

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL

Country:	Mozambique
Project Title:	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity
Country Eligibility:	Ratified CBD on 25 August 1995
GEF Financing:	US\$ 216,000
Government Contribution:	In Kind and Personnel
Estimated Total Budget:	US\$ 216,000
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNEP
National Executing Agency:	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MCEA)
GEF Operational Focal Point:	MCEA
CBD Focal Point:	MCEA
Estimated Starting Date:	September 1996
Project Duration:	12 months

I. Background/Context:

Mozambique is located in South Eastern Africa, between 10° 27', 26° 52' S and 40° 51', 30° 12' E. It has a land area of about 799,380 sq.km. and a population of about 16,593,000 (1992) with a population growth rate of 2.7%. Mozambique has borders with Tanzania in the north; with the Mozambique Channel (Indian Ocean) in the south-east; with Malawi, Lake Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Swaziland in the west and with South Africa in the south. The country is 250-300 km wide with a coast line (with the Indian Ocean) of over 2515 km. Mozambique has a variety of ecosystems ranging from the varied wetlands of the mostly sandy flat coastal area to afro-montane forests. Rainfall and altitude divide the country two regions, the humid tropics in the north and east, and the semi-arid

tropics in the highlands and south. A narrow belt of lowlands runs along the coast, and has a distinct ecology and climate influenced by the warm ocean current in the Mozambique Channel. This has been sub-divided into two ecological regions: the Tongoland-Pondoland region south of the Limpopo River, and the Zanzibar-Inhambane region north of it.

Being an extremely long country located in the southern latitudes of Southern Africa, Mozambique enjoys a wide variety of tropical and sub-tropical climates, heavily influenced by the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), and the trade winds and monsoon systems of the Indian Ocean. Furthermore, its highly diversified topography plays another important role in the definition of its climatic seasons and localised micro-climates. There are two clear climate seasons in Mozambique: the wet season, from November to April, and the dry season, from May to October. In the wet season precipitation averages 1000mm a year in northern Mozambique, and well above 2000mm in the mountain areas. Rainfall sharply drops to a low 600mm (400mm in the interior) in the southern part of the country. Annual average rainfall is about 2348mm in the north and is quite regular; in the south, it is about 350mm and is poor and erratic. Mean annual temperatures vary between 23° C (in the mountains of the north) and 26° C. Based on the above, Mozambique can be divided into four major climatic zones: Arid (rainfall less than 500mm/year), Semi-arid (500-1000mm rainfall per year - 80% of the country), Sub-humid (1000-1400mm/year) and Humid (2000mm per year and above).

Mozambique's inland waters are grouped into two: rivers and lakes. There are more than 100 river basins covering an area of over 50 sq.km. in the country. Many of the rivers are shared with neighboring countries. There are about 1300 lakes in Mozambique, most of them fresh water, but only 20 to 25 of them cover an area larger than 100 sq.km. Lake Malawi (Niassa Lake) is the biggest with an area of 30,600 sq.km. and is shared with Malawi. Only 6,400 sq.km. of the lake belongs to Mozambique.

There are 3 main habitat classes with respect to terrestrial biodiversity: forests, particularly located in the higher altitude and high rainfall areas; woodlands of the moist lowlands; and savanna and scrub of the semi-arid lowlands of the area south of the Save River. In addition there are a number of localised specialized habitats (for instance the fresh water lakes of the coastal zone and the wetlands, particularly associated with the Zambezi River).

The biodiversity country study report of Mozambique gives the following figures for known species in the country:

Fauna

- 222 species of Land Mammals of which 10 are endangered; 581 species of Birds of which 1 is endangered; 167 species of Reptiles of which 6 are endangered; 39 species of Amphibia; 196 species of Freshwater Fishes; 3074 species of Insects; and 1170 species of Marine Animals

Flora

- 5641 species of plants (terrestrial, fresh water & marine) of which 51 are vulnerable and 10 are endangered. Out of the 5500 species of higher plants, 250 are believed to be endemic. There are about 210 species of wild plants that are currently used as food by rural people in

Mozambique. In addition to the wild plants, it is estimated that about 5 million rural people in Mozambique are dependent on wildlife for meat protein. Wildmeat is thought to be the most important source of animal protein in rural areas, where it is a vital source of food security. Approximate calculations indicate that the national value of wildmeat may be in the order of US\$465 to \$930 million per year.

As a result of the lack of conservation measures, mainly due to the war during the past decade, much of the fauna and flora of Mozambique have been destroyed. To mention a few: the black rhinoceros is on the verge of extinction; the hippopotamus population has declined by 90% since the 1970s; among marine animals, the dugong population has also been severely depleted. However, scientific research and conservation have continued relatively unhindered on the islands off the coast. Inhaca Island is designated as a "faunal reserve", where coral reefs, turtles and dugongs are legally protected. Bazaruto (which has the last remaining large population of dugong) is now a "marine reserve", **managed by the local people**. A Conservation Plan was drawn up for it by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1990. It is hoped that **now that the war is over**, it will be possible to resume research and conservation of biodiversity on the mainland on a larger scale.

The Mozambican database on environment and natural resources has suffered a severe setback due to effects of the recently ended war; the data and estimates presented in the Biodiversity Country Study of Mozambique, including conditions and potential of the resource base should be viewed with caution. (In the country study, conservation areas which were established before the war are described, and the major feature of existing biological resources are discussed and some attempt is made to attach value to these resources).

Two broad concerns were noted during the Biodiversity Country Study exercise. Firstly, it does not seem feasible to separate socio-economic development from conservation at any level in a country in which poverty is as extreme and widespread as Mozambique. As such measures must strive to maximize multiplier effects in terms of employment, food security and the reconstruction of the economy and infrastructure. This is not to suggest that biological resources should be over-exploited to meet short-term needs, but that supporting biodiversity conservation be used as one way of dealing with poverty.

A second important concern relates to rebuilding the necessary institutional and government structures that are required for the implementation of conservation policies, and developing new and appropriate structures which will promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The war has destroyed physical and administrative infrastructures, particularly in the remote rural areas of Mozambique which are strong candidates as sites for biodiversity conservation.

II. Project Objectives:

The above clearly shows that Mozambique was once rich in biodiversity and home to a wide variety of fauna and flora. **Although the war during the last decade has destroyed much of it, if immediate steps are taken and conservation measures put into place, it would be possible to conserve whatever is left and even revive some of the flora and fauna in decline.** Hence the ultimate objective of the project is to assist the Government of

Mozambique (GoM) to revive and develop the national machinery for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the context of economic development. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) will provide an opportunity to put Mozambique's existing policy instruments and measures aimed at sustainable management of biological resources in a more comprehensive and committing framework with a broad stakeholder involvement, and to identify remaining gaps. The preparation of the first national report to the CBD will enable Mozambique to meet the obligations under Article 26 of the Convention as stipulated in Decision II/17 adopted by the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (COP 2).

III. Operational Criteria:

i) Coverage without duplication:

The NBSAP will make use of existing capacity and information. There are a number of initiatives in Mozambique of relevance to this project: (i) a UNEP supported Biodiversity Country Study was completed in 1995; (ii) Coastal Erosion and Environmental Impact Assessment Project (UNDP); (iii) Capacity Building Support to the National Environment Commission, (UNDP Project No. MOZ/91/93/001) and (iv) the World Bank/GEF Transfrontier Conservation Areas and Institutional Strengthening project (MZ-GE-1759). The present project will build on the above mentioned projects so that there is no duplication.

ii) Appropriate overall sequencing of activities:

The project will be conducted over a period of 12 months as reflected in the schedule shown in the following table.

	Activity/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Formation of Task Force	x											
2	Training of Planning Team & Orientation of Consultants in BD Analysis & Planning	x											
3	Survey of Existing Information ¹		x	x									
4	Provincial Seminars, Discussions, Workshops ²		x	x	x	x	x						
5	Drafting of NBSAP							x	x	x			
6	Circulation of NBSAP for Comments										x		
7	Finalization of NBSAP											x	
8	Printing & Publication of NBSAP												x
9	Preparation of First National Report to COP*									x	x		

*Because of the deadline of 30 June 1997 stipulated in Decision II/17, an interim report will be submitted by that date

iii) Best practice:

The methodology for the implementation of this project will be based on "Guidelines for Biodiversity Planning" (WRI/UNEP/IUCN 1995). The lessons learned from the UNEP project in Mozambique on Biodiversity Country Studies will be fully utilized. The First National Report to the CBD will be based on the information contained in the country study

¹ Mozambique has already carried out a Biodiversity country study with assistance from UNEP. The National Biodiversity Unit may wish to revisit those areas that were not sufficiently covered by the country study project, but the cost of this exercise would not be charged to the GEF.

² The Task Force (for composition, see section IV, page 6) will organize at least one seminar in each of the 10 provinces and a national workshop in order to have consultations with representatives of as many sectors of society as possible (the local communities, government field officers, senior government officials, academic institutions, local & national NGOs, the private sector, etc.)

and the progress achieved in preparing the NBSAP. This report will be done in the time frame stipulated in Decision II/17 of COP 2.

iv) Cost effectiveness and consistency of approach and procedures:

The cost effectiveness of this proposal is based on maximum reliance on existing information and capacity developed in the course of the UNEP supported Biodiversity Country Study project, the Coastal Erosion and Environmental Impact Assessment project (UNDP), the Capacity Building Support to the National Environment Commission project (UNDP) and the Transfrontier Conservation Areas and Institutional Strengthening project (World Bank/GEF).

IV. Institutional Framework

The project will be implemented by the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs in association with the National Biodiversity Unit (NBU) established for the co-ordination of the biodiversity country study project. All key decision makers and planners in government and various other organizations will be participating. They will include representatives from: Comissao Nacional de Meio Ambiente, Ministerio da Agricultura, Instituto de Planejamento Fisico, Instituto Desenvolvimento Rural, Ministerio dos Recursos Minerais, Ministerio dos Transportes e Comunicacoes, Ministerio da Construcao e Aguas, Department of Biological Sciences of the University of Mozambique (UEM), Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife, Directorate of Agriculture, Institute for Veterinarian Research, and Institute of Rural Development. A **Task Force** comprising representatives of the above organizations, NGOs, Local Communities and the Private Sector will oversee the implementation of this project.

V Project Financing

Project Budget (US\$) Mozambique NBSAP

Activity	Product	Process	Total
1. Stocktaking of Existing Information*1	0	0	0*1
2. Identification and analysis of options	17,000	119,000	136,000
- Training for Planning Team		25,000	
- Provincial seminars (travel, per diem, facilities) (10 Provinces) @ \$5000 each		50,000	
- National workshop (travel, per diem, facilities) x1 @ \$30,000		30,000	
- International Consultants	5,000	9,000	
- National Consultants	5,000	5,000	
- Reports	4,000		
- Miscellaneous	3,000		
3. Preparation of NBSAP	27,000	30,000	57,000
- National Consultants	18,000	6,000	
- International Consultants	3,000	4,000	
- 2 Task Force Consultations (travel, per diem, facilities)		10,000	
- Dissemination, Public awareness		10,000	
- Printing & Publication	4,000		
- Miscellaneous	2,000		
4. Preparation of First National Report	5,000	0	5,000
- National Consultants	2,000		
- Printing & Publication	2,000		
- Miscellaneous	1,000		
5. Co-ordination & Management	18,000	0	18,000
Total	67,000	149,000	216,000

*1 Information and data that was not accessible at the time the country study was done due to the war will be compiled and used also for the needs of this proposal. However, the cost of this activity (i.e. updating the country study) will not be charged to the GEF.

VI Deviations from Criteria and Norms:

The proposal does not deviate from the operational criteria for enabling activities in biodiversity.

TABLE A: Dimensions of Enabling Activities (Standard Activity Matrix), Mozambique NBSAP

Enabling Activity	Output	Capacity Building		Public Participation*5	Comments (To see footnotes)
		Institutional Strengthening	Training *4		
Stocktaking of existing information - biodiversity and biological resources - cross-sectoral issues - policy and regulatory framework - institutional and human capacity - analysis of root causes of BD loss - technologies for conservation and sustainable use - activities with adverse impact - existing measures and programmes - preliminary statement of objectives - identification of gaps - assessment of existing needs	UNEP*1 UNEP UNEP WB*2 UNEP UNEP UNEP UNDP*3 UNEP UNEP UNEP				*1
Identification and Analysis of Options to meet the objectives of the CBD - strategies for conservation - strategies for sustainable use - strategies for benefit sharing	X, *1 X, *1 X, *1	X X X	X X X	X X X	
Planning and Preparation of NBSAP - national strategy - national action plan	X X	X X	X X	X X	*4
Preparation of the First National Report - First National Report	X	X	X	X	*4

x - Activities undertaken by this project

*1 Mozambique completed a country study in 1995 with assistance from the Environment Fund of UNEP. In addition to stocktaking of existing published and unpublished information/data, the country study attempted also a preliminary identification of key areas for action including a rough estimation of the funding needs to cover these priority actions.

*2 The World Bank is assisting the National Directorate for Forestry & Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture, to implement the GEF funded Transfrontier Conservation Areas and Institutional Strengthening project (MZ-GE-1759).

*3 In 1992, UNDP assisted the Government of Mozambique to compile statistical data on biodiversity conservation activities in the country

*4 A training session for the Project Planning Team in biodiversity analysis and planning as well as in the use of the WRI/UNEP/IUCN Guidelines will be conducted at the onset of the project.

*5 The Government of Mozambique puts a high priority to the involvement of communities in biodiversity conservation. This project will conduct at least one 2 day seminar in each of the ten provinces and one 5 day national workshop to ensure participation of the broadest spectrum of stakeholders in the process.

EAs



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO PARA A COORDENAÇÃO DA ACÇÃO AMBIENTAL

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif
Executive Coordinator
UNEP/GEF Coordination Office
Nairobi, Kenya

15 July 1996

Subject: Endorsement Letter

Dear Sirs,

This is to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Mozambique fully endorses the project proposed "Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP".

The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) has full confidence that this project will create sufficient capacity within MICOA and other relevant ministries to initiate a process of biodiversity planning and to fulfill the reporting requirements under the CBD with respect to the first national report.

Sincerely

Francisco Mabjaia
GEF Operational Focal Point
Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs

UNEP	
GEF UNIT	
RECEIVED	
ACTION	REQUIRED
NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
22 JUL 1996	
WHAT
WHO <i>Cyrie Manab</i>
WHEN COMPLETED
	NO YES
CIRCULATE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
FILE IN