



FCPF Readiness Fund: REDD+ Country Participant Annual Progress Report

About this document

This template is for use by Readiness Fund (RF) REDD+ Country Participants to report their annual progress on REDD+ readiness activities in general, and on FCPF-supported activities in particular. The data provided through these reports represents a central information source for measuring progress against the FCPF's expected results and performance indicators, as articulated within the FCPF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework.

Report preparation

When preparing the report, RF REDD+ Country Participants should draw upon the country M&E system for REDD+ (component 6 of the R-PP) and should consult members of the national REDD task force or equivalent body. Inputs from stakeholders including IPs and CSOs should be integrated, with any divergent views recorded as appropriate. Detailed, indicator-by-indicator definitions and reporting guidance are provided within the FCPF M&E Framework (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/monitoring-and-evaluation-0>).

Reporting schedule

Completed reports should be submitted to the FCPF's Facility Management Team (FMT) by **30th June** every year.

SECTION A: NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. In brief, what were the main REDD+ readiness-related activities delivered within your country during the last year?
 - For example, strategy / policy drafting, stakeholder consultation events, capacity building / training, awareness raising initiatives
 - Please be as specific as possible, e.g. name, date and number of participants in consultation events (sex disaggregated, if available), name of policy being drafted, institutions involved in policy drafting

Last year, the main REDD+ readiness-related activities were the finalization of the a)R-Package and; b)REDD+ Decree review process; c) preparation of the Benefit Sharing Plan.

a) **The R-Package** was presented in the FCPF PC meeting 23, in Washington, between March 27 and 29. The Mozambique R-Package was endorsed by the participants committee. All documents are available at <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/PC23>

b) For the **REDD+ Decree** review process, several events occurred, such as regular meetings with the Review Committee, three (3) regional public consultation, two (2) meetings at Ministry of Economics and Finance, more than twenty (20) technical meetings within FNDS and other meetings at decision-making level, such as MITADER Technical Council and Council of Ministers. The Review Committee was composed by representatives of 4 Ministries, namely, Ministry of State Administration and Public Function (MAEFP), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME) and Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER); 10 National Directorates and Agencies, respectively National Directorate of Planning and Budget (DNOT), National Directorate of Treasury (DNT),

National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA), National Directorate of Land (DINAT), National Directorate of Forest (DINAF), National Directorate of Environment (DINAB), National Directorate of territorial Planning and Ordering (DINOTER), National Directorate of Energy (DNE), National Directorate of Rural Development (DNDR) and National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS), 1 representative of Academia, UEM, 1 representative of WB. The regional public consultations occurred on different regions of Mozambique: at Central region, it took place in Quelimane; at North region it took place in Nampula; and at South region it took place in Xai-Xai. These events had the main aim to analyse, evaluate, discuss and comment the REDD+ proposal in order to improve the quality and content of the document. The meeting in Quelimane, happened on 17th October 2017, with 42 participants, of which 12 were women; the meeting in Nampula, happened on 19th October 2017, with 38 participants, of which 9 were women; the meeting in Xai-Xai, happened on 24th October with 37 participants, of which 6 were women. ("All consultations are available at www.redd.org.mz").

c) The Workshop for the elaboration of the **Benefit Sharing Plan** happened on 20th of 2017, with participants from the following governmental entities: Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) represented by the National Development Sustainable Fund (FNDS), National Directorate of Forest (DINAF), National Directorate of Rural Development (DNDR) and National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), State Administration and World Bank (WB) representatives. The meeting took place in Maputo, involving a total of 30 participants from which 17 were men and 13 were women.

2. What were the main REDD+ readiness-related achievements in your country during the last year?

- For example, x number of individuals attended REDD+ consultations (sex disaggregated, if available), national REDD+ strategy was finalised, government formally adopted national REDD+ related policy/s, NFMS was established, partnership agreement with private sector association signed

The main achievement accomplished last year was the submission and approval of the R-Package in March 2017. The other achievement was the elaboration of the ERPD.

3. What were the main REDD+ readiness-related challenges and/or problems during the last year?

- For example, lack of engagement from key stakeholders, political barriers, limited funding

The main challenge faced by the program last year was the low participation of key stakeholders during the REDD+ decree revision process due to overlap of events. This was linked to the occurrence of other meetings and tasks on the same dates, and as a result was not possible to have all the different Directorates and Sectors focal points present on REDD+ Decree review meetings. Therefore, we had to multiply the number of meetings to ensure a broad participation to ensure all relevant.

During this process, we also verify that the REDD+ decree approval is very bureaucratic as it involves four (4) different approval levels namely: REDD+ Technical review board; MITADER technical council; MITADER advisory council; Preparatory meeting for the Ministers Council and then clearance by the Ministers Council.

4. What are the main REDD+ readiness-related activities that you hope to deliver during the next year?

- For example, hold x consultation events, submission of R-Package to the PC, finalisation of SIS, commission research into REDD+ strategy options

The main REDD+ readiness-related activity that we intend to deliver during the next year is the Approval of the REDD+ Decree, N°23/2018 of 3rd of May, and the signature of the ERPA of the Zambézia ER payment project, in August.

SECTION B: READINESS PROGRESS

5. Please provide your own assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components:

(Indicator OV.1.B: Number of FCPF supported countries that have in place a National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS and SIS; Output 1.3 indicators)

Progress rating key:

Complete	The sub-component has been completed
	Significant progress
	Progressing well, further development required
	Further development required
	Not yet demonstrating progress
N/A	The sub-component is not applicable to our process

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
R-PP Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation		
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Complete	X
	N/A	
		<p>The National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) is responsible for the overall strategic guidance and coordination of REDD+ program implementation. FNDS responds directly to MITADER, whose lead unit for program implementation is the Mobilization of Funds' Unit at central-level.</p> <p>All the activities related to the National Steering Committee (NPC) were carried out at central-level. It involved a group composed by high level representatives, governmental entities, the private sector, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations with the overall mandate to support the lead unit in strategic decision-making regarding the REED+ program. Throughout last year, the NPC served a technical advisory role and provided technical inputs to the program, improved the alignment between REDD+ and other Government programs, coordinated with relevant stakeholders and advised on strategies and mechanisms for conflict resolution and improved management of forest resources. FNDS worked closely with MITADER's national Directorates and other institutions, namely, National Directorate of Forests (DINAF), National Directorate of Land (DINAT), National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA) and National Agency of Conservation Areas (ANAC) and also liaised with other line Ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), to support on program implementation.</p> <p>Each institution involved in the process appointed a focal point who participated actively in the implementation of program activities and supervised actions under their areas of responsibility. The lead unit coordinated the work of these focal points to ensure their regular participation in the implementation of REDD+ activities. In addition to participating</p>

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)	
		<p>in the preparation of various projects' activity plans, the focal points participated in site visits and in discussions with service providers and local authorities.</p> <p>At regional-level, Multi-Stakeholder Forums have been created in Zambézia Cabo Delgado and Nampula Provinces, including the private sector, Government and NGO representatives. Last year, these forums were used as a platform to facilitate a multi-stakeholder coordination and dialogue, to debate and disseminate initiatives aimed at reducing carbon emissions and increasing carbon stocks.</p>	
<p>Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach</p>	Complete	<p>For the REDD+ Decree review process, several events occurred, such as regular meetings with the Review Committee, three (3) regional public consultation, two (2) meetings at Ministry of Economics and Finance, more than twenty (20) technical meetings within FNDS and other meetings at decision-making level, such as MITADER Technical Council and Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Three (3) regional public consultations occurred on different regions of Mozambique: at Central region, it took place in Quelimane; at North region it took place in Nampula; and at South region it took place in Xai-Xai. These events served to analyse in detail, evaluate, discuss and make comments to the REDD+ proposal in order to improve the quality and content of the document. The meeting in Quelimane, happened on the 17th October of 2017, with 42 participants, of which 12 were women; the meeting in Nampula, happened on 19th October 2017, with 38 participants, of which 9 were women; the meeting in Xai-Xai, happened on 24th October with 37 participants, of which 6 were women.</p> <p>The Workshop for the elaboration of the Benefit Sharing Plan happened on 20th of 2017, with participants from the following governmental entities: Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) represented by the National Development Sustainable Fund (FNDS), National Directorate of Forest (DINAF), National Directorate of Rural Development (DNDR) and National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), State Administration and World Bank (WB) representatives. The meeting took place in Maputo, involving a total of 30 participants from which 17 were men and 13 were women.</p>	
			X
	N/A		
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation			
<p>Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance</p>	Complete	<p>The major drivers of forest loss and degradation in Mozambique occurs both within the forest and in other non-forest sectors, in agriculture and energy fields. In the forest sector, the direct causes are the unsustainable commercial timber exploration and unsustainable extraction of wood for domestic uses, particularly charcoal.</p>	
			X

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)												
	N/A	<p>Improving forest governance to curb illegal logging is still a key challenge for Mozambique since there is very limited capacity to detect potential infractions in the field. Therefore, last year the country with support of the FCPF grants conducted some actions to reduce the impacts of this issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training around 60 forestry inspectors with the aim of strengthening inspection services at landscape-level; • Preparation of staff framework proposal to work at the inspection provincial delegations; and • Initiated the development of the forest inspection strategy. <p>Outside the sector, forest conversion into agriculture is the main driver of deforestation, particularly shifting cultivation, both for subsistence farming and cash cropping. Therefore, last year FCPF supported capacity building activities at landscape-level which resulted in the people trained on promotion of conservation agriculture, promotion of sustainable and improved techniques for production of charcoal and non-timber forest products and reforestation.</p> <p>Also regarding forest governance, a forest certification assessment study was carried by a consulting firm called <i>Consórcio Verde Azul e Indufor</i> to define the minimum standards for the evaluation of forest concessions and operators. The application of this study will promote better governance, improved transparency in resource management in a long-term. This consultancy is also developing a National FSC standard for Mozambique.</p> <p>With respect to land tenure, the most important issue is the need to harmonize the legal right to use and benefit from the land (DUAT) and the legal right to use and benefit from the forests. During last year the program focused on land planning, zoning and registration, as it is a crucial step towards improving territorial governance and implementation of landscape approach to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable development. As a result, an assessment study was undertaken to assess how the country deals with the land tenure and land governance framework in the ER program context. Two (2) additional activities in the same field, will be financed by MozFIP project, which will subsidize and complement the land tenure process, namely systemic land regularization and elaboration of a territorial development plan.</p>												
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 1655 708 1704">Complete</td> <td data-bbox="708 1655 842 1704">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 1704 708 1753"></td> <td data-bbox="708 1704 842 1753"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 1753 708 1803"></td> <td data-bbox="708 1753 842 1803"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 1803 708 1852"></td> <td data-bbox="708 1803 842 1852"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 1852 708 1901"></td> <td data-bbox="708 1852 842 1901"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="560 1901 708 2056">N/A</td> <td data-bbox="708 1901 842 2056"></td> </tr> </table>	Complete	X									N/A		<p>The National REDD+ Strategy was approved by the Council of Ministers on 2016, along with the Action Plan for its implementation. This strategy incorporates the results produced by the four (4) studies funded by FCPF grant, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study of the causes of deforestation and degradation of forests and strategic options to contain this deforestation; 2. National definition of "forests"; 3. Social and environmental strategic analysis; and 4. Analysis of the legal and institutional framework for the implementation of REDD+ in Mozambique.
Complete	X													
N/A														

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
		<p>The Strategy defines its overall objective to promote integrated multi-sectoral interventions to reduce carbon emissions associated with land use and land use change through adherence to the principles of sustainable management of forest ecosystems (natural and planted) contributing to global mitigation, climate change adaptation efforts, and integrated rural development. It highlights six (6) key risks, as identified by the SESA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak adoption of alternative technologies in agriculture, tree planting and energy use; 2. Lack of clear mechanisms for compensation and recognition of forest carbon rights; 3. Weak support of extension services; 4. Lack of inter-institutional coordination or lack of involvement of key actors to implement actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation; 5. Land conflicts and encroachment of rights over land; and 6. Lack of capacity of the institutions involved.
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	<p>Complete</p> <p>X</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Mozambique has a progressive legal framework for the promotion of sustainable forest management and in the case of REDD+ program the main legal instrument is the regulation of the procedures for the approval of projects for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+ Decree). This instrument focuses on the key components of the implementation mechanisms of the carbon rights, benefit sharing, REDD+ financing mechanisms and procedures for the approval of projects.</p> <p>The benefit sharing plan (BSP) is considered a fundamental aspect for the successful implementation of REDD+ program, and states that the program should at all means ensure a fair distribution of benefits, including the local communities under the terms of ministerial diploma by all the Ministers who oversee the areas of environment, agriculture and tourism.</p> <p>This BSP was prepared by the government with support of ETC Terra, which will then be used as an example for scaling up for other projects at national-level. In 2017, the draft version was submitted by ETC Terra and further discussions started in September 2017 in order to adjust the document and make it more participatory. This document was then reviewed by REDD+ lead unit and discussed through the Multi-stakeholder platform in Zambézia Province and a final version was finalized and shared to the FCPF Carbon Fund donors.</p>
Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	<p>Complete</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>X</p> <p>During first semester 2017, the following safeguards instruments were finalized with the support of FCPF grants and approved by the World Bank: Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and a Process Framework (PF).</p> <p>These instruments were designed to measure social and environmental impacts and as a result they have been guiding the screening of REDD+ interventions to ensure that these do not affect negatively the natural and social environment.</p>

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
		<p>The ESMF has supported the REDD+ program through a social and environmental screening process that helped to (i) determine which forest activities, infrastructure construction or rehabilitation and environmental restoration activities are likely to have potential negative environmental and/or social impacts; (ii) determine the level of environmental and social work required; (iii) determine appropriate mitigation measures for addressing adverse impacts; (iv) incorporate mitigation measures into the subprojects financed by MozFIP project; (v) indicate the need for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); (vi) facilitate the review and approval of the subproject proposals; and (vii) create, enhance or protect the same type of resources at another suitable and acceptable location, compensating for lost resources.</p> <p>All documents were cleared by the Bank and were disclosed at the Bank website and at the government website: www.redd.org.mz</p>
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		
<p>Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels</p>	Complete	
		x
	N/A	

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)														
		<p>The interest areas for the production of LULC Map in the provinces of Zambézia, Nampula, Tete, Cabo Delgado, Sofala e Niassa were selected during November last year. The methodological manual for the production of LULC was produced by an independent consultant and subsequently a preliminary Land Use and Coverage map for 2016 was produced, using level 2 of the national classification. The preparation of the LULC map for 2016 is based on images from Sentinel 2, which is a satellite launched by ESA (European Space Agency) which provides a very good resolution image and is free and will help countries like Mozambique to cut costs. The improvement of the accuracy and recognition of the points is in progress in order to finalise the LULC maps. The final version the map is expected to be produced by October 2018.</p> <p>The elaboration of a Permanent plots' manual has started last year with the support of an independent consultant, which will serve as a guide for the establishment and monitoring of PAPs. This activity is performed by IIAM, UEM, Envirotrade and DINAF through a network of permanent plots distributed around the country. The inventory of the Permanent plots is expected to start in August 2018.</p> <p>The MRV also conducted an assessment of the consistency of the classification of the activity data.</p>														
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards																
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Complete</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>N/A</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Complete			X									N/A		<p>A National Forest Monitoring System is being developed with the main objective to monitor, report and verify REDD+ actions implemented at country-level and coordinate with various institutions of interest in the National Forest Monitoring System. These actions include deforestation, forest degradation and enhancement of carbon stocks through the implementation of a continuous Forest Inventory (National Forest Inventory and National Net of Permanent Plots) combined with Forest area change mapping (mainly through several EOS approaches). These results will be gathered and integrated at National Level with access from the provincial and local levels.</p> <p>The system considers a multi-scale system at three (3) different levels: National, Provincial and Local and is centralised at national level in line with UNFCCC decisions to consider existing systems, to ensure the sustainability of the system, and avoid duplications.</p> <p>During last year an improvement process of DINAFs' natural resources platform was led by the MRV team and has achieved significant developments. This activity is in progress in coordination with DINAF.</p>
Complete																
	X															
N/A																
Sub-component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Complete</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Complete					X			<p>During first semester last year, the safeguard instruments for the preparation of the REDD+ process were approved. These instruments include the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Participatory process framework, Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and</p>						
Complete																
	X															

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
	N/A	<p>the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which includes the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM). In compliance with the requirements for the effective implementation of REDD+, and within the framework of the UNFCCC, a safeguards information system (SIS) was also developed to provide information on how safeguards are handled and respected. This process followed a participatory approach in order to collect data from various partners and define the SIS indicators' list. These instruments were distributed to all relevant institutions involved at landscape-level, including DPTADER, DPASA, and Multi-Stakeholder Platforms. They are also available online at www.redd.org.mz.</p> <p>The SIS will complement the existing Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM), a system created to answer questions, clarify issues, and complaints from individuals or groups affected by the activities under the program. Among other utilities the FGRM serves as an instrument for pursuit of harmonious relationship between the parties concerned and interested in the areas of implementation of projects and programs. This mechanism will also serve to spread out project objectives and significance to the community, mitigate risks, give inputs to project staff with suggestions to improve project implementation; promote transparency on the relationship process with the community and ensure the participation of project partners. In addition to the FGRM documentation, an online platform for the registration and management of suggestions and complaints was also developed.</p> <p>The development of plans to address and respond to cases of land conflicts, illegal occupation and land tenure by communities initiated last year.</p>

SECTION C: NON-CARBON BENEFITS

6. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at livelihoods; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates livelihoods)?

(Indicator 3.2.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods)

Yes

(delete as appropriate)

If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach:

REDD+ program has financed capacity building at landscape-level, in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces in the following fields and components, conservation agriculture, preparation of business plans, training aiming improved techniques for charcoal production and improved stoves usage techniques, training to use of sawmill waste for charcoal production and training for beekeepers NTFP. This has had an impact to the livelihoods of communities and resulted in the promotion and application of improved conservation agriculture techniques, promotion of sustainable and improved techniques for charcoal production and other non-timber forest products and reforestation.

As part of the **sustainable charcoal production initiatives**, training in charcoal production and sub products through metal stoves using sawmill waste was held to three (3) forest concessions in Zambézia Province, namely *Nelson Lopes Cardoso* (NLC), *Indústrias e Construções Sotomane, lda* (IS) e *Wooden World, lda.* (WW) by a consulting firm called RADEZA. The report of this activity is available in <https://goo.gl/voBnfl>. In Cabo Delgado Province as a result of a consultancy service provided by AMA, two (2) trainings in sustainable charcoal production were conducted, with the participation of 25 charcoal producers along with community and association members. The participants were also trained in the use of improved charcoal stoves, commonly known as "*fogões poupa lenha*", for the sustainable production of charcoal. Training was also given to 18 producers and members of the local communities, in **conservation agriculture practices** in the consociation of main crops, cleaning of fields.

Training on **beekeeping management** was held at Ophavela association in Cabo Delgado province involving 19 members, from which 15 were men and 4 were women. This training had the main objective to share the main importance of beekeeping for the environment, the use of beeswax in beehives, basic techniques for cleaning beehives, the main causes of bee abandonment in hives, basic conditions for apiary planting, pest control, maintenance of apiaries.

The FCPF Grant supported the **pre-identification of potential beneficiaries** for the MozFIP project initiatives, mapping and Georeferencing the areas with potential to join the Forest Development Scheme in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Province. They will benefit from **MozFIP project** such as Trainings, quality technical assistance, fertilizers, plants, seedlings, equipment, and grants which will improve exponentially their livelihoods over time.

Also supported the establishment of **partnerships or links between the private sector and local communities for sustainable business development**. As a result, the UAPE and NIPIODE community concession in Zambézia province were legalized and a MoU between the OBTALA Company and the UAPE community concession was subsequently signed with the objective of defining the terms and conditions and respective models for the operationalization of the partnership.

At landscape-level, **multi-stakeholder landscape forums** (MSLFs / Integrated Development Platform) in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces were established and facilitated coordination and dialogue amongst various stakeholders and landscape-level monitoring. The existing MSLFs played a vital role on REED+ coordination and promoted an integrated landscape management through bringing together project stakeholders to discuss relevant issues in the landscape, promote better coordination of projects and other initiatives in the landscapes. These MSLFs also fostered project ownership and awareness of landscape stakeholders, orientated strategic efforts, and created synergies within the project area.

7. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at biodiversity conservation; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates biodiversity conservation)?

(Indicator 3.3.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity)

Yes

(delete as appropriate)

If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach

Zambézia integrated Landscape management program (**ZILMP**) is the contribution / result of REDD+ strategy execution, which includes **Restoration** and **Protection of critical habitats activities**. ZILMP comprises the SUSTENTA (US\$40M), MozBIO (US\$40M) and MozFIP (US\$47M) projects. For SUSTENTA a restoration manual was developed, including the approach used for the restoration process comprised by 4 phases, namely, mapping degraded areas, restoration planning, approval and implementation of restoration plans. This is a simple and practical guidance tool for the identification of degraded areas and planning and implementing restoration interventions within targeted FIP areas.

Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) report was also developed, with the main objective of describing in detail the methodology used to evaluate restoration opportunities.

SECTION D: FINANCE

8. Please detail the amount of all finance received in support of development and delivery of your national REDD+ readiness process since the date that your R-PP was signed. Figures should only include secured finance (i.e. fully committed) – ex ante, (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions should not be included: (Indicator 1.B: Amount of finance received to support the REDD+ Readiness process (disaggregated by public, private, grants, loans))

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Date committed (MM/YY)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
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EXAMPLES:

\$3.800.000,00	Mozambique's Readiness Preparation Support	12/02/2016	Public	Grant TF0A11206
\$5.000.000,00	Mozambique's Readiness Preparation Support	12/02/2016	Public	Grant TF0A1726
\$250.000,00	SCF – FIP Mozambique Forest Investment Program Preparation Project	05/05/2016	Public	Grant TF0A2210
\$15.000.000,00	Mozambique Forest Investment Project	11/05/2017	Public / Private	Loan
\$13.200.000,00	Mozambique Forest Investment Project	11/05/2017	Public	Grant
\$3.000.000,00	Mozambique Forest Investment Project	11/05/2017	Public	Grant
\$8.000.000,00	Mozambique Forest Investment Project	11/05/2017	Public	Grant
\$26.236.515,00	Agriculture and Natural Resources management Landscape project (P149620)	11/11/2016	Public	Grant IDA D1190
\$14.040.081,00	Agriculture and Natural Resources management Landscape project (P149620)	11/11/2016	Public	Loan IDA 58550
\$4.500.000,00	Dedicated Grant Mechanism to local community (MozDGM)	01/02/2018	Private	Grant
\$40.000.000,00	Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity & Development Project	01/05/2015	Public	Grant

\$6.319.635,00	Mozambique GEF Conservation Areas for Biodiversity & Development Project	01/05/2015	Public	Grant
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9. Please detail any ex ante (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions that you hope to secure in support of your national REDD+ readiness process:

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
\$7.000.000,00	Multi Donor Trust Found	Public	Grant
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

SECTION E: FCPF PERFORMANCE

10. To help build an understanding of the FCPF strengths, weaknesses and contributions to REDD+, please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.B: Participant Countries' assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
The FCPF's support has had a central influence on the development our national REDD+ systems and processes					X
The FCPF's support has improved the quality of our national REDD+ systems and processes					X
The FCPF's support has improved national capacities to develop and deliver REDD+ projects				X	
The FCPF's support has helped to ensure substantive involvement of multiple stakeholders (including women, IPs, CSOs and local communities in our national REDD+ systems and processes)				X	

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

The REDD+ program through FCPF grants has helped the development of our national REDD+ systems and processes, and as result has improved significantly the quality of our national REDD+ systems and processes. We believe that the implementation of REDD+ in Mozambique based on a participatory approach with the participation and coordination of various stakeholders has improved national capacities to develop and deliver REDD+ projects and programs.

11. To help assess the usefulness and application of FCPF knowledge products (publications, seminars, learning events, web resources), please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.3.a: Extent to which FCPF learning, evidence and knowledge products are used by Participant countries)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
We regularly access FCPF knowledge products to obtain REDD+ related information				X	
FCPF knowledge products are relevant to our REDD+ related information requirements				X	
FCPF knowledge products are sufficient to address all of our REDD+ related information requirements				X	
The FCPF website is a useful resource for accessing FCPF and REDD+ related information					X

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

The FCPF website is a very useful resource for accessing all the information and relevant products regarding REDD+ program in Mozambique.

SECTION F: FINAL COMMENTS

12. If appropriate, please provide any further comments or clarifications relating to your work on REDD+ Readiness during the last year:

FCPF grants apart from being used to prepare all the necessary conditions for the effective implementation of the REDD+ program, was also used to prepare MozFIP relevant activities, such as spreading out FIP objectives and significance to the community, pre-identification of beneficiaries (community and individuals) with potential to join FIP, mapping and georeferencing the areas, establishment of partnerships between the private sector and local communities for sustainable business development, Establishment of the project team at central and landscape level, creation of multi-stakeholder landscape forums / Integrated Development Platform.

This has helped the FIP project to anticipate and advance a lot with the execution of activities at central and landscape-level, to make sure that they are not delayed, since the project funds were disbursed in November, and the procurement hiring process of Service Providers has experienced some delays.