

# ANNUAL REPORT 2019

Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Integrated Landscape Management



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# ANNUAL REPORT

Integrated Landscape  
Management Portfolio

**2019** Multi-Donor Trust Fund

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resources Management
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FNDS	National Sustainable Development Fund
GCF	The Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
ILM	Integrated Landscape and Landscape Management
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
LAUREL	Land Use Planning for Enhanced Resilience of Landscapes
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
MozFIP	Mozambique Forest Investment Program
NACSO	Namibia Association of Community Based Natural Resources Management Support Organizations
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PEOT	Special Land Use Plan
PNDT	National Territorial Development Plan
SSKE	South South Knowledge Exchange
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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## Summary

This Annual Progress Report presents progress, achievements, challenges of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for Integrated Landscape and Management (ILM) in Mozambique for 2019, as well a proposed way forward. The ILM MDTF was created in 2016 with the objective to

support the Government of Mozambique's strategic efforts to reduce deforestation and environmental degradation, strengthen resilience to climate change, and improve rural livelihoods through an integrated landscape management approach. The ILM MDTF has two funding windows:

### **Bank Executed Activities (BE):**

Allocated to a World Bank executed trust fund that works under four pillars: technical assistance, analytical work to support the Government's efforts, partnerships with civil society and academia, and trust fund management and coordination.

### **Recipient Executed Activities (RE):**

Allocated to co-finance the MozFIP Project, implemented through the Government of Mozambique by the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS), to enhance forest sector governance at the national level and promoting climate-smart agriculture, sustainable biomass energy and sustainable forest management in targeted landscapes.

### **The Four Pillars of Bank Executed Activities:**

**PILLAR 1:**  
Technical Assistance to FNDS\*

**PILLAR 2:**  
Analytical Work

**PILLAR 3:**  
Partnerships with Civil Society, Academia & Outreach

**PILLAR 4:**  
Trust Fund Management & Coordination

The two windows were created to provide a comprehensive mechanism that can absorb and channel other potential additional partner resources to support and extend the Government's ambitious efforts in the forest and landscape sector.

Throughout 2019, the MDTF has supported a diverse set of strategic activities and provided technical assistance to the

Government and other stakeholders that can contribute to better practices and an enabling environment for improved landscape and forest management in Mozambique. The World Bank team managed to timely deliver the planned activities. The main achievements of 2019 are summarized below, while further details are provided in the Progress Review section of this report and in the Annexes.

\* National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)

## Bank-Executed Activities (BE)

### Pillar 1: Technical Assistance to the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)

- Technical Assistance (TA) to FNDS.** TA to FNDS' organizational structure included tailor-made capacity building to the Board and staff of FNDS, with focus on implementation of FNDS's Strategic Plan, planning the new 2020-2025 Plan and launch the performance-based management system for staff at central and provincial level aiming to improve efficiency and quality of the institution. The performance and result-based evaluation system has been piloted in Zambezia and Nampula and will be scaled up in Manica, Maputo and Sofala in 2020. Safeguards and M&E training to FNDS staff at the national and provincial levels was continued throughout 2019, strengthening their overall capacity to ensure safeguards compliance throughout their growing project portfolio.
- Green Climate Fund Accreditation Readiness.** The first disbursement of the USD \$335,000 Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Funds that FNDS received in 2018 was followed by a required audit assessment. The MDTF continued to support FNDS, through ML Consultoria, in responding to outstanding requirements from the Audit Assessment, helping to pave the way for FNDS to become a National Accredited Entity in coming years.
- Cross-ministerial collaboration on natural resource management.** Following suggestions by partners, including Sweden, in early 2019, to improve the integration between the former Ministries MITADER and MASA<sup>1</sup> (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security), the World Bank has been working closely with both sectors in the development of a more integrated and complimentary Agrarian Sector Strategic Plan (PEDSA). The MDTF also contributed towards increasing collaboration between MITADER and the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), related to institutional transformation and common approaches to M&E and community engagement for natural resources.
- Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA).** In January 2019, the Government of Mozambique became the second country in the world to sign an Emission Reduction Payment Agreement (ERPA) with the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The ERPA, signed by the Ministry of Finance, will allow Mozambique's Zambezia Integrated Landscape Program, implemented by FNDS, to receive up to \$50M in payments for Emission Reductions (ER). In 2019, the MDTF helped support the development of the Benefit Sharing Plan, to help ensure equitable and inclusive sharing of resources. A large share of these resources (70%) will be allocated to communities, including special attention to women.

A girl carries collected firewood home in Zambezia Province



<sup>1</sup> the new Government, which was announced in January 2020, these ministries were re-organized into: Ministry of Land and Environment (MITA) and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER).

## Pillar 2: Analytical Work

- Agenda 2035 for the Forest Sector.** The development of an action-oriented government-led long-term vision and strategy for the forest sector in Mozambique was finalized and is ready for implementation.
- Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM).** The MDTF supported the set up and consolidation of the National Working Group on Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), which includes stakeholders from Government, civil society and academia, with the aim to consolidate and institutionalize the CBNRM approach as a tool to strengthen local communities' capacity to manage natural resources in Mozambique. During 2019 efforts were focused on developing standardized material and methods to support communities in building their land and natural resources governance systems; hiring support from Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO) and designing a full and comprehensive roadmap. Several events and workshops were supported. The MDTF also supported technical review of the Rural Development Strategy currently under development to strengthen the Strategy's pillar on Natural Resource Management by integrating aspects of the CBNRM approach.
- Mainstreaming Gender in Natural Resources Management in Mozambique.** The Mozambique Gender Pilot Program was initiated in 2019 and one of the main activities for the MDTF. Co-financed with FCPF and CIF (Climate Investment Funds), it included the development of a Gender Gap Analysis covering the constraints for women in benefiting from NRM project areas in Mozambique and which lay the foundation for a Gender Pilot Action Plan with proposed gender-targeted actions for the ILM portfolio. Trainings on the implementation of the Action Plan were conducted in 2019 to FNDS staff, project coordinators and other stakeholders.

This also fed into the development of FNDS' Gender Strategy. Prioritized interventions include the roll-out of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in project sites, comprehensive gender trainings to provincial level FNDS offices and stakeholders; and elaboration and use of targeted communication materials and methods to increase women's access to the matching grant scheme Sustenta Bio financed by Mozbio, and soon MozFIP. These activities are expected to increase the benefits that women can derive from ILM investments and from future ER payments.



Community members discuss natural resource management at a PCR meeting in central Mozambique

## Pillar 3: Partnerships with Civil Society, Academia and Outreach

The MDTF Program has enabled both the World Bank and GoM teams to organize and participate in events to showcase the ongoing work, and to monitor, report and disseminate best practices and lessons learned. The [ILM website](#) and the publication of communication and knowledge materials, complemented the showcase of best practices and lessons learned.

The dynamic work of the Mozambique ILM Portfolio has received important recognition within and outside the World Bank. The contribution of the MDTF has been pivotal to enable the team to implement such a comprehensive approach of investments, TA and analytical work to Mozambique.

The printed and disseminated knowledge and communication materials concluded in 2019 include:

### Brochures:

- [Voices from the Field](#)
- [Zambezia Landscape Program: Building Livelihoods and Conserving Forests in Rural Mozambique](#)
- [Investing in the Future: Financing Mechanisms](#)
- [Communities, Livelihoods, Fisheries: Governance, Growth & The Blue Economy in Mozambique](#)
- Gender gap analysis and pilot action plan

### Reports:

- Fisheries Co-Management in Mozambique: Lessons from the Artisanal Fisheries and Climate Change Project



### Infographics:

- [Mozambique's Forests](#)
- [Emissions Reductions Payment Agreement \(ERPA\)](#)

### Knowledge Briefs:

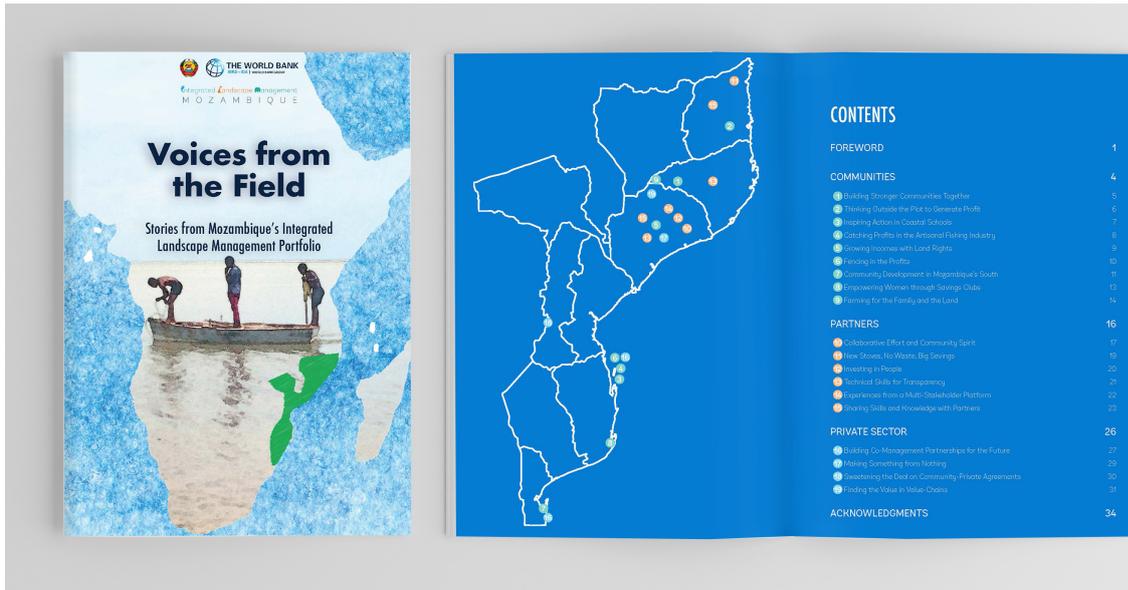
- [Community Based Natural Resource Management: Strengthening Current Approaches in Mozambique](#)
- [Mozambique Dedicated Grant Mechanism](#)

### Miombo Network Publications:

- [Promoting Sustainable Management of the Miombo Woodlands](#)
- [Land Use Planning: A Tool to Minimize the Environmental and Social Impacts of Agricultural Expansion in Southern Africa](#)
- [Miombo Forest Policy Analysis: Research Report](#)

### On-line Publications and Blogs:

- [Local Communities Win in Mozambique Climate-Smart Natural Resource Management](#)
- [Creating opportunities for a new forestry economy in Mozambique](#)
- [Voices from the Field: Stories from Mozambique's Integrated Landscape Management Portfolio](#)
- [Boosting Fisheries in Mozambique](#)
- [Mozambique and Democratic Republic of Congo Sign Landmark Deals with World Bank to Cut Carbon Emissions and Reduce Deforestation](#)



**267,000 ha (0.79%)**  
of forests are  
lost annually



That is over **1000 football pitches** every day



### Pillar 4: Trust Fund Management and Coordination

The World Bank maintains dedicated staff to manage the TF and ensure continued dialogue and support to the Government of Mozambique.

The MDTF has been adequately managed, and Government and partners have expressed appreciation to the assistance provided. The next Client Satisfaction Survey will be conducted during 2020.

## Recipient-Executed (RE): Mozambique's Forest Investment Project

The MDTF provides funding for the Mozambique's Forest Investment Project. This is a US\$47 million project that aims to improve the practices and enabling environment for forest and land management in Zambezia and Cabo Delgado Provinces. The project was declared effective in August 2017 and, as of January 2020 its implementation progress is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.

The main achievements of 2019 related to the promotion of Integrated Landscape Management were:

- **Community land delimitation** is ongoing as planned, with 85 communities delimited up to the moment, and over 2,000 individual DUATs titles awarded to households in the Zambezia and Cabo Delgado province.
- **The Multi-Stakeholder Landscape Forums** in Zambezia and Cabo Delgado are operational, and their thematic groups meet regularly.
- In the 2018/2019 season, 4 beneficiaries of the **planted forests grant scheme** planted 92ha of plantations in Zambezia. 1249 beneficiaries established 852 ha of **agroforestry systems** in Zambezia and Cabo Delgado.
- Ongoing support has been provided to two communities in preparation for the launch of **Sustenta Comunidade, a window under the Sustenta Matching Grant Scheme**. Negotiations are underway to develop contracts between the community associations and private sector companies (for timber and non-timber forest products such as honey and grains). The communities have received training in community governance, law enforcement and legislation, and administration and financial management.
- 136 producers from two charcoal production associations were trained in **sustainable charcoal production** techniques in Cabo Delgado, and the forest management plans for two concession areas have been submitted to the government for approval.



Participants in a training exercise to determine permanent sampling plots used to contribute data for the Forest Information System.

The main achievements of 2019 related to the Strengthening the Enabling Conditions for Sustainable Forest Management were:

- The **National Land Use Plan (PNDT)** is finalized. Public consultations have been concluded and the Technical Proposal was presented to MITADER's Minister for subsequent presentation to the Council of Ministers and then to the Parliament, awaiting approval in 2020.
- As for the **law enforcement activities**, the provincial delegates of the National Agency for Environmental Quality (AQUA) for forest law enforcement were appointed in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado, and the provincial delegations have initiated forest law enforcement operations under the new structure.
- The United Nations **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** has made progress under the following sustainable forest management activities:
  - Forest Policy and National Forest Program: finalized and submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.
  - Concessions Framework Reform: a proposal for an alternative forest management unit and system for concessions management has been developed. Data collection, analysis and field validation are underway.
  - Forest Information System: 1 of 5 modules (licensing) has been completed and will be tested in the 2020 season when licenses are emitted for forest concessions and simple licenses in January/February.
  - Capacity building materials have been developed, to be applied in trainings for DINAF and SPF staff in early 2020.



A ranger keeps watch in Quirimbas National Park in northern Mozambique

## Background on Integrated Landscape and Forest Management in Mozambique

In Mozambique, where 70% of the population live in rural areas, economies and livelihoods rely upon natural resources, such as forests, fisheries and healthy soils. These resources provide income to the government, vital services to local communities, and global benefits such as climate regulation and habitat for biodiversity.

Recognizing the need to promote the conservation, restoration, valorization and sustainable use of forests, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) is implementing a growing portfolio of Integrated Landscape and Forest Management (ILFM) investment activities and policy reforms. An integrated landscape management approach recognizes the inextricable links between forests, natural resources and the value chains that depend on them, such as agriculture, timber and tourism. Using a

combination of policies and practices, the approach brings stakeholders together around a common vision to manage trade-offs across different land use sectors within a given area. ILFM seeks to ensure an equitable and sustainable use of land to support rural livelihoods, while strengthening the health and resilience of the surrounding landscapes.

Funding for the landscape management approach is provided from multiple sources, including resources mobilized domestically and internationally (government budget, climate and development finance) and other types of blended finance, including performance-based payments. Funds provided by the Bank can be found in the table below.

Summary of World Bank engagement in Integrated Landscape Management

	Project	Goal	Amount (US\$)	Duration
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	ILM Programmatic Technical Assistance	Strengthen the GoM institutional capacity in managing forests and landscapes while promoting rural development.	~4M	2016-2022
	FCPF REDD+ Readiness	Advance the REDD+ agenda	8.8M	2012-2018
	MozAzul (ProBlue Program)	To strengthen the analytical base on sustainable blue economy development in Mozambique	0.95M	2019-2021

INVESTMENTS	MozFIP (Series of Projects)	Improve the practices and enabling environment for forest and land management in targeted landscapes	47M	2017 – 2022
	MozDGM	Strengthen the capacity of target communities and community-based organizations to participate in integrated landscape management	4.5M	2018 – 2023
	MozBio 1 and 2 (Series of Projects)	Increase the effective management of Conservation Areas (CAs) and enhance the living conditions of communities in and around them	46.3M	2015 – 2019
			68M	2019–2023
	Sustenta 1 and 2 (Series of Projects)	Integrate rural households into sustainable agriculture and forest-based value chains	40M	2015 – 2021
			60M	2019 – 2024
SWIOFish 1 (Series of Projects)	Improve the management effectiveness of selected priority fisheries at regional, national and community level.	37M	2015–2021	
RESULTS-BASED FINANCE	Zambezia ER Payments Project	Results-based payments for emission reductions in the Zambezia landscape	Up to 50M	2019 – 2024
ANALYTICAL WORK	Agenda 2035 for the Forest Sector	To develop a strategic long-term vision for the forest sector	0.3 M	2018
	Land Use Planning for Enhanced Resilience of Landscapes (LAUREL)	Support integrated decision making for landscape management across sectors and levels of government through improved spatial data on land degradation	1.5 M	2017–2019

## ILM MDTF 2019 Progress Review

### Bank-Executed Activities (BE)

The Bank Executed activities are implemented under three major pillars:

**Pillar 1:** Technical assistance to the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)

**Pillar 2:** Analytical work;

**Pillar 3:** Partnerships with civil society and academia & strategic outreach.

The progress of activities during 2019 is described below, and they are measured according to the indicators presented in the Results Framework in Annex 9.

#### Pillar 1: Technical Assistance to FNDS

Since its establishment in 2016, FNDS has grown as a multisectoral and decentralized entity, focused on delivering on the Government's rural development programs, addressing sustainability, resilience, integration and inclusiveness. FNDS has also been developing its competencies and adopting procedures to ensure that its functioning meets international standards in terms of public financial management, including being on its way to become accredited to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

#### Progress and Achievements

- **Technical Assistance to FNDS.** In 2019, the World Bank technical assistance continued to be pivotal in providing FNDS Board and staff with tailor-made capacity building, with a twofold focus:

1. Support implementation of FNDS' Strategic Plan, in terms of progress, gaps and opportunities and start planning the 2020-2025 Plan.
2. Conduct a Human Resources Assessment and implement a Results-based evaluation tool for staff to improve quality and efficiency. The TA services continued being provided by ML Consultoria, Planejamento e Gestão (ML), based on FNDS request and ML former experience and satisfactory results.

The main achievements include:

- i. Assessment of the Strategic Plan implementation and proposal for the 2020-2025 new Strategic Plan, including strategic training for FNDS board members;
- ii. Launch and on-site training of the new results-based evaluation method to be used for all FNDS staff (including the provincial FNDS teams);
- iii. Organization of a retreat between World Bank, FNDS and partners, facilitated by ML, to discuss ways to strengthen the partnership and the approach for more efficient and resilient impact on the ground (report attached in Annex 1). The retreat contributed to identifying constraints and finding solutions to issues, while building a common knowledge of typical field problems such as delays and need for improved communication.

A large Miombo tree growing in Zambezia Province. Mozambique's extensive forests are critical in helping the country mitigate the effects of climate change

- **Accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).** In 2018 the TA provided by ML helped support FNDS to get approved by the [GCF Readiness Fund](#) for \$ 335K. Following the disbursement of the of the first tranche of these funds PriceWaterHouseCoopers, designated by the GCF, performed an Audit Assessment on requirements that FNDS still needs to meet. In 2019 ML Consultoria continued to support FNDS to meet these requisites and adopt accompanying recommendations, paving the way for FNDS to become a National Accredited Entity in coming years.
- **Coordination between MITADER and other line Ministries.** Following suggestions by partners, including Sweden, in early 2019, to improve the integration between FNDS, MITADER and MASA, the World Bank has been working closely with both sectors in the development of a more integrated and complimentary Agrarian Sector Strategic Plan (PEDSA). The MDTF supported two consultants to work with the different teams and FAO to strategize interventions and leverage partnerships, to discuss and find a common approach to the agrarian and rural development sectors, including designing immediate and medium-term responses to Kenneth and Idai in these sectors. The objective of this work, which is ongoing and will continue through 2020 is to support cross-sectoral collaboration that enables a more efficient, sustainable and climate resilient strategy for the rural and agrarian sector.



The MDTF also contributed to significantly increase collaboration between MITADER and the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), to share best practices related to project management, M&E and institutional capacity, as well as share lessons learned and common approaches to community engagement for natural resources, especially in coastal areas. In 2019, the former Fisheries Promotion Fund transformed into a broader Blue Economy Fund (ProAzul), and while the fund has a different institutional set-up than FNDS, it benefited largely from regular advice from FNDS.

- Monitoring and Evaluation.** During FY19, the World Bank increased its M&E support to key actors in the ILM and Blue Economy portfolio namely to FNDS, ANAC, INIR, BIOFUND, WWF, and ProAzul Fund (formerly Fundo de Fomento Pesqueiro). The support focused on institutionalizing quality control mechanisms in data collection and reporting systems, including designing and testing of data collection tools for baseline surveys to ascertain beneficiaries' knowledge, attitudes and behavior change from selected activities (for the MozFIP and MozDGM projects). Joint field missions focused on M&E were conducted in Nampula, Zambezia and Sofala, with the objective of helping central level FNDS M&E personnel to critically analyze data and assess factors influencing outcomes in the field.

In November 2019 a two day training was provided to 18 participants from the above-mentioned agencies, allowing M&E specialists from different institutions to create synergies and share lessons and challenges (Annex 8). The Bank envisages transforming this initiative into a community of practice for information sharing and strengthening of M&E skills. The Bank also promoted peer-to-peer learning between FNDS and the ProAzul Fund focused on Management of Information Systems and GIS.

- Social and Environmental Risk Management.** The World Bank's environmental and social policies and framework (ESF) is the mechanism to address environmental and social aspects in project design, implementation and operations, providing a framework for consultation and monitoring with communities and for public disclosure. In 2019, the MDTF continued its support to strengthen FNDS and other Government entities' safeguards competencies and skills, by supporting systematic safeguards training to staff at central and provincial levels. FNDS has been accumulating experience and expertise in managing Bank funded operations, particularly in climate change and natural resources management sectors. The MDTF strengthened FNDS capacity to oversee projects' planning, funds and deliverables to adequately implement the safeguards instruments, including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the monitoring and reporting framework.



Left: The official opening of the World Bank's first M&E training with implementing agencies (led by Franka Braun)

Right: Before (left) and after (right) Cyclone Idai in Chimanimani National Park.

Top: Access roads became largely impassable.

Bottom: The Massapa River bridge was washed away.

## Pillar 2: Analytical Work

The purpose of this pillar is to deliver analytical work in support of a range of cross-cutting issues relevant to the ILM portfolio and that can help enhance the responsiveness and implementation capacity of the Government and stakeholders. Described below are the activities and results to which the World Bank analytical work in 2019 contributed.

- The Agenda 2035 for the Forest Sector.** The Agenda 2035 for the Forest Sector consolidates a long-term vision and strategy for the forest sector in Mozambique and proposes an action plan for achieving this vision and strategy. The Agenda was developed through a participatory process, organized by seven thematic working groups each led by key forest sector institutions. Each group conducted public consultations for the specific thematic areas, to ultimately inform an overall strategy for the sector. This work also fed into the revision of the GoM's National Forest Program. The MDTF financed analytical work, the working groups, consultants and consultations, and worked together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) who led the overall coordination of this activity. This was finalized in 2019 and has been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval and adoption.



- Response to Cyclones Idai and Kenneth.**

In less than 6 weeks between March and April 2019, Mozambique was affected by two major cyclones which caused extraordinary levels of impact in the poorest provinces of the country. The first event, Cyclone Idai, affected more than 1.5 million people with total recovery and reconstruction costs estimated at US\$2.9 billion. The second event, Cyclone Kenneth, affected close to 290,000 people in Cabo Delgado, one of the country's poorest provinces, and total reconstruction needs were estimated at US\$224.4 million.

In the weeks that followed, the ILM World Bank Team worked with Government counterparts and donor partners on the subsequent Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and designed a range of immediate and medium-term responses through the ILM project portfolio (Annex 3).

Although recovery and reconstruction activities followed "build back better" principles, including the use of nature-based solutions, it also showcased the challenges of such work and the need for the World Bank and partners to work with the Government to strengthen the climate resilience of Mozambique's communities and economy in the coming years.





Women and men (and baby) take part in outside activities during GALs training

- Mainstreaming Gender in Natural Resources Management in Mozambique.** The Mozambique Gender Pilot Program was initiated in 2019 and one of the main activities for the MDTF. Co-financed with FCPF (USD \$100,000) and CIF (USD \$30,000), it included the development of a Gender Gap Analysis covering the constraints for women in benefiting from NRM project areas in Mozambique. A senior gender specialist was contracted to conduct the analysis together with FNDS, which included field visits to districts in the MozFIP/ MozDGM landscape in Zambezia to do consultations and focus group interviews with beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The gap analysis lay the

foundation for a Gender Pilot Action Plan (Annex 4) which provided concrete recommendations for the piloting of gender-targeted actions in the ILM portfolio, in particular in the MozBio2, MozFIP and MozDGM projects and the CBNRM Program. In June 2019, a 2-day gender training was conducted in Maputo for project coordinators, PIU staff and other stakeholders. The training was very well attended, with great interest shown by participants. Even project coordinators stayed for the full duration and participated actively in the discussions. Participants seemed to leave with a new perspective on gender issues and how they can be perceived within their work. The workshop discussions also fed into the Action Plan and contributed to decide on prioritized activities for FY20.

The MDTF has also provided technical support to FNDS to develop their Gender Strategy, by incorporating findings and recommendations from the Gap analysis. Prioritized gender-targeted interventions in the FNDS Gender Strategy include:

1. The roll-out of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in three provinces (Zambezia, Manica, Sofala and Maputo), of which one is the MozFIP supported community concession of Uape, Zambezia, which is also anticipated to receive ER payments in the coming years.





Facilitators during the CBNRM network training

2. Comprehensive gender trainings to provincial level FNDS offices and stakeholders; and elaboration and use of targeted communication materials and methods to increase women's access to the matching grant scheme Sustenta Comunidades financed by Mozbio and MozFIP. These activities can derive benefits that women enjoy from Mozbio and MozFIP/ DGM projects, and from future ER payments. GALS, for example, is a method that addresses gender imbalances on a household and community level through working with both men and women to promote the equitable use of income derived from economic activities and ER payments.

In 2020, focus will be on supporting Mozambique to conducting knowledge sharing events with other countries to learn from other implementation models of GALS and women participation in forestry value chains, share results and yield feedback. Such knowledge sharing events have been requested by the Government as a tool to create space for discussion on innovative and sustainable models and how governments can work with civil society and other actors to pilot gender sensitive approaches within ER benefit sharing models.

- **Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Program.** A network of civil society organizations led by the Iniciativas Terras Comunitárias (ITC) and government agencies are currently in the process of developing a long-term National Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Program for Mozambique. This Program's objective is to define models for capacity building, create a CBNRM Network of experts who can continuously support community organizations and community facilitators and scale up the implementation of CBNRM models in the country. This will advance the much-needed systematization and institutionalization of CBNRM approaches as a tool for rural development, especially given the high dependence of communities on renewable natural resources (forests, wildlife, fisheries).

The CBNRM Network has three main objectives: 1) Facilitate the implementation of Natural resources management initiatives and investments as a form to improve livelihoods of rural communities; 2) To be a platform for sharing information and events that promotes research and development of standards and accredited methodologies to improve CBNRM initiatives;

3) To elevate CBNRM as a national agenda, due to its potential to promote rural development and increase resilience to climate change.

The MDTF has provided crucial support for the set-up of the CBNRM Program, through national and regional knowledge sharing events and provision of in-depth technical expertise that has strengthened the set-up and operationalization of the CBNRM Working Group and has achieved the establishment of the CBNRM Network as a legal entity in 2019. Looking back, with support from the MDTF, MITADER organized the 5th National CBNRM Conference in February 2018, which brought together over 250 participants to share and discuss lessons and ideas for designing an effective, functional and efficient CBNRM strategy for Mozambique.

Through the Conference, a strong partnership was formed between Mozambican institutions and the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO), with a commitment to translate Namibia's recognized best practices for community-based conservation and sustainable natural resources management into a model that Mozambique can adopt. The MDTF thereafter supported an SSKE involving key stakeholders to Namibia, a workshop in Maputo to discuss ways

forward to support the development of the Mozambique CBNRM model and two CBNRM specialists to work with the Mozambican CBNRM team. See Annex 5 for more information on the National CBNRM program.

The MDTF also supported the integration of CBNRM as a pillar under the National Rural Development Strategy, led by MITADER. As such, the CBNRM Network will not only constitute a key tool for effective support to engage communities going forward, it also ensures alignment between the members of the Network and the Government regarding the future strategy for rural development in Mozambique.

- Promotion of Disruptive Technologies.** The Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation (FCI) team of the World Bank led the organization of the Hack4Moz program in 2019, comprising several initiatives linked to the Mozambican innovation ecosystem, with the aim of developing innovative solutions from Mozambicans to Mozambique. Through support made possible by the MDTF, the ILM World Bank team integrated themes and institutions linked to sustainability into the Hack4Moz program. Sustainability themes and institutions were integrated into the agriculture, forests, fisheries, and biodiversity challenge areas.

A Hack4Moz winning team poses with their 100,000 meticais prize





Data collection training exercises

The Hack4Moz program included a series of masterclasses, meet-ups, ideation sessions, programming events and bootcamps addressing social, territorial and economic issues, identified jointly with Government, Development Agencies and civil society. This process culminated in a major competition [event](#) between June 8-9, where 154 young participants developed their proposed solutions for 32 hours straight, followed by quick pitches and winner selection. 18 out of a total of 32 groups targeted challenges within the sustainability field. The 10 winning groups received a cash prize of 100,000 Meticais, as well as one year of paid internet and the opportunity to participate in a 6 months incubation program. There were other positive impacts beyond the actual solutions and startups that are currently being further developed through incubation, including an approximation of Government to citizens and the local innovation ecosystem, and significant amount of data being for the first time made publicly accessible.

- **The National Land Use Plan (PNDT) and other Land Use and Land Planning Instruments.** The PNDT was finalized in 2019 and presented to MITADER Minister's cabinet. The next steps include public discussions with academia,

the private sector and decentralized authorities, as well as discussions for its adoption, including its Implementation Action Plan (and related coordination mechanisms). While PNDT is being funded through MozFIP, the ILM portfolio (through other projects) is funding other Land Use/Land Planning instruments (IOTs) such as the Matutuine Special Development Plan (PEOT) and LAUREL, a land degradation tool to assess development scenarios and impact. Combined, IOTs and LAUREL, are being used to leverage influence towards the adoption of more efficient, coordinated and resilient strategies and action plans.

With support from the MDTF, the World Bank, with the aim to support resilience building, is providing technical assistance to (1) influence the inclusion of climate change impacts information and (2) foster coordination, knowledge sharing and communication within the ILM portfolio, the various relevant departments in the Government and with other line ministries, in order for the findings, recommendations and data presented by the different IOTs to inform the several plans and strategies. The [PNDT webpage](#) is available and includes public consultation presentations and reports.

### Pillar 3: Advocacy and Communications

The strategic outreach and communication work covered by the TA Program has given Mozambique broad international exposure and increased MITADER's capacity for outreach to stakeholders within the country. Through the TA Program, flagship events have been organized that have pushed national agendas forward and put Mozambique in the spotlight, and a large amount of content has been developed for knowledge sharing and raising the visibility of ILM. Events in 2019 include:

- Organization of a two-day Retreat "Strengthening Partnerships for a Resilient and Integrated Development" between FNDS and development partners, including Sweden and the European Union in February, to discuss strategic directions and priorities for the landscape portfolio in Mozambique.
- Participation in the Global Gender Summit in Kigali in November 2019 to present and share lessons from integration of gender into landscape programs.
- Organization of knowledge sharing events on Gender, M&E and CBNRM in Maputo and support to CBNRM trainings in Manica;

**Communications.** The [ILM website](#) and the publications of communication and knowledge material complemented the showcase of best practices and fostered partnerships mobilization. A rich diversity of publications has been produced and distributed which contribute to sharing knowledge, best practices and success stories to all stakeholders – all publications can be found on the ILM website.

**Knowledge sharing.** The Mozambique ILM team has also sought to share knowledge from Mozambique and on ILM with other portfolios within the World Bank.

The team has organized knowledge sharing events addressing target audience as NGOs, academia and development partners, on

community land tenure and CBNRM, resilient rural development, and natural resources management in Mozambique. The team has also been engaging with other development partners to foster knowledge sharing and increase coordination and efficiency.

**Recognition from the World Bank.** The dynamic work of the Mozambique ILM Portfolio has not only received important recognition from the Government of Mozambique, but from within the World Bank, as demonstrated by the team being awarded several awards since 2016. In 2019, the ILM Team was one of the finalists of the 2019 World Bank Sustainable Development in Africa Awards for its rapid and collaborative response to Cyclone Idai and Kenneth in Mozambique. The contribution of the MDTF has been pivotal to enable the team to implement such a comprehensive approach of investments, TA and analytical work to Mozambique.

### Pillar 4: Trust Fund Management and Coordination

This Pillar ensures efficient management and administration of the MDTF. The World Bank maintains more or less four dedicated staff (1 Coordinator, one staff, one team assistant and one consultant) to oversee the MDTF's strategic implementation and to conduct the day-to-day planning, execution and monitoring of work plans and budgets, supervision and coordination of the several consultants working with GoM institutions, fostering team and partnership building, mobilizing further resources and supporting the development and implementation of new activities, contributing to strengthen the ILM portfolio results.

In 2019, the MDTF was adequately managed in regard to executing the work plan and budget of both the Bank and Recipient executed activities, approved by Sweden in February 2019. Three progress review meetings were held between The World Bank and Sweden (in February, June and September 2019).

Two World Bank-led Implementation Support Missions to oversee the MozFIP project were held (in April and in November 2019) which ensured assessment of MozFIP project status, including detailed discussions on the projects' M&E, safeguards, financial management and procurement performance. Implementation of Bank executed activities went as planned with the actual execution reaching above 90%, with only one of the planned activities not being undertaken – an analysis on link between

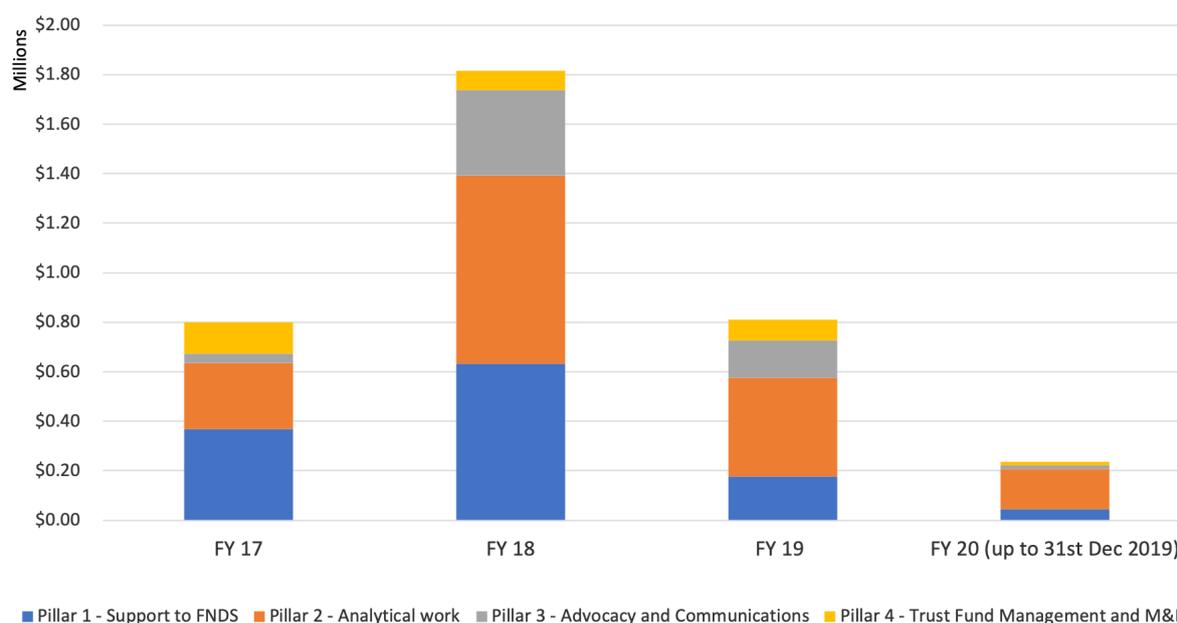
ILM and nature-based tourism, particularly around Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) – as the activity will be financed under other funding that the WB will mobilize.

The Government and partners have expressed appreciation to the assistance provided in 2019 and in 2020, the team will conduct the second Client Evaluation Survey, to receive more detailed feedback on the MDTF.

Table 1: 2019 Annual Report Financials—30 December 2019

<b>BE Grand Total Amount</b>	<b>4,429,626.00</b>
Accumulated expenditures as of 30 December 2018	(2,958,999.48)
Accumulated expenditures Jan–Dec 2019	(505,880.00)
Registered commitments up to June 2020 (which is the end of World Bank Fiscal Year)	(57,541.00)
<b>Available budget as of 1 January 2020</b>	<b>907,205.52</b>

Table 2: Budget Allocation per Pillar, per World Bank Fiscal Year\*



\*The budget allocation per pillar is reported according to the World Bank's Fiscal year, which goes from July 1 to June 30.

## Recipient Executed Activities (RE)

The MDTF Recipient-Executed activities are implemented under the US\$ 47 million MozFIP Project and are contributing to achieving the project objectives. During the calendar year of 2019, the World Bank led two implementation support missions with MITADER, and the project was rated as Moderately Satisfactory. See Annex 6 for the MozFIP Implementation Status Report (ISR) January 2020 and Annex 7 for aggregated indicators and results.

### Component 1: Promoting Integrated Landscape Management

- Community land delimitation** is ongoing as planned, with 85 communities delimited in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado. A community “readiness” survey tool has been produced and tested by FNDS to assess the level of social preparation of the delimited communities, to ensure that communities have achieved a minimum level of capacity, and otherwise to reinforce social preparation efforts. Efforts are ongoing to link these community-level plans to district-level plans, so that information from the bottom up is fed into higher level planning.
- In the 2018/2019 season, 4 beneficiaries of the **planted forests grant scheme** had planted a total of 92 hectares and received results-based payments. Survival rates varied between 50% and 98%. For the 2019/2020 season, 1328ha for planting have been identified, with 28 contracts signed by the beneficiaries. 195ha have been identified for restoration.
- In the 2018/2019 season, 1249 beneficiaries established **agroforestry systems** over 852ha in both Zambézia and Cabo Delgado. By the 2019/2020 season, 2728 beneficiaries would have established agroforestry systems, and have received agricultural inputs through the voucher system. Agrodealers have been identified and contracted to provide these agricultural kits, and nurseries identified to provide the seedlings needed.
- The **Multi-Stakeholder Landscape Forums** in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado Provinces are operational and have their thematic groups meeting regularly.
- Ongoing support has been provided to two communities in Zambézia in preparation for the launch of **Sustenta Comunidade, a window under the Sustenta Matching Grant Scheme**. Negotiations are underway to develop contracts between the community associations and private sector companies (for timber and non-timber forest products such as honey and grains). The communities have received training in community governance, law enforcement and legislation, and administration and financial management.
- 2 charcoal producer associations were formed in Cabo Delgado and the process of legalization of the associations is underway. 136 producers from the associations have been trained in **sustainable charcoal production** techniques in Cabo Delgado. 2 areas have been identified (1718ha in Ancuabe and 5814ha in Metuge) as concessions for charcoal production. Forest inventories have been conducted and Forest Management Plans developed for these areas, submitted to the government for approval. The associations will be supported to reforest degraded lands within the concession areas with fast growing species to produce alternative biomass sources.

## Component 2: Strengthening the Enabling Conditions for Sustainable Forest Management

- The process of developing the **National Land Use Plan** has been finalized. Public consultations have been concluded, and the Technical Proposal was presented to MITADER's Cabinet of Ministers. Discussions will continue with stakeholders to socialize and disseminate the work done, and for the adoption of the Plan and the Implementation Action Plan, which includes a series of recommendations on coordination mechanisms and how the tool can be applied across sectors.
- **Forest law enforcement** strengthening activities have progressed. The provincial delegates of the National Agency for Environmental Quality (AQUA) for forest law enforcement were appointed in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado and the provincial delegations have received funding to initiate forest law enforcement operations, particularly in close coordination with other law enforcement agencies such as the National Agency for Conservation Areas and the Attorney General's office. The Forest Law Enforcement Strategy and Manual for Enforcement Operations have almost been finalized and will be submitted for consultations and approval. An information system and mobile application have been developed and is in use by AQUA central and provincial staff as well as forest rangers, to digitize records and increase access to information for intelligence, operations planning and enforcement activities.
- The United Nations **Food and Agriculture Organization** (FAO) has advanced activities for sustainable forest management:
  - Forest Policy and National Forest Program: The document concluded its public consultation process, was finalized and submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.
  - Concessions Framework Reform: A proposal for an alternative forest management unit and system for concessions management has been developed, which would include a tripartite agreement among the government, private operator and local communities. This proposal is being analyzed. Field data is being collected and consultations are underway with stakeholders.
  - Forest Information System (FIS): 1 of 5 modules (licensing) has been completed and will be tested in the 2020 season when licenses are emitted for forest concessions and simple licenses in January/February. The FIS will digitize all documentation related to licenses and allow for monitoring of records and implementation of management plans.
  - Capacity building for the forest authorities: Training materials have been developed, to be applied in trainings for DINAF and SPF staff in early 2020.
- The project's **Grievance Redress Mechanism** is operational, and specialized training and awareness-raising with service providers in both provinces and local communities have been conducted, with the broad dissemination of communications materials.

## Looking Ahead

In the past four years the Multi Donor Trust Fund on Integrated Forest and Landscape Management (MDTF) has contributed to significant progress in advancing Mozambique's dual goals of reducing rural poverty and managing its renewable natural resources such as forestry, wildlife, biodiversity and land sustainably. As a key trust fund for The Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) Portfolio,<sup>2</sup> the MDTF has provided funding to investment projects such as Mozambique Forest Investment project (MoçFIP) and supported continued technical assistance to the Government and other stakeholders. In a limited amount of time, an impressive ILM portfolio has been built, including support to the newly established Sustainable National Development Fund (FNDS), which, in support to the overarching objectives of MITADER, has allowed sustainable forest and wildlife management to gain traction and visibility in Mozambique. The country has also made stride by being the second country in the world to sign an agreement with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund to receive up to US\$50 million for emissions reductions payments for the Zambézia REDD+ Program.

The MDTF support has played a significant role in social and environmental achievements so far, but the needs continue to be large. Sustainable rural development requires a long-term vision and strategy and meaningful cross-sectoral

collaboration, and further technical and financial support is needed to scale up promising initiatives in the landscapes and truly complete the integrated sustainable rural development approach.

The following areas are key priorities for sustainability in coming years, and areas for which the MDTF could benefit from further replenishment to foster a resilient, gender-responsive and inclusive rural development.

- **The combined negative impact of population growth, climate change and territorial management is a growing reality for Mozambique, and a situation to be considered now and into the coming years.** The country is frequently affected by cyclones, floods and drought, and the cyclones and floods of 2019 were the most devastating in recent history in terms of its human, physical and geographic impact. Some of the main instruments to address this includes climate planning and investments embedded into national, provincial and local planning processes. The effective implementation of Mozambique's NDC Roadmap by mainstreaming it into sector strategies also needs to be strengthened. Land-use planning tools, such as the National Land-Use Plan (PNDT), supported under MoçFIP, is an example of this, being the highest territorial management guiding document of the country, expected to be adopted in 2020.

<sup>2</sup> The ILM Portfolio is made up of several operations that promote rural development and sustainable natural resources management, and include Sustenta, the Forest Investment Project, Biodiversity for Development project (MoçBio), MoçLand, among others. The full report presents more details.

Two women water plants in a productive vegetable plot in Bagaruto



The PNDD already emphasizes the importance of population dynamics and climate impacts, building resilience to natural disasters, safeguarding areas of ecological importance and using 'ecological infrastructure' to reduce climate change vulnerability, yet tools and investments for its effective implementation is needed, and so is technical assistance to other Land Use/Land-planning instruments such as the operationalization of the district based Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs).

- **The successful management of natural resources in Mozambique depends on collaborative community involvement in the decision making and use of these natural resources.** While progress has been done in recent years to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for natural resource management, there is a lot more to be done to strengthen communities' internal governance structures, as well as its relations with

local public administration structures, to help ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, and an equitable sharing of benefits derived from its use. As an example, 20% of the revenues from a Conservation Areas are by law channeled to surrounding communities, yet the sharing of these benefits risk not being used for common interests, or for activities that degrade the environment, should not good governance structures at the level of communities be established. The support of the MDTF to the Community Based Natural Resource Management Network (CBNRM) has been crucial to gather lesson learned and best practices, to promote multisectoral relations and knowledge (e.g. rural development, food security, health and education) and to design a comprehensive approach and tools that can be applied nationally. Further support will be needed to ensure successful piloting of the approach and scaling up.



A group of female entrepreneurs in a MozFIP sponsored training in Alto Molecule. Through the MDTF, the Bank is working with women to increase their incomes and diversify livelihoods.

- **Gender-responsive landscape management:** As demonstrated in the Gender Gap Analysis conducted by the Bank and FNDS in 2019, gender inequality in Mozambique is manifested in various realms of daily life. Women have unequal access and control over resources – including natural resources – enjoyment of associated benefits and low participation in decisions that affect their wellbeing and that of their families, communities and the natural resource base. Effectively mainstreaming gender in projects within the ILM portfolio is key to achieving sustainable rural development goals in Mozambique, and the some of the proposed tools for this includes: i) effective integration of tools such as the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) to break down household gender inequality; ii) comprehensive support to involve women in sustainable and productive value chains as well as more attention and tools to effectively address sensitive issues such as gender-based violence (GBV). The MDTF has managed to raise gender inequality to a key priority for FNDS, as manifested by its Gender Strategy, but further support is needed to ensure that current efforts and tools such as GALS and value chain support to women are scaled up and fully institutionalized.
- **The MozFIP project will go through its Mid-Term Review (MTR) in 2020, and this is an opportunity to scale up the Project to other provinces such as Manica, Sofala and Nampula and could encompass other sectoral areas where its current support is limited.** Given the persistent challenge in Mozambique related to deforestation for charcoal production and use, further support is needed to help promote sustainable charcoal production and the substitution of charcoal use by gas in urban areas. This would also allow important social and health benefits, particularly for women. Increased financing for small and medium enterprises in building a viable forestry industry is also needed and could be done through the existing matching grant scheme Sustenta Bio and Sustenta Comunidade, which has specific targeting mechanisms for the inclusion of more female and community-led enterprises. Given that these kinds of activities contribute to agricultural and rural development priorities of the country, it would also be a way to help directly and indirectly accelerate implementation of the NDC Roadmap.



A consultation during and Sustenta monitoring and evaluation mission in Mugeba, Mocuba

- **Linkages between environment, land and rural development and the progressively growing 'Blue Economy' in Mozambique, presents opportunities for improved territorial planning and management of natural resources.**

Mozambique increasingly recognizes the potential of its oceans in contributing to food security and development of the country. At the same time, the intensifying use of the ocean is accelerating degradation of already threatened marine biodiversity, including carbon rich mangroves. In this regard, the Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP) has set the promotion of a Sustainable Blue Economy as a priority for the country and the World Bank is supporting the establishment a political, institutional and regulatory framework to enable that sustainable opportunities of the blue economy are harnessed. Further support to promote collaboration with land, environment, rural development and agriculture is key for the implementation of a national agenda related to natural resources, especially for challenges that transcend sectors, such as legal framework for environmental issues, territorial spatial planning, financing opportunities for sustainable development, climate change and coastal management. The first Mozambique National Marine Spatial

Plan (POEM, funded under SWIOFISH1) has many linkages with the PNDD, and further support is needed to ensure the two Plans are aligned or even merged into a single Spatial Development Plan.

- **More than two thirds of the resources allocated to the ILM MDTF have been used up to the end of 2019, particularly the funds for the technical assistance program (bank-executed funds).** Additional funding is needed to allow the World Bank team to continue providing the same level of technical assistance to the Government, particularly along 2020/2021 to facilitate a smooth transition period for the newly established Government structure announced in January 2020 and to facilitate coordinated approach to the implementation of key multi-sector instruments (PNDD, climate action plans, Agrarian Sector Reform and Rural Development Strategy), which indeed requires relevant analytical, communication and knowledge dissemination activities. Additional funding could also be absorbed by the projects implemented by FNDS – such as MozFIP, Mozbio or Sustenta – and would allow their reach and depth to be strengthened. This would also allow for continued and strengthened donor coordination in key strategic areas for the Government of Mozambique.







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