



FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)

READINESS FUND

COMPLETION REPORT

COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

PROJECT: REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT (P129413)

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DATE: June 5, 2017

Mozambique
REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT

Completion Report

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ANAC	<i>Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação</i> (National Administration of Protected Areas)
AQUA	<i>Agência da Qualidade Ambiental</i> (National Agency for Environment Quality Control)
CSO	Civil society organization
CTR	
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities
DINAB	
DINAF	<i>Direcção Nacional de Florestas</i> (National Directorate of Forests)
DINAS	<i>Direcção Nacional de Agricultura e Silvicultura</i> (National Directorate for Agriculture and Silviculture)
DINAT	<i>Direcção Nacional de Terras</i> (National Directorate for Land)
DINDR	<i>Direcção Nacional de Desenvolvimento Rural</i> (National Directorate of Rural Development)
DINEA	<i>Direcção Nacional de Extensão Agrária</i> (National Directorate for Agricultural Extension)
DINOTER	<i>Direcção Nacional de Ordenamento Territorial</i> (National Directorate of Land Use Planning and Resettlement)
DINPC	<i>Direcção Nacional de Contabilidade Pública</i> (National Directorate of Public Accounting)
DPTADER	<i>Direcção Provincial de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</i> (Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development)
EN-REDD+	<i>Estratégia Nacional do REDD+</i> (National REDD+ Strategy)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FNDS	<i>Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável</i> (National Sustainable Development Fund)
FUNAE	National Energy Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IIAM	<i>Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique</i> (Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique)
INDC	Intended Nationally-Determined Contribution
LCU	Landscape Coordination Unit
MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIREME	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSLF	Multi-Stakeholder Landscape Forum
NCCAMS	National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level

RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDAE	Districtal Service for Economic Activities
SDPI	<i>Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-Estrutura</i> (District Service for Infrastructure and Planning)
SESA	Strategic Environment and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguards Information System
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
UGFI	<i>Unidade de Gestão de Fundos Internacionais</i> (International Funds Management Unit)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UT-REDD+	REDD+ Technical Unit

1. Overall Assessment

1.1. Project Objectives (as described in the Grant agreement)

The Project Development Objective is to contribute to the adoption of national REDD+ Strategy and of the national legal and institutional framework for REDD+.

1.2. Achievement of Project Development Objective:

The Mozambican Government through the Ministry for Economy and Finance (MEF) signed a grant agreement on July 15, 2013 in the amount of US\$3.8 Million, funded by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), to support the REDD+ readiness process.

The proposed activities and objectives under this grant were achieved:

- A. A national REDD+ strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation was prepared, approved and validated by national stakeholders;
- B. The legal and institutional framework for the implementation of the National REDD+ strategy is prepared and validated by national stakeholders; and
- C. A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) were prepared and validated through participatory stakeholder's consultation.

2. Achievement of key results:

2.1. A national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (EN-REDD+) was prepared, approved and validated by national stakeholders

Several public consultation were held on the National REDD+ Strategy (summary of all consultations can be found at: <http://www.redd.org.mz/>) in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Maputo, Nampula and Zambézia. Consultations also took place with the private sector, academy and the civil society representatives. In addition, the Strategy was also available for consultation and comments through the REDD+ Website. The National REDD+ Strategy was also presented to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of State Administration and Public Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, Ministry of Economy and Finances. All comments from the above mentioned ministries were taken into account for the final document. The National REDD+ Strategy was then submitted to MITADER and it was approved in October 2016 at the technical council. In November, 29 the National REDD+ Strategy was presented and approved by the Council of Ministers.

The National REDD+ Strategy is informing the government's approaches to targeting interventions to key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and addressing institutional and capacity gaps. The strategy orienting interventions targeting

Mozambique's key drivers of deforestation in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, and highlight important institutional and capacity gaps that need to be filled. The strategy sets out an ambitious goal to reduce deforestation by 40 percent and restore 1 million hectares of forests by 2030. The strategy has six pillars: i) improvement of governance, including land-use planning; ii) sustainable management of forests; iii) alternative sources of energy; iv) protection of conservation areas; v) forest restoration; and vi) sustainable agriculture.

An analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as well the strategic actions to address these drivers, was undertaken. The dynamics behind the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were explored and seven distinct systems of complex, interacting drivers were defined and characterized by the primary activities that lead to deforestation. These systems included (1) commercial agriculture, (2) small-scale agriculture, (3) wood product extraction, (4) wood fuel production, (5) urban expansion, (6) mining, and (7) cattle grazing. This analysis also included an analysis policy and strategy options to combat deforestation and degradation. The analysis considered domestic and international demand for products, national policy and laws, development trends and incentives, as well as the manner in which the products are produced. Options for lowering emissions from deforestation and degradation in Mozambique were then identified and all the results were then used for the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy.

A National Forest Definition was approved by MITADER in November 2016: a minimum surface of 1 ha, minimum height at maturity of 3 m and minimum coverage of tree of 30%. As a consequence, the National Land Use and Land Cover base map for the year 2016 and the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) will be set according to this new forest definition. Prior to this, Mozambique used to use the forest definition set by the FAO.

Some studies were carried out:

At National level:

- *Analysis of the Drivers of Deforestation and the strategic options to address those drivers;*
- *Analysis of the Legal and Institutional Framework for REDD+ in Mozambique;*
- *Preparation of the Safeguard Instruments for REDD+ (SESA, ESMF and RPF);*

At Provincial level

Four studies were carried out in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces, namely:

- *Background study for the preparation of the Zambézia Integrated Landscapes Management Program; which included a forest inventory, a REL, an analysis of the drivers of deforestation and the institutional framework for the program implementation;*
- *Analysis of opportunities for inter- institutional coordination in Cabo Delgado Integrated Landscape Management Program under the implementation of Pilot REDD+ initiatives;*

- *Agrarian Market Study in Seven Districts Covered by the Quirimbas National Park in REDD +; and*
- *Analysis of the drivers of deforestation and strategic options to address those drivers at the Cabo Delgado Landscape Program*

All the above studies have been finalized and are available at the <http://www.redd.org.mz/>

2.2. The legal and institutional framework for the implementation of the strategy was prepared and validated by national stakeholders

Along with the study on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, an analysis of the Legal and Institutional Framework for REDD+ in Mozambique was undertaken. This is an important study and was prepared in order to support the identification of best institutional framework for the National REDD+ Strategy Implementation: the **Analysis of the Legal and Institutional Framework for the Implementation of REDD+ in Mozambique** in October 2015 by a consultancy firm¹. This study contributed directly to the National REDD+ Strategy and focused in three main topics: i) Legislative analyses; ii) Institutional analyses, and iii) Local community benefit sharing. This study made an extensive overview on the legal framework legislative review for REDD+ implementation in Mozambique and from the analyses carried out it was possible to identify the main gaps, constraints and inconsistency. One of the main findings of the study was that the REDD+ Decree was approved without clear information on who have rights to the carbon credits within a certain region. The other finding is regarding the unclear compensation mechanisms for conservation efforts and regarding the local community rights over the forests.

Currently, MITADER²'s National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) is responsible for overall strategic guidance and coordination of all REDD+ activities. The Project Management Unit (housed within the FNDS) is responsible for all REDD+ activities at the national level. This unit is responsible for implementing all REDD+ related project/activities, including technical supervision and coordination, overall project/activities planning, quality oversight, communication, safeguards management, reporting, procurement, financial management, monitoring of REDD+ project/activities, and regular Green House Gases (GHG) monitoring and reporting. This project management unit includes a financial manager; a procurement specialist; an accountant; an M&E officer; a communication specialist, a safeguards specialist; and technical specialists for coordination of natural forests, plantations and reforestation, land, agriculture, 4 MRV technicians and biomass specialist.

A National Steering Committee was created and meets regularly. It is chaired by MITADER and include members' representatives from FNDS, National Forest Directorate

¹ The study is available at <http://www.redd.org.mz/uploads/SaibaMais/ConsultasPublicas/Estudo%20sobre%20o%20Quadro%20Legal%20e%20Institucional.pdf>

² The Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development was created in 2015 and is responsible for

(DINAF), the National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA), Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME) as well as representatives from the private sector, NGOs, development partners, and a representative of the steering committee of the MozDGM (Dedicated Mechanism Grant).

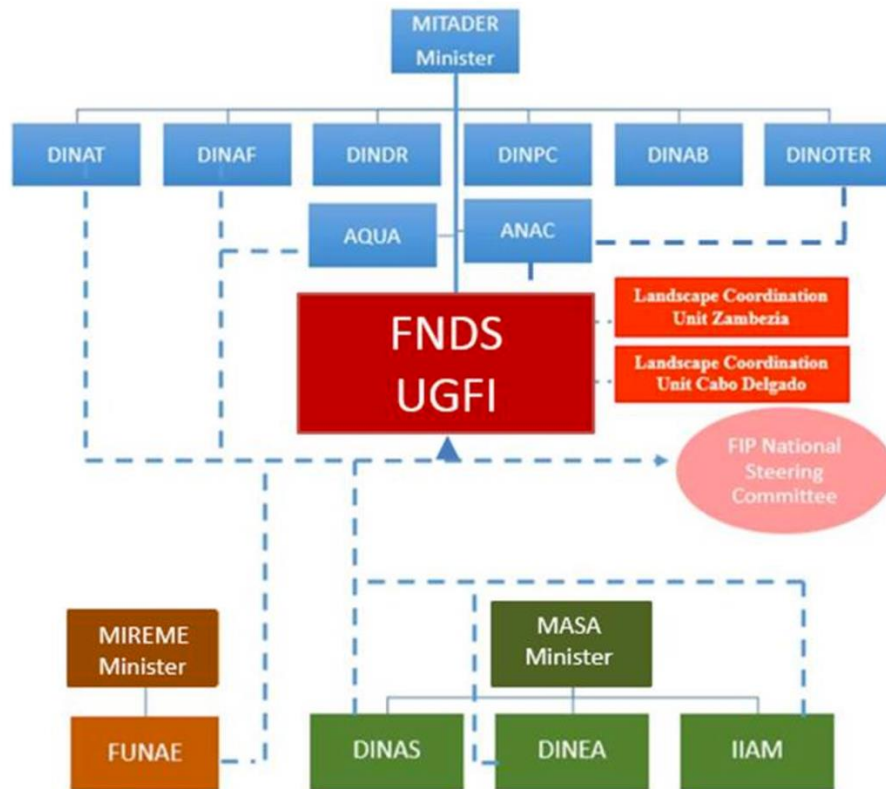


Figure 1: REDD+ Institutional Arrangements

At the provincial level, the Landscape Coordination Units (LCU) coordinate all REDD+ project/ activities under the supervision of MITADER’s Provincial Directorate (*Direcção Provincial de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural, DPTADER*). The LCUs coordinate and monitor project implementation progress at the provincial level and interact with the district authorities, the District Service of Economic Activity (*Serviço Distrital de Actividade Econónima, SDAE*) and the District Service for Infrastructure and Planning (*Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infraestrutura, SDPI*) in the targeted districts on a daily basis. The LCUs are staffed and composed of one provincial coordinator, and staffed with technical specialists (forest specialist, agriculture specialist, biomass energy specialist, land specialist, and a sustainable development specialist, who will be responsible for the safeguards activities), and administrative support (accountant). They report to the national UGFI coordinator and to the MITADER provincial directors, and have regular meetings with the provincial governors.

The existing provincial Multi-Stakeholder Landscape Forums play an important role in promoting integrated landscape management. They bring together stakeholders around relevant issues in the landscape, including land-use trade-offs, NRM, and agriculture management, and foster cooperation and coordination across actors. The LCUs serve as forum secretariats and assist their members in developing annual Strategic Action Plans to monitor activities and track performance against clear targets established in a participatory manner. MSLFs are also expected to promote better coordination of projects and other initiatives present in the landscape by facilitating the establishment of a common vision to manage the landscape and a space for knowledge exchange.

Communication activities: a number of activities were achieved such as:

- Development of the Communication material for REDD+ Strategy / FIP / DGM and stakeholder engagement;
- Development of the communication Work Plan for REDD+, FIP and DGM;
- Mobilization of several key stakeholders to take part in the REDD+, FIP and DGM processes;
- Launch and continues update of the REDD+ website;
- Workshops with the Media;
- Production and dissemination of radio spots on REDD+ in different community radio stations from Zambézia and Cabo Delgado;
- Communication material preparation for REDD+ and Landscape project;
- Footage report preparation for the FIP and DGM process;
- Theater to promote sensitization of local actors in rural areas;
- Direct communication of REDD + in the community through performance and theaters and other tools;
- Field visits with journalists.

2.3. A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Process Framework (PF) were prepared and validated through participatory stakeholders consultation

To support the National REDD+ Strategy, a set of safeguards instruments were also prepared (SESA, ESMF and PF). The ESMF and PF were approved by the government and by the World Bank in January 2017, and are publicly disclosed at the World Bank Infoshop, FCPF page and at the REDD+ website. The final SESA is being reviewed and all the safeguards instruments served as inputs for the National REDD+ Strategy design. The strategic options for REDD+ implementation were the result of a critical analysis of the potential environmental and social impacts and risks identified in the phase of preparation for safeguards instruments. The Safeguards instruments have identified the risks and benefits and proposed mitigation measures associated with identified risks.

During the SESA preparation process, the engagement plan from stakeholders has been designed to facilitate the collection and evaluation of opinions on REDD+ in Mozambique and maintain constructive relationship with the affected parties in the project implementation phase. Consultations encompassed visits to communities, to the private

sector (REDD+ projects implemented), and several meetings with government and civil society organizations (CSOs).

The consultation process during this period of time covered six provinces across the three main regions of Mozambique; South (Maputo and Gaza), Center (Zambézia and Sofala) and North (Cabo Delgado and Nampula). The process included 61 (sixty one) public consultation meetings, of which 10 (ten) were community consultations. In total, 3370 participants were involved, of which 978 (29%) were female (see table XXXX below, for more details on the summary of public consultations, visit: <http://bit.ly/2qRctJn>).

All the above-mentioned safeguards instruments are aligned with the national legal framework and have taken into account the Seven Cancun Safeguards Principles as well as the World Bank Safeguards Operational Policies. The Safeguards instruments are expected to address possible risks and impacts related to REDD+ actions that may occur during the program implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Mozambique is designing a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of queries and grievances from affected communities or stakeholders related to REDD+ activities, policies or programs at the level of the community or country. This mechanism will focus on flexible problem solving approaches to dispute resolution through means such as fact finding, dialogue, facilitation or mediation. This mechanism should improve responsiveness to citizen concerns, help identify problems early, and foster greater trust and accountability with program stakeholders.

The GRM implementation model was developed and the implementation arrangements were developed, which includes information on the channels to be used, the landscape focal points and the information management system. The GRM Management is under the MITADER/FNDS's responsibility which should ensure implementation with the support of the Service Providers and Government at the provincial and local levels (Figure. 2)

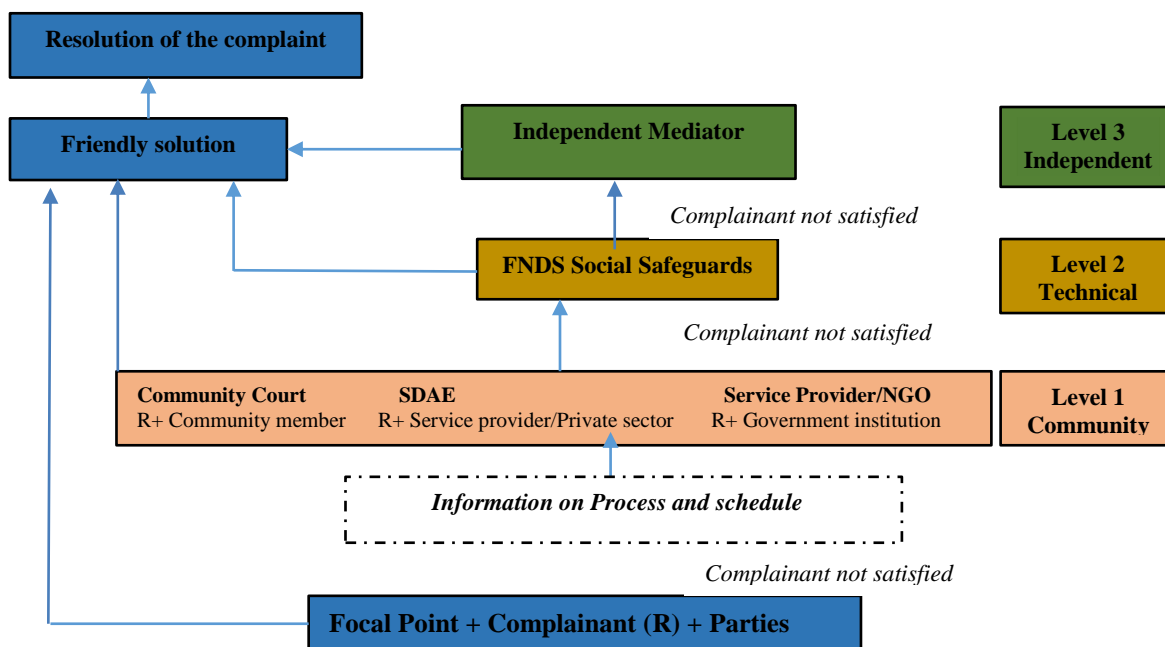


Figure2: Levels of resolution of complaints through the GRM

Capacity building and trainings on safeguards instruments was given during the first semester of this year (2017) at the National level. The next steps are aimed dissemination and training in safeguards subjects and GRM for the Government entities involved in the process and other stakeholder (communities, civil society, and service provider) at the sub national level and there is already a detailed plan for this training replication to be delivered throughout the projects implementation.

Safeguards Information System (SIS)

In compliance with the REDD+ implementation principles, under the UNFCCC scope, a SIS will be developed and implemented. The SIS will provide information on how safeguards are handled and consider. The system will take into account the Cancun safeguards, the national legal framework and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards guidelines. However, the system design process had been initiated and will be finalized with the additional funds received from the FCPF. The following principles were considered:

Principles:

- Compliance with legislation and governance good practices;
- Promoting transparency and public / social responsibility;
- Respect for local culture and traditions;
- Ensure the expressive participation of all stakeholders (especially the most vulnerable);
- Ensure "auscultation" functions as conflict resolution mechanisms;

- Protect and conserve forests, contribute to the improvement of numerous forest functions;

It's expected that the SIS could be simple, accessible, auditable, comprehensive and in line with national legislation. The SIS features are oriented towards transparency, inclusiveness and in line with national legislation. The information collecting process involves various partners from local based community organizations, Government as well as civil society organizations. The Safeguards Instruments implementation and the creation of the REDD+ Safeguards Information System takes into account that their implementation will take a gradual and participatory approach. It's still an incipient process in Mozambique that demands a coordinated structuring to enable the full participation of stakeholders (community, private sector, government, civil society).

The National Safeguards Information System (SIS) proposal for the indicators was approved. The proposal was presented and discussed with the CTR. The SIS is being designed to be allocated in the MRV Platform.

3. Implementation and Output by Component

3.1. **Component 1: Strengthening the national readiness management arrangements (US\$1.8 million)**

Activity	Grant Amount (in US\$ 000)	Output
Strengthening the national readiness management arrangements	1.8	
1.1 Strengthening of the Technical Unit for REDD+ and the Technical Committee	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and strengthen the UT-REDD+ in the provinces (Zambézia and Cabo Delgado) • Strengthen the UT-REDD+ at a National level • Hired a coordinator for the Zambezia Program; a coordinator for the Cabo Delgado program; two forest specialists at the program level, two agriculture specialist at the jurisdictional level, two biomass specialists at both landscapes program, two land specialists at the landscape level, a financial specialist; a procurement specialist; a communication

		specialist; a safeguards specialist and one MRV specialists and 4 MRV technicians (at the national level).
1.2 Strengthening the decentralization of REDD+ arrangement	0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the National Steering Committee • Strengthen the National Steering Committee • Established two Jurisdictional Programs in Cabo Delgado and Zambezia • Hired technical staff for the provincial programs; • Trained local communities in different subjects (Biomass, Sustainable management of forest techniques for the forest concessionaires, forest legislation, etc)
1.3 Project Management Costs	0.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational and Donation Administration costs

3.2. Component 2: Promotion of multi-stakeholder consultations (US\$ 0.9 million)

Activity	Grant Amount (in US\$ 000)	Outputs
Promotion of multi-stakeholder consultations	0.9	
2.1 Multi-stakeholder awareness raising and consultations on the REDD+ strategy and its legal framework	0.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultations at a national level on REDD+ Strategy and CTR meetings • Public consultations for the REDD+ Decree, the EN-REDD+, SESA, Forest Definition and DGM process. • Established the multi-stakeholder landscape forums (MSLF) in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado to facilitate multi-stakeholder coordination and dialogue, and landscape-level monitoring. The provincial MSLFs bring together stakeholders around relevant

		issues in the landscape, including land-use trade-offs, natural resources management and agriculture management, and foster cooperation and coordination across actors.
2.2 Preparation of communication material on REDD+	0.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of various awareness materials for REDD+ / FIP/ DGM (brochures, Pamphlets, videos, and theatre

3.3. Component 3: Design of the National REDD+ Strategy (US\$ 0.9 million)

Activity	Grant Amount (in US\$ 000)	Output
3. Design of the national REDD+ Strategy	0.9	
3.1 Preparation of the national REDD+ Strategy	0.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National REDD+ Strategy approved by the Council of Ministers. Several consultations carried out in the key Ministries.
3.2 Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (that provides both for an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Design of a Grievance Mechanism	0.3	<p>SESA on going draft submitted to the UGFI for comments done.</p> <p>ESMF and RPF submitted and approved</p>
3.3 Design of the national legal and institutional framework for REDD+	0.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Legal and Institutional Framework document produced

4. Additional Project Outcomes

The FCPF helped in the preparation of:

- a) Mozambique submitted its **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)** to the UNFCCC on 31st of September 2015. The INDC provides the following information:
 - Mozambique is extremely vulnerable to climate change and its impacts; in fact it is the only country in Africa considered to be at high risk from all three major climatic risks - recurrent floods, cyclones and drought. There is also high mitigation potential.
 - The guiding foundation of addressing these issues, and the main strategy for NDC implementation, is Mozambique's National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (NCCAMS) (approved by the Government in 2012)

with the national priority “to increase resilience in the communities and the national economy including the reduction of climate risks, and promote a low carbon development and the green economy through the integration of adaptation and mitigation in sectorial and local planning”

- The NCCAMS states several adaptation needs and also highlights the need for institutional and legal reforms, capacity building and technology transfer and research and systematic observations.
- Mozambique intends to submit the revised NDC before 2019 after the approval of the Paris Agreement by the Parliament in 2017. Mozambique is also planning to submit its Biennial Update Report (BUR) ahead of that.
- Mozambique intends to update and improve its adaptation targets and add concrete actions to improve the resilience and reduce the risk to climate change. By including components such as early warning systems; integrated water management capacity; effectiveness of land use and spatial planning; resilience of agriculture livestock, aquaculture and fisheries to improve food security; biodiversity protection; soil degradation and tree planting; infrastructures resilient to climate change; improvement of capacity of adaptation for most vulnerable groups; technology; institutional arrangements.
- The NDC also highlights several gaps that need to be addressed for effective implementation of the NDC, in particular financial, political, institutional, and technological.
- The time frame for the INDC is defined as between 2020- 2030
- The targets defined by the Government is the reduction of about 76,5 million tonnes of tCO₂eq in a period between 2020 – 2030, where 23 million tonnes of tCO₂eq will be reduced by 2024, and the difference by 2025 to 2030.
- On April 13th, 2017 the Government of Mozambique joined the NDC Partnership to seek financial and technical support to improve its NDC and NDCS implementation.

This grant also supported the preparation of **Zambézia and Cabo Delgado landscape programs** including the organization of the multi-stakeholder provincial platforms that brings together the private sector, government, NGOs and civil society. This platform aims to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and to open a dialogue between stakeholders in order to promote sustainable development. Ground activities and the operational costs at both landscapes will then be financed by MozFIP. A part for thus two MoU was signed.

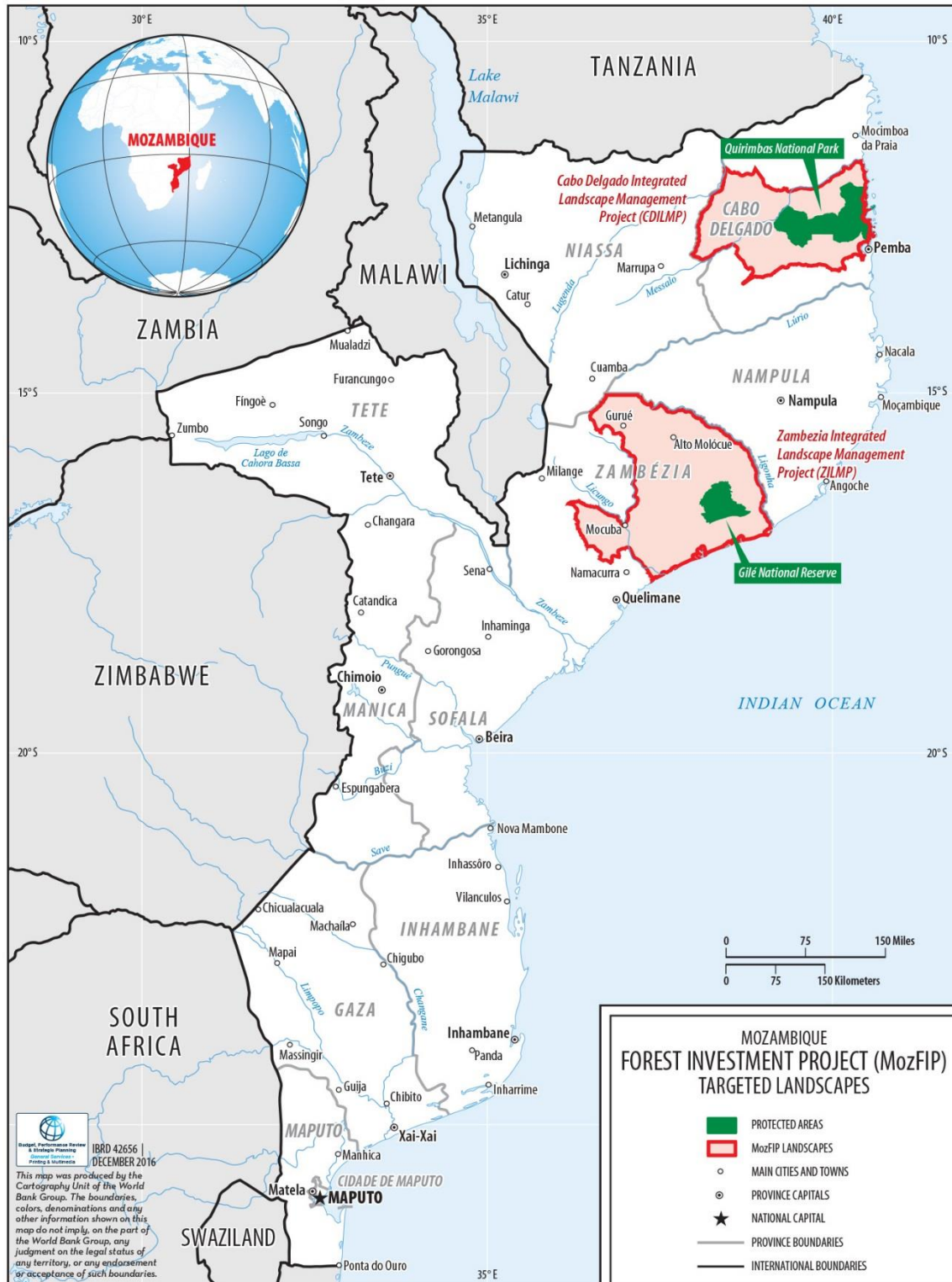


Figure 2: map of Mozambique, indicating the 2 landscape programs

This grant supported the Forest sector Reform, more specifically the: Assessment of Forest Operators. A national assessment that contributed to Forest Law reform providing resources to identify the major problems that are threatening the development of the forest

sector; Supported the preparation of a new Forest Law Strategic Plan of the National Law Enforcement Agency; Development of a National Forest Certification Scheme; Two-year moratorium on issuing new forest concessions and simple licenses and ban on the exploitation of the highly endangered tree species pau ferro (*Swartzia madagascariensis*);

This grant supported also the Tronco Operation “*operação tronco*”: Illegal timber seizures; Sign of Government’s leadership and commitment to addressing illegality in forest sector

During this grant period, the FNDS hired a consultant to produce the MRV roadmap to guide the establishment on the national reference emissions levels and enhance the Government capabilities to monitor the GHGs from deforestation and forest degradation. The MRV roadmap was first presented to the FNDS and discussed with other stakeholders.

5. Describe progress in addressing social and environmental issues (including safeguards) as part of the activities financed by the Grant

5.1. Was the SESA conducted in accordance with the Common Approach?

The following safeguards instruments were approved in January 2017: ESMF, PF. The SESA is still under preparation. Those instruments were prepared at the national level, and have looked in depth into those concrete geographical areas selected by the Government as pilot 'landscapes' for REDD+ activities, to ensure that safeguards instruments are informed by concrete case studies. A Grievance Redress Mechanism is being prepared as part of the Process Framework. The safeguard specialist at UT-REDD+ and the WB safeguards Mozambique specialists are supervising the preparation of safeguards instruments in accordance with the World Bank safeguard policies.

5.2. Was the ESMF prepared in accordance with the Common Approach?

ESMF was prepared according to the WB policies.

5.3. Describe progress in stakeholder consultation, participation.

Please see section 2c.

5.4. Describe progress in disclosure of information, and

All information is disclosed at the FCPF website and the government REDD+ website.

5.5. Describe progress in the grievance redress mechanism and accountability.

Please see section 2c.

6. Performance and Lessons

6.1. Procurement

Constraints

In terms of difficulties and constraints, it should be noted that the project started without having all staff contracted. Delays in the recruitment process of REDD+ staff. It should be noted that most of the REDD+ staff including procurement officer were recruited in 2014/2015. This means that the implementation of the project in the first two years (2013 and 2014) was slow with implications for the administrative processes (procurement and finance).

The procurement technician was frequently asked to stop activities that have a greater impact on the Project to attend daily events that require the contracting of occasional services such as transportation, hotels, catering, among others. Usually these one-time services are not visible for performance evaluation and this was the major dilemma. Until the fourth quarter of 2016, this scenario changed since the FNDS was created, more people from other programs joined the procurement department, and a new approach was used to overcome the challenges that the procurement department faced in the beginning.

Main lessons learned

The most important lesson learned during this process is that communication mechanisms need to be strengthened at all levels.

6.2. Financial Management

Constraint:

Over time, there were several limitations as a result of the opening hours of the Central Bank, which closes the public service at 12:00 o'clock, as well as limitations on payments in foreign currency.

Difficulties in having proof of payments (V.D., invoice or receipt) as well as beneficiaries without bank account or documents when payments are made outside urban areas. The fact that it works with non-governmental institutions means that part of the beneficiaries of the daily subsistence allowance does not issue driving guides, thus giving rise to gaps in the justification process. It remains a challenge, to align the procedures (constitution of processes, rendering of accounts and deadlines) regarding the decentralization of funds.

Main lessons learned:

Make arrangements with the communities in case of events or participants outside of urban areas, and previously prepares alternative documents that serve as justification in the payment processes. In major events, a financial institution must always be involved to ensure justification in payment processes. Conduct regular monitoring visits and training of the financial resources of the provinces under the program. For each financing, open a new account, thus avoiding deviations in the rendering of accounts. Strengthen communication with the different areas of the program, to efficiently and effectively provide resources for its activities.

7. Completion

7.1. Main lessons learned:

The understanding of the REDD+ concept is no longer one of the challenges for Mozambique. At the beginning, it was noticed that the REDD+ concept was complicated to explain, but it was also understood that the basic concept was absorbed by different stakeholders. The droughts and floods the country is suffering is giving a warning on the need to understand the emergency of embracing to actions that will contribute to REDD+ initiative.

As the main target of the REDD+ strategies are the local community, it is understood that the communication strategy developed by UT-REDD+ will contribute significantly to build awareness for change the current land use practices. It is important to continue communication is crucial for success of REDD+ in Mozambique.

At the Government side, there is more pressure to start the actions as soon as possible. And coordination with other institutions are also becoming a reality. We learnt from the past the obstacles and now the engagement and coordination is becoming a reality. This is also happening because the Government is showing very open to embrace different stakeholders in the process.

The stakeholder engagement process should be continuous. The preparation phase was mainly to facilitate gathering and assessing community feedback and opinions on REDD+ in Mozambique, but also and perhaps most notably, maintain a constructive relationship with affected communities over the life of the REDD+.

7.2. Project Sustainability

All Projects related to this initiative would support the Government to establish highly consistent policies and incentives to promote sustainable forest management by the domestic and international private sector through policies and regulations, access to various financing sources, technical assistance and financing the linkage of smallholders to forest value chains at all levels. Thus, securing the sustainability of these initiatives through the Government as well as the Climate Change International agencies focused on the sustainable management of natural forests and the promotions of REDD+ activities.

ANNEXES

Table 1: Registration of consultations in the preparation of the REDD+

			PARTICIPAÇÃO			EVIDÊNCIAS		
Evento	Local	Data	Homens	Mulheres	Total	Relatórios	Lista de presenças	Fotos
Central Level								
REDD+ Decree Public Consultation	Maputo	03.06.2013	25	39	64	Relatório e lista de presenças		
REDD+ Decree Implementation Plan meeting	Maputo	01.04.2014	5	7	12	Relatório e lista de presenças		
IEC material preparation meeting	Maputo	28.10.2014	28	13	41	Relatório e lista de presenças		
IEC material preparation progress meeting	Maputo	27.10.2014	5	2	7	Relatório e lista de presenças		
Forest definition public consultation meeting	Maputo	17.03.2015	21	8	29	Relatório e lista de presenças		
First EN-REDD+ harmonization workshop	Maputo	11.06.2015	22	9	31	Relatório	Lista de presenças	
EN-REDD+ elaboration lauging meeting	Maputo	12.06.2015	7	8	15	Relatório e lista de presenças		
Social communication Workshop	Maputo	30.06.2015	15	2	17	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos

REDD+ Technical Review Board Workshop	Maputo	08.07.2015	11	4	15	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
Second EN-REDD+ harmonization workshop	Maputo	15.07.2015	14	10	24	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
Workshop sobre Visão e Missão da EN-REDD+	Maputo	28.07.2015	37	20	57	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
Integrated landscape management International Workshop	Maputo	20-22.07.2015	93	61	154	Nota	Lista de presenças	Fotos
EN-REDD+ Potencial emissions reduction Workshop	Maputo	18.08.2015	34	27	61	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
EN-REDD+ Action Plan Workshop	Maputo	15.10.2015	20	12	32	Relatório	Lista de resenças	Fotos
FIP/EN-REDD+ Public Consultation	Maputo	09.03.2016	27	24	51	Relatório e lista de presenças		Fotos
Safeguards Indicators Discussion Meeting	Maputo	18.11.2016	13	12	25	Relatório e lista de presenças		Ver relatório
DGM National Public Consultation	Maputo	30.09.2015	19	10	29	Relatorio		Fotos
First GT-DGM Meeting	Maputo	05.11.2015	21	6	27	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Mais Fotos
Fourth GT-DGM Meeting	Maputo	13.10.2016	14	4	18	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos

Study on the Legal and Institutional Framework Launching Meeting	Maputo	01.06.2015	19	14	33	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Ver relatório
Public consultation on Forest Investment Plan	Online	24.02-29.03.2016	33	4	37	Relatório	NA	NA
REDD+ CTR meeting	Namaacha-Maputo	11-12.08.2016	12	20	32	Relatório	Lista de presenças	
FIP-Steering Committee establishment meeting	Maputo	12.11.2015	10	6	16	Relatório e lista de presenças		
Second FIP-Steering Committee	Maputo	01.03.2016	17	8	25	Relatório e lista de presenças		Fotos
Natural Resources Management Gender Integration meeting	Maputo	14.10.2016	16	27	43	Síntese e fotos	Lista de presenças	Ver relatório
MozFIP Concept note discussion Workshop	Maputo	25-26.08.2016	15	5	20	Relatório e lista de presenças		
Third FIP Steering Committee meeting	Maputo	14.10.2016	27	17	44	Aide Memoire	Lista de presenças	Fotos
			580	379	959			
Provincial Level								
REDD+ Decree Public Consultation	Beira-Sofala	04.06.2013	32	11	43	Relatório e lista de presenças		
REDD+ Decree Public Consultation	Nampula-Nampula	06.06.2013	26	13	39	Relatório e lista de presenças		

Forest Definition Public Consultation	Pemba-Cabo Delgado	07.11.2014	26	6	32	Relatório e lista de presenças		
Forest Definition Public Consultation	Beira-Sofala	19.11.2014	52	19	71	Relatório e lista de presenças		
DGM Central Region Public Consultation	Quelimane-Zambézia	15.09.2015	58	24	82	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
DGM North Region Public Consultation	Nampula	23.09.2016	36	3	39	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
DGM South Region Public Consultation	Xai-Xai - Gaza	22.10.2015	62	56	118	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
Launching: Safeguard Instruments in Zambezia	Quelimane-Zambézia	15.05.2015	32	9	41	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Ver relatório
Launching: Safeguard Instruments in Cabo Delgado	Pemba - Cabo Delgado	08.05.2015	13	6	19	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Ver relatório
REDD+ / FIP Public Consultation South region	Xai-Xai - Gaza	25.08.2015	67	28	95	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
REDD+ / FIP Public Consultation Central region	Quelimane-Zambézia	14.09.2015	197	33	230	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
REDD+ / FIP Public Consultation North region	Nampula-Nampula	22.09.2015	111	13	124	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos

Forest Operators and Technicians training	Montepuez - C Delgado	09-10.11.2016	50	8	58	Relatório e lista de presenças		Ver relatório
Zambezia First REDD+ provincial forum	Quelimane-Zambézia	07.08.2015	56	21	77	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Ver relatório
Second DGM-WG meeting	Pemba-Cabo-Delgado	30-31.03.2016	18	6	24	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
Third DGM-WG meeting	Quelimane-Zambézia	30.06 - 01.07.2016	33	14	47		Síntese	Lista de presenças
Conference Gile National Reserve Management	Pebane-Zambézia	06-07.01.2016	114	19	133	Relatório e fotos	Lista de presenças	Ver relatório
REDD+ Zambezia Third Provincial Forum	Quelimane-Zambézia	09.02.2016	54	12	66	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
REDD+ Zambezia Fourth Provincial Forum	Quelimane-Zambézia	20-21.04.2016	73	13	86	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
Zambezia First Plataform Forum	Quelimane-Zambézia	30.06.2016	33	14	47	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Fotos
Cabo Delgado REDD+ First Provincial Forum	Pemba-Cabo Delgado	04.08.2015	33	3	36	Relatório e lista de presenças		
Cabo Delgado Mission (Cabo Delgado Third Provincial Forum)	Cabo Delgado	20-24.11.2015	32	8	40	Relatório	Lista de presenças	

REDD+ Zambezia Second Provincial Forum	Pemba- Cabo Delgado		22	7	29	Síntese	Lista de presenças	
Fourth Cabo Delgado REDD+ Provincial Forum	Pemba- Cabo Delgado	12- 13.04.2016	31	5	36	Relatório e lista de presenças		Fotos
			1261	351	1612			
Communities Level								
Consultation: Safeguards community engagement	and Namarrua - Gilé - Zambézia	12.05.2016	94	23	117	Relatório e lista de presenças		Ver relatório
Consultation: Safeguards community engagement	and Musseia - Pebane- Zambézia	11.05.2016	53	17	70	Relatório e Lista de presenças		Ver relatório
Consultation: Safeguards community engagement	and Nacoja - Quissanga - Cabo Delgado	04.05.2016	92	86	178	Relatório e Lista de presenças		Ver relatório
Consultation: Safeguards community engagement	and Bangala II - Macomia - Cabo Delgado	05.05.2016	41	20	61	Relatório e Lista de presenças		Ver relatório
Consultation: Safeguards community engagement	and Massasse & Nguya - Meluco-C. Degado	06.05.2015	55	23	78	Relatório e Lista de presenças		Ver relatório

Consultation: Safeguards community engagement	Montepuez - Quissanga - Delgado	04.05.2016	80	21	101	Relatório e Lista de presenças		Ver relatório
Consultation: Safeguards community engagement	Chaves - Gaza	27.08.2015	27	22	49	Relatório e Lista de presenças		Ver relatório
Consultation: Safeguards community engagement	Mavumbuq ue- Mabalane- Gaza	26.08.2015	36	17	53	Relatório e Lista de presenças		Ver relatório
DGM Election of Community Representatives Meeting	Macubela - Zambézia	31.08.2016	45	6	51	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Ver relatório
DGM Election of Community Representatives Meeting	Cabo Delgado	22.09.2016	28	13	41	Relatório	Lista de presenças	Ver relatório
			551	248	799			
			2392	978	3370			

