



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Strengthening the conservation of globally threatened species in Mozambique through improving biodiversity enforcement and expanding community conservancies around protected areas			
Country(ies):	Mozambique	GEF Project ID:	9158
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5474
Other Executing Partner(s):	Implementing Partners: National Agency for Conservation Areas (ANAC) under the Ministry of Land, the Environment and Rural Development (MITADER); Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Submission Date:	28 December 2016
		Resubmission Date:	1 March 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal area	Project Duration (Months)	84 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>		
Name of Parent Program	9071/Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development	Agency Fee (\$)	\$1,417,500

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD2 - Program 3: BD 2 [<i>Reduce Threats to Globally Significant Biodiversity</i>] Program 3 : <i>Reducing Poaching and Illegal Trafficking of Threatened Species</i>	GEFTF	3,750,000	27,800,000
BD-1 Program 2 BD 1: [<i>Improve sustainability of protected area systems</i>] Program 2 : Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate	GEFTF	3,750,000	18,700,000
LD-3 Program 4: LD-3 [<i>Reduce pressures on natural resources by managing competing land uses in broader landscapes</i>], Program 4: <i>Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach</i>	GEFTF	3,000,000	3,500,000
SFM 1: [<i>Maintained Forest Resources</i> : Reduce the pressures on high conservation value forests by addressing the drivers of and maintenance of high deforestation.]	GEFTF	1,750,000	8,500,000
SFM 2: [<i>Enhanced Forest Management</i> : Maintain flows of forest ecosystem services and improve resilience to climate change through SFM]	GEFTF	1,750,000	3,800,000
SFM 3: [<i>Restored Forest Ecosystems</i> : Reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes]	GEFTF	1,750,000	2,500,000
Total Project Cost		15,750,000	64,800,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Mozambique through implementation of the Conservation Areas Act – improving biodiversity enforcement and expanding protected areas through community conservancies and targeted rural development action

Project Components / Programs	Financing Type ¹	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. National strategy to promote the value of wildlife and combat illegal wildlife trafficking	TA	<p>Outcome 1. National strategy implemented to promote the value of wildlife and biodiversity for Mozambique's national development and to combat illegal wildlife trafficking through a coordinated approach. Achievements of this Outcome is indicated by:</p> <p>Increased capacity of government agencies on IWT control as indicated by customized UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard. <i>Baseline – 43%</i></p>	<p>1.1 National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking developed jointly with all national and international role-players</p> <p>1.2 Coordination mechanism for implementation of the National Strategy is developed and implemented</p> <p>1.3 National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Unit at ANAC is established and provided with necessary training and equipment</p> <p>1.4 ANAC strategy for ranger succession management and IWT control is implemented</p> <p>1.5 Centre for biodiversity assessment, identification of CITES specimens, and capacity building of customs, police and other relevant institutions is established and supported</p>	GEF TF	<p>3,135,000</p> <p><i>BD: 2,541,600</i> <i>SFM: 593,400</i></p> <p><i>ANAC: \$2,588,000</i> <i>GRP: \$547,000</i></p>	<p>23,840,000</p> <p><i>ANAC: \$18,500,000</i> <i>GRP: \$4,800,000</i> <i>UNDP: \$540,000</i></p>
2. Strengthening enforcement capacity in key protected areas to combat wildlife crime on the ground	TA/INV	<p>Outcome 2. Wildlife crime is combated on the ground through strengthening enforcement operations in targeted protected area complexes. Achievements of this Outcome is indicated by:</p> <p>Increase of density of law enforcement staff in the key areas over 4,637,000 ha (0,008 inspectors/km²). <i>Baseline – 0.0053 inspectors/km²</i></p> <p>33% of increase of intensity of patrolling in the key areas over 4,637,000 ha (2400 person-days/month). <i>Baseline – 1800 person-days/month</i></p> <p>Improved management of Gorongosa NP (up to 79 METT score) and Niassa NR (up to 60). <i>Baseline – 69 (Gorongosa NP) and</i></p>	<p>2.1 Law enforcement bases and ranger camps to support permanent protection of wildlife are built in Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR</p> <p>2.2 Monitoring system for wildlife and forest crime enforcement is developed, presented to Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR, and implemented</p>	GEFTF	<p>4,050,000</p> <p><i>BD: 3,241,055</i> <i>SFM: 808,945</i></p> <p><i>GRP: \$1,750,000</i> <i>WCS: \$2,300,000</i></p>	<p>15,100,000</p> <p><i>GRP: \$10,700,000</i> <i>WCS: \$4,400,000</i></p>

¹ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		<p>43 (Niassa NR)</p> <p>50% increase in wildlife product seizures over 6,300,000 ha (60 cases/year). <i>Baseline – 30 cases/year</i></p> <p>800% increase in the successful prosecution of poachers and traders in the project sites (over 4,637,000). <i>Baseline – 1 case a year</i></p> <p>20% of increase of target species in the project sites. <i>Baseline - Elephants: 4900, Big cats: 4500</i></p>				
3. Establishing conservancies to expand the Gorongosa PA complex and establishment of community-management arrangements in Niassa NR, bringing sustainable land and forest management benefits, restoring degraded ecosystems and generating livelihoods	TA/INV	<p>Outcome 3. Three new Community Conservancies are created in terms of the Conservation Act, effectively expanding Gorongosa National Park as well as relevant community-management arrangements are officially established in the Niassa National Reserve. Achievements of this Outcome is indicated by:</p> <p>3 Conservancies with total area of 131,000 ha established. <i>Baseline – 0/0 ha</i></p> <p>2 Wildlife and forest management plans over the area of 600,000 ha are implemented by the conservancies and co-management entities. <i>Baseline – 1 plan on 361,900 ha</i></p> <p>80% decrease of annual number of HWCs in the conservancy areas (30 cases). <i>Baseline – 150 cases</i></p> <p>62% increase in number of local communities benefiting from CBNRM (68 communities). <i>Baseline – 42</i></p> <p>40% increase in number of people benefiting from CBNRM (127,705; 53% - females). <i>Baseline – 91,705; 52% females)</i></p>	<p>3.1 Establishment and governance of community conservancies and co-management entities is supported</p> <p>3.2 Wildlife and Forest Management plans are developed for three conservancies around Gorongosa NP and the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor in Niassa NR</p> <p>3.3 Members of conservancies and relevant co-management entities are trained in wildlife management, sustainable agriculture and forestry, and alternative income generation</p> <p>3.4 Pilot projects on community based wildlife managements, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration and small business are developed and implemented in two project areas</p> <p>3.5 Human-wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation mechanisms are developed and presented to local communities for implementation</p>	GEFTF	7,511,500	22,200,000
					<p><i>BD: 1,211,665</i></p> <p><i>LD: 2,799,835</i></p> <p><i>SFM: 3,500,000</i></p> <p><i>GRP: \$4,729,000</i></p> <p><i>WCS: \$2,782,500</i></p>	<p><i>GRP: \$21,500,000</i></p> <p><i>WCS: \$700,000</i></p>
4. Gender	TA	Outcome 4. Lessons learned	4.1 Gender Mainstreaming	GEFTF	331,000	500,000

Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management & M&E	<p>by the project through gender mainstreaming and participatory M&E are used to fight poaching and IWT and promote community based conservation nationally and internationally, including on gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Up to 20 national and international organizations take part in the project M&E and adaptive management. <i>Baseline -5</i></p> <p>At least 5 project lessons on IWT combat and CBNRM are used by other programmes for conservation, including at least one lesson on gender mainstreaming. <i>Baseline - 0</i></p>	<p>strategy implemented.</p> <p>4.2 M&E provides sufficient information for adaptive management and learning via active participation of key stakeholders in the project implementation</p> <p>4.3 Lessons learned from law enforcement strategies and community based conservation are shared on national and international levels</p>		<p><i>BD: 158,880</i> <i>LD: 62,890</i> <i>SFM: 109,230</i></p> <p><i>ANAC: \$331,000</i></p>	<p><i>ANAC: \$500,000</i></p>
Subtotal				15,027,500	61,760,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)			GEFTF	722,500	3,160,000
				<p><i>BD: 346,800</i> <i>LD: 137,275</i> <i>SFM: 238,425</i></p> <p><i>ANAC \$722,500</i></p>	<p><i>ANAC: 3,000,000</i> <i>UNDP: \$160,000</i></p>
Total project costs				15,750,000	64,800,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	ANAC	In-kind	2,000,000
Recipient Government	ANAC	Grants	20,000,000
CSO	Gorongosa Restoration Project	In-kind	3,000,000
CSO	Gorongosa Restoration Project	Grants	34,000,000
CSO	Wildlife Conservation Society	In-kind	600,000
CSO	Wildlife Conservation Society	Grants	4,500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	700,000
Total Co-financing			64,800,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Progr. of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Mozambique	Biodiversity	N/a	7,500,000	675,000	8,175,000
UNDP	GEFTF	Mozambique	Land Degradation	N/a	3,000,000	270,000	3,270,000
UNDP	GEFTF	Mozambique	N/a	SFM	5,250,000	472,500	5,722,500
Total GEF Resources					15,750,000	1,417,500	17,167,500

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	4,637,600 hectares ²
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	600,000 hectares ³

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NA

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

A.1. Project Description.

Through a suite of detailed support studies conducted during the PPG phase, the relevance and feasibility of the planned interventions have been confirmed and elaborated in some more detail. Dedicated stakeholder consultations were undertaken to confirm the relevance of the project strategy, and to elaborate more planning details. In particular, detailed feasibility and cost assessments were undertaken for planned infrastructure investments, as well as community-consultations took place at least at one of the two pilot sites (Niassa National Reserve)⁴, further scoping the suitability of the planned community-based project interventions. A detailed expert study and consultations were carried out, developing the draft elements of a National Wildlife and Forest Crime Strategy for Mozambique, under leadership of ANAC, the National Parks Authority.

² This is the area that is targeted by the project activities under Components 2 and 3 (improvement of law enforcement and PA management with participation of local communities): total area of Gorongosa NP (407,600 ha) and total area of Niassa NR (4,230,000 ha)

³ Total area under CBNRM, SLM and SFM in GNP complexes and NNR by the end of the project. See targeted intervention Indicator #4 for Outcome 3 in the PRF

⁴ Due to national security regulations, the PPG team could not officially access the communities surrounding the Gorongosa National Park during the PPG phase.

In summary, the project seeks to *strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Mozambique through implementation of the Conservation Areas Act – improving biodiversity enforcement and expanding protected areas through community conservancies and targeted rural development action*. The project Objective will be achieved through implementation of three technical project Components that address three key barriers for effective reduction of poaching, IWT and unsustainable natural resource management. **Component 1** *National strategy to promote the value of wildlife and combat illegal wildlife trafficking* will establish new levels of coordination between a range of governmental sectors to deal with Wildlife and Forest Crime. The recently created MITADER, led through the specialist agency ANAC, will play a leading role in cooperation of national and international role-players to promote compliance of IWT control with national legislation and with the CITES. An established national Wildlife Crime Enforcement Unit will be based at ANAC. **Component 2** *Strengthening enforcement capacity in key protected areas to combat wildlife crime on the ground* will improve joint management efforts between ANAC and Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP) in Gorongosa NP and ANAC and World Conservation Society (WCS) in Niassa Reserve. Four territorial law enforcement sectors in Gorongosa NP will be capacitated to effectively combat wildlife crime, supported by an enforcement monitoring system and GIS center. Investments in Niassa Reserve will result in an effective and motivated enforcement team supported through improved infrastructure and equipment investments. Additionally, regular forest crimes monitoring in north-eastern Niassa Reserve will be organized. **Component 3** *Establishing conservancies to expand the Gorongosa PA complex and more sustainably manage the Mecula – Marrupa Corridor within the Niassa Reserve, bringing sustainable land and forest management benefits, restoring degraded ecosystems and generating livelihoods* will support establishment of three fully functional community managed conservancies with total area of 131,000 ha around Gorongosa NP, and secure the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor in the Niassa Reserve via community co-management in accordance with the Conservation Act of 2014. Lessons learned from the project via active participation of all stakeholder groups in the project implementation and M&E will be made available nationally and internationally to facilitate IWT fight through implementation of **Component 4** *Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E*.

1.) *Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed*

No changes from Child Project Concept stage.

2.) *Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects*

Current baseline investments have been developed, and existing partnerships are further refined and more detailed. See UNDP Project Document Section IV Results and Partnerships, sub-section ii. Partnerships and ANNEX O. Description of partnerships and baseline projects.

3.) *Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with brief description of outcomes and components of project*

The proposed project is carefully designed to achieve following **Long-Term Impact (or GEB):** *Populations of threatened wildlife in Mozambique are stable or increasing*. Elephant, cheetah, lion, and leopard were selected as GWP flagship species to measure success of the programme over the long term (10-15 years). Thus, 20% of increase of target species populations is projected in the project sites by the end of the project (Baseline - Elephants: 4900, Big cats: 4500).

This Long-Term Impact is going to be achieved via decreasing of key threats for the wildlife (Fig.1) showed as **Mid-Term Impacts** (5-10 years) in the ToC: *Decreased IWT, Reduced Poaching, Decreased Human-Wildlife Conflicts, Sustainable Logging and Sustainable Agriculture*. **By the end of the project** expected decrease of poaching for elephants and lions is at least 80% in comparison with 2016; 80% decrease of annual number of HWCs is projected in the conservancy areas (baseline – 150 cases).

Threat reduction for wildlife and its habitat will be achieved via achievement of following **Objective Outcomes:**

- 1) Increased number of inspections/patrols, seizures, arrests and prosecutions of poachers and IW traders on national and regional level (project areas). By the end of the project 50% increase in wildlife product seizures (60 cases/year) (baseline – 30 cases/year) and 800% increase in the successful prosecution of poachers and traders in the project sites (baseline – 1 case a year) are projected.
- 2) Increased area of conservancies and increased benefits for local communities from CBWM and CBNRM. Projected increase by the end of the project is 62% increase in number of local communities benefiting from CBNRM (68 communities) (baseline – 42) and 40% increase in number of people benefiting from CBNRM (127,705; 53% - females) (baseline – 91,705; 52% females).

To achieve stated Objective Outcomes, four project Outcomes under relevant Components will be achieved during the project lifetime:

Outcome 1. National strategy implemented to promote the value of wildlife and biodiversity for Mozambique's national development and to combat illegal wildlife trafficking through a coordinated approach as indicated by the following:

- National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking is officially approved and implemented
- National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Unit is established and fully functional
- Center for biodiversity assessment, identification of CITES specimens, and capacity building of customs, police and other relevant institutions is established
- 80% capacity of government agencies (ANAC) on IWT control as indicated by customized UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard

Outcome 2. Wildlife crime is combated on the ground through strengthening enforcement operations in targeted protected area complexes as indicated by the following:

- 51% of increase of density of law enforcement staff in the key areas
- 33% of increase of intensity of patrolling in the key areas
- Monitoring system for wildlife and forest crime enforcement is implemented in Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR
- Improved management of Gorongosa NP (up to 79 METT score) and Niassa NR (up to 60)

Outcome 3. Three new Community Conservancies are created in terms of the Conservation Act, effectively expanding Gorongosa National Park as well as relevant community-management arrangements are officially established in the Niassa National Reserve, as indicated by the following:

- 3 Conservancies with total area of 131,000 ha established
- 2 Wildlife and forest management plans over the area of 600,000 ha are implemented by the conservancies and co-management entities
- HWCs decreased by 80% in the conservancy areas

Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through gender mainstreaming and participatory M&E are used to fight poaching and IWT and promote community based conservation nationally and internationally

- Up to 20 national and international organizations take part in the project M&E and adaptive management
- At least 5 project lessons on IWT combat and CBNRM are used by other programmes for conservation
- Gender strategy implemented

To ensure achievement of above Outcomes the project will deliver following key Outputs (project products and services):

Component 1 National strategy to promote the value of wildlife and combat illegal wildlife trafficking

Outcome 1. National strategy implemented to promote the value of wildlife and biodiversity for Mozambique's national development and to combat illegal wildlife trafficking through a coordinated approach.

Baseline and Co-financing: The Government of Mozambique has initiated the development of a National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking (NS WFC & IWT), working together with the PPG team for this project. The aim has been to develop one decisive strategy that would address outcomes from the ICCWC Toolkit Assessment undertaken in Mozambique during 2016, and national plans such as the National Ivory Action Plan prepared for CITES during 2016. The NS WFS & IWT will be finalized in the project framework. Overall the Government of Mozambique is dedicating USD 5,6 mln. annually towards Environment through its Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2017-2023. A good portion of this money is relevant as baseline co-financing to this project, and includes investments made for park management, staff, operations and ANAC operational costs, but also forestry and other natural resource related law enforcement, the environmental police and public sector human resources management including retirement of staff. The portion of the overall annual budget to the Environment Sector is counted as baseline co-financing of USD 22 mln. over 7 years to the project. Output 1.5 is co-financed through the Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP), which is already operationalizing the world-standard E.O. Wilson Lab at the Gorongosa Headquarters at Chitengo. Relevant lab facilities, to be expanded by the GEF investment, are available on site as well as relevant technical and management support, facilitating the GEF investments.

All outputs under outcome 1 relate to the draft elements of the National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking, prepared during the PPG phase of the project. The Outputs will directly contribute to the implementation of the key decisions of the CITES CoP 17 via addressing the impact of corruption in undermining wildlife trade regulation and strengthening control over elephant and rhino poaching and illegal trade on ivory (in the framework of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan) and rhino's horn (Mozambique is the key transit and exit point for horn leaving Africa).

Outcome 1 Key Outputs	
1.1	National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking developed jointly with all national and international role-players
1.2	Coordination mechanism for implementation of the National Strategy is developed and implemented
1.3	National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Unit at ANAC is established and provided with necessary training and equipment
1.4	ANAC strategy for ranger succession management and IWT control is implemented
1.5	Center for biodiversity assessment, identification of CITES specimens, and capacity building of customs, police and other relevant institutions is established and supported

Output 1.1. National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking developed jointly with all national and international role-players

During the PPG phase, key building blocks for a National Strategy to combat Wildlife- Forest Crime were developed with national and international role players and partners. The UNODC conducted in parallel a National Assessment using ICCWC's Wildlife and Forestry Crime Analytic Toolkit. Assessment results have been incorporated into the draft Strategy. The draft Strategy contains defined objectives, components, outputs and key roles for government and non-governmental actors. It serves as foundation for the design of a strategy implementation plan under component 1 of this project. It is recognised that the GEF 6 intervention will be not able to address all strategic approaches of Mozambique's draft National Strategy on combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (W&FC) and IWT, and a few strategic support areas have been prioritised. At this point only initial draft of the Strategy exist. Thus, the project will finalize a full draft of the Strategy given results of UNODC assessment and requirements of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan, and initiate its discussion with key stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, NGOs, PAs, local communities, UNDP and UNODC. Final draft of the Strategy will be submitted to the Government for approval. Once finally adopted, the project will provide target support for the Strategy needs leveraged through political dialogue and

multi-institutional ownership building. The Strategy will provide long-term basis for IWT suppression in Mozambique and coordination of all relevant stakeholders and will be coordinated through a national forum. (Output 1.2).

Output 1.2. Coordination mechanism for implementation of the National Strategy is developed and implemented

A key element of the first component is national level coordination with a particular focus on intelligence-led, targeted preventative efforts to decrease illegal wildlife trafficking. Specific efforts will be made by the project to establish a coordination platform for such coordinated action, led by ANAC. Based on the final Strategy, a relevant coordination mechanism will be designed and supported by this project. Currently it is planned as a national forum, based at ANAC with initially the participation of leading law enforcement agencies, with a long term view of incorporating NGOs, representatives of local communities and the private sector. The project will support organization of the forum and initial implementation of its duties.

Output 1.3. National Wildlife Crime Enforcement Unit at ANAC is established and provided with necessary training and equipment

The conceptualised and partially formed WCU will be formalised. The GEF6 project will recruit a high calibre CTA who will assist ANAC in the drafting of the relevant legal and government provisions, help develop an institutional and HR plan for the WCU. A long-term WCU funding strategy for a national W&FC and IWT response will be developed. Donor coordination as well as proactive sourcing of needed funding and support are part of this output. After approval of the document by the Government the WCU will be officially established with relevant staff and funding from government and donor sources.

Capacity and operationalization of the National Wildlife Crime Unit will be supported via trainings and equipment. Specific provisions are made on an ad hoc and demand-led basis to support the implementation of anti-poaching plans for selected priority PAs. This Output will be delivered in partnership with ongoing Moz Bio (GEF 5) project. The actual implementer of the relevant training programmes will be selected following the standard procurement procedure to have at least three competitors for delivery of the relevant services for the best price and quality. Some potential implementers could include WCS, African Field Ranger Training Services, or Conservation Outcomes.

Output 1.4. ANAC strategy for ranger succession management and IWT control is implemented

GEF 6 support will also be rendered to the effective implementation of the ANAC Human Resource Strategy, which aims to retrain rangers and scouts, undertake performance checks and retire those unfit for the job. GEF 6 resources will be commitment to support refreshment courses and evaluations of staff performance, trainings and retirement payments for those unfit for the job. Implementation of the strategy will increase capacity of ANAC to control IWT via strengthening and selection of the most relevant law enforcement staff based on their achievements measured by enforcement indicators.

Output 1.5. Center for biodiversity assessment, identification of CITES specimens, and capacity building of customs, police and other relevant institutions is established and supported

The existing Gorongosa-based Edward O. Wilson Laboratory situated in GNP will be further developed to a national Center for biodiversity assessment, identification of CITES specimens, and capacity building of customs, police and other relevant institutions. Investments focus on expanding the research facility, procuring expert equipment and development/conducting training courses for various target groups including ANAC staff, police, and customs officials, as well as Mozambican scientist in biodiversity identification, with a focus on CITES listed species.

Component 2: Strengthening enforcement capacity in key protected areas to combat wildlife crime on the ground

Outcome 2. Wildlife crime is combated on the ground through strengthening enforcement operations in targeted protected area complexes.

Baseline and Co-financing: *At Gorongosa National Park a functional Law Enforcement Unit is established, with over 157 staff and an annual budget of USD 1.67 mln. However, the law enforcement infrastructure is currently limited and concentrated in Chitengo Headquarters. GRP is providing in access of USD 6.8 mln. of funding for park management,*

investments and operations per annum, which are almost entirely all relevant to component 2 as baseline and co-financing investments. Specifically, GRP is co-financing the management and supervision of the GEF infrastructure development, as well as equipment and Human Resources needs for the expansion of the law enforcement sectors to four. The GIS based monitoring system for wildlife and forest crime will also be co-financed by GRP, by supplementing staff investments and office space at the E.O. Wilson lab. Similarly, at Niassa an existing Law Enforcement team is in place and funded. The GEF resources specifically are used to establish and improve infrastructure critically needed for an effective law enforcement response, and improved monitoring of forestry crimes. Note that most of WCS's co-financing of USD 5.8 mln. is allocated to this component.

Outcome 2 Key Outputs	
2.1	Law enforcement bases and ranger camps to support permanent protection of wildlife are built in Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR
2.2	Monitoring system for wildlife and forest crime enforcement is developed, presented to Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR, and implemented

Component 2 of the GEF6 projects targets the Gorongosa National Park and the Niassa National Reserve. Activities under this component focus on strengthening the enforcement chains in both PAs, addressing critical gaps in the existing systems and addressing immediate needs by project partners.

Output 2.1. Law enforcement bases and ranger camps to support permanent protection of wildlife are built in Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR

Gorongosa NP: Overall park management and law enforcement activities are currently coordinated from the Park's Headquarters in Chitengo, located in the southern part of the Park. While a strong complement of competent staff is undertaking regular monitoring and surveillance in the park, the large size (10,000 km²) and inaccessibility of it renders the rangers and scouts work difficult. Therefore a 'four sectors' law enforcement approach with northern HQ and permanent law enforcement surveillance and control posts will be strategically introduced in hard to reach vulnerable areas of the Park. Adding to existing investments by the Carr Foundation and conservation partners in strengthening site-level surveillance and patrol efforts, the GEF 6 funding will support the establishment of adequate housing for staff, office infrastructure, and support additional infrastructure such as boreholes, water storage, solar energy, providing relevant equipment and furniture. A detailed infrastructure and procurement plan has been developed during the PPG phase, and a well-developed and detailed budget has been drawn up for the investments. A summary overview is included in Annex Q. After establishment of permanent posts in the four geographic sectors of the Park the inspectors can effectively expand anti-poaching patrolling and provide lasting protection for previous almost unprotected areas.

The GEF6 investment will include the establishment of a "northern HQ" to support and operationalize enforcement control and command structures in the four enforcement blocks of the park. This "northern HQ" will at the same time serve to step up community outreach and engagement (see component 3) with communities in the northern and north-eastern borders of the park, strengthening the buffer zone and expanding conservation operations throughout the Greater Gorongosa-Marromeu Landscape. Establishing a management presence with law enforcement capabilities in the north of the Park will be critically important to curb the human encroachment in the Park along the northern rivers. The potential for establishing community-based monitoring networks in Conservancies around GNP will be scoped in connection with component 3 of the project, to support information gathering, together with improved mechanisms for monitoring wildlife and applying data to support intelligence.

Niassa Reserve: Since 2012, WCS and ANAC have been co-managing the Reserve concentrating on establishing an effective park management team and investing into critical anti-poaching, intelligence and law enforcement work. While an impressive staff complement has been established and major advances in conservation impacts can be seen, there are several immediate needs to strengthen and upscale the operations in the Reserve. The objective is to improve the work and living conditions of staff by providing conditions which motivate, raise the morale and foster a sense of self-worth and purpose- these are prerequisites which promote the desired behaviour from the workforce and lay the

foundation for effective law enforcement. The investments will focus on building/ upgrading staff accommodation at Mbatamila HQ and upgrading ranger posts. A detailed infrastructure and procurement plan has been developed during the PPG phase, and a well-developed and detailed budget has been drawn up for the investments. A summary of the full infrastructure plan is included in Annex Q. After establishment the posts will support permanent presence of law enforcement staff in the most remote parts of the Reserve.

Output 2.2 Monitoring system for wildlife and forest crime enforcement is developed, presented to Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR and implemented

Gorongosa NP: Through **output 2.2**, surveillance, law enforcement and anti-poaching efforts in GNP will be scaled up and strategic law enforcement coordination and management enhanced through the establishment of a GIS operations centre at Chitengo Headquarters. The GEF6 Project will invest into infrastructure for the GIS center, field equipment for inspectors, and technical capacity development (trainings for GIS staff and inspectors to collect, analyse and store information) and help to establish a functional monitoring system with the GIS centre supporting the four proposed GNP law enforcement sectors. The centre will serve to capture information from inspector groups on poaching sites, concentration of wildlife, wildlife seizures and arrests of poachers; store relevant information in the spatial database; develop spatial analysis (mapping) to identify poaching hot spots and inform inspector patrols in the park; and monitor law enforcement efforts and their impact on poaching and wildlife populations.

Niassa NR: Output 2.2 focuses specifically on urgent forest crime and SFM related law enforcement, in a specific effort to curb illegal logging and forest related crime endemic in the NNR's north-eastern L9 block L9. The GEF 6 project will support organizational and technical improvement of already established surveillance system in the park and will provide additional financial support for organization and implementation of aerial monitoring of forest crimes in the Reserve. This is a specific priority identified by the project partners and is a co-financed activity.

Component 3: Establishing conservancies to expand the Gorongosa PA complex and establishment of community-management arrangements in Niassa NR, bringing sustainable land and forest management benefits, restoring degraded ecosystems and generating livelihoods

Outcome 3. Three new Community Conservancies are created in terms of the Conservation Act, effectively expanding Gorongosa National Park as well as relevant community-management arrangements are officially established in the Niassa National Reserve.

Baseline and Co-financing: The Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP) has a well-developed human development programme implemented in the GNP's buffer zone, both from resources of GRP through the Carr Foundation, but also from donors such as USAID. Investments relevant to the Conservancies that will be established formally with GEF funding, amount to approximately USD 20 mln. over the seven year project implementation period. Education, especially women and girl education, health, food security, agriculture and environmental management education initiatives in the buffer zone are established to strengthen out-of-park development, with a strong pull even outside the established park buffer zone. The buffer zone itself is dedicated to conservation compatible land uses, which will be promoted through the establishment of the Conservancies and the GEF investments. The WCS investments into human development in the NNR and especially the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor are still nascent, although a community outreach team is in place. The GEF funds are largely dedicated to improving infrastructure needs to facilitate the community development component and make investments into community-led conservation projects within the National Reserve. Careful thinking revolves around how, in the long-term, people can be encouraged to move outside the corridor into more fertile and better developed areas outside the PA, which will be formalized through the GEF investments in terms of agreed to land-use and resource management plans.

Outcome 3 Key Outputs⁵

⁵ According to the Conservation Law 2014 (and Revision of 2016) these activities are all managed according to a Management Plan (Section IV articles 41 and 43)- ANAC led by the Administrator is the government agency responsible for the management of CA . The CA management board provides support to ANAC in the following: (i) Implementation and review (at least once every 5 years of the management plan, (ii) - Responding to the needs of communities who live legally in CA or buffer zones, (iii) Elaborate strategic development plans for CA's, (iv) Search for new income generating activities that reduce the pressure exerted by local communities on biodiversity, including biodiversity-based

3.1	Establishment and governance community conservancies is supported
3.2.	Wildlife and Forest Management plans are developed for three conservancies around Gorongosa NP and the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor in Niassa NR
3.3.	Members of conservancies and relevant co-management entities are trained in wildlife management, sustainable agriculture and forestry, and alternative income generation
3.4.	Pilot projects on community based wildlife managements, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration and small business are developed and implemented in two project areas
3.5.	Human-wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation mechanisms are developed and presented to local communities for implementation

Gorongosa NP & bufferzone

3 new conservancies will be established and effectively managed for restoring degraded ecosystems in the Greater Gorongosa-Marrumeu Landscape (with a focus on the GNP buffer zone) to avoid deforestation, reduce fire frequency and allow regeneration of degraded forests. At this stage, it is assessed that the project will directly help establish 131,000 hectares of new conservancies, land that will be more sustainably managed to play a ‘buffer zone’ role for the GNP, and that would otherwise be prone to some level of deforestation and degradation, given the human presence and current unsustainable practices such as “slash and burn” agriculture.

The three areas that are earmarked for conservancy development comprise the following: Northern Rift Valley Conservancy (75,000 ha north of the park), where a combination of ecotourism based on world treasure paleontological sites and sustainable hunting for community use may be possible; Pungue River Conservancy (20,000 ha south of the park) which has strong wildlife ecotourism potential; and Cheringoma Sub-complex of Conservancies (36,000 ha of land east of the park) combining sustainable agriculture and conserved forest that provides the first stage of a planned corridor linking Gorongosa National Park and Marrumeu Reserve.

Niassa National Reserve & Mecula-Marrupa corridor

The Mecula-Marrupa Corridor is the principal 150km road link into the Reserve from Marrupa. Although not asphalted, the accessibility attracts a growing number of human settlements and infrastructure development along the Lugenda river and the EN535 road. Of the estimated that 40 villages inside the Niassa Reserve it is assumed that more than half of the villages are along the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor with a higher density in Mecula district (Mecula Sede, Mussoma, Cumela and four small villages within the L4 Block). The linear nature of the human settlements contribute to challenges, such as the blocking of the movement and migration corridors of big animals, conflict of farming along animal corridors and animal poaching.

Output 3.1 Establishment and governance of three community conservancies in GNP and co-management entities in the Niassa National Reserve is supported

GNP. Under this output, a northern and eastern community centre will be established to support the delivery Human Development interventions involved in the community co-management work. Relevant infrastructure investments are being made to ensure that a regular and effective interaction with the local communities can be achieved. Outreach staff need housing and office space, as well as venues for community meetings and trainings are planned. A detailed infrastructure plan has been developed and is included in the budget for this GEF 6 project intervention. Once the centre is operational, staff will be hired who will then engage in a systematic process to help the local Communities in formally establishing the areas as Conservancy, including the final gazetting of it and the preparation of all legal documents required for the Conservancy registrations. Gazetting of conservancies and establishment of relevant bylaws for the management of the conservancy area will be purposed, and land use and economic development options be scoped. Communities will be supported in setting up effective governance structures.

NNR. This output will focus initially on clarifying what the application of the Conservation Act of 2014 means for both PA management and for local communities living within a PA. Jointly with the people residing within the corridor,

businesses, (v) Supervision of the implementation of concession agreements with operators within the context of developing public-private and community partnerships, (vi) Taking of measures to strengthen the conservation capacity within the context of the management plan.

visions for wildlife management, land-use planning, zoning and management rules will be developed. Option for a formalisation of co-management options will be developed. E.g., agreements between communities and NNR administration on co-management of wildlife and habitat in the Mecula-Marrupa corridor will be developed. People's connectivity with the Niassa Reserve through a dedicated community engagement and education programme will be organized as a part of the Output activities. Community co-management centre and offices (at Mbatamila HQ, and potentially with Mecula outpost/sub) will be constructed as a facility for community trainings and co-management ongoing operations in the area.

Output 3.2. Wildlife and Forest Management plans are developed for three conservancies around Gorongosa NP and the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor in Niassa NR

GNP. This output includes developing capacity for community co-management of wildlife and their habitats (Northern Rift Valley Conservancy Complex (75,000 ha); Cheringoma Sub-complex of Conservancies (36,000 ha), Pungue River Conservancy Complex (20,000 ha) via participatory management planning for conservancies. Initial work under this activity will include visioning and planning activities with conservancy complexes and specific conservancy management plans will be developed by the local communities. The Project will undertake socio-economic and livelihoods assessments and baseline studies, amongst other, all of which will form a useful foundation for the wildlife and forest management plans. Specifically, consultations and collaborations with provincial and district government, other organizations and entities will be facilitated to unlock effective service provision to the local communities by all sectoral institutions. After development, the conservancy management plans will be agreed within communities and other stakeholders and supported for implementation (Outputs 3.3-3.4).

NNR. Work under this output entails the participatory planning of land use options for the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor within the context of the Conversation Law of 2014. The Conservation Act provides new guidance for people living in PAs in Mozambique – and these provisions need to be implemented on the ground. Already ongoing work on developing a strategy as part of the Provincial Development Plan in Niassa will be furthered to also include Cabo Delgado Province. The primary objective is to establish a coherent spatial framework to guide and co-ordinate various conservation, tourism and community needs via community – NNR joint management plans with a key focus on Lugenda river valley – key migration path of Niassa's wildlife population and hotspot for HWC events. During management planning relevant partnerships with Mariri education centre, government services and development partners will be established. The management plans will delineate the borders of the corridor within the reserve; define zones, governance and rules of co-management; set clear management goals for wildlife, habitat, NNR and communities; provide operational guidance for every day co-management operations and benefit sharing.

Output 3.3. Members of conservancies and relevant co-management entities are trained in wildlife management, sustainable agriculture and forestry, and alternative income generation

Local communities in the target areas will be intensively trained in CBNRM, SLM, and SFM including wildlife management, forest regeneration, conservation agriculture, development of alternative sources of income. Part of the trainings will be provided via farmers' field schools that will be supported by the project for development and implementation of appropriate training programs. Training delivery will be supported by multi-year capacity building plan developed for targeted local communities. An assessment based on knowledge of the community and its values will assist in the development of targeted and effective education programs aiming at developing conservation ethics and skills for SBNRM.

Output 3.4. Pilot projects on community based wildlife managements, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration and small business are developed and implemented

Practically this Output support implementation of the conservancy and co-management entities management plans developed under Output 3.2. As part of the plans, appropriate alternative livelihood opportunities will be scoped and where possible established, including through public-private-community partnerships for ecotourism, sustainable bushmeat hunting, sustainable agriculture and forestry, craft making and honey production. Particularly activities that

will be supported in the new conservancies under the management plans include a) sustainable farming of key crops – including maize for subsistence, and sesame for sale on local markets, using best-practice techniques such as minimum tillage, and soil and water conservation measures to prevent land degradation and enhance productivity; b) land use planning to set aside pockets of remaining forest and determine sustainable use regimes for them; c) restoration of key pieces of forestland connecting forest parcels in the conservancies with forest blocks in the park and providing corridors for movement of fauna, as well as restoration of key freshwater resources; and d) development of community-based ecotourism programmes. Draft procedures and guidelines for seedling nursery management and in situ plantings will be developed to secure a functioning a community-based seedling nurseries. Protection and restoration of Miombo woodlands in the new conservancies will be supported to ensure carbon benefits. This process will include engaging with the Government of Mozambique’s agricultural services, relevant NGOs and private sector partners. Overall, through the involvement by communities in co-management, better law enforcement and respect of the law will result in an increased resource base (especially wildlife) that can realize the economic potential of those areas to the long-term benefit of these communities. All this initiative will be supported as carefully planned pilot projects that will have not only conservation value but will serve as learning centres for local communities on development of different form of CBNRM.

Output 3.5. Human-wildlife conflict prevention and mitigation mechanisms are developed and presented to local communities for implementation

This output focuses especially on elephant populations in the Pungue River Conservancy Complex (20,000 ha) in GNP and Luenda River valley in NNR. Human-wildlife conflict prevention measures will be developed by the project through participatory processes with focus on HWC-proof land use planning, selection of appropriate crops, deterrents and warning systems based on the world best experience. There have been some pre-consultations that suggest the construction of a fence to protect community croplands in Pungue from damage by elephants, and relevant budget allocations are included in this GEF 6 project. The early project implementation phase will invest further into relevant community consultations on establishing a fence, a feasibility study and participatory management plan. HWC prevention projects of local communities will be supported for implementation, which will potentially include elephant-proof fencing of fields, chilli barriers, electric fences, compensations and insurance mechanisms, land-use planning and zonation for river access, and delimitations of agriculture developments outside a “reserve area” along the river zone.

Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, Knowledge Management & M&E

Outcome 4. Lessons learned by the project through gender mainstreaming and participatory M&E are used to fight poaching and IWT and promote community based conservation nationally and internationally

<i>Outcome 4 Key Outputs</i>
4.1 Gender mainstreaming strategy implemented.
4.2 M&E provides sufficient information for adaptive management and learning via active participation of key stakeholders in the project implementation
4.3 Lessons learned from law enforcement strategies and community based conservation are shared on national and international levels

This component is a standard component and entails a specific knowledge management activity related to learning about best practices in law enforcement on a site specific level in Mozambique. Such learning is to seen to be particularly important to enrich the National Strategy on W&F C and IWT.

Output 4.1 Gender mainstreaming strategy implemented

This output focuses on systematic inclusion of gender mainstreaming consideration into the project strategy and implementation by all project partners through all project components. The strategy laid out in Section IV, sub-section iv. on Gender Mainstreaming especially detailed in Table 3 will be pursued.

Output 4.2 M&E provides sufficient information for adaptive management and learning via active participation of key stakeholders in the project implementation

Output 4.2 intends to facilitate the systematic tracking of implementation of three key project components via participatory M&E framework. The project will facilitate involvement of NGOs, government organizations and local communities in the M&E process via the project web-site, annual reporting, focus groups, round tables, meetings, and participation in the project board meetings. Resources are specifically set aside to monitor progress and exercise adaptive management to allow for learning and relevant updating of the strategies. To enrich and inform the development of a National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking for Mozambique (component 1) the lessons learnt from the project will be systematically fed back into the national component as well as other project components.

Output 4.3 Lessons learned from law enforcement strategies and community based conservation are shared on national and international levels

The project will facilitate lesson learning process as part of everyday work of the project management team to feed adaptive management process. The lessons will be systemized and shared with interested stakeholder on continuous basis, including ongoing national and international conservation projects. See details in the M&E Plan section.

Very few changes have been made to the project design presented in the Child Project Concept (see Annex E for details).

4.) Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and cofinancing

The actual co-financing was increased from USD 52,000,000 to USD 64,800,000. This reflects strong commitment of Government, IPs and UNDP. Furthermore, a more detailed review of existing baseline investments was made (see 20, above). Details of the co-financing contributions from the IPs are included in Section VIII Financial Planning and Management of the UNDP Project Document.

5.) Global Environmental Benefits (GEFTF)

An overview of the Global Environmental Benefits is given in the Child Project Concept. This project will in-directly lead to improved management of landscapes, covering *4,637,600 hectares in Mozambique*.

Furthermore it will place 600,000 hectares of land under improved and sustainable land management (and sustainable forest management).

6.) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project's innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up has been described in detail. See Section V Feasibility of the UNDP Project Document.

A.2. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The Mozambique project is a child project that falls under the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (GWP). [The Global Wildlife Program \(GWP\) has been launched by the Global Environment Facility \(GEF\) in June 2015 to respond to the growing wildlife crisis and international call for action. Led](#)

by the World Bank, the GWP is a \$131 million grant program designed to address wildlife crime across 19 countries in Africa and Asia. The GWP serves as a platform for international coordination, knowledge exchange, and delivering action on the ground. The GWP builds and strengthens partnerships by supporting collaboration amongst national projects, captures and disseminates lessons learned, and coordinates with implementing agencies and international donors to combat IWT globally. National projects within the GWP form an integral part of a community of practice that promotes the sharing of best practices and technical resources. Mozambique is a national project under the GWP and during the first year of implementation of the global program, Mozambique already benefited from participation in two in person knowledge exchange events that were held in Kenya and Vietnam. These events brought the GWP countries together to exchange experiences on various anti-poaching, anti-trafficking, and demand reduction issues. During project execution, Mozambique will also have access to the documentation and materials produced during other virtual- and in-person meetings of relevance to the activities to be carried out in country, especially those on effective anti-poaching and IWT control, CBWM and PA management. Mozambique is committed to engaging with GWP partners on joint efforts that will help with the project implementation, including issues related to human wildlife conflict and other technical areas.

The project's Theory of Change (ToC) is embedded within the overall ToC underlying the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development⁶ Programme (GWP). The project will directly contribute to three GWP Components (Table 1).

Table 1. Alignment of the project with GWP components, outcomes and indicators & targets

Child Project Components	Relevant GWP Components	Relevant GWP Outcome	Relevant GWP GEF Indicators and Targets
Component 1. <i>National strategy to promote the value of wildlife and combat illegal wildlife trafficking</i>	Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management Component 2. Reduce Wildlife Trafficking	Outcome 1: Reduction in elephants, rhinos, and big cat poaching rates. (baseline established per participating country) Outcome 4: Enhanced institutional capacity to fight trans-national organized wildlife crime by supporting initiatives that target enforcement along the entire illegal supply chain of threatened wildlife and product	1.1: Poaching rates of target species at program sites (Specifically, a reduction in PIKE trend for elephants to below 50% at each site; and for rhinos and big cats, a reduction in poaching rates to reverse population declines - compared to baseline levels at start of project) 1.2: Number of poaching-related incidents (i.e. sightings, arrests, etc.) per patrol day 1.3: Number of investigations at program sites that result in poaching-related arrests (increase at first, then decrease over time) 1.4: Proportion of poaching-related arrests that result in prosecution (increase) 1.5: Proportion of poaching-related prosecutions that result in application of maximum sentences (increase) 1.6: Protected areas (METT score) and community/ private/ state reserves management effectiveness for Program sites (increase) 4.1: Number of laws and regulations strengthened with better awareness, capacity and resources to ensure that prosecutions for illicit wildlife poaching and trafficking are conducted effectively (increase) 4.2: Number of dedicated law enforcement coordination mechanisms (increase) 4.3: Number of multi-disciplinary and/or multi-jurisdictional intelligence-led enforcement operations (increase) 4.4: Proportion of seizures that result in arrests, prosecutions, and convictions (increase)
Component 2. <i>Strengthening enforcement capacity in key protected areas to combat wildlife crime on the ground</i>	Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management Component 2. Reduce Wildlife	Outcome 1: Reduction in elephants, rhinos, and big cat poaching rates. (baseline established per participating country) Outcome 4: Enhanced institutional capacity to fight trans-national organized	1.1: Poaching rates of target species at program sites 1.2: Number of poaching-related incidents (i.e. sightings, arrests, etc.) per patrol day 1.3: Number of investigations at program sites that result in poaching-related arrests (increase at first, then decrease over time) 1.4: Proportion of poaching-related arrests that result in prosecution (increase) 1.5: Proportion of poaching-related prosecutions that result in

⁶ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/project_detail?projID=9071 for the comprehensive Programme Framework Document (PDF). The included TOC of the Global Programme focuses on strengthening the conservation of globally threatened species and reducing wildlife crime by ensuring that local communities feel the value of preserving healthy natural resources and populations of wildlife species in order to secure their own livelihoods.

	Trafficking	wildlife crime by supporting initiatives that target enforcement along the entire illegal supply chain of threatened wildlife and product	application of maximum sentences (increase) 1.6: Protected areas (METT score) and community/ private/ state reserves management effectiveness for Program sites (increase) 4.2: Number of dedicated law enforcement coordination mechanisms (increase) 4.4: Proportion of seizures that result in arrests, prosecutions, and convictions (increase)
Component 3. <i>Establishing conservancies to expand the Gorongosa PA complex and more sustainably manage the Mecula – Marrupa Corridor within the Niassa Reserve</i>	Component 1. Reduce Poaching and Improve Community Benefits and Co-management Component 2. Reduce Wildlife Trafficking	Outcome 2: Increased community engagement to live with, manage, and benefit from wildlife Outcome 3: Increase in integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans to maintain forest ecosystem services and sustain wildlife by government, private sector and local community actors, both women and men	2.1: Benefits received by communities from sustainable (community-based) natural resource management activities and enterprises (increase) 2.2: Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) as measured by incident reports (decrease) 3.2: Area of forest resources restored in the landscape, stratified by forest management actors (increase compared to baseline levels at start of project)
Component 4. <i>Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E</i>	Component 4. Knowledge, Policy Dialogue and Coordination	Outcome 6: Improved coordination among program stakeholders and other partners, including donors	6.2: Program monitoring system successfully developed and deployed 6.3: Establishment of a knowledge exchange platform to support program stakeholders

The parent program will lead the global coordination and knowledge exchange components of the program, to enhance the individual results achieved by national projects. The Mozambique child project will partake in sharing lessons and testing approaches for replication based on learning in other projects, apply indicators from the agreed suite of indicators against which the Program will be measured as a whole, and demonstrates explicit linkages to the Program’s theory of change.

A.3. [Stakeholders](#). Elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement, particularly with regard to [civil society organizations](#) and [indigenous peoples](#), is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project.

During the project preparation phase, consultation sessions and meetings were undertaken with a diverse group of stakeholders in order to construct as holistic as possible understanding of the challenges and barriers related to IWT control and community based wildlife management. Special consultations took place at pilot site level. The project design makes the assumption that the consultations during project preparation strengthens the transparency and legitimacy of the proposed project activities, notwithstanding that during project implementation, activities can and should be adapted to ensure that the human rights of stakeholders are preserved and/or reinforced. The stakeholder consultations and validation workshop, and awareness-raising dialogues are intended to engage as many key groups as possible in order to incorporate their diverse perspectives in as many project activities as possible, and reduce the risks of marginalizing any stakeholders.

Due to project categorization as **moderate risk**, additional assessment of the project intervention potential social impact will be conducted at the project inception phase. All activities in the Gorongosa area will be carefully monitored and agreed with local communities and other stakeholders to avoid conflicts and potential negative human rights issues in the area. The project will pursue implementation of human rights based approach by ensuring of full participation of national level stakeholders, local and indigenous communities, including civil society and elected representatives at appropriate level. The project will be implementing measures on the ground that will positively affect local communities and will ensure that human rights approaches are embedded and Aarhus Convention principles are enforced at the local level. The UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Procedure (SEPS) has been rigorously applied during the PPG phase and screening reports duly prepared. In line with UNDP policy, the project will have regular meeting and consultations with local communities in the project area to ensure human rights approach

implementation. Additionally Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established to monitor effect of the project on local communities and respond quickly to their concerns about the project implementation. Local community representatives will participate in the project SC and will have power to influence adaptive management of the project activities and ensure necessary balance between wildlife conservation and needs of local people. M&E framework of the project is fully participatory and allows to local communities and other stakeholders to share freely their opinion on the project, its results, and social impact.

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Role in project</i>
Government		
Forestry Division	Division within MITADER responsible for sustainable management of forest resources including community participation in managing the resources sustainably. Main objectives involve the elaboration and implementation of norms and procedures regarding the sustainable use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On project board, responsible for forest resource management - Responsible for Forests (W&FC), part of component 1 coordination mechanism led by ANAC - Expertise in SFM – linked to components 2 & 3; esp. provincial and district level technical field staff will collaborate with IPs in delivery of work on the ground
Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security (MASA)	This entity defines, plans and execution of regulation concerning in five specific areas: agriculture, animal husbandry, farming water, agro-forestry and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On project board, responsible for sustainable agriculture development (Component 3) - Expertise in CA – linked to component 3; esp. provincial and district level technical field staff will collaborate with IPs in delivery of work on the ground
The Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries	Central organ which directs, coordinates, organizes and ensures the implementation of the policies, strategies relating to the sea areas, inland waters and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for Fisheries/ Marine Crimes (as part of W&FC) - Be part of W&FC/IWT coordination group led by ANAC (Component 1)
Provincial/ District Governments Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Sofala	Responsibility for general administration, planning and development at district level. Districts are responsible for the conservation of the environment, management of natural resources and wildlife, and local socio-economic development. It also promotes awareness concerning the controlled burning, supports alternative energy to charcoal and promotes participatory district planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On project board, represent provincial / local government - Overarching role in community planning and development issues (Component 3) in the respective provinces in the coordination of conservancy management planning, establishment of conservancy government structure and regional planning development affecting the long term vision for the Niassa Reserve
Ministry of the Interior - Police - Immigration	Has the responsibility for ensuring the public law, order and security, identification of national and foreign citizens, control over migration, fires and natural disasters. The Ministry controls the main police forces including the Criminal Investigation (PIC) and the Police of the Republic of Mozambique (PRM) and part of the prison system including pre-trial detentions and maximum security prisons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be leading partner of W&FC/IWT coordination group led by ANAC (Component 1) - The role of PIC in the investigation of organized crime. Key stakeholder for the project strategy to deliver results for Component 1 and 2. - Key partner in delivery/ implementation of National W&FC and IWT Strategy (Component 1) - Key partner of IPs on site-level law enforcement (Component 2)
Autoridade Tributaria – Customs	Autoridade Tributaria controls the movement of goods, including wildlife, in and out of the country and application of duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of IWT coordination group led by ANAC (Component 1) - Partner in delivery/ implementation of National W&FC and IWT Strategy (Component 1)
Ministry for National Defense and the Military	The three services of the armed defense forces of Mozambique (Forças Armadas de Defesa de Moçambique -FADM) the army, the air force and the navy, form the core of the military sector. The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for the implementing the national defense policies and is responsible for the enforcement and administration of the armed forces and its associated institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of W&FC/IWT coordination group led by ANAC (Component 1) - Key partner in delivery/ implementation of National W&FC and IWT Strategy (Component 1) - Key partner of IPs on site-level law enforcement - Support of anti-poaching operations
General Attorney's office	The Attorney General's Office is the highest authority of the public ministries. One of the key objectives is to monitor conformity with the laws and principles of law by local and national state bodies, institutions, firms and cooperatives, civil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of W&FC/IWT coordination group led by ANAC (Component 1) - Key partner in delivery/ implementation of National W&FC and IWT Strategy (Component 1)

Stakeholder	Description	Role in project
	servants and citizens. Able to target border security, investigate and prosecute in corruption cases. Within General Attorney's office, an environmental crime section has been set up to facilitate joint and coordinated actions to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary in preventing and combating environmental crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key partner of IPs on site-level law enforcement (Component 2) - General Attorney's office critical to ensuring the conformity of the judiciary and government institutions - Coordination of planned USAID and EU-led IWT support to judiciary – to be harmonized with National W&FC and IWT Strategy
Ministry of Justice	Provides legal advice to the government, guaranteeing citizens right to legal defense and promoting respect for legality. The Ministry established coordination mechanisms with the Supreme Court, provincial, district & municipal courts and the Attorney General's Office.	
NGOs/CBOs		
The Carnivore Niassa Project	NGO focused on conserving lions and other large carnivores in the Niassa National Reserve where they thrive with the full participation and support of the people who live alongside them in the NNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Niassa Reserve stakeholders with a community conservancy project within the Niassa Reserve; strategic partner for implementation of community work in Mecula-Marrupa Corridor; utilization of Mariri Conservation and Education Centre (Component 3) - Share regular Carnivore survey data, co-sharing Niassa law enforcement efforts, and knowledge transfer (Component 2)
Other NGOs incl. e.g. IUCN, Traffic, WWF Mozambique, RARE, Ocean Revolution, Marine Megafauna Foundation, Endangered Wildlife Trust	A number of national and international NGOs work in the conservation sector in Mozambique, focusing both on the terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Some of their work focuses on W&FC and IWT issues, and most NGOs will be keen to engage as supporting partners in the implementation of the National W&FC and IWT Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge management and stakeholder engagement esp. with a view to implementing the National W&FC and IWT Strategy will target NGOs - Lessons learnt from NGO led projects including on community engagement will be considered by the IPs and possibly considered for implementation support
CBOS'- communities		
Mecula-Marrupa corridor	Local communities, organized through CBOs and an umbrella organization that is still to emerge with project support, will be both the protagonist and the beneficiaries of proposed activities. An estimated 77.229 people live in along the corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries of Component 3, represented on the Project Board - Participation in the project development - Participation in establishment of conservancies (Component 3) - Implementation of pilot project on sustainable agriculture, sustainable forest management, alternative livelihoods incl. on ecotourism potential (Component 3)
GNP conservancy complexes	Local communities, organized through CBOs and an umbrella organization and some already benefiting from project support in the areas of health, conservation agriculture, children education and environmental awareness and sustainable living practices and other. An estimated 56.705 people live in the conservancy complexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries of component 3 - Participation in the project development - Lead partners in the establishment of conservancies - Implementation of pilot project on sustainable agriculture, sustainable forest management, wildlife ranching, alternative livelihoods incl. on ecotourism potential, human-wildlife conflict management
DONORS		
Various donor investing into W&FC and IWT i.e. USAID, KfW, EU, UNODC and relevant GEF projects (i.e. MOZBIO)	A number of donors and agencies engage with the Government of Mozambique in strengthening the national response on W&FC and IWT. Investments in law enforcement, intelligence gathering, monitoring and also work with judiciary, customs officers, police, and lawyers all is part of this. USAID leads currently donor coordination mechanisms on these thematic issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID as lead of the donor coordination group on W&FC and IWT will be invited as a Board member - Critical baseline investments for all project components
Responsible Parties		
Corongosa Restoration Project (GRP)	The result of a 20 year Public-Private partnership between the Government of Mozambique and a U.S. non-profit organization- the Carr Foundation. GRP's mission is to restore Corongosa NP, adopting a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing Partner (IP) - It is expected that GRP will implement outputs 1.6, and Corongosa NP specific activities of outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3., 3.4 and 3.5.

<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Role in project</i>
	conservation model balancing wildlife and community needs focusing on four core areas: Tourism, conservation, science and community	
The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	A US-based global conservation organization with a country chapter in Mozambique – has been co-managing Niassa Reserve with Government of Mozambique strengthening the national protected area system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing Partner (IP) - It is expected that WCS will implement Niassa NR specific activities of outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3., 3.4 and 3.5. - Part of IWT coordination group (component 1)

A detailed discussion of Stakeholder Engagement is provided in Section IV “Results and Partnership”, Part (iii) “Stakeholder Engagement” in UNDP Project Document. Additionally ANNEX O. Description of partnerships and baseline projects and ANNEX R. Stakeholder Involvement Plan provide further details.

The project strategy was discussed with relevant national and international stakeholders, and improved through a validation process and finally approved at a national validation meeting, held on 21 September 2016 in Maputo. Aside ANAC, GRP and WCS, representatives from key government ministries, the Prosecutor General’s office as well as representatives of international donors and technical partners were present at the meeting.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women’s empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

A detailed discussion of Stakeholder Engagement is provided in Section IV “Results and Partnership”, Part (iv) “Mainstreaming Gender” in UNDP Project Document.

In summary, gender screening has been undertaken during project preparation using UNDP methodology. Responding to the key findings from the consultations, the project will focus on gender in a number of ways: (i) empower local women by positioning them and promoting a greater involvement in intelligence networks, attitude shaping and law enforcement, (ii) advocating for inclusion of female scout and ranger staff, adding diversity and new values to the professions and workplace. It is noted that logistical problems may need to be overcome, such as through a need for separate housing, avoidance of sexual exploitation and other, which will need to be appropriately addressed and managed. A strategy may be pursued which will incorporate female law enforcement staff mostly for office-based opportunities and community conservancies’ law enforcement teams, at an early stage. (iii) All community-engagement and outreach activities will be designed and implemented considering gender dimensions, including on household power relationships. The predominant amount of work relating to agriculture, food and firewood gathering, traditional medicine are currently conducted by women, both in Niassa and Gorongosa, although no detailed studies of gender roles are available at this point. Such analysis will be undertaken as part of component 3 for both sites. (iv) the national W&FC and IWT Strategy should be reviewed with a gender lens in mind, to identify specific opportunities that will strengthen the national response to these threats by specifically addressing gender mainstreaming.

Project interventions seek a greater and more even gender representation with the potential Gender mainstreaming related activities are included in the multi-year workplan accordingly. Furthermore, relevant gender representation on various levels of project governance will be pursued, i.e. through including rules for gender balance in conservancy governance, as well as adequate women representation on the project board. All project staff recruitment shall be specifically undertaken inviting and encouraging women applicants. The TORs for key project staff all incorporate gender mainstreaming related responsibilities. The project will promote gender mainstreaming and capacity building within its project staff to improve socio-economic understanding of gender issues, and will appoint a designated focal point for gender issues to support development, implementation, monitoring and strategy on gender mainstreaming internally and externally. This will include facilitating gender equality in capacity development and women’s empowerment and participation in the project activities. The project will also work with UNDP experts in gender

issues to utilize their expertise in developing and implementing GEF projects. These requirements will be monitored by the UNDP Gender Focal Point during project implementation.

Specially proposed gender mainstreaming actions fully programmed and with associated budget allocations are summarized in the table below.

Table 2. Proposed gender mainstreaming actions for project implementation

Design section	Responsible	Gender Mainstreaming Actions
Component 1: National strategy to promote the value of wildlife and combat illegal wildlife trafficking		
Outputs 1.1 to 1.5.	ANAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates and their hiring Undertake gender mainstreaming exercise and apply to National W&FC and IWT Strategy
Component 2: Strengthening enforcement capacity in key protected areas to combat wildlife crime on the ground		
Output 2.1.	GRP, WCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider women as part of LE staff; design and implement infrastructure investments in a way that both men and women can be considered on staff
Component 3: Establishing conservancies to expand the Gorongosa PA complex and establishment of community-management arrangements in Niassa NR, bringing sustainable land and forest management benefits, restoring degraded ecosystems and generating livelihoods		
Outputs 3.1 to 3.5	GRP, WCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservancy/ community governance systems to allow for gender balance Recruit both male and female staff for community outreach Implement gender training and tools for work with local communities Apply gender guidelines to engagement and recruitment of community beneficiaries e.g. “food for work” approach in NNR Design small-grants/ micro-loan facility with gender as a design and selection criterion
Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management & M&E		
	PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track gender disaggregated data for M&E Consider gender related reporting in KM and Lessons Learnt reports
Project Management		
	PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply gender clause to human resource recruitment, encouraging the applications from women candidates and their hiring At inception: gender screening of design TORs of all staff to include specific responsibilities that support mainstreaming of gender throughout project implementation

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

A detailed Risk Assessment is provided in Section V “Feasibility”, Part (ii) Risk Management as well as in Part (iii) Social and Environmental Screening (SESP) in the UNDP Project Document. Both sections are substantiated by relevant Annexes, namely ANNEX F. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP) and ANNEX H. UNDP Risk Log, respectively.

Description	Probability and Impact	Mitigation
Mozambique is still grappling	Probability = 3	Only one of the project sites would be affected by the conflict. But the partner NGOs (GRP)

Description	Probability and Impact	Mitigation
with insecurity and tensions, particularly around Gorongosa Mountain and in border areas, which may compromise some project's ability to carry out some activities as well as project outputs and outcomes	Impact = 4 Risk = High	is on the ground and operating despite the conflict situation, and has been doing so for some time. The project's community engagement strategy for GNP is carefully designed to focus on achieving human development for all local communities, curbing possible local conflicts. If the security risk pertains, the project will follow appropriate instructions and applicable protocols from the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). All project staff will undergo training in security in the field. Prior to any deployment, project staff, consultants and collaborators will apply for security clearance according to UNDSS procedures. Else, the project can always further limit its interventions on the ground and in this manner reduce the impacts of this risk.
The interests of profit-making groups along the wildlife crime supply chain are stronger than the political will to fight the issue, undermining the project strategy	Probability = 4 Impact = 3 Risk = Moderate	This is a significant risk and has so far undermined anti-wildlife crime efforts. A full understanding of the wildlife crime supply chain in Mozambique ensures that this risk is minimized. Careful and fully consultative project development activities with a range of national and international stakeholders have considered counteractive activities, effective M&E and adaptive management strategy to address new challenges. Amongst other, the Government of Mozambique has recently passed a new law on the penalties for wildlife crime, which is a huge success. The draft elements of the National Strategy to Combat W&FC and IWT developed during the PPG phase is proposing a suite of measures that will be addressed under Component 1 of this project.
Insufficient financial resources allocated to each institution to successfully execute their role in the national strategy on wildlife crime	Probability = 4 Impact = 3 Risk = Moderate	Overall combatting wildlife and forestry crime successfully has been hampered by a lack of funds that can be directly applied where they are needed. This is exacerbated by the current financial crises in Mozambique – which rendered Government bankrupt. More easily accessible funds are needed to help Government implement its park specific anti-poaching plans, including paying salaries for scouts and rangers. The National Strategy includes a specific section on fundraising, and an innovative long-term strategy is needed to deter this risk. Component 1 of this project aims to address this risk.
Government agencies unwilling to collaborate and coordinate WC & anti-poaching activities	Probability = 3 Impact = 3 Risk = Moderate	This has been one of the biggest obstacles in the past for successfully combatting wildlife crime. The project is particularly investing into strengthening ANAC's conveying powers, in the belief that the organization is committed to stay engaged and take relevant actions. ANAC will be strengthened to facilitate coordination and collaboration with the police, judiciary, port authorities, customs and others through collaboration agreements between agencies, joint training and information sharing
The capacity needed to operate community conservancies (Component 3) and the feasibility of proposed economic activities is underestimated	Probability = 3 Impact = 3 Risk = Moderate	Capacity building needs are properly considered in the development phase and activities are planned accordingly. More specifically, cost-benefit analysis is applied to the proposed economic activities that are expected to underpin the development of CBO-managed conservancies so that expectations are realistic and managed from the outset. The GEF 6 funding will be invested into assisting the local communities in establishing meaningful conservation compatible projects that will focus on wildlife production, certified forestry development, ecotourism and other. By investing into community outreach, education and engagement it is intended to build the necessary morale and vision for the longterm investments. The GRP is implementing human development and peace building activities around the park, inside and outside the buffer zone, all of which will support the targeted development and uplifting of local people from poverty. Needed structural changes will be effected through the larger Sofala Human Development (SPHD) Programme envisioned by GRP. At Niassa similar investments into the establishment of community-managed entities will be made. However, while the focus is on improved land and forest management, and benefits from conservation compatible incomes such as tourism, no specific income generating livelihood investments within the Reserve area are planned, to avoid a "people pull" effect (see standalone risk). At the national level, these methods will be incorporated into the capacity building package to be delivered to CBOs.
The significant project investments into conservancies and community-management in the Mecula-Marrupa corridor could potentially become a magnet for influx of people into the PAs and surrounding areas	Probability = 3 Impact = 3 Risk = Moderate	In Gorongosa NP, all Conservancy investments will be strictly made for conservation compatible uses. Other human development investments will focus outside the park's buffer zone. Linked to the investments of improve LE infrastructure and presence in four LE sectors, as well as the investments into community education especially environmental education, are geared towards ensuring people will stay outside of the PA and engage in conservation compatible practices. The Conservation Act of 2014 will be rigorously applied, enforcing the law that migration into PAs is unlawful. The strategy in the Niassa NR is to first secure the corridor and improve land and forest management, while starting a conversation about land use plans, the implementation of the Conservation Act, and exploring livelihood opportunities outside the PA borders. The

Description	Probability and Impact	Mitigation
		Provincial Development and LU plan linked to the Niassa Management Plan is a first step into this direction.
Earmarked state investments are not made to improve government capacity at central, provincial and local levels to combat wildlife Illegal exploitation due to national financial crisis	Probability = 3 Impact = 3 Risk = Moderate	There are clear signals from the GoM that combatting W&FC and IWT are a key priority. While financial resources may temporarily be restricted, a concerted effort is being made to establish a functional PA management system. The GEF 5 MOZBIO project is leading institutional support work, which is considered a critical baseline investment to this project. Close collaborations between MOZBIO and the GEF 6 project are established.
Government agencies unwilling to share information about W&FC, IWT and its law enforcement strategies	Probability = 3 Impact = 2 Risk = Moderate	Needs and priorities of stakeholders will be identified, and constructive dialogue, joint planning and problem solving will be promoted through the coordination mechanism. Dissemination of information, intelligence, knowledge generation and efficient management are central to the success of component 1 of this project. Open-access and the mutual benefits of information sharing will be included in all agreements for databases, websites, etc. sponsored by the project. The stakeholders are responsible for ensuring that terms of the agreements are suitable disseminated within their organisations
Insufficient government oversight to ensure participation of all parties in the implementation of national strategy on wildlife crime	Probability = 3 Impact = 2 Risk = Moderate	ANAC is spearheading the development of the Strategy, and has committed to implementing a broader set of stakeholders in the finalisation of the long-term aspects of the Strategy. ANAC will coordinate a multi-agency coordination group on W&FC and IWT, which will effectively bring together all critical partners. The UNODC Assessment includes recommendations on this matter and it is expected that the GoM will commit to a strong and effective response to the recommendations. By establishing close working relationships with the UNODC team and this project, key priorities will be addressed – reducing the risk identified.
Climate change may affect reforestation, SFM and SLM investments in the longterm by increased drought frequency	Probability = 2 Impact = 2 Risk = Low	Component 3 of the project is dealing with forest management, landscape restoration and enhancement but the benefits not only take a long time to realize, but longer-term processes such as climate change may affect the outcome of implemented activities, and these may be reflected beyond the project's life-time. These are difficult to predict, unless finer-scale, but minimally accurate climate models can be applied. There are gross-scale climate models for Mozambique which predict a generally dryer, warmer and more variable climate in the central and northern areas. These cannot be immediately used for assessing specific risks to forestry investments facilitated by the project. This risk is not likely to have significant impact within the time of influence of the project interventions.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Refer Section VIII of UNDP Project Document for detailed discussion of Governance and Management Arrangements. Coordination with other GEF-financed projects and other initiatives is specified in Section III Strategy, under ii. Partnerships and iii. Stakeholder engagement. The Section VIII, referred to above, details the composition of the Project Board.

In summary, implementation is planned as follows.

The project will be implemented over a period of seven years. UNDP will be responsible for the overall execution of the project.

There are three **Implementing Partners** for this project:

- The National Agency for Conservation Areas (ANAC) under the Ministry of Land, the Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), using UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Mozambique, and the Country Programme, and with UNDP's support to the project (CO). This arrangement is subject to the positive capacity assessment of the government institution. It is expected that ANAC will implement outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 host the Project Management Unit (PMU), which will be responsible for component 4, and be responsible for overall project delivery and performance.

- The Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP) using an IP implementation modality. This arrangement is subject to the positive capacity assessment of the NGO. A stand-alone project document will be signed with NGO in case if the capacity assessment is positive. It is expected that GRP will implement outputs 1.6, and Gorongosa NP specific activities of outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3., 3.4 and 3.5.
- The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Mozambique country office, on behalf of the WCS-ANAC Niassa co-management arrangement, using an IP implementation modality. This arrangement is subject to the positive capacity assessment of the NGO. A stand-alone project document will be signed with NGO in case if the capacity assessment is positive. It is expected that WCS will implement Niassa NR specific activities of outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3., 3.4 and 3.5. .

Each Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing the respective components and outputs of this project under their responsibility, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The project organisation structure⁷ is as follows:

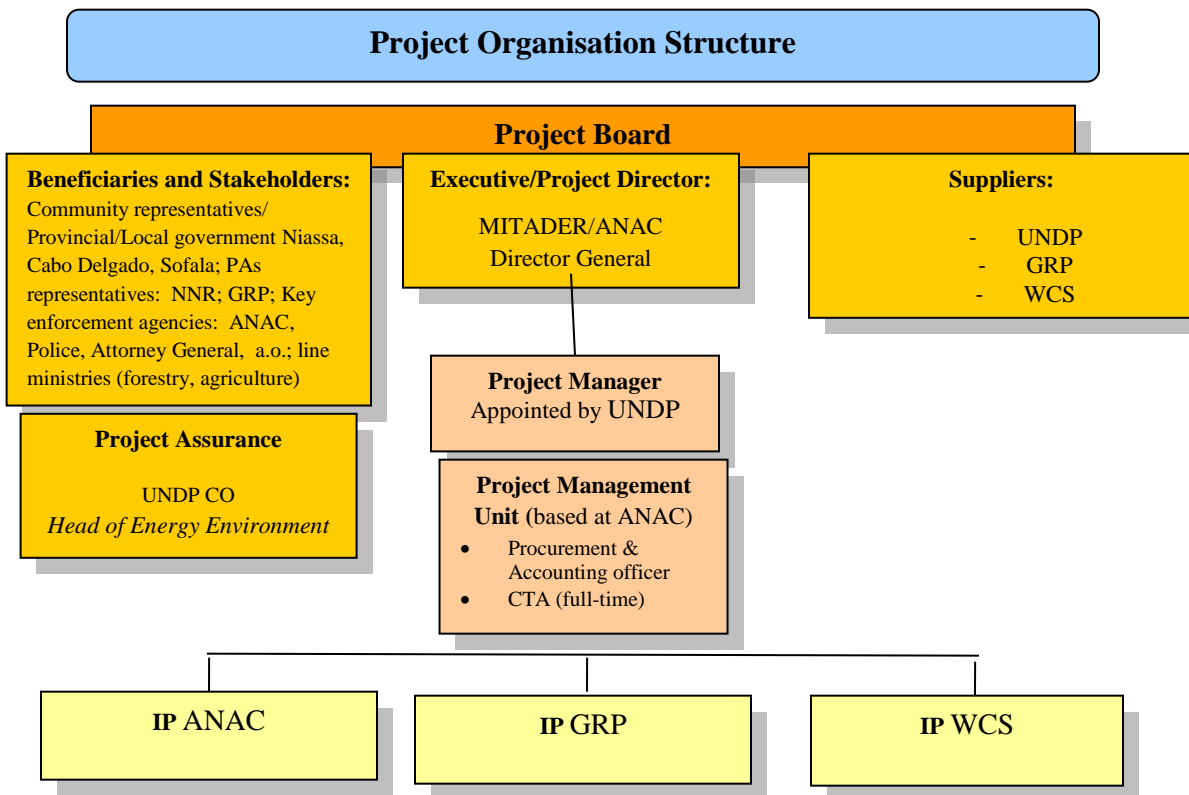


Figure 1. Project organisation structure.

⁷ Definition of terms: *Suppliers*: individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project; *Beneficiary Representative*: individuals or groups of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. The terms of reference for the Project Board are contained in Annex E. The Project Board is comprised of the following institutions: MINEC (Ministerio dos Negocioa Estrangeiros e Cooperacao), MITADER, ANAC, UNDP, GRP, WCS, NGO representative, representatives of the Provincial Governments of Niassa, Cabo Delago & District level representatives from Sofala Province⁸, possible other representatives of a W&FC/IWT coordination group (police, military, customs, judiciary), as well as relevant line Ministries and Directorates such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), the Directorate of Forests (MITADER). A representative of the donor community will be invited on the board⁹. The Project Board will meet after the Inception Workshop and at least once each year thereafter.

The **Project Manager** will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project). The terms of reference for the Project Manager are contained in Annex E.

The **project assurance** roll will be provided by the UNDP Country Office. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor as needed.

Governance role for project target groups: The representatives of the Provincial Governments of Niassa, Cabo Delago & Sofala are delegated to represent the project target groups on the national Project Board/Steering Committee. Elected representatives of the community entities under component 3 of the project will represent the concerns of the local communities in the implementation of the projects activities in the planned Conservancies and within the communities in the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor. For Gorongosa the District Administrators for Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Cheringoma and Muanza should be represented, and for Niassa the District Administrators for Mecula and Possibly Marrupa. Relevant community representation will be determined during the inception phase, with a view of established representative governance set-ups for the conservancies and co-management entities to be set-up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy¹⁰ and the GEF policy on public involvement¹¹.

Project Management: The Project Manager will be supported by a Procurement and Accounting Officer, and together they form the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be housed within ANAC. The TORs for both the Project Manager and the Procurement and Accounting Officer are included in Annex E. Component 1 of this project is additionally supported through a Chief technical Advisor (CTA), on a full-time basis. The CTA will be considered to be part of ANAC, however may be based within the PMU. The TORs for the CTA are also included in Annex E.

Notably all project staff will be recruited by UNDP.

⁸ For Gorongosa the Provincial Director of Land, Environment and Rural Development (DIPTADER), and a representative of the District Administrators for Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Cheringoma and Muanza should be represented.

⁹ Possibly USAID, due to their strong commitment to combatting IWT in southern Africa and Mozambique, investing into critical baseline projects for this initiative.

¹⁰ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

¹¹ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will deliver broad economic benefits for Mozambique, building up the national W&FC and IWT response, which will ultimately lead to the protection of national wildlife stocks of value, including through tourism potential. Indirect beneficiaries include stakeholders in the tourism industry - which in 2014 provided 262,500 jobs (2.2% of total employment)¹² and tourism and travel related GDP was MZN14.3bn (2.9% of GDP) in 2014. Although not yet fully established, wildlife and conservation based tourism plays a significant role in making Mozambique an attractive travel destination. The main benefit mechanism is through the maintenance of wildlife populations from anti-poaching and law enforcement activities, but additionally through a reputational dividend accrued to Mozambique as a) a safe, wildlife crime-free destination, and b) an emerging leader in the global battle against poaching and IWT.

Project component 3 works with local communities in two project sites, namely the Gorongosa National Park and the Niassa National Reserve. The project interventions under component 3 will reach some 127,405 individuals as direct beneficiaries throughout the project, from 91,705 at project start (see Annex A. PRF). Overall benefits from natural resources and conservation related activities will increase amongst these community members, who will actively engage in the project implementation through CBNRM, SLM and SFM activities. The land area under SLM and SFM practices will increase by 66% from 361,000 ha at baseline, to about 600,000 ha at project end.

A detailed benefit analysis is provided in the table below.

Current Baseline	Alternative	Global benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mozambique has been experiencing a significant increase in poaching of wild species. It targets mostly elephants and is of particular concern in protected areas in the north of the country, where populations are being decimated at a rapid and unsustainable pace. ▪ National level coordination and capacity to fight poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife is very limited and constrained by a number of factors. ▪ Local communities have potential to participate in conservation and in the fight against poaching, but lack adequate incentives and capacity to do so and the new Conservation Act, including the establishment of conservancies, has not yet been effectively implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project will strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Mozambique through a national wildlife strategy and community conservancies. It will address the key drivers to poaching and illegal trafficking in threatened and emblematic species through a short- and long-term approach, which combines interventions at the national, PA-site and local levels. ▪ At the national level, the project will develop and implement a strategy to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade through an interministerial coordinated approach. ▪ Core PAs and adjacent landscapes will be strengthened to face the surge in poaching and associated illegal wildlife trafficking challenges. The focus will be on the Gorongosa NP and Buffer and the Niassa NR. ▪ The project will also facilitate the operationalization of community-managed conservancies, aimed at making land-use more sustainable and as part of the multi-modal strategy for fighting wildlife crime, and effectively expanded the protected area estate, and providing a demonstration of the multiple benefits of conservancies for sustainable land and forest management, and involvement of communities in co-managing wildlife and their habitats, and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At site level, the project will help maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services in Gorongosa NP and the new conservancies to be established (including 154,500 ha of miombo forests); and measures to strengthen enforcement in Niassa and Gorongosa PA complexes will lead to improved management of a total of 4,637,000 ha, with elephants and Miombo forest being the main priority for protection against poaching, illegal harvest and trafficking in threatened species, but with both protection and sustainable use co-benefits for several other species and ecosystems across the landscapes. ▪ A total of 131,000 ha of new conservancies will be put under protection, with included/adjacent areas under sustainable land management systems, among them agriculture, rangelands, and production forests. Additionally a substantial land area within the

¹² <https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic%20impact%20research/countries%202015/mozambique2015.pdf>

Current Baseline	Alternative	Global benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All areas proposed as community conservancies under the project (~131,000 ha) are prone to extensive deforestation and degradation in the medium to long-run, as well as unsustainable practices such as “slash and burn” agriculture (see Box in the Annex to the Child Project Concept for more info). 	<p>ecosystems on which communities depend.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By creating Community Conservancies, the triple goal of ensuring connectivity, buffering the core PAs from degradation and creating sustainable benefits to the local community can be achieved. This includes helping communities improve the productivity of agro-ecosystems and compensate them through socio-economic benefits in return to a co-supportive attitude towards forest protection (see Box in Child Concept note Annex for explanations). 	<p>Mecula-Marrupa corridor in the Niassa NR will also placed under enhanced conservation and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Critical ecosystems across the buffer zone of the Gorongosa NP and the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor in the Niassa NR will be restored and/or rehabilitated. ▪ Beyond other ecosystem services benefits to be more closely assessed, this will facilitate the sequestration of carbon through preventing the loss or degradation of Miombo woodland forest ecosystems.

A.8 Knowledge Management.

The project now has a dedicated knowledge management component, component 4, built into it to ensure special emphasis is paid to systematically documenting and synthesizing lessons learnt from the project intervention on W&FC and IWT.

The lessons learned from the project via participatory M&E system will be made available nationally, regionally and globally for replication through the dissemination of project results, recommendations and experiences including demonstration of best practices. This will be achieved through making project information available in a timely manner through the project quarterly bulletins, publications, and website; through GWP, UNDP, and GEF Programme Frameworks, as well as through participation in international fora including CBD events. The project will take steps towards scaling up the on-site enforcement activities piloted through the project across the whole national protected area system. It also lays the groundwork for expansion of conservancies across the country, building on the experience of the pilot conservancies to be established around Gorongosa, as well as through piloting the implementation of the Conservation Act of 2014 in the Mecula-Marrupa corridor in Niassa NR. The upscaling potential of the project in the country is significant. Specific lessons learnt will be derived for upscaling and integration into the National Strategy on IWT.

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

Section I “ Development Challenge” in the UNDP Project Document outlines the project’s consistency with national strategies and plans, and especially the relevance to national development priorities, global environment and/or adaptation issues, and the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The project is fully aligned with national priorities. It will contribute to address poverty alleviation, sustainable development and good governance objectives of Mozambique’s Five-Year Government Program (2015-2019). The project supports the Conservation Policy and Implementation Plan 2009-2019 (‘Conservation Policy’), which specifically focuses on Mozambique’s conservation areas (including the buffer areas) as well as the Law on Conservancies (2014). It generally supports the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2015-2035) and the National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (NAP). The project directly supports implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. This project will support compliance through development of comprehensive national IWT strategy, improving sharing of information between law enforcement agencies, enhancing effective enforcement of illegal trade and support capacity building of officers tasked with enforcing national implementing legislation. The project will directly contribute to the implementation of the key decisions of the CITES CoP 17 via addressing the impact of corruption in undermining wildlife trade regulation and strengthening control over elephant and rhino poaching and illegal trade on ivory (in the framework of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan) and rhino’s horn (Mozambique is the key transit and exit point for horn leaving Africa).

The project contributes to meeting objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as follows¹³: **Goal 1 ending poverty**: through rural development opportunities provided by community-engagement and livelihood improvement interventions at two project sites in Gorongosa and Niassa e.g. application of conservation agriculture, ecotourism opportunities, wildlife ranching, but also through facilitating learning and engagement opportunities. Furthermore the project touches on **Goal 2 - food security, Goal 6 - access to water, and Goal 8 - decent work and economic growth. Goals 12 Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns** will address both, reducing demand for illegal wildlife products and improvement of natural resource and agricultural production in PA buffer and usage zones. **Goal 15 Life on land**: numerous efforts will be made through the project to improve terrestrial ecosystem management via Conservancy and community-co-management development. **Goal 16 Peaceful and inclusive development**: is especially embedded into project Component 3, which also entails specific Human Wildlife Conflict resolution interventions. It also is addressed through Component 1 and 2, which aim to support domestic law enforcement and reducing the level of crime and security risk to communities associated with wildlife and forest crime and IWT. **Goal 17 Means of implementation and partnerships**: bringing Mozambique as a critical player into a 19-country strong global \$131 million Global Wildlife Programme that is expected to leverage \$704 million in additional co-financing over seven years.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

The full M&E Plan for the project is included in Section VII “Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan“ in the UNDP Project Document. A summary is provided in the table below.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹⁴ (USD)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 11,000		Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	Per year: USD 4,000	None	Annually

¹³ UNDAF Results Area 4 PLANET makes the direct links to SDGs 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, & 15 and this project is strategically positioned to contribute to all of these.

¹⁴ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹⁴ (USD)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 9,000 ¹⁵	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	USD 50,000	None	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	None	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	None for time of project manager, and UNDP CO	None	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	Per year: USD 4,000	None	Annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ¹⁶	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ¹⁶	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Knowledge management as outlined in Outcome 4	Project Manager	USD 100,000	None	On-going
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by ANAC	Project Manager	USD 10,000	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 30,000	None	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by (add name of national/regional institute if relevant)	Project Manager	USD 10,000		Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 50,000		At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English/or Portuguese	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000		
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>USD 390,000*</i>		


¹⁵ Audit budget for three IPs, because the project will be split in three different projects

¹⁶ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁷ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu, UNDP- GEF Executive Coordinator		28/12/2016	Paul Harrison, Regional Technical Advisor – EBD, UNDP	+251 (0) 912 503 310	paul.harrison@undp.org

¹⁷ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT
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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 1 ending poverty: through rural development opportunities provided by community-engagement and livelihood improvement interventions at two project sites in Gorongosa and Niassa e.g. application of conservation agriculture, ecotourism opportunities, wildlife ranching, but also through facilitating learning and engagement opportunities. Furthermore the project touches on Goal 2 - food security, Goal 6 - access to water, and Goal 8 -decent work and economic growth. Goals 12 Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns will address both, reducing demand for illegal wildlife products (through the GWP), but also improve natural resource and agricultural production in PA buffer and usage zones. Goal 15 Life on land: Numerous efforts are made through the project to improve terrestrial ecosystem management through the project including the Conservancy and community-co-management support. Goal 16 Peaceful and inclusive development: is especially embedded into project Component 3, which also entails specific Human Wildlife Conflict resolution interventions. It also is addressed through Component 1 and 2, which aim to support domestic law enforcement and reducing the level of crime and security risk to communities associated with wildlife and forest crime and IWT. Goal 17 Means of implementation and partnerships: bringing Mozambique as a critical player into a 19-country strong global \$131 million program and partnership that is expected to leverage \$704 million in additional co-financing over seven years.</p>
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: Outcome 9: Most vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from inclusive, equitable and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment</p>
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
<p>Project Objective: <i>To strengthen the conservation of globally threatened species in Mozambique through implementation of the Conservation Areas Act – improving biodiversity enforcement and expanding protected areas through community conservancies and targeted rural development action</i></p>	<p>Indicator 1. IRR Output 2.5 indicator 2.5.1: Extent to which national legal, policy, and institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p><i>No National W&FC and IWT Strategy adopted</i></p> <p><i>No WCU exists</i></p>	<p><i>National W&FC and IWT Strategy adopted by GoM (received the endorsement of the Council of Ministers)</i></p> <p><i>WCU is established with at least 3 technical staff</i></p>	<p><i>National W&FC and IWT Strategy implemented¹⁸</i></p> <p><i>WCU fully staffed and operational¹⁹</i></p>	<p>National Government will improve W&FC national legal, policy and institutional framework based on the project outputs Government will provide necessary funding and infrastructure to support WCU operations, partly from International donors</p>
	<p>Indicator 2. Number of direct project beneficiaries: - (UNDAF indicator 9.4.2): N°. of communities benefiting from NRM related revenues - Number of local people in project areas benefiting from</p>	<p><i>42 (2014)</i></p> <p><i>44,263 (male)</i> <i>47,442 (female)</i></p>	<p><i>52</i></p> <p><i>50,263 (male)</i> <i>57,442 (female)</i></p>	<p><i>68</i></p> <p><i>60,263 (male)</i> <i>67,442 (female)</i></p>	<p>Local people will use opportunities on CBWM and CBNRM provided by the project. Local people will have economic and social benefits from engaging in conservancy management; fair system to share benefits among community members is present</p>

¹⁸ Evidenced by regular review meetings of Strategy implementation progress, reported at annual ANAC staff meeting.

¹⁹ Evidenced by recruitment of all agreed to staff and absorption of costs by Government or agreed to and implemented funding plan.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
	engagement in conservation activities and/or improved livelihoods attributable to the project (male/female)				Legal framework is sufficient to ensure effective CBWM and CBNRM in conservancies and other relevant co-management arrangements Govt. of Mozambique enforces the provisions of the Conservation Act of 2014
	Indicator 3. Number of individuals of IWT flagship species (e.g. lion, cheetah, leopard, rhino, elephant) at the project sites (site level)	<i>Elephants: 4900 Big cats: 4500</i>	<i>Elephants: 5300 Big cats: 4865</i>	<i>Elephants: 5961 Big cats: 5475</i>	In result of increased low enforcement and community participation in conservation number of poaching cases will decrease and “normal” population growth will take place at a 4% p.a. level.
Outcome 1 National strategy implemented to promote the value of wildlife and biodiversity for Mozambique’s national development and to combat illegal wildlife trafficking through a coordinated approach	Indicator 1. Presence of operational coordination mechanism to implement W&FC Strategy	<i>No coordination mechanism in place</i>	<i>Coordination mechanism set up</i>	<i>Coordination mechanism fully operational, with at least quarterly meetings taking place, and at least 10 major institutions/ players represented,</i>	National W&FC and IWT Strategy prepared and adopted, including a multi-institutional coordination mechanism.
	Indicator 2. Capacity of ANAC on IWT control as indicated by customized UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard	<i>Score of 43</i>	<i>Score of 65</i>	<i>Score of 80</i>	National Wildlife Crime Unit will be established by the Government. Collaboration among enforcement agencies will be established Enforcement officers will use new skills and equipment to control IWT more effectively with adequate support from the Government
Outcome 2 Wildlife crime is combated on the ground through strengthening enforcement operations in targeted protected area complexes	Indicator 1. Results of law enforcement on poaching and IWT in the project areas (site level): a. # of law enforcement staff/km²[1] b. # of patrol person-days/month c. # of arrests/patrol month f. # of wildlife/wildlife product seizures at program sites[4] /year g. # of investigations that lead to arrests of wildlife/wildlife / products	<i>a.0.0053 b. 1800 c .0.4 f. 30 g. 2 h. 1</i>	<i>a. 0.006 b. 2000 c. 2 f. 60 g. 10 h. 8</i>	<i>a. 0.008 b. 2400 c. 1 f. 30 g. 8 h. 8</i>	New ranger bases and camps will be used by the PAs to organize permanent and effective control over the area Wildlife crime monitoring system provides sufficient information for enforcement to implement successful operations and progressively discouraging poaching. Therefore also the end of project targets are reduced.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
	smugglers/ a year h. # of prosecutions of wildlife/wildlife product smugglers / year				
	Indicator 2. Level of management effectiveness at site level as measured by METT score	<u>GRP:</u> 69 <u>Niassa:</u> 43	<u>GRP:</u> 72 <u>Niassa:</u> 50	<u>GRP:</u> 78 <u>Niassa:</u> 60	Improved infrastructure and surveillance investments will add significantly to improving METT.
Outcome 3 Three new Community Conservancies are created in terms of the Conservation Act, effectively expanding Gorongosa National Park as well as relevant community-management arrangements are officially established in the Niassa National Reserve	Indicator 1. Total number/area of new conservancies officially established in the project areas (ha)	<u>GRP:</u> 0/0 <u>Niassa:</u> Ha of Mecula-Marrupa corridor (<i>TBD at inception</i>) – 0/0 under conservation agreement	<u>GRP:</u> 1/35,000 <u>Niassa:</u> Area (ha) (<i>TBD at inception</i> /20% of corridor under conservation / SLM/sust. NRM agreement	<u>GRP:</u> 3/130,000 (fully gazetted) <u>Niassa:</u> Area (ha) (<i>TBD at inception</i> / 70% of corridor under conservation / SLM/sust. NRM agreement	Relevant government agencies will approve establishment of new community conservancies based on new legislation Local people are interested to establish conservancies and other relevant co-management arrangements to improve livelihood
	Indicator 2. Annual number of HWC in conservancy area	<u>GNP:</u> 150 <u>NNR:</u> baseline will be established in the first year of the project that)	<u>GNP:</u> 80 <u>NNR:</u> 30% decrease	<u>GNP:</u> 30 <u>NNR:</u> 50% decrease	Prevention measure suggested by the project are implemented by local communities to decrease number of HWC
	Indicator 3. # of integrated landscape management plans implemented	1	2	2	The existing integrated landscape management plan at Gorongosa will be updated.
	Indicator 4. Area (ha) under SLM/SFM	361,900	450,000	600,000	Gorongosa plan further implemented; Niassa work in Mecula-Marrupa corridor added. Specifications for ha extent of area under SLM/SFM for NNR TBD. Local people are actively engaging in Conservation Agriculture (SLM) and SFM activities as a source of additional income
Outcome 4 Lessons learned by the project through gender mainstreaming, participatory M&E are used to fight poaching and IWT and promote community based conservation nationally and	Indicator 1. Number of project lessons on IWT control and CBNRM used in development and implementation of other conservation projects, including on gender mainstreaming;	0	2	5	Other stakeholders are interested in the lessons learned by this project

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	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
internationally	Indicator 2. (a) Number of national and international organizations that participate in the project M&E and provide feedback to the Management Team; b) % of women among all participants of the project activities, including M&E	a) <i>At least 5 in SC</i> b) 5%	a) <i>At least 10</i> b) >20%	a) <i>At least 20</i> b) >30%	Other stakeholders are interested to participate in the project M&E Government of Tanzania welcomes broad participation of organizations in M&E activities Women are interested to participate in the project directly

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Responses to the STAP comments relevant to the Mozambique project are shown in the table below:

STAP Comment on GWP child projects	PPG team response
<p>...these child projects are not yet systematically linked to the programmatic theory of change, and this will evolve further during the PPG phase. We would like to see the PPG laying out more clearly the theory of change, including the key issues that the child projects should consider at a more general level so that they best reflect the Program Framework Document overall theory of change, recognizing the circumstances of each country. As they get resubmitted, they should include explicit linkages to this program and the emerging theory of change, noting that there will and should be iterative learning between the program and child projects.</p>	<p>Strong and clear linkages of the Mozambique project to the GWP theory of change are articulated in the Strategy section of the Prodoc and Child Project section of the CEO ER. Table showing alignment of the project strategies (Components) to the Outcomes and Targets of GWP is inserted in the sections. Moreover, Component 4 of the project is designed to support iterative learning from the project activities and activities of other child projects in the GWP framework.</p>
<p>One strategy is to ban [IW] trade, and undercut this market. However, even if this can be operationalized, removing the value of wildlife is equally (perhaps even more?) devastating as wildlife is no longer a competitive land use option outside protected areas, and will be replaced this is clearly illustrated in the loss of wildlife in the 1960s when IWT was not a problem but wildlife was still rapidly disappearing (IUCN 1963). Thus, the PPG should consider the question not only of the price of wildlife, but also the question of wildlife ownership or proprietorship (as defined by (Schlager and Ostrom 1992)).</p>	<p>The Mozambique project is designed to strengthen ownership and capacity of local communities on wildlife and other natural resources management in the areas around Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR via establishment of three conservancies and organization of CBWM in the Mecula – Marrupa Corridor (Component 3). Strengthening of local people rights on wildlife management and enhancing capacity to implement this kind of management will establish conditions for the long-term sustainable use of wildlife and other natural resources in the project area and will increase community revenues and benefits from sustainable wildlife and other natural resource use (Objective Outcome).</p>
<p>The PPG will need to provide guidance on how to balance emergency short term demand reduction measures to address IWT, with the long term need to increase the potential value of wildlife to landholders and address habitat replacement. It will need to think through how removing value squares up with other initiatives that do the opposite (i.e. increase value of biodiversity) such as REDD+, PES, "making the economic case for protected areas/biodiversity" and so on. This opens up an important opportunity for the PFD to lead conservation in a more effective direction.</p>	<p>The Mozambique project harmonically address both: the short-term issues to fight IWT directly via strengthen law enforcement to control poaching and IWT on the national (Components 1) and local levels (Component 2); and the long-term habitat conservation issues via strengthening community ownership on wildlife resources (establishment of conservancies) and wildlife and habitat management capacity of local people (Component 3).</p>
<p>Thus, the PPG should avoid simplistic solution and address both aspects of the wildlife economy - price</p>	<p>As iterated above, the Mozambique project is designed to strengthen local communities ownership of wildlife and</p>

<p>and proprietorship. Simple solutions do not address the market failure, and economic irony, that the more valuable wildlife becomes, the faster it disappears. While we have accepted this as normal for wildlife, it is entirely contrary to human experience. For example, for most domestic species and renewable resources, the more valuable a species becomes the more a farmer grows it. Therefore the PPG should consider how the outcome of high wildlife prices is influenced by the underlying "proprietary" status of the resource.</p>	<p>management capacity to use natural resources sustainably (Component 3). It is expected that the local communities revenues from wildlife will increase as the result of the project given “proprietary” status of the resource under full community management.</p>
<p>In sum, wildlife crime/trafficking needs to be dealt with at three levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) assisting the landholders themselves (including protected areas) to protect their resources, (PFD needs strengthened in this area) 2) specifically tackling higher level criminals and not just low level poachers at the bottom, and (PFD adequately addresses this issue) 3) tackling international channels for moving illegal products (PFD adequately addresses this issue) 	<p>The Mozambique project addresses all three levels of the wildlife crime/trafficking management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Component 3 is designed to increase local people ownership on wildlife and capacity to manage it sustainably. Project activities under Component 2 will involve them in poaching and IWT monitoring and reporting in cooperation with the Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR. At the same time the project heavily invests in the PA anti-poaching infrastructure that will allow to increase patrolling rates in the most remote parts of the PAs. Thus, the local people and the PAs will not only increase their benefits from wildlife, but will increase their capacity to actively protect it; 2) Component 1 is designed to address all levels of the wildlife crime chain via development of the National IWT Strategy, establishment of the Wildlife Crime Unit, support of inter-agency collaboration, and capacity building on antipoaching and IWT management at national level; 3) National IWT Strategy developed under the Component 1 will also address international cooperation between Tanzania and neighbouring countries to disrupt international channels of the IWT.

Responses to the GEF SEC comments on the project provided on January 12 2017:

CEO endorsement Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
Project Design and Financing	1. If there are any changes from that presented in the PIF, have justifications been provided?	1-12-17 The changes since PFD approval in June 2015 are properly justified on pages 5-8 of CEO Endorsement. Cleared	Thank you!
	2. Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?	1-12-17 Yes. The project is well structured with clear, tangible and measurable outcomes and outputs. GENERAL 1. Does the target area of 4.6 million hectares include the total area of NNR or only the Mecula-Marrupa Corridor? Please state the target areas for direct investment in Component 1 (and table E in CEO endorsement). 2. Please cut and paste the description of the Components, outcomes and outputs from the Project Document (p.17-24) to the CEO Endorsement. Council member likely to review CEO	Thank you! The target area of the project includes territory of Gorongosa NP (407,600 ha), and total area of Niassa National Reserve (4,230,000 ha). Total target area is 4,637,600 ha. Clarifications have been added to the prodoc (Strategy, Project Area section, p. 16) and CEO ER (Table E; All changes made in the prodoc and CEO ER are highlighted with green. Implementation of Component 1 is planned at national level, thus no designated target area is defined for this part of the project Description of Components, Outcomes and Outputs has been added to the CEO ER, pp. 6-15.

		<p>Endorsement first. With a robust description of the investments, some questions may be answered during the reading of the CEO Endorsement.</p> <p>3. The project should include a paragraph in the CEO Endorsement on how this project benefited from participating in the Global Wildlife Program and the activities organized by the World Bank with funding from the Coordination Grant.</p> <p>4. The role of baseline and cofinancing should be better described in the project document to demonstrate the added value of the GEF. Please, revise by adding a few lines under each of the components in the project document (p14-18) to be copied in the CEO endorsement as described under point 2.</p> <p>COMPONENT 1</p> <p>1. Many aspects of this component seem a stand alone GEF investment. Please, describe better the role of cofinancing and the added value of the GEF. It is notably difficult to believe that ANAC is putting \$22 million for office spaces, staff salaries, and operation expenses, as mentioned p.51 of the project document (note that the cofinancing amounts per component in the project</p>	<p>Relevant paragraph has been included in the prodoc (Strategy section, pp.9-10) and CEO ER (Child project section, pp. 15-16)</p> <p>Baseline and Co-financing paragraphs have been added to the prodoc (Expected Results section, pp. 18-22). Additionally, co-financing has been described in more detail in the prodoc (Financial Planning and Management section, p. 53-54.).</p> <p>Same paragraphs have been added to the CEO ER (Project Justification section, pp. 8-11).</p> <p>Baseline and Co-financing paragraphs have been added to the prodoc (please, see previous comment). Note that the co-financing letter signed by ANAC is based on the Government's annual budget for the Environment Sector, including ANAC but reaching beyond. The Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2015-2017²⁰ i.e. indicates an annual Government allocation of approximately USD 5.6 mln. to the Environment Sector, which would include allocations relevant to W&FC in Mozambique.</p>
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²⁰ Cenário Fiscal de Medio Prazo (CFMP), www.mpd.gov.mz

		<p>document are slightly different from those mentioned in the table B in the request for CEO endorsement).</p> <p>2. What elements of the National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and IWT are likely to be implemented? The language of outcome 1 calls for implementation but not clear if outcomes 1.2 to 1.5 are elements of the strategy.</p> <p>3. What institution will be in charge of the training of rangers if ANAC's National Training Center is no longer part of the project.</p>	<p>Cofinancing amounts in the prodoc (cover page, and Financial Planning and Management section, p. 53-54) and CEO ER (Tables B and C) are exactly the same.</p> <p>All Outputs under Outcome 1 relate to the draft elements of the National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking, prepared during the PPG phase of the project. At time of project submission, the National Strategy was not finalised, however. Thus, the project will finalize a full draft of the Strategy given results of UNODC assessment and requirements of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan, and initiate its discussion with key stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, NGOs, PAs, local communities, UNDP and UNODC. Final draft of the Strategy will be submitted to the Government for approval. Once finally adopted, the project will provide target support for the Strategy needs leveraged through political dialogue and multi-institutional ownership building.</p> <p>The above paragraph has been added to the prodoc (Expected Results, p. 18) and CEO ER (Project Justification, p. 8)</p> <p>The actual implementer of the relevant training programmes will be selected following the standard procurement procedure to have at least three competitors for delivery of the relevant services for the best price and quality. Some potential implementers could include WCS, African Field Ranger Training Services, or</p>
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		<p>4. Regarding CITES, the project would benefit from elaborating on how the proposed interventions (beyond output 1.5) relate to the CITES decisions at COP-17.</p> <p>5. Regarding CITES, the project does not make reference to the</p>	<p>Conservation Outcomes. It was also decided that the National (ANAC) Ranger Training Center required much more money for establishment than the project could provide. Therefore, the Center has been excluded from the project design. Currently ANAC is looking for special funding to establish the National Ranger Training Center. Partly the training center functions (trainings on identification of CITES specimens and DNA sampling for forensic purposes) will be implemented by Gorongosa-based Edward O. Wilson Laboratory situated in GNP (Output 1.5)</p> <p>The paragraph above was added to the prodoc (Expected Results, Output 1.3, p.19) and CEO ER (Project Justification, Output 1.3, p. 9)</p> <p>Component 1 will directly contribute to the implementation of the key decisions of the CITES CoP 17 via addressing the impact of corruption in undermining wildlife trade regulation and strengthening control over elephant and rhino poaching and illegal trade on ivory (in the framework of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan) and rhino's horn (Mozambique is the key transit and exit point for horn leaving Africa) (Outputs 1.1- 1.5).</p> <p>The paragraph above has been added to the prodoc (Strategy, p. 9) and CEO ER (Project Justification, p. 8)</p> <p>The requirement of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan will be incorporated in the National Strategy on Wildlife and Forest Crime and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking (Output 1.1.). References to the CITES-led "National Ivory</p>
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		<p>Mozambique "National Ivory Action Plan". Please elaborate.</p> <p>COMPONENT 3</p> <p>1. Please elaborate on the proposed methods to reduce HWC.</p> <p>2. Only \$1.25 million will be spent for local projects. It does not seem</p>	<p>Action Plan“ is included in the prodoc (Strategy, p. 9; Expected Results, p. 18-19) and CEO ER (Project Justification, p. 8).</p> <p>Human-wildlife conflict prevention measures will be developed by the project through participatory processes with focus on HWC-proof land use planning, selection of appropriate crops, deterrents and warning systems based on the world best experience. There have been some pre-consultations that suggest the construction of a fence to protect community croplands in Pungue from damage by elephants, and relevant budget allocations are included in this GEF 6 project. HWC prevention projects of local communities will be supported for implementation, which will potentially include elephant-proof fencing of fields, chilli barriers, electric fences, compensations and insurance mechanisms, land-use planning and zonation for river access, and delimitations of agriculture developments outside a “reserve area” along the river zone.</p> <p>The paragraph above has been incorporated in the prodoc (Expected Results, Output 3.5, p. 24-25) and CEO ER (Project Justification, Output 3.5, p. 14).</p> <p>Total budget allocation for direct community implemented pilot projects on CBWM, SLM and SFM and HWC management in GNP and NNR (Outputs 3.4-3.5) is ~\$2,780,000 (please, see budget notes # 27, 29, 30, 33 and 38). Moreover,</p>
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		<p>much to make them attractive and have a significant impact on reducing wildlife poaching, except if the cofinancing is contributing more to this output 3.4 (it is probably the case with the Gorongosa Restoration project?). Please, explain and if possible increase this amount.</p> <p>COMPONENT 4 - We are taking note of all efforts to improve gender balance and have disaggregated data on gender. But the GEF gender policy also aims to consider how this project will help to reduce the inequalities between male and female in accessing resources and opportunities related to NRM (land, market, training, etc). We would like to see such study at inception. Such study should also influence the design and focus of some outputs and activities. Please, confirm at inception workshop.</p>	<p>total sum of the project co-financing from GRP and WCS for the Component 3, including development of CBWM in the newly established conservancies and support of local community projects is very significant (\$22,200,000; \$21,500,000 – from GRP and 700,000 from WCS). \$1,25 million of the GEF funding are specifically set aside only for SGP activities. Also, a lot of finances are reserved for training of local communities on conservancy management, CBWM, SFM and SLM (\$630,000). After the trainings many families can start their own sustainable business project using their own and other sources of finance. No changes have been made in this regard to the budget during the review, as this clearly is a misunderstanding.</p> <p>Agreed. Relevant gender planning consultancies are included in the budget and TORs for consultants have been conceptualized to be implemented early during inception to inform planning and delivery of the project outputs. The TORs have been updated to include specific reference to “the project will help reduce inequalities between male and female in accessing resources and opportunities related to NRM (land market, training etc.)” (please, see ANNEX J: List of planned consultancies – contractual services work packages)</p>
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CEO endorsement Review

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
	<p>3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?</p>	<p>1-12-17 The financing and co-financing seem adequate for the implementation of the project and the delivery of the outputs and outcomes. However, please address the two following comments: 1. For the component 1, please clarify the activities financed by co-financing (\$23.8 million). see item 2. 2. On components 2 & 3 in Table B (and UNDP Budget as appropriate), please separate the GEF investments and co-financing for Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR.</p>	<p>Nearly all planned Outputs (1.1-1.5) for Component 1 will be also supported by co-financing from Mozambique government. Output 1.6 will be co-financed from GRP resources (please, see details in prodoc, Financial Planning and Management section, p. 53).</p> <p>GEF investments for Gorongosa NP and Niassa NR in the prodoc are clearly separated in the Total Budget and Workplan section, Implementing Partner column, pp.56-57: GRP means funding for Gorongosa NP, WCS – funding for Niassa NR.</p> <p>Relevant separation of GEF investments and co-financing is provided in the CEO ER Table B for all Components (GRP – funding for Gorongosa NP, WCS – funding for Niassa NR).</p>

	<p>4. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, and describes sufficient risk response measures? (e.g., measures to enhance climate resilience)</p>	<p>1-12-17</p> <p>1. Please reconsider the risk, probability and mitigation measures on the Community Conservancies and the feasibility of proposed economic activities being underestimated.</p> <p>2. Please also elaborate on how the project plans on addressing the influx of people into the park and surrounding areas, especially considering that the proposed investments may become a magnet for even more people.</p>	<p>Further details have been added to the mitigation measures regarding this risk (please, see prodoc, Risk Management, p. 35; CEO ER, Risk section, p. 22; ANNEX H. UNDP Risk Log, p. 99)</p> <p>New risk “The significant project investments into conservancies and community-management in the Mecula-Marrupa corridor could potentially become a magnet for influx of people into the PAs and surrounding areas” has been included in the prodoc, Risk Management, p. 35; CEO ER, Risk section, p. 22; ANNEX H. UNDP Risk Log, p. 99. One of the key measures to mitigate this risk will be rigorous enforcement of the Conservation Act of 2014 stating that migration into PAs is unlawful.</p>
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CEO endorsement Review

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
	<p>5. Is co-financing confirmed and evidence provided?</p>	<p>1-12-17 The letters of cofinancing are available. However, please, clarify the following elements between the letters and the table C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can ANAC propose a cofinancing of \$22 million while it is mentioned in the annex O that his annual budget varies between \$400,000 and \$500,000? - We do not see the justification to divide the co-financing between \$5 million in kind and \$17 million in grants. - The letter from the Gorongosa project well mentions \$37 million, but how do you explain the breakdown 	<p>Note that the co-financing letter signed by ANAC is based on the Government's annual budget for the Environment Sector, including ANAC but reaching beyond. The Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2015-2017²¹ i.e. indicates an annual Government allocation of approximately USD 5.6 mln. to the Environment Sector, which would include allocations relevant to W&FC in Mozambique. Paragraphs with explanation of the co-financing have been added to the prodoc (Expected Results section, pp. 18-22). Additionally, co-financing has been described in more detail in the prodoc (Financial Planning and Management section, p. 53-54.). Same paragraphs have been added to the CEO ER (Project Justification section, pp. 8-11).</p> <p>Paragraphs with explanation of the co-financing breakdown between cash and in-kind have been added to the prodoc (Expected Results section, pp. 18-22). Additionally, the co-financing has been revised with co-funders with greater allocation of cash contribution versus in-kind one and described in more detail in the prodoc</p>

²¹ Cenário Fiscal de Medio Prazo (CFMP), www.mpd.gov.mz

		<p>between grants and in-kind (respectively \$30 million and \$7 million).</p> <p>- Same question for the cofinancing from WCS (\$5.1 million and the distinction between \$1.1 million in kind and \$4 million in grants).</p> <p>- \$500,000 is mentioned in the letter from UNDP while the table C reflects \$700,000.</p>	<p>(Financial Planning and Management section, p. 53-54.) and changed in the Table C of CEO ER, p. 4. Paragraphs with explanation of co-financing have been added to the CEO ER too (Project Justification section, pp. 8-11).</p> <p>Same as above</p> <p>A new letter from UNDP has been received with \$700,000 of co-financing. Please, see co-financing letters annex.</p>
	6. Are relevant tracking tools completed?	1-12-17 Yes Cleared	Thank you!
	7. <i>Only for Non-Grant Instrument:</i> Has a reflow calendar been presented?	NA	
	8. Is the project coordinated with	1-12-17	

CEO endorsement Review

Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
	other related initiatives and national/regional plans in the country or in the region?	Yes. There is ample information on coordination with other initiatives and donors including USAID, KFW, EU and AFD. Addressed.	Thank you!
	9. Does the project include a budgeted M&E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?	1-12-17 Cleared	Thank you!
	10. Does the project have descriptions of a knowledge management plan?	1-12-17 Yes. Cleared	Thank you!
Agency Responses	11. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments at the PIF ²² stage from:		
	<input type="checkbox"/> GEFSEC		
	<input type="checkbox"/> STAP	1-10-17 There is a response matrix for the comments made by STAP at PFD approval. Annex B of CEO Endorsement.	Agree
	<input type="checkbox"/> GEF Council	Council members from Germany, Canada, the US, and UK made comments at PFD level. UNDP and the WB addressed them at PFD level. For this project, we are not seeing specific comments. However, we have repeated the comment related to CITES which is valid for this project.	Added the following paragraph on the project contribution to the implementation of CITES and key decisions of CITES CoP 17 in the prodoc (Strategy, p.9) and CEO ER (Consistency with National Priorities section, pp. 27-28): “Furthermore, this project directly supports the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), arguably one of the most important global instruments for addressing illegal wildlife trade. The CITES

22 If it is a child project under a program, assess if the components of the child project align with the program criteria set for selection of child projects.

			Strategic Vision 2008-2020 emphasizes the importance of national commitment to implementation of the Convention and its principles. This project will support compliance through development of comprehensive national IWT strategy, improving sharing of information between law enforcement agencies, enhancing effective enforcement of illegal trade and support capacity building of officers tasked with enforcing national implementing legislation. The project will directly contribute to the implementation of the key decisions of the CITES CoP 17 via addressing the impact of corruption in undermining wildlife trade regulation and strengthening control over elephant and rhino poaching and illegal trade on ivory (in the framework of the CITES-led National Ivory Action Plan) and rhino's horn (Mozambique is the key transit and exit point for horn leaving Africa)".
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convention Secretariat	NA	

CEO endorsement Review			
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement	Response to Secretariat comments
Recommendation	12. Is CEO endorsement recommended?	We thank the Agency for this very high quality work and documentation, but the project cannot be recommend yet. Please address the comments above. Request for CEO endorsement: please note that the right GEF ID is 9158.	All the comments above have been addressed Newly provided GEF ID has been included in the cover page of the prodoc and CEO ER (Prat 1 table)

Review Date	Review	January 12, 2017	
	Additional Review (as necessary)		
	Additional Review (as necessary)		

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²³

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$300,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<p>The following PPG activities have been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level assessments and planning of the “National Strategy” response to the Poaching and International Wildlife Trafficking crisis • Site level assessments for enforcement strengthening and conservancies development planning • Assess baseline investment, project risk, develop the strategy, budget and consolidate the project documentation for submission 	300,000.00	300,000.00	0.0

²³ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLows (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

NA

ANNEX E: CHANGES MADE IN THE PROJECT DESIGN FROM GWP CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Table 1: Overview of changes made to project strategy from Child Project Concept stage.

	Child Project Concept	GEF CEO ER	Rationale
Project/ Outcomes	Outcome 3: Three new Community Conservancies are created in terms of the Conservation Act, effectively expanding Gorongosa National Park	Outcome 3: Three new Community Conservancies are created in terms of the Conservation Act, effectively expanding Gorongosa National Park as well as relevant community-management arrangements are officially established in the Niassa National Reserve	The PPG team was tasked with the responsibility to scope if outcome 3 should be extended to Niassa NR as well. Based on strong local demand, the project interventions are now designed to address community-based co-management of natural resources in two areas: Gorongosa National Park and the Mecula-Marrupa corridor (Niassa NR), in line with the New Conservation Act of 2014. This also has budgetary implications (see below).
	None	New Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management, and M&E and Outcome 4: Lessons learned by the project through gender mainstreaming and participatory M&E are used to fight poaching and IWT and promote community based conservation nationally and internationally	Given, the UNDP/GEF recommendations, importance of improving knowledge and sharing lessons learned from project interventions systematically, a new component and outcome has been introduced into the project design. This also has budgetary implications (see below).
	Outputs 1.1 to 1.5	All outputs have been revised in scope and language.	Mostly the outputs under outcome 1 have been expanded to five (5) instead of three (3). Notably, the PPG phase invested into working with the Government of Mozambique in developing elements for a National Wildlife and Forest Crime and IWT Strategy, which does entail new details of priorities for the Government of Mozambique in tackling the challenges. The refined outputs respond directly to identified needs. Notably it was already decided at the Inception workshop of the PPG phase that initial output 1.2. <i>Establishing ANAC's National Ranger Training Centre in Gorongosa National Park to develop national capacity for preventing wildlife crime</i> would be removed from this project – and new and/or additional sources be sought for to address this specific need. It was considered that such a Ranger Training Center would require extremely dedicated additional resources, as well as a detailed stand-alone longer-term strategy. Other W&FC and IWT priorities at this point need to be addressed to address urgent and immediate poaching threats,

			especially in Niassa NR. Therefore, resources were allocated to allow for outcome 3 to be extended to Niassa NR. See budgetary implications, summarized below.
	Outputs 2.1 to 2.2.	All outputs have been revised in scope and language.	Based on urgent site-specific needs, a strong focus on infrastructure development in support of improved enforcement are programmed. Both RPs have been able to mobilize funding from own and other sources for strengthening law enforcement training, equipment such as uniforms, boots, etc. for rangers, but urgently needed infrastructure was not yet secured. The GEF 6 investment will finance critically needed infrastructure allowing for a greatly enhance LE response. An infrastructure development expert part of the PPG team prepared detailed budgets and procurement plans for such investments. Support to surveillance and monitoring systems are included for both sites, based on local needs. A slight budgetary adjustment was made, and significant additional co-financing secured.
	Outputs 3.1 to 3.4.	All outputs have been revised slightly slightly for clarity and improvement, and a new output 3.5 on HWC is formulated.	All outputs have been revised and now also apply to Niassa NR, where community engagement activities will focus on the Mecula-Marrupa corridor (see above). A specific HWC output is included to respond to urgent needs for individual communities in Niassa NR and Gorongosa NP in this regard. Significant budget revision has taken place to enable a meaningful community programme in Niassa NR.
Project area extent	Reference to Gorongosa PA complex, which in the Child Project Concept includes a wider description of the Greater Gorongosa-Marromeu Landscape.	In the project document the focus is on the existing Gorongosa NP & its buffer zone. Mecula-Marrupa Corridor in Niassa NR was added as the second project area	The area extent of the project reach has been revised to focus on Gorongosa NP and the existing buffer zone, instead of the in future envisaged Gorongosa PA complex, reaching to the Marromeu National Park (Greater Gorongosa—Marromeu Landscape). All project interventions will focus on law enforcement within the NP (outcome 2), and conservancies within the borders of the buffer zone (outcome 3). Outputs and activities under outcome 2 and 3 have been extended to Niassa NR. The combined GNP and NNR target areas is now 4,637,000 ha from initially suggested 6,300,000 ha.
Budget revisions GEF resources	C1: USD 6,100,000 C2: USD 3,500,000 C3: USD 5,400,000 PM: 750,000	C1: USD 3,135,000 C2: USD 4,050,000 C3: USD 7,511,500 C4: USD 331,000 PM: 722,500	Budget reallocations in line with the above described programming priorities were undertaken. Most notably is that funds previously allocated under C1 were moved to C3 to allow for the inclusion of a community component in Niassa NR. Given the rising importance of the Niassa poaching crises, demand led programming to support the local anti-poaching efforts is of critical importance. The marked decrease in the component 1 budget did not have to reduce scope of the component. One output was dropped from C1, namely the ranger training center, and replaced with the support to ANAC's ranger succession strategy, which is closely related.

