responsibilities including procurements and grants, as guided by the IA (CI-GEF). Financial reports submitted by the EA Support Partner (WWF MCO) will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency and approved by CIGEF. ANAC will retain a budget for specific small equipment, one staff person, and travel and workshops CI has completed a due diligence assessment and will incorporate mitigation measures according to gaps noted. Full Due diligence of the Executing partners was not conducted by WWF-MCO/CI during the PPG Phase for this project specifically. Mitigation measures: CI has completed due diligence on WWF MCO as the legal contracting entity -EA Support Partner. Further Specific assessment of the WWF MCO will be completed within the first 6 months of the implementation phase. Financial Due Diligence will be conducted by WWF MCO (with support from CI) before granting to any selected partners. Granting will only be done when partners have met the requirements based on the financial risk assessment and mitigation measures put in place. A WWF-MCO Finance and Grants Officer will support the project.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Stakeholder Resistance or Opposition - Stakeholder resistance or opposition can hinder project progress and create challenges for implementation. Additionally, there is a risk of limited engagement of local communities, especially marginalized groups or vulnerable people, in areas where there are no strong processes of inclusion of such type of groups or individual. Mitigation measures: The Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) and Gender Mainstreaming Plan have been developed to guide the engagement and ensure active involvement of all stakeholders – state, not-state and local communities. The Plans will be updated at project inception phase, to ensure that the processes will take into consideration any social or political instability in the country during project implementation. The EA is required to monitor and report on quarterly and annual basis. The stakeholder coordination mechanism that will be established and operationalized by this project will be integral in ensuring that all stakeholders are consulted and engaged. The coordination mechanism will be updated at project inception phase, to ensure it is adapted to the social and political situation during project implementation.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	The project's overall risk rating is substantial due to several factors. First, the financial and business model presents challenges, as value chains in the target landscape are not well developed. This could hinder the sustainability of income-generating interventions introduced by the project. Additionally, weak institutional and policy frameworks for governing the Miombo Woodlands, coupled with a lack of sustainable financing for conservation

initiatives in the target landscapes, further elevate the risks. Further, Mozambique's status as a least developed country, compounded by insurgency, political tensions, and conflicts, could also impede the achievement of project results. These challenges, coupled with the effects of climate change and variability, may exacerbate unsustainable natural resource use practices by local communities, thereby impeding sustainable livelihoods and increasing gender disparities and socio-economic inequality. Lastly, the project has been assigned an environmental and social safeguards rating of Category B. While project interventions could potentially cause adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts, these impacts are site-specific and can be mitigated through appropriate measures outlined in the project's environmental and social safeguard plans.

D. ALIGNMENT WITH PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Identify the specific GBFF Action Area(s) that the project is aligned with and how the project will support the achievement of the specific Action Area objective(s).

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities.

Please identify in the project tags which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how in this section.

For Multi-Trust Fund projects, please explain alignment with the GEF-8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

1. This project aligns with the three main programming directions set out by the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund as follows:
 - i) **Complementarity of GBF Fund with GEF-8**
2. Complementarity approaches should be developed between GEF-8 programs and GBFF funding and used to leverage financing for scaling up actions to strengthen national-level biodiversity management, planning, policy, governance, and financing approaches. This project will work closely with the two projects being designed under GEF-8 funding – GEF-8 project “Transforming wildlife conservation and livelihoods at the landscape scale in Mozambique (TRANSFORM)” and GEF-8 project “Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program” and seek complementarities, particularly in the areas of biodiversity conservation, land use management and IPLC management, and resource mobilization.
- ii) **Cross-cutting implementation principles of the GBFF**
3. The GBFF defines four cross-cutting implementation principles that have been integrated during the PPG phase and should also be at the center of the project implementation:
 - a. Support to IPLCs
4. GBFF-funded projects recognize the importance of the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity, and as key partners in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. This project relies heavily on the participation and contribution of local communities in promotion of sustainable

agricultural practices and forest conservation, particularly through the Component 2. The project will also integrate traditional knowledge and practices on fire, to include cultural aspects of fire in the prevention and reduction of uncontrolled fires around GNAP.

b. Inclusive and gender-responsive approach

5. The GBF recognizes that its successful implementation depends on gender equality and women's empowerment, given their importance for conservation and their key societal roles. The project fully integrates a gender-responsive approach, with specific activities for women to improve their participation in community-based governance mechanisms and to benefit more from their contribution to sustainable agricultural practices.

c. Scaling up finance to support GBF implementation: blended finance and MDBs, and engaging with the philanthropic sector

6. The GBF wants the private sector to play a decisive role in financing biodiversity conservation. It also aims to attract new private actors in this sector, such as philanthropists. The project aims to promote a stronger contribution of the local private sector in the agricultural sector, as a way to support local sustainable production, as well as to diversify the sources of income and guarantee better incomes. In addition, the development of an innovative financing tool through BIOFUND is also a way to diversify funding and leverage other external funding in the future.

d. Country Drivenness

7. As with GEF programs, GBFF projects are country-led and based on national priorities. The project has been developed according to national requirements and guidance from ANAC and other key national counterparts and will be implemented by a national institution, ANAC. During the PPG phase, a participatory approach was developed to fully integrate national priorities and guidance. This participatory approach will be continued during the implementation phase.
8. The project further aims to generate biodiversity benefits, and will specifically contribute to achieving the following targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:

Table 10: Alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBFF Targets that are aligned with the project outcomes	Mozambique Project outcomes
Target 1. Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	<u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Gender-inclusive and effective governance of the Miombo woodlands through strengthened institutional capacity for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration ➤ The project will bring support to biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land change to contribute to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance such as Miombo woodlands close to zero by 2030. For this outcome 1.1, RCMRD was selected to implement this component through technical support in spatial planning. Previous support from RCMRD to ANAC, DINAB and DINAF enabled the initiation of technical work on establishing a spatial monitoring system for issues related to the Miombo forests and the state of degradation of these ecosystems. With discussion from project partners, continuing working with RCMRD in the context of this project will allow the pursue of this collaboration, enhance ANAC's technical capacity and build a stronger focus on training related to more specific aspects

such as GIS monitoring and data tracking in terms of biodiversity and deforestation. They will organize decision-making senior staff executive workshops and gender-sensitive national stakeholder mapping workshops to identify staff that require capacity building, specifically on GIS and biodiversity and forest tracking tools. They will also provide a GIS mapping computer lab at ANAC (GIS/Mapping Lab TV Screen, printers and backup storage), complementing the initial equipment purchased by ANAC for GIS tracking. This work will reinforce internal technical capacity and MTA's capacity to report and monitor GBF target 1.

Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of the Gilé National Park (GNAP) through participatory, gender-responsive and community-based approaches for fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflicts

- The project will ensure and improve participatory and integrated processes for spatial planning through the integrated use of EarthRanger, and effective management processes in GNAP, respecting the rights and traditional knowledge of local communities.

Outcome 3.1: Expansion and/or creation of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), supported by a participatory and informed process

- The project will ensure and improve participatory and integrated processes for spatial planning and effective management processes for MPAs in Mozambique, respecting the rights and traditional knowledge of local communities.

Outcome 3.2: Improved management effectiveness of existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

- The project will ensure and improve participatory and integrated processes for spatial planning and effective management processes for APAIPS, respecting the rights and traditional knowledge of local communities.

Target 3. Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous

Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of the Gilé National Park (GNAP) through participatory, gender-responsive and community-based approaches for fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflicts

- The project will contribute to improve the management effectiveness of the GNAP through community-based approaches against uncontrolled fires and HWC.

Outcome 3.1: Expansion and/or creation of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), supported by a participatory and informed process

peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.	➤ The project will directly contribute to the expansion of MPA network in Mozambique through the support to implementation of the national strategy to be approved. It will thus contribute to the 30x30 target. The project might not result in the creation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); however, with its interventions, it will lay the frameworks that will initiate and support the process of creating them. A dedicated working group led by the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique (MIMAIP), Oceanographic Institute of Mozambique (InOM) and supported by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), is currently defining new MPAs and improving management methods and tools for these areas. This project will align with and support this ongoing process, targeting the areas identified by this working group, thereby contributing to the creation of the identified MPAs. The proposed MPAs whose establishment will benefit from the support/frameworks developed by this project are what will be reported under this project. <u>Outcome 3.2:</u> Improved management effectiveness of existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) ➤ The project will directly contribute to improve management effectiveness of existing MPAs, and in particular APAIPS, contributing to target 3.
Target 4. Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.	<u>Outcome 1.2:</u> Improved management effectiveness of the Gilé National Park (GNAP) through participatory, gender-responsive and community-based approaches for fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflicts. ➤ The project will directly prevent and manage effectively HWC in the GNAP to improve coexistence between local communities and wildlife <u>Outcome 3.2 :</u> Improved management effectiveness of existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) ➤ The project will contribute directly to improving the management effectiveness of the MPAs and thus strengthen the conservation of the threatened species. This is the case for the Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protection Area (APAIPS), which is home to the critically endangered species <i>Brachystegia oblonga</i>, as well as the endangered species <i>Acanthaceae Blepharis dunensis</i> and <i>Icuria dunensis</i>. These species are

	endemic to Mozambique and are critical for biodiversity conservation worldwide.
Target 9. Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	<i>Outcome 2.1:</i> Strengthened existing/new resilient and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains, engaging the private sector and generating improved, gender-responsive incomes for communities, of which 50% women and youth ➤ The project will bring support to the scale-up of the NTFP value chains putting sustainability at the center of the economic, social and environmental assessments that will be done, with specific focus on vulnerable people living in the target local communities. <i>Outcome 2.2:</i> Sustainable resource use by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP) ➤ The conservation agreements that will be signed through the project will provide a framework for a sustainable use and management of wild species while contributing to social, economic and environmental benefits for the local communities of the project area, with a specific focus on vulnerable people living in the target local communities.
Target 10. Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.	<i>Outcome 2.1:</i> Strengthened existing/new resilient and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains, engaging the private sector and generating improved, gender-responsive incomes for communities, of which 50% women and youth ➤ The project will scale up NTFP value chains when it is relevant and sustainable, to improve the resilience and long-term productivity that will benefit for the local communities and food security. It will also contribute to preserving ecosystem services. Outcome 2.1 will promote substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices. <i>Outcome 2.2:</i> Sustainable resource use by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP) ➤ The conservation agreements that will be signed through the project will support biodiversity friendly practices in areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry. They will promote innovative approaches and will contribute to resilience of the target areas surrounding the GNAP.
Target 14. Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in	<i>Outcome 1.1:</i> Gender-inclusive and effective governance of the Miombo woodlands through strengthened institutional capacity for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration ➤ The project will support the creation and use of an integrated framework to follow up Miombo

particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

conservation efforts in Mozambique in relation to other countries in the context of the regional Maputo Declaration, integrating all the relevant stakeholders. It will therefore contribute to integrating Mozambique's efforts and results into the regional Maputo Declaration initiative.

Outcome 3.1: Expansion and/or creation of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), supported by a participatory and informed process

- The project will contribute to the expansion of the MPA network in Mozambique, promoting marine conservation as a priority to achieve biodiversity conservation goals. All relevant stakeholders will be included in this outcome. It will be based on the national strategy for extending the MPA network in Mozambique. This strategy is currently under development, and the project will collaborate closely with its authors.

Outcome 3.2: Improved management effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

- The project will contribute to build capacity at national and local level to improve management effectiveness for MPAs in Mozambique, contributing to improve policies, strategies and practices at every level of government. Specifically, the project will align with MPA management plans, district recommendations and the national MPA strategy.

Target 20. Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.

Outcome 1.1: Gender inclusive and effective governance of the Miombo woodlands through strengthened institutional capacity for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration

- The project will support technical cooperation and exchange of best practices to implement the Maputo Declaration between the SADC regions. It will also support capacity building at national level in terms of coordination and planning for the implementation of this regional initiative. The support in terms of spatial planning through the collaboration with RCMRD will contribute to national and institutional capacity-building on spatial planning, with improved technologies.

Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of the Gilé National Park (GNAP) through participatory, gender-responsive and community-based approaches for fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflicts

- The project will contribute to technical and institutional capacity building at the GNAP level to improve fire management and prevention as well as HWC, through the extension of the use of EarthRanger.

	<u>Outcome 4.1:</u> Strengthened coordination, learning and sharing between the GBFF Mozambique project and other initiatives at local, national, regional and global levels. ➤ Through South-South cooperation (SADC region), the project will support technical cooperation within Mozambique and between Mozambique and other SADC regions to share best practices and experiences in terms of conservation area management, Miombo woodlands conservation and spatial planning.
Target 21. Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.	<u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Gender inclusive and effective governance of the Miombo woodlands through strengthened institutional capacity for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration ➤ The project will contribute to the development of a planning and cooperation mechanism institutionalized at the Government level, to better track and monitor the implementation of the Maputo Declaration. It will be based on shared knowledge and information and will be used for better communication and exchange of best practices. Capacity-building on spatial planning and use of GIS tools will contribute to improve data quality and extraction to disseminate knowledge. <u>Outcome 1.2:</u> Improved management effectiveness of the Gilé National Park (GNAP) through participatory, gender-responsive and community-based approaches for fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflicts ➤ Traditional knowledge will be promoted and shared to strengthen fire management and prevention as well as HWC in the GNAP. <u>Outcome 4.1:</u> Strengthened coordination, learning and sharing between the GBFF Mozambique project and other initiatives at local, national, regional and global levels. ➤ The project will develop a knowledge management and communication strategy, and share and disseminate knowledge and communication products to raise awareness of biodiversity conservation. Learning visits will also be organized inside and outside Mozambique to strengthen knowledge and promote innovative solutions for conservation.
Target 22. Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by	<u>Outcome 2.1:</u> Strengthened existing/new resilient and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains, engaging the private sector and generating improved, gender-responsive incomes for communities, of which 50% women and youth ➤ The project will ensure open participation in decision-making for the development of NTFP

women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.	value chains, as it will work with existing community natural resource management organizations and cooperatives, which are representative of the social order in local communities, with women's representatives. <u>Outcome 2.2:</u> Sustainable resource use by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP) ➤ The project will develop conservation agreements with local communities through a participatory and inclusive approach, ensuring that the local practices, knowledge and rights are respected. Local communities will be at the heart of defining the terms of conservation agreements, ensuring they have a voice and access to decision-making processes. There will be a specific focus on vulnerable people.
Target 23. Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.	<u>Outcome 2.1:</u> Strengthened existing/new resilient and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains, engaging the private sector and generating improved, gender-responsive incomes for communities, of which 50% women and youth ➤ Specific actions will be developed to increase the contribution of women in NTFP value chains, especially for mushrooms (women's committees), and to strengthen women's participation in other value chains. Specific targets have been defined for gender. <u>Outcome 2.2:</u> Sustainable resource use by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP) ➤ The project will ensure women's contribution in the development of conservation agreements and will be involved in the development of sustainable agricultural practices. <u>Outcome 4.1:</u> Strengthened coordination, learning and sharing between the GBFF Mozambique project and other initiatives at local, national, regional and global levels. ➤ Activities promoting improved coordination, learning and sharing will respect a specific ratio ensuring women's participation and contribution at all levels. Specific targets have been defined for gender. <u>Outcome 5.1:</u> An effective and gender-sensitive M&E system for the project ➤ The project's results will be monitored through an M&E system that will ensure gender equality in the implementation of the project.

9. The project is aligned with several national policies, strategic plans and legislation frameworks, as presented in the Table 11. **Consistency with national priorities, plans and policies**

Table 11. Consistency with national priorities, plans and policies

National policies, plans and legislation frameworks	The project's consistency with national policies, plans and legislation frameworks
The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (2004) This document governs the fundamental laws in force in Mozambique and defines the regime in place. It also enshrines the values and is built on the Recognition and Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms of the Individual. It also puts decentralization as a core principle to empower citizens and promote local development through local governance institutions in provinces, districts, administrative posts, localities, and villages. It informs that the ownership of all lands and natural resources vests in the state, and that all Mozambicans shall have the right to use and enjoy land as a means for the creation of wealth and social wellbeing (Article 109). The Constitution further provides that the state shall recognize and protect land rights acquired through inheritance or by occupation, unless there is a legal reservation, or the land has been lawfully granted to another person or entity. The Constitution also recognizes state, municipal and community public domain over land and natural resources. Despite government guidance to do so, the legal regime for community public domain has yet to be developed or approved (GOM Constitution 2004).	The project is designed to work with national, provincial and local institutions, based on the legal organization described in the Constitution of Mozambique. The project will also build on the right of all Mozambicans to use and enjoy land as a means for the creation of wealth and social wellbeing.
The Law on Land (1997) The 1997 Land Law was drafted with the objective of supporting and protecting the land rights of communities, women and smallholder farmers while also encouraging investment—reasserts the state's ownership of land and provides that individuals, communities and entities can obtain long-term or perpetual rights to land. This right is known by the acronym, DUAT from the Portuguese Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento dos Terras, or the 'the right of land use and benefit of land'. A DUAT protects the customary rights of communities to their traditional territories and recognizes the land rights of communities and individuals acquired through customary systems and good faith occupancy, even without formal documentation of those rights. Community land use rights are legally equivalent to rights granted by the government to individuals and entities. A Technical Annex to the Land Law includes a process for identifying and recording the rights of local communities and good-faith occupants (Norfolk and Tanner 2007). Article 24 of the Land Law, and constitutional provisions regarding community public domain, give the 'Local Community' clear and devolved land and natural resources administration functions within their delimited areas of jurisdiction. The Land Law further provides women and men in Mozambique with equal legal rights to hold land. Nationals have unrestricted rights to access land, while foreign individuals and entities must have local residence and an approved investment plan. Land use is free for family uses, local communities, the state, and smallholder associations and cooperatives.	The project is designed to respect the principles of land-use detailed in the Law on Land. It will work within the existing legal limitations of land and natural resources use with the local communities in the Gile landscape.
National Conservation Policy (NCP)¹⁴⁵ (2009)	The project will comply with the NCP as it will directly contribute to conservation of

Adopted in 2009, aims to develop a national system to conserve natural resources and marine and terrestrial biodiversity, thereby contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. After presenting the key elements of the country's biodiversity and a SWOT²⁴⁶ analysis of the country's biodiversity conservation (Chapters 1 and 2), Chapter 3 details the vision and mission of the NCP and sets out 9 key principles that underpin the policy. These include: i) the principle of citizen participation in management and benefits; ii) the principle of public-private partnership; and iii) the principle of precaution and informed decision-making. This is followed by a description of the role of the various stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society, etc.), the key elements of the NCP (national capacity, network of public authorities, cost-benefit balance) and finally the mechanisms for its implementation. Chapter 4, entitled 'Implementation Strategy', takes up the three key elements of the NCP and details the actions to be taken for each of them. With regard to the first element (national management capacity), there is a willingness to develop a new institutional framework, notably with the establishment of the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) and the Conservation Areas Management Councils (CGAC), covering one or more conservation areas. Finally, the policy emphasizes the importance of sustainable financing and PPPs, as well as the development of income-generating activities for the benefit of local people.	national ecosystems of the Gilé landscape. It will also promote the active participation of local communities into conservation measures and actions, notably based on CNRMs. The project directly involves ANAC, as being the executing agency of the project and the entity in charge of the management of marine and terrestrial conservation areas in the country. The project will also guarantee improved coordination between ANAC and other key entities for conservation (MIMAIP, national and international conservation NGOs, etc). Finally, the NCP promotes the development of income-generating activities for the benefit of local people involving the private sector. The project strongly aims to work on this dimension around Gilé National Park.
Conservation Law (2014; 2017) The NCP was reinforced in 2014 with the adoption of a Conservation law, Law 16/2014, on the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, which aimed to homogenize the classification of Protected areas (PA) and more severely penalize the illegal exploitation of natural resources and poaching. It was amended and republished by Law No. 5/2017 on Protected Areas, including other types of PA.	The project will respect the Conservation Law (2017) that explicitly details the different classification of protected areas in Mozambique. The project will directly work in the Gilé National Park and in APAIPS that have both different conservation status, and thus different legal frameworks in terms of environmental protection, use of natural resources and economic development. These statuses will be central to develop the activities with the local communities in these two protected areas.
National Territorial Development Plan (2021) In 2021, the country's National Territorial Development Plan (PNDT) was approved, as the first territorial planning tool to establish a long-term vision for the occupation, use and transformation of the national territory, corresponding to the country's strategic objectives, economic activities and demographic growth and preventing the potential negative effects of exploring its territorial resources. This regulatory framework should then be applied at local level and by sector. In particular, it calls for the development of strategic territorial planning plans (<i>Planos Especiais de Ordenamento do Território - PEOT</i>). To date, there is no PEOT for the Zambezia region and the PNAG has no land-use planning tool.	Principles enacted in the PNDT will be integrated in the activities of the project, even though there is no local declination of such document in the area of execution of the project.
Decree 70/2018 on REDD+ Mozambique adopted Decree 70/2013 in December 2013 and was one of the few countries worldwide to establish rules and procedures to guide REDD+ investments, as well as defining the legal treatment of REDD+	The project will be integrated within the REDD+ national framework and will directly contribute to the access of updated data on deforestation. The project will promote collaboration between ANAC

demonstration projects. Its aim is to define principles and standards for the implementation of Programs and Projects that contribute to the process of implementing projects and programs to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation and increasing carbon reserves. It deals with, among other things: • The institutional framework, which is greatly clarified; and clearly specifies the responsibilities of the FNDS (which is now subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MADER) and other important institutions. • The process for approving and issuing licenses for projects involving carbon credits and the procedures for approving REDD+ projects, with a strong emphasis on community consultations. • Establishes the uncontested ownership of ER titles to the State of Mozambique. • Details the administrative procedures for managing the ER Transaction Registry and the REDD+ Project Registry and Data Management.	and FNDS, as the latter are in charge of the REDD+ framework and monitoring at national level.
Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Uncontrolled Burning (2008-2018)^{[3]47} Over the period 2008-2018, Mozambique implemented the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Uncontrolled Fires. This plan recognized the vital importance of preserving natural resources for sustainable development in our country. It proposed multisectoral actions to reduce uncontrolled burning, which is a major factor in the destruction of natural resources and contributes to climate change due to the emission of greenhouse gases. The successful implementation of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Uncontrolled Burning was linked to the participation of society as a whole, namely: government institutions directly involved at central, provincial and local level, the private sector, communities and NGOs; research and investigation institutions.	The project is in line with the plan, which recognizes the risk of uncontrolled fires as a major threat to biodiversity. The project also aims to promote the involvement of all stakeholders in defining integrated fire prevention and management strategies.
The Maputo Declaration on Sustainable and Integrated Management of Miombo Woodlands (2022) The Maputo Declaration is a regional initiative (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa) to, among others: - Strengthen the management of existing protected areas and create, restore and increase the number of conservation areas in the Miombo woodland for sustainable community use, under the slogan 'One Community, One Community Forest' - Promote alternatives for the diversification of income sources for local communities that depend on the extraction of timber and non-timber products from the Miombo woodlands - Ensure sustainability and conserve the most important biodiversity areas within the Miombo Woodlands and ensure their associated ecosystem services and cultural and spiritual values are also conserved in protected and conserved area systems that deliver conservation and societal benefits - Halt and revert forest loss and land degradation by 2032 and strive towards net zero emissions in the Miombo Woodlands - Improve resourcing to restore and secure the integrity of the Miombo Woodlands and their biodiversity as the foundation for	The project's outputs will directly contribute to the objectives mentioned by allocating dedicated fundings for each of these targets. The project will also reinforce the coordination mechanisms to implement and monitor the Maputo Declaration achievements and link it to the national challenges for Miombo conservation, especially through the pilot case of GNAP.

actions to address global challenges, and to secure the health and well-being of communities and their economic and social well-being vi) Mainstream the Miombo Woodlands into development plans, productive sectors and policy, planning and practice in woodland landscapes to sustain ecological integrity and ecosystem services that support resilient livelihoods vii) Increase communication and knowledge at all levels about the multiple functions of Miombo Woodlands, the importance of their conservation and sharing existing experiences of implementing best practices in the region viii) Implement multi-level and multi-sectoral participatory forest governance to guarantee Miombo Woodlands sustainable use, resources management and strengthen transparency in governance in the light of the principles of the rule of law in the region ix) Promote sustainable and intensive agriculture practices and reduce shifting cultivation in Miombo forest areas x) Eradicate illegal exploitation of forest resources, as well as uncontrolled burning in Miombo woodlands in the region	
Law on the protection, conservation and utilization of forest resources (2023) In November 2023, the proposal for the revision of Law No. 10/99, the Forestry and Wildlife law, was approved by the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique. The objective was to harmonize it with the political-legal framework on decentralized and deconcentrated governance, land, environment, land use planning and biodiversity conservation.⁴⁴⁴⁸ The revision of the Forestry and Wildlife Law allows for the proper creation, protection, conservation, access, use, enhancement and supervision of the national forest heritage for the ecological, social, cultural and economic benefit of current and future generations, and to adequately respond to future challenges, in accordance with the Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy approved by the Council of Ministers through Resolution 23/2020 of March 27. The revised Forestry Law applies to any entity in the exercise of any activity related to the creation, protection, conservation, improvement, access, exploitation, transportation, processing, marketing and control of the forestry heritage existing throughout the national territory.	The project will comply with the principles laid down in this law for the protection of forests. It will directly contribute to the conservation of Miombo forests and to more sustainable value chains of non-timber forest products with a complete engagement of the local communities.
National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (NBSAP: 2015- 2035) It represents the guiding policy which, with long-term objectives (until 2035), aims to counteract and combat the loss of biodiversity in Mozambique, directly contributing to improving the quality of life of Mozambicans. The strategy is based on 11 guiding principles, 4 strategic objectives and 20 targets, which are in line with national priorities. The national targets were defined on the basis of the Aichi Global Targets, taking into account current knowledge of biodiversity and national capacity. A revision of the NBSAP was proposed by the GoM mid-2024 in order to integrate the GBF and revise the national targets in the light of this new framework.	The project will directly contribute to the four strategic targets of the Mozambique NBSAP, being: - A. Reducing the direct and indirect causes of degradation and loss of biodiversity - B. Improve the status of biodiversity by preserving the diversity of ecosystems, habitats, species and genes. - C. Improve the benefits sharing from biodiversity and ecosystem services for all sectors of the Mozambican society.

	- D. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and training
National Action Plan for Community Development in Conservation areas and their Buffer zones in Mozambique (2024-2033) (PANDC) The PANDC is a strategic document that guides the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community development interventions by managers of conservation areas in Mozambique. The mission is to reconcile biodiversity conservation while promoting human development in and around conservation areas. It has defined 3 strategic objectives: i) to establish and strengthen the organization and capacity of local communities for active participation in the sustainable use of natural resources; ii) to support the development of sustainable livelihoods and access to basic services for communities; iii) to strengthen the institutions of the national conservation area system to work towards community development.	The project will contribute to implement the PANDC and achieve specific targets to promote the human development of local communities living around conservation areas and to strengthen local governance and community engagement for managing natural resources, through the support to CNRMs and capacity-building.
Mozambique's Sea Policy and Strategy (2017) Mozambique has launched the "Policy and Strategy for the Sea" (POLMAR), which aims to strengthen the state's sovereignty over Mozambican waters and develop a "blue, profitable and sustainable economy at sea". The policy and strategy establish a regulatory framework for the use of marine resources, in line with the UN's SDGs. It also contributes to the consolidation of a national agenda for the sustainable, integral and multi-sectoral management of marine and coastal areas, access to and use of renewable and non-renewable marine and coastal resources and should be considered as a basis for the adoption and implementation of specific sectoral policies.	The project will be implemented in line of the POLMAR that establishes the strategic directions to be given to the development of the marine sector. In particular, the project will enable improved conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and coordinated policies in the sector.
National Maritime Spatial Plan (POEM) (2022) Its main function is to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, as well as the integration of the Blue-Green economy and the growth agenda in terms of the conservation of national ecosystems and biodiversity. The instrument under the responsibility of the Minister of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP) allows the government to better manage the accessibility and use of maritime and coastal spaces. One of the advantages of the National Maritime Spatial Plan is to guarantee the harmonious and sustainable use of the sea and coastal zones, including fishing resources. This document supports the sustainable development of marine and coastal areas, multisectoral and multidisciplinary coordination and integrated management, community involvement and participation, strengthening economic capacity and ecosystem approach and ecosystem integrity.	POEM is a key policy and planning document that will be considered in all the activities of the project linked to marine ecosystems and integrated management of marine and coastal areas, especially in APAIPS. The main principles of this document will be at the basis of the activities proposed in the project.
National strategy for Aquaculture Development (2020-2030) (EDA) The Strategy for the Development of Aquaculture (EDA)'s main objective is to promote the development of aquaculture in Mozambique, with a view to exploiting the existing national potential in a sustainable manner, contributing to food and nutritional security, job creation, contributing to the balance of trade and reducing pressure on extractive fishing. The EDA will run for 10 years, starting in 2020. The main pillars of this strategy are: (i) Production and Productivity, (ii) Private Investment and Access to Financing, (iii) Access to the Market. Financing, (iii) Market Access, and (iv) Training and Institutional Development.	The project will support the scaling up fish farming in areas where this activity has already been developed. The project will therefore contribute to the EDA, through sustainable development of fish farming, and improvement of incomes and food security for local communities.

Alignment with international, regional and national conventions:

10. The project will contribute to several strategies and multilateral environmental agreements aimed at addressing biodiversity conservation, forest and land degradation, and climate change actions. At the international level, Mozambique is a party to the relevant major multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. CBD, CITES, UNCCD and UNFCCC). The 2022 Maputo Declaration is an important regional initiative that demonstrates Mozambique's willingness to protect its Miombo forests and to be the driving force behind a regionally coordinated solution. Mozambique is also a signatory to the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the Convention on the Protection, Management and Development and Marine coastal East Africa Region.
11. This project therefore contributes to, among others:
 - i) The National Strategy and Action Plan of Biological Diversity of Mozambique: Mozambique's National Strategy and Action Plan of Biological Diversity of Mozambique 2015-2035 emphasizes that by 2035, "the ecological, socio-economic and cultural value of biodiversity in Mozambique will contribute directly to improve the quality of life of Mozambicans, derived from its integrated management, conservation and fair and equitable use." The strategy is based on 11 guiding principles, 4 objectives and 20 goals in which the project is embedded.
 - ii) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): This project aligns with Mozambique's participation in the UNFCCC processes. It assists the country in meeting its climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts and strengthens its capacity to engage in international climate negotiations.
 - iii) Mozambique National Adaptation Plan (NAP): As part of Mozambique's efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change, this project enhances the capacity to support community resilience and progress towards NAP goals.
 - iv) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Biodiversity conservation, addressing forest and land degradation, which this project facilitates through capacity building, sustainable forest and land management and sustainable livelihoods for local communities are closely linked to several SDGs.
 - v) The Convention for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (CBD): Mozambique became a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1994 and has developed national action plans and strategies to enhance biodiversity conservation. This project is one of the efforts towards the conservation of biodiversity at the landscape level.

Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities

The project is well aligned with CI's institutional priorities, based on three main pillars:

- i) **Stabilizing Our Climate by Protecting and Restoring Nature**
12. To curb carbon emissions and prevent irreversible climate damage, CI works to ensure the protection of natural ecosystems, combat deforestation, and promote partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities. Forest conservation and improved protected area management through this project are expected to result in Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation estimated at **32 million metric tons of CO₂e**. Additionally, CI's strategic pillar specifically works to minimize deforestation by addressing its main drivers, particularly agricultural expansion, as is the case in this project, which aims to scale up more sustainable agricultural practices on **26,100ha** of land outside Gile National Park and through **10 Conservation Agreements** that will directly benefiting **7,200 people**, hence promoting sustainable agricultural productivity. The project will strengthen governance and effective management of GNAP which covers **439,000 hectares** and thus contributing to reduction of the negative impacts of uncontrolled fires, human-wildlife conflicts and exploitation of natural resources. At the heart of CI's approach, local communities are the beneficiaries and actors of the project, as they are the main stakeholders that can protect natural resources. . This is also the approach that will be followed for this project, where local communities living around the targeted conservation areas will be the main actors for Miombo conservation and sustainable use of natural resources through community-based management organizations. This project will also work with at least **10 community-based organizations/CRNMs** in the buffer zone of the GNAP, in management of fires and human-wildlife conflicts
- ii) **Doubling Ocean Protection:**

13. Given the importance of oceans to ecological services and fisheries worldwide, and the unprecedented impacts of climate change on oceans, CI is looking to generate and leverage significant financial and human capital to help countries scale up ocean conservation and create financial and policy incentives to protect and restore coastal ecosystems. CI also seeks to disrupt harmful policies and practices in the seafood sector. This project will support expansion of **4,304,594 hectares** of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) hence supporting the Government of Mozambique to reach its 10% targets of MPAs network by 2030. This will benefit from GEF funding and activities to leverage more financial and trained human capacity to expansion and effective management of marine protected areas hence that respond to the challenges facing marine and coastal ecosystems in Mozambique and their importance to biodiversity and the population.

iii) Expanding Nature-Positive Economies

14. To promote sustainable economies in the world, CI supports the transition to nature-positive economies by supporting indigenous peoples and local communities to protect their lands and sustain their livelihoods; supporting entrepreneurs to develop sustainable businesses and working with the private sector to understand their impacts on nature and advance efforts to protect and more sustainably manage the resources they use; and developing innovative ways to combine government, business, donor and investor financing to help large areas transition to nature-positive economic development models. Through this project, CI will support the engagement of the local private sector in scaling up **4 Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)** value chains based on local production hence benefiting **2,300 people** from the local communities. Through this project, CI will also strengthen the effectiveness of the management of protected areas, particularly **1,040,926 hectares** of APAIPS, which brings together the challenges of conservation and sustainable economic development. Finally, the establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism through BIOFUND is a long-term solution to mobilize **\$19,200 annually for 4 years, totaling to \$76,800**, from private and public funds to support the operational costs of GNAP in the coming years.

^[1] Boletim da Republica, 2 Novembro 2009. Available on : <https://www.biofund.org.mz/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Politica-Conservacao.pdf>

^[2] SWOT is the acronym for Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats.

^[3] https://www.preventionweb.net/files/21651_16411actionplanforbushfirepreventio.pdf

^[4] "Principais Inovações Da Lei De Florestas Aprovada Pela Assembleia Da República – Ministério Da Terra E Ambiente," n.d. <https://www.mta.gov.mz/principais-inovacoes-da-lei-de-florestas-aprovada-pela-assembleia-da-republica/>.

E. 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 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 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;

Yes

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the 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 have been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B), and 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; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount (\$) of GBFF project financing to support actions by IPLCs	PIF Stage	CEO endorsement stage
	1,650,751.00	1,414,510.00

If resources have been identified here, please provide a short justification for why they were included, with cross-reference to relevant project components and/or outputs:

Local communities in the project sites heavily depend on ecosystem goods and services provided by GNAP and marine ecosystems for their livelihood sustenance. Therefore, the key stakeholders to be involved and capacity build in sustainable land practices, fire, and human-wildlife conflict management. Resources that will benefit local communities and community-led organizations are captured under the outputs below, with a specific focus on women, youth and vulnerable persons:

- **Output 2.1.1.** In order to ensure sustainable livelihood for the communities living adjacent to the GNAP, this output will engage directly with local communities to assess and strengthen at least local Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains, in partnership with the private sector. Given that there are 29 Natural resource management committees comprising 1,450 members and 36 collection groups, comprising 927 members, the output will support 2,300 beneficiaries from the local communities, whom 50% will be women. Specific

attention will be held on vulnerable people and youth in supporting local NTFP value chains and ensuring local engagement, and women collection groups of mushrooms will receive support.

- **Output 2.1.2.** This output will aim at strengthening the local organizations and the level of associativity of the communities in order to reinforce their capacity of negotiating when selling the production and dealing with the income in a sustainable and shared approach. At least 15 community groups, CRNMs and cooperatives (of an average of 50 people each) will be targeted and supported. Traditional practices and habits will be enhanced by the project, with a specific attention to the level of integration of women, youth and vulnerable people into these groups, and their voice to the decision-making processes.
- **Output 2.2.1.** This output will work with community-based organized to build capacity on integrated fire management and HWC on both prevention and management aspects. Training and equipment will be delivered to at least 10 CRNMs that will be the entry point for this output, which represent at least 500 direct beneficiaries from the communities, of which 50% women and youth and emphasis on women and youth led organizations.
- **Output 2.2.2.** This output will aim to sign and implement at least 10 Conservation Agreements in order to promote more sustainable agricultural practices in the buffer zone and outside of the GNAP. This output is expected to reach 7,570 people, at least 50% of whom will be women. As part of this output, the project will ensure that women, young people and vulnerable populations are fully involved in discussions to define the Conservation Agreements, so that their voices are heard.

Are IPLCs to receive and manage resources for the execution of project components/activities?

No

Are IPLCs leading the design and management of some project activities but do not manage financial resources?

Yes

Does the project provide in-kind support to actions by IPLCs for biodiversity?

Yes

Are IPLCs part of the project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body?

Yes

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed 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
	Medium/Moderate		

F. 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.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

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

172. The Global Biodiversity framework provides that four overarching goals are targeted to be achieved by 2050 and focus on ecosystem and species health including to halt human-induced species extinction, the sustainable use of biodiversity, equitable sharing of benefits, and on implementation and finance. Among the twenty-three targets to be achieved by 2030 include 30 per cent conservation of land, sea and inland waters, and 30 per cent restoration of degraded ecosystems, among others and these lead to enhancing socioeconomic benefits^[1].

173. Woodlands and protected areas are a cornerstone of biodiversity conservation^[2]. This project recognizes the role of reserved land in the protection of species and ecosystems and will contribute to the achievement of Global Biodiversity Framework targets number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 (see **Error! Reference source not found.**) that will, in turn, enhance the socio-economic benefits of protected areas' species and ecosystems.

174. Given the dependence of the national economy on natural resources in Mozambique, and the Gile-APAIPS landscape in particular, improved management of the resources will enhance benefits to the economy and the local population. In conservation areas where local communities can receive direct socio-economic benefits through established benefit-sharing arrangements in the form of support to alternative livelihoods and improved agricultural methods, such as in this Gile landscape, improved management will enhance the socio-economic benefits through the sustainable generation of revenue.

175. The project will improve forest landscape management approaches, increase adaptive capacity, reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of local communities living around the targeted protected areas. In this regard, resilience refers to the ability of a protected area system and its components to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of adverse trends or disturbances in a timely and efficient manner, including by ensuring the maintenance, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions, while maintaining its capacity to adapt, learn, and transform^[3].

176. In order to achieve the socio-economic benefits of the project, the following will be considered during project implementation:

- **Ecological resilience:** This project will provide additional capacity to manage protected areas and associated community forests to increase their resilience to stressors and disturbances^[4]. The project will facilitate capacity building and enhance landscape collaboration, which will lead to a better understanding of the factors influencing the ecological resilience of the area, the interactions of biological resources, their variability, and the capacity to support habitats and species. Effective management (particularly enhanced collaboration), monitoring and analysis of Miombo woodlands will contribute to a sustainable flow of ecological goods and services and associated benefits to stakeholders.
- **Improved and integrated management frameworks:** The project will improve decision-making and planning for improved and integrated management, resource use and sustainability of socio-economic activities such as NTFP value chains. Building human capacity through training and technical assistance to identify, respond to, and manage current and future threats will improve science-based decision making, thereby enhancing local communities' coping strategies.
- **Sustainability of livelihoods:** Sustainability has three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. Although the environmental and social dimensions have been addressed by the GNAP management through the development of NTFP value chains, the economic aspects of these livelihoods should be strengthened as a crucial aspect to improve the incomes of the local communities. As for other subsistence agricultural activities, the project will ensure the three aspects of their sustainability to generate social and environmental benefits for local communities.
- **Food security:** The project will support improved land management in the GNAP buffer zone, thereby increasing land productivity while promoting more sustainable practices. In addition, forestry and related natural resources are critical to socio-economic development, as they provide environmental support for food production, biodiversity conservation, watershed protection, and soil and water conservation, among others. Health is interlinked with the environment, climate, water, and food and nutrition security. The combination of these factors increases the resilience of local communities to the effects of unsustainable use of natural resources, the impacts of biodiversity loss, and related shocks that may affect populations living around protected areas.

^[1] Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework -Accessed at: https://www.unep.org/resources/kunming-montreal-global-biodiversity-framework?gclid=CjwKCAjwY2q8hBDEiwAoQXK5YYLFD9IVrL9aTJ5Gyf8hyJ6w3cABgg_WK3du1s_COYwYyWz0BAE-BoCPEQQAvD_BwE

^[2] Visconti, P., Bakkenes, M., Smith, R. J., Joppa, L., & Sykes, R. E. (2015). Socio-economic and ecological impacts of global protected area expansion plans. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 370(1681).

^[3] IPCC, 2012: Glossary of terms. In Field, C.B. et al., Edited, Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. A Special Report of Working Groups I and II of IPCC. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

^[4] Curtin, C. G., & Parker, J. P. (2014). Foundations of resilience thinking. *Conservation Biology*, 28(4), 912-923.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

Total GEF Financing Table

Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds. All GEF sources of funds should be included here.

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)

CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	1,179,530.00	97,277.00	1,276,807.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	1,414,510.00	136,187.00	1,550,697.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	Grant	432,340.00	38,911.00	471,251.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	432,340.00	38,911.00	471,251.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	Grant	648,510.00	58,367.00	706,877.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	Grant	216,170.00	19,453.00	235,623.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						4,323,400.00	389,106.00	4,712,506.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000.00

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

13,500.00

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	52,500.00	4,725.00	57,225.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 3	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	15,000.00	1,350.00	16,350.00

CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
CI	GBFF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					150,000.00	13,500.00	163,500.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for non-GBFF GEF resources (only for Multi-Trust Fund projects)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Actual Focal Area Programming	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Action Area Elements (and Focal Area Elements for Multi-Trust Fund projects)

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	1,179,530.00	4,630,195.00
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	1,414,510.00	5,552,599.00
GBFF Action Area 3	GBFF	432,340.00	1,697,132.00
GBFF Action Area 4	GBFF	432,340.00	1,697,132.00
GBFF Action Area 5	GBFF	648,510.00	2,545,700.00
GBFF Action Area 6	GBFF	216,170.00	848,566.00
Total Project Cost		4,323,400.00	16,971,324.00

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(\$)
Recipient Country Government	ANAC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	897,736.00
Civil Society Organization	BIOFUND	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	FFS-IGF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	218,790.00
GEF Agency	CI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	643,754.00
Civil Society Organization	WWF MCO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,086,044.00
Civil Society Organization	RCMRD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	125,000.00
Total Co-financing				16,971,324.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

NA

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification :

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
	1/31/2025	Orissa Samaroo		osamaroo@conservation.org
	1/31/2025	Charity Nalyanya		cnalyanya@conservation.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)
Eduardo Baixo	Head of Department of Mitigation and Lw Carbon Development	Ministry of Land and Environment	4/1/2024

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 copy and paste the Project Results Framework from the project document below.

Objective:	To contribute to the integrated management of Miombo woodlands in Mozambique through the pilot case of Gilé National Park (GNAP) and support the extension of the national network of marine conservation areas by 2030				
Indicator(s):	a. Area of Terrestrial protected areas under improved management (hectares) (GEF Core Indicator 1.2). Target: 439,000 hectares b. Area of Marine protected areas created (hectares) (GEF Core Indicators 2.1): Target: 4,304,594 hectares c. Area of Marine protected areas under improved management (hectares) (GEF Core Indicators 2.2): Target: 1,040,926 hectares d. Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (hectares) (GEF Core Indicator 4.1). Target: 26,100 hectares e. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO₂e) (GEF Core Indicator 6) Target: 32 million metric tons of CO₂e Number of people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (direct beneficiaries) (GEF Core Indicator 11) Target: 11,315, of which 50% women				
Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline for Outcome Indicators	End of Project Target for Outcome Indicators	Expected Outputs, with Indicators and targets	Sources and means of verification	Responsible agency for data collection
Component 1: Supporting the implementation of the Maputo Declaration through a pilot case of integrated management in the Gilé National Park (GNAP)					
Outcome 1.1: Gender-inclusive and effective governance of the Miombo woodlands through strengthened institutional capacity for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration Indicator 1.1: Number of functional joint state-nonstate coordination mechanisms guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Maputo Declaration for effective governance of the Miombo	Baseline 1.1. Weak governance of the Miombo woodlands due to limited coordination amongst state and nonstate actors coupled with weak institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor policies, legislative frameworks and high-level commitments such as the Maputo Declaration on Miombo Conservation	Target 1.1: At least one functional joint state-nonstate coordination mechanism in place guiding and monitoring the implementation of the Maputo Declaration for effective governance of the Miombo Woodlands, with at least 40% women representatives	Output 1.1.1: A gender-inclusive joint state-nonstate planning and coordination mechanism established and/or operationalized, with at least 40% women representatives, to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration Indicator 1.1.1: Number of gender-inclusive joint state-nonstate planning and coordination mechanisms established and/or operationalized, with at least 40% women representatives, to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration Target 1.1.1: At least one gender-inclusive joint state-nonstate planning and coordination mechanism established and/or	Outcome 1.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), coordination mechanism tools and reports, meetings minutes - - Output 1.1.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), coordination mechanism tools and reports, meetings minutes -	ANAC with the support of WWF MCO

Woodlands, with at least 40% women representatives			operationalized, with at least 40% women representatives, to facilitate inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of the Maputo Declaration		
Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of the Gilé National Park (GNAP) through participatory, gender-responsive and community-based approaches for fire management and prevention, and human-wildlife conflicts Indicator 1.2: Area of hectares in the Protected Area (GNAP) with improved METT Score	Baseline 1.2: The GNAP administration lacks an integrated tracking and monitoring tool for fire prevention and management and for HWC. The METT score of the GNAP at CEO Endorsement is: 57	Target 1.2: 439,000 Ha of GNAP with at least 40% improvement in METT Score (hence the target is reaching 80 METT score in GNAP)	Output 1.2.1: Gender-inclusive and integrated fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management tools in the Gilé National Park (GNAP) adopted and implemented Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of gender-inclusive integrated tools for fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management adopted and implemented Target 1.2.1.: At least two gender-inclusive integrated tools for fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management adopted and implemented (1 for Fire and 1 for HWC)	Outcome 1.2: METT Score sheet - Output 1.2.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), and Gender-inclusive integrated tools for fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management	FFS-IGF
Outcome 1.3: Innovative sustainable financing mechanism in place for the Gilé National Park (GNAP) for enhanced protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention. Indicator 1.3: Proportion (\$) of the GNAP's annual budget/costs funded by an innovative financing	Baseline 1.3: No sustainable financing mechanism in place for the Gilé National Park (GNAP) supporting protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention	Target 1.3: \$76,800 of the GNAP's budget/costs funded by an innovative financing mechanism by the end of the project for enhanced protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention (USD 19,200 Annually*4 Years=\$76,800)	Output 1.3.1: Innovative sustainable financing mechanisms/instruments introduced and implemented by the GNAP for enhanced protected area management effectiveness, including management and prevention of fires and HWCs Indicator 1.3.1.: Number of innovative sustainable financing mechanisms/instruments introduced and implemented by the GNAP for enhanced protected area management effectiveness, including management and prevention of fires and HWCs	Outcome 1.3: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Annual audit of the project, GNAP detailed annual budget, investment strategy, operational procedures documents, annual report on the investment interest gained and use of funds. - Output 1.3.1: Quarterly progress reports,	BIOFUND and GNAP Administration -

mechanism for enhanced protected area management, including fire and HWC management and prevention			Target 1.3.1.: At least 1 innovative sustainable financing mechanism/instrument introduced and implemented by the GNAP for enhanced protected area management effectiveness, including management and prevention of fires and HWCs	Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), investment strategy, operational procedures documents, annual report on the investment interest gained and use of funds.	-
Component 2: Promoting sustainable, gender-responsive and inclusive use of natural resources around the Gilé National Park (GNP) and in the Miombo landscape to improve incomes for communities					
Outcome 2.1.: Strengthened existing/new resilient and sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains, engaging the private sector and generating improved, gender-responsive incomes for communities, of which 50% women and youth Indicator 2.1.: Number of direct beneficiaries with increased income from the production of NTFP value chains, of which 50% women and youth.	Baseline 2.1: Communities are involved in Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) value chains but receive minimal economic benefits. Additionally, there is weak coordination and collaboration between the private sector entities and local communities or community-based organizations operating in these NTFP value chains. Furthermore, the cooperatives or Community Natural Resource Management (CRNM) organizations involved in these value chains lack a well-developed commercial and economic approach.	Target 2.1: 2,300 direct beneficiaries with increased income from the production of NTFP value chains, of which 50% women and youth	Output 2.1.1: Local Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains assessed and strengthened in partnership with the private sector, with at least 50% of direct beneficiaries being women and youth. Indicator 2.1.1: Number of local NTFP value chains assessed and strengthened in partnership with the private sector, with at least 50% of direct beneficiaries being women and youth Target 2.1.1: At least 4 local NTFP value chains assessed and strengthened in partnership with the private sector, with at least 2,300 direct beneficiaries, of which 50% women and Youth. Output 2.1.2: Community groups, Community Natural Resource Management (CRNM) organizations and cooperatives supported with a gender-responsive approach to improve livelihoods, economic production, develop partnerships with the private sector. Indicator 2.1.2: Number of community groups, CRNM organizations and cooperatives supported with a gender-responsive approach to improve	Outcome 2.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Census Output 2.1.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Value chains assessment reports Output 2.1.2: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Census	FFS-IGF

			<i>livelihoods, economic production, develop partnerships with private sector, with at least 50% representation of women and youth</i> Target 2.1.2: At least 15 community groups, CRNM organizations and cooperatives supported with a gender-responsive approach to improve livelihoods, economic production, develop partnerships with private sector, with at least 750 direct beneficiaries, of which 50% women and youth		
Outcome 2.2.: Sustainable resource use by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP) Indicator 2.2: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity by communities adjacent to the GNAP	Baseline 2.2: Local communities residing adjacent to the GNAP have shown limited adoption of sustainable resource use practices.	Target 2.2: At least 26,100 Hectares under improved practices by communities residing adjacent to the Gilé National Park (GNAP)	Output 2.2.1: Capacity of the community-based organizations operating adjacent to the GNAP strengthened on fire, and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management, with at least 50% women and youth-led organizations Indicator 2.2.1.: Number of community-based organizations operating in the adjacent to the GNAP equipped and/or trained on fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management, with at least 50% women and youth and emphasis on women and youth organizations Target 2.2.1.: At least 10 community-based organizations operating adjacent to GNAP equipped and/or trained on fire and Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) monitoring and management, with at least 500 direct beneficiaries, of which 50% women and youth and emphasis on women and youth-led organizations Output 2.2.2.: Conservation Agreements to promote more sustainable	Outcome 2.2.: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) Output 2.2.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) Output 2.2.2: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Signed Conservation agreements	FFS-IGF

			agricultural practices signed and implemented by local communities, with at least 50% being women and youth (with guidance from CI, ANAC, GNAP, DINAF) Indicator 2.2.2: Number of Conservation Agreements signed and implemented by local communities, with at least 50% being women and youth Target 2.2.2: At least 10 Conservation Agreements signed and implemented in approximately 26,100 hectares by at least 7,570 members of the local community, with at least 50% being women and youth (3,785 women, 3,785 men)	
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Component 3: Strengthening Mozambique's capacity to manage, expand and/or create marine protected areas

Outcome 3.1: Expansion and/or creation of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), supported by a participatory and informed process Indicator 3.1: Area of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) newly created	Baseline 3.1: Insufficient frameworks at the national level coupled with weak capacity at ANAC and other government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) hinders expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Mozambique.	Target 3.1: 4,304,594 Ha of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) newly created 49	Output 3.1.1: Relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) technically and institutionally capacitated to foster expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), with at least 30% representation of women. Indicator 3.1.1: Number of government MDAs technically and institutionally capacitated to foster expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Mozambique, with at least 30% representation of women. Target 3.1.1: At least one meeting with 25 government MDAs, representing 75 people, per year with at least 30% representation of women, technically and institutionally capacitated to foster effective expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Mozambique (3	Outcome 3.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Output 3.1.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), training sessions reports, meeting minutes	ANAC with the support of WWF MCO
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			people from each 25 institution= 75 people per year, the same people attending the annual meetings for the four years = 75), 30% women		
Outcome 3.2: Improved management effectiveness of existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Indicator 3.2: Area of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) under improved management effectiveness	Baseline 3.2: Insufficient capacity at ANAC to effectively manage marine conservation areas. There is also a lack of coordination and exchange mechanisms with national and ministerial staff in marine protected areas. There is also a lack of coordination and exchange mechanisms between national and ministerial staff governing Mozambique's marine protected areas. The METT score of the APAIPS at CEO Endorsement is: 43	Target 3.2: 1,040, 926Ha of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) with at least 40% improvement in METT Score (hence the target is reaching 60 METT score in APAIPS).	Output 3.2.1: Capacity of ANAC, MDAs such as MTA, MIMAIP and non-state actors involved in the management of marine protected areas at the national level strengthened and their coordination enhanced Indicator 3.2.1a: Number of government MDAs and other key stakeholders technically and institutionally capacitated to foster effective management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Mozambique, with at least 30% representation of women. Target 3.2.1a: At least 25 government MDAs and represented by 75 stakeholders, with at least 30% representation of women, technically and institutionally capacitated to foster the effective expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Mozambique (3 people from each 25 institution= 75 people per year, the same people attending the annual meetings for the four years = 75), 30% women). Indicator 3.2.2b: Number of coordination meetings between ANAC, MTA, MIMAIP and other key stakeholders involved in the management of marine conservation at the national level Target 3.2.2b: At least one coordination meeting organized between ANAC, MTA, MIMAIP and other	Outcome 3.2: METT Score Sheet Output 3.2.1: a. Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), training sessions reports, meeting minutes b. Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), meeting minutes	ANAC with the support of WWF MCO

key stakeholders involved in the management of marine conservation at the national level (30% women) (25 participants, of which 30% women: one meeting per year, with same people for 4 years, 25 participants of which 30% women)

Component 4: Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened coordination, learning and sharing between the GBFF Mozambique project and other initiatives at local, national, regional and global levels. Indicator 4.1: Number of initiatives coordinating with the GBFF Mozambique project	Baseline 4.1: Weak coordination, and limited sharing of information and learning in the Landscape (Miombo woodlands and marine hotspots areas), as well as at national, regional, and global levels.	Target 4.1: The GBFF Mozambique Project coordinating, learning and sharing with at least 4 initiatives at Landscape, National and Regional levels	Output 4.1.1: An inclusive and gender-sensitive project Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy developed and implemented. Indicator 4.1.1: Number of inclusive and gender-sensitive project Knowledge Management and Communications Strategies developed and implemented Target 4.1.1: At least one inclusive and gender-sensitive project Knowledge Management and Communications Strategy developed and implemented. Output 4.1.2: Knowledge management products integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects generated, and disseminated at local, national and regional levels (also integrating lessons learnt and best-case practices on traditional knowledge for natural resource management) Indicator 4.1.2: Number of policy briefs, fact sheets and storytelling videos (integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects) prepared and disseminated by the end of the project. Target 4.1.2: At least 4 policy briefs, 4 fact sheets and 4 storytelling videos integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects	Outcome 4.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) Output 4.1.1: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Knowledge Management and Communication strategy Output 4.1.2: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), policy briefs, fact sheets, videos Output 4.1.3: Quarterly progress reports, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), learning and exposure visit reports and list of participants	ANAC with the support of WWF MCO
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			<i>prepared and disseminated by the end of the project.</i> Output 4.1.3: Learning and exposure visits facilitated by the project (at landscape and national levels; South-South Exchange with countries within Miombo woodlands) Indicator 4.1.3a: Number of Learning and Exposure Visits at landscape and national level Target 4.1.3a: At least 4 learning and exposure trips (1 trip per year, 1 representative from the Government of Mozambique per year, 1 from the local community, 1 private sector [Total 12 participants (3 people per year for 4 years), 30% women]) Indicator 4.1.3b: Number of South-South learning and knowledge exchange visits to countries within the Miombo landscape Target 4.1.3b: At least 2 South-South learning and knowledge exchange visits to countries within the Miombo landscape (2 trips by the end of the project (total 8 representatives from the Government of Mozambique, 4 people per year, 50% women)).		
Component 5: Monitoring & Evaluation					
Outcome 5.1: An effective and gender-sensitive M&E system for the project Indicator 5.1: Number of gender-responsive M&E systems established and implemented for the project.	Baseline 5.1: No M&E framework for the project	Target 5.1: 4 Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF.	Output 5.1.1: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency, incorporating gender-disaggregated data and gender-specific indicators. Indicator 5.1.1: Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency, incorporating gender-disaggregated data and gender-specific indicators.	Outcome 5.1: M&E system, Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) Output 5.1.1: M&E reports, Biodiversity Tracking Tool, Core Indicators Work Sheet, EX-ACT Tool	WWF MCO

			Target 5.1.1: 24 periodic M&E reports (18 technical and financial quarterly reports; 1 Biodiversity Tracking Tool, 4 Core Indicator Work Sheets, 1 EX-ACT Tool) Output 5.1.2:Independent evaluations conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies Indicator 5.1.2: Number of Mid-Term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation Reports Target 5.1.2: One Mid-Term Evaluation and One Terminal Evaluation Report approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF	Output 5.1.2: Mid-Term evaluation and Terminal Evaluation reports	
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^[1] **Area of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) newly created:** A dedicated working group, led by MIMAIP/InOM and supported by WCS, is currently defining new MPAs and improving management methods and tools for these areas. This project will align with and support this ongoing process, targeting the areas identified by this working group, thereby contributing to the creation of the identified MPAs. The proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) whose establishment will benefit from the support/frameworks developed by this project is what will be reported under **Target 3.1a (GEF Sub-core indicator 2.1)**.

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
International Consultant – project design, stakeholder engagement, conducting gender and ESS analysis, establishing technical and scientific design criteria, developing the theory of change, creating the results framework, and preparing the project document	84,832.00	35,081.00	49,751.00
Contractual Agreement—coordination amongst stakeholders, consultation, support preparing the project document including, costing, budget planning and conducting capacity assessments of executing partners	20,588.00	14,908.00	5,680.00
Contractual Agreement-- Travel, Meetings, Workshops and supplies e.g., banners, translation, etc for information sharing, stakeholder consultations and validating the theory of change, the results framework and the project document	44,580.00	18,735.00	25,845.00

Total	150,000.00	68,724.00	81,276.00
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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
Mozambique	-18.25	35	1,036,973

Location Description:

Mozambique

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Zambezia Province	-17	37	1,024,312

Location Description:

Zambezia Province

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gilé National Park	-16.9483333	38.782777777777774	1,096,009

Location Description:

Gilé National Park – IUCN Category II

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
and Segundas Archipelago	-17.1022222	39.103055555555556	9,260,794

Location Description:

APAIPS – IUCN Category V

Activity Description:

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

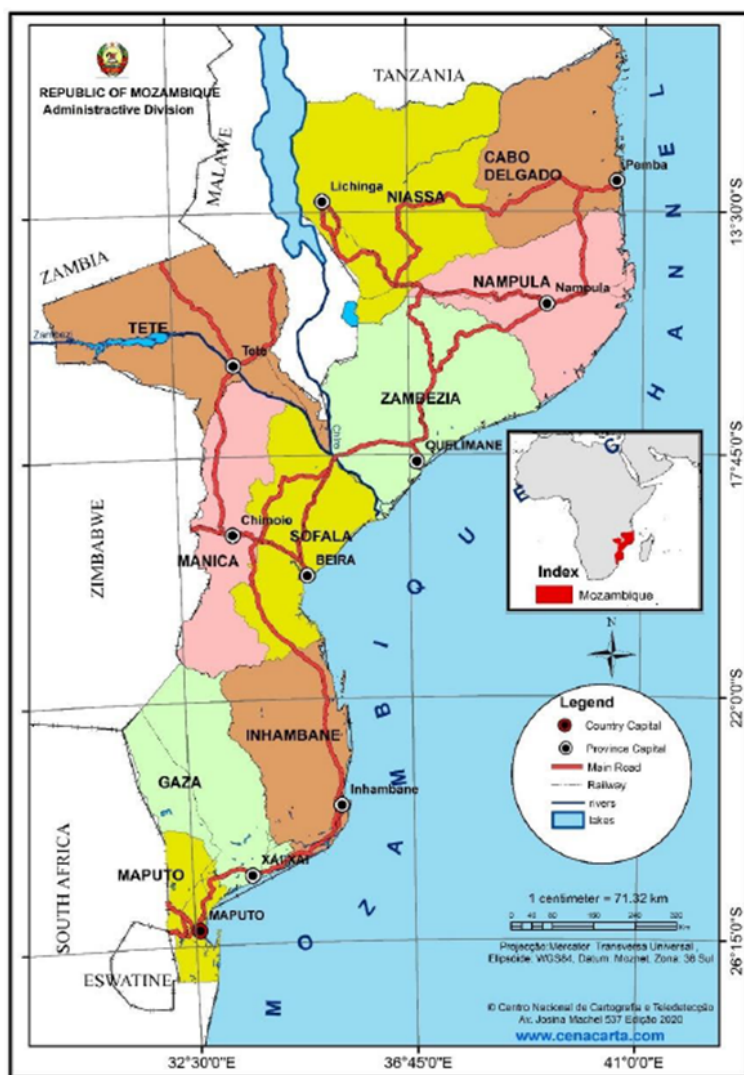


Figure 1: Map of Mozambique

(Source: Mozambique Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, p.1)

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

20250710_Climate Risk and Related Disaster Management Plan
 20250710_ Safeguards Screening Form_GBFF Mozambique
 20250331_ESMF_GBFF Mozambique
 20250331_Accountability and Grievance Mechanism_GBFF Mozambique
 20250331_GBFF Mozambique_Process Framework
 20250331_GBFF Mozambique_Stakeholder Engagement Plan
 20250331_Gender Mainstreaming Plan_GBFF Mozambique
 20250331_Local Communities Plan_GBFF Mozambique
 20250331_Mozambique GBFF second ESS Screening Report

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

ProDoc (CEO Endorsement) Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD\$)										Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (USD\$)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)(1)
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3		Component 4 (RM)							
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2	Outcome 4.1							
Personnel and Professional Services	Personnel-Technical Lead	49,854	28,564	19,495	23,803	35,705	21,970	21,970	24,077	225,238	12,234	25,731	263,203			
	Personnel-Finance and Grants Officer												92,072			
	Personnel-Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning												78,716		WWF	
	Personnel-Safeguards and Technical Assistant	21,446	21,446	10,723	32,169	32,169	16,084	16,084	64,338	214,459	-	-	214,459			
	Personnel-Logistics and Events Support	11,466	11,466	7,639	11,466	11,466	5,743	5,743	11,466	76,306	-	-	76,306		ANAC	
	Personnel-Ecologist	-	46,406	-	-	-	38,671	38,672	30,938	154,687	-	-	154,687		WWF	
	Personnel-Community Engagement Assistant	17,399	17,399	17,399	17,399	17,399	17,399	17,399	30,448	152,241	-	-	152,241		WWF	
	Personnel sub-total	99,987	125,303	55,276	84,859	96,761	99,867	99,869	161,289	823,211	90,950	117,803	1,031,964			
	Service Provider-Project Financial Audit												27,500			
	Service Provider-Communication strategy								32,185	32,185			32,185		WWF	
	Service Provider-Honey pre-processing house for Local Communities				33,000					33,000			33,000			
	Service Provider-Translation	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	503	503	1,006	7,042	-	-	7,042			
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Service Provider-Project Financial Audit (ANAC)										12,600		12,600		ANAC	
	Service Provider-Midterm Evaluation									40,000			40,000		Implementing agency	
	Service Provider-Final Evaluation									40,000			40,000			
	Service Provider sub-total	1,006	1,006	1,006	34,006	1,006	503	503	33,191	72,227	80,000	40,100	192,327			
	Exposure visits between several conservation areas in Mozambique								66,044	66,044			66,044			
	Coordination meetings between APAIPS administration at local level (Activity 3.1.2) - Steering Committees	-	-	-	-	-	13,929		-	13,929	-	13,922	27,851			
	Training for local communities on livelihood activities/APAIPS				10,285					10,285			10,285			
	Training for government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) to support the expansion of MPAs (Output 3.1.1)	-	-	-	-	-	42,314		-	42,314	-	-	42,314		ANAC	
	Trainings on Marine Biodiversity and Effective Management - Coordination meetings between ANAC, MTA, MIMAIP and other key stakeholders involved in the management of marine conservation, at the national level (Output 3.2.2)	-	-	-	-	-	32,344	42,783	-	75,127	-	-	75,127			
	Exposure visits in the SADC region to coordinate on the regional initiative to conserve Miombo forests								13,750	13,750			13,750			
	Field Consultations and Monitoring	4,286	4,286	4,286	4,286	4,286	2,143	2,143	4,286	30,002	7,755	-	37,757			
	Grants and Agreements	Inception Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,172	-	8,172		
Inter-ministerial Coordination Meeting (Activity 1.1.1.1)		32,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,437	-	-	32,437		WWF	
Coordination meetings between ANAC and FND/SMRV (Activity 1.1.1.3)		5,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,148	-	-	5,148			
Coordination meetings in Maputo (1/year) (under output 3.1.2)		22,967								22,967			22,967			
TMW sub-total		64,838	4,286	4,286	14,571	4,286	90,730	44,926	84,080	312,003	15,927	13,922	341,852			
Sub-grant to Organization BIOFUND (Environment trust fund)		-	-	663,000	-	-	-	-	-	663,000	-	-	663,000			
Sub-grant to Organization RCMRD		483,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	483,075	-	-	483,075			
Sub-grant to Organization FFS-IGF (Includes cost of 5 motorcycles) for Local Communities		-	267,410	-	267,410	227,410	-	-	40,000	802,230	-	-	802,230		WWF	
Conservation Agreements/Grants to CSOs and CBOs for Local Communities		-	-	-	-	518,996	-	-	-	518,996	-	-	518,996			
Grant Agreement sub-total		483,075	267,410	663,000	267,410	746,406	-	-	40,000	2,467,301	-	-	2,467,301			
Equipment		Workstations (chair and table) for computer lab for ANAC- Reporting of GBFF and Miombo indicators and results	14,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,781	-	-	14,781		ANAC
		Laptop costs and maintenance and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000		
	Laptop (1x1650)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	1,650			
	Beekeeping material and kits (beehives, protective clothing, tools) - 72 beneficiaries/ 4 districts for Local Communities	-	-	-	127,160	-	-	-	-	127,160	-	-	127,160			
	Establishment of a nursery for forest restoration (Potone forest in Pebane) to benefit Local Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,600	-	39,600	-	-	39,600		WWF	
	Establishment of a nursery for mangrove restoration to benefit Local Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,600	-	39,600	-	-	39,600			
	Solar panels for Local Communities	-	-	-	-	8,800	-	-	-	8,800	-	-	8,800			
	Irrigation system for Local Communities	-	-	-	-	13,315	-	-	-	13,315	-	-	13,315			
	Equipment sub-total	14,781	-	-	127,160	22,115	-	79,200	-	243,256	-	7,650	250,906			
	Office operating costs (rent, utilities, supplies, IT) for Moputu and field office									-		26,400	26,400			

Other Operating Cost	Forest and mangrove restoration activities - reimbursable costs (e.g. fuel, transportation, meals, ...) to benefit Local Communities	-	-	-	-	-	12,650	-	-	12,650	-	-	12,650	WWF
	Other sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	12,650	-	-	12,650	-	26,400	39,050	
Grand Total		663,687	398,005	723,568	528,006	870,574	203,750	224,498	318,560	3,930,648	186,877	205,875	4,323,400	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)												Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1			Component 2		Component 3		Component 4 (KM)	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC			
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2	Outcome 4.1						
Personnel and Professional Services	Personnel-Technical Lead	49,654	28,564	19,495	23,803	35,705	21,970	21,970	24,077	-	225,238	12,234	25,731	263,203	WWF
	Personnel-Finance and Grants Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,072	92,072	
	Personnel-Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,716	-	78,716	
	Personnel-Safeguards and Technical Assistant	21,446	21,446	10,723	32,169	32,169	16,084	16,084	64,338	214,459	-	-	-	214,459	
	Personnel-Logistics and Events Support	11,488	11,488	7,659	11,488	11,488	5,743	5,744	11,488	76,586	-	-	-	76,586	ANAC
	Personnel-Ecologist	-	46,406	-	-	-	38,671	38,672	30,938	154,687	-	-	-	154,687	WWF
	Personnel-Community Engagement Assistant	17,399	17,399	17,399	17,399	17,399	17,399	17,399	30,448	152,241	-	-	-	152,241	
	Personnel sub-total	99,987	125,303	55,276	84,859	96,761	99,867	99,869	161,289	823,211	90,950	117,803	1,031,964		
	Service Provider-Project Financial Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,500	-	27,500	WWF
	Service Provider-Communication strategy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,185	32,185	-	-	-	32,185	
	Service Provider-Honey pre-processing house for Local Communities	-	-	-	33,000	-	-	-	-	33,000	-	-	-	33,000	
	Service Provider-Translation	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	503	503	1,006	7,042	-	-	7,042		
	Service Provider-Project Financial Audit (ANAC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,600	-	12,600	ANAC
	Service Provider-Midterm Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	Implementing agency
	Service Provider-Final Evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	
	Service Provider sub-total	1,006	1,006	1,006	34,006	1,006	503	503	33,191	72,227	80,000	40,100	192,327		
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Exposure visits between several conservation areas in Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,044	66,044	-	-	-	66,044	ANAC
	Coordination meetings between APAIPS administration at local level (Activity 3.1.2) - Steering Committees	-	-	-	-	-	13,929	-	-	13,929	-	13,922	27,851		
	Training for local communities on livelihood activities/APAIPS	-	-	-	10,285	-	-	-	-	10,285	-	-	10,285		
	Training for government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) to support the expansion of MPAs (Output 3.1.1)	-	-	-	-	-	42,314	-	-	42,314	-	-	42,314		
	Trainings on Marine Biodiversity and Effective Management - Coordination meetings between ANAC, MTA, MIMAIP and other key stakeholders involved in the management of marine conservation, at the national level (Output 3.2.2)	-	-	-	-	-	32,344	42,783	-	75,127	-	-	75,127		
	Exposure visits in the SADC region to coordinate on the regional initiative to conserve Miombo forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,750	13,750	-	-	13,750	WWF	
	Field Consultations and Monitoring	4,286	4,286	4,286	4,286	4,286	2,143	2,143	4,286	30,002	7,755	-	37,757		
	Inception Workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,172	-	8,172		
	Inter-ministerial Coordination Meeting (Activity 1.1.1.1)	32,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,437	-	-	32,437		
	Coordination meetings between ANAC and FNDs/MRV (Activity 1.1.1.3)	5,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,148	-	-	5,148		
	Coordination meetings in Maputo (1/year) (under output 3.1.2)	22,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,967	-	-	22,967		
	TMW sub-total	64,838	4,286	4,286	14,571	4,286	90,730	44,926	84,080	312,003	15,927	13,922	341,852		
Grants and Agreements	Sub-grant to Organization BIOFUND (Environment trust fund)	-	-	663,000	-	-	-	-	-	663,000	-	-	663,000	WWF	
	Sub-grant to Organization RCMRD	483,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	483,075	-	-	483,075		
	Sub-grant to Organization FFS-IGF(Includes cost of 5 motorcycles) for Local Communities	-	267,410	-	267,410	227,410	-	-	40,000	802,230	-	-	802,230		
	Conservation Agreements/Grants to CSOs and CBOs for Local Communities	-	-	-	-	518,996	-	-	-	518,996	-	-	518,996		
	Grant Agreement sub-total	483,075	267,410	663,000	267,410	746,406	-	-	40,000	2,467,301	-	-	2,467,301		
Equipment	Workstations (chair and table) for computer lab for ANAC-Reporting of GBFF and Miombo indicators and results	14,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,781	-	-	14,781	ANAC	
	Laptop costs and maintenance and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000	WWF	
	Laptop (1x1650)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	1,650		
	Beekeeping material and kits (beehives, protective clothing, tools) - 72 beneficiaries/ 4 districts for Local Communities	-	-	-	127,160	-	-	-	-	127,160	-	-	127,160		
	Establishment of a nursery for forest restoration (Potone forest in Pebane) to benefit Local Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,600	-	39,600	-	-	39,600		
	Establishment of a nursery for mangrove restoration to benefit Local Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,600	-	39,600	-	-	39,600		
	Solar panels for Local Communities	-	-	-	-	8,800	-	-	-	8,800	-	-	8,800		
	Irrigation system for Local Communities	-	-	-	-	13,315	-	-	-	13,315	-	-	13,315		
Equipment sub-total	14,781	-	-	127,160	22,115	-	79,200	-	243,256	-	7,650	250,906			
Other Operating Cost	Office operating costs (rent, utilities, supplies, IT) for Moputu and field office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,400	-	26,400	WWF	
	Forest and mangrove restoration activities - reimbursable costs (e.g. fuel, transportation, meals, ...) to benefit Local Communities	-	-	-	-	-	12,650	-	-	12,650	-	-	12,650		
	Other sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	12,650	-	-	12,650	-	26,400	39,050		
Grand Total		663,687	398,005	723,568	528,006	870,574	203,750	224,498	318,560	3,930,648	186,877	205,875	4,323,400		

ANNEX H: BLENDED-FINANCE RELEVANT ANNEXES

Please use the most up to date templates per the most recent call for proposals.

ANNEX H.1: Termsheet

Instructions. This termsheet to be submitted with the PIF/PFD should include sufficient details to allow a financial expert to understand and judge the financial viability of the proposed investments. Indicative terms and conditions should be used when specific details are not yet available. An equivalent termsheet used for internal Agency purposes is acceptable but must include sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality.

ANNEX H.2: Agency capacity to implement blended finance projects

Instructions. Any financial returns, gains, interest or other earnings and remaining principal will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. and the GEF Non-Grant Instrument Policy.