

LANDSCAPES FORESTS PEOPLE

INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE AND FOREST MANAGEMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE



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**LANDSCAPES
FORESTS
PEOPLE**

**INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE
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IN MOZAMBIQUE**

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and Development / The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
+1 202-473-1000
www.worldbank.org

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Acknowledgements

This brochure was prepared by André Rodrigues de Aquino (Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist, GENDR), Amanda Jerneck (Natural Resource Management Specialist, GENDR), Katie Jacobs (Communications Associate, GENDR), Madjiguene Seck (Communications Officer, ECRGP) under the guidance of Magda Lovei (Practice Manager, GENDR AFR II).

The authors wish to acknowledge valuable contributions from core team members: Mark Austin, Pedro Arlindo, Timothy Brown, Werner L. Kornexl, Karin Kaechele, Carmen Lahoz, Joao Moura, Celine Lim, Taqudir Muino, Ivan Remane, Robert Mwaniki, Amelia Cumbi, Marina Mwanga, Teofilo Munjovo, Celestino Salencia, Paulo Sithoe, Anni Mandelin, Aurore Simbananyie and for generous input from Rafael Saute and Umou Al-Bazzaz. We

also gratefully acknowledge the generous contributions from external partners that provided input through quotes and photos.

The authors wish to extend special thanks to our colleagues at the Government of Mozambique and all partners for their dedication to advancing an integrated approach to Forests and Landscape Management in Mozambique.

Katie Jacobs provided design and production of the brochure.

All pictures are from The World Bank and Andrea Borgarello unless specified otherwise.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANAC	National Administration for Conservation Areas	MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
CBO	Community-Based Organization	MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development of Mozambique
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MozBio	Conservation Areas for Biodiversity & Development Project
DGM	Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities	MozFIP	Forest Investment Project
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	NGO	Non-Government Organization
FNDS	National Sustainable Development Fund	NSDP	National Sustainable Development Program (of MITADER)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PROFOR	The Program on Forests
GEF	Global Environment Facility	RBF	Results-Based Finance
GoM	Government of Mozambique	ROAM	Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology
IDA	International Development Association	SUSTENA	Agriculture & Natural Resources Landscape Management
IFC	International Finance Corporation	USD	United States Dollars
ILFM	Integrated Landscape and Forest Management		

Foreword

At a time when an integrated approach to natural resource and forest management is gaining prominence worldwide, the Government of Mozambique places sustainable management of natural resources and forests as a priority in its governance efforts, as reflected in the Government's Five Year Plan 2015-2019 and in the National Sustainable Development Program (NSDP).

Sustainable management of natural resources and forests contributes to improving the lives of rural communities. It also stimulates the national economy through promoting the development of sustainable value chains.

Our commitment is reflected in the governance instruments that our country has approved. This includes the approval of the SUSTENTA Project, which has the approach to integrate management of agriculture and natural resources, stimulate the

economy and improve the quality of life of rural families. This will also help materialize and attain the objectives and targets of the NSDP.

We are aware that in order to achieve the multiple objectives of sustainable management of natural resources, Mozambique will have to go a long way, together with key stakeholders, such as the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, local communities and others.

To take this path towards sustainable, integrated and inclusive development through improvements in spatial planning and arrangements for the different land-uses in our country, we see the World Bank as one of our most important strategic partners – not only from a financial point of view but from a technical assistance and collaboration point of view.

Celso Correia

Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development, MITADER

We are pleased to present this brochure that shows the World Bank Group's dynamic Forests and Landscape Management portfolio in Mozambique, and the important role it plays for the country's sustainable development.

The Government of Mozambique has recently taken bold actions to preserve and valorize its renewable natural resources, including forests, wildlife and land. Encouraged by this commitment, the World Bank harnessed the momentum and stepped up to the urgency of the challenges of degraded landscapes.

The Bank has supported the Government in mobilizing financing to take concrete actions to address deforestation, wildlife poaching and unsustainable fishing, restore degraded forest landscapes, increase agriculture productivity, enhance food security, strengthen land rights and land use planning, and improve the livelihoods for rural communities. This aligns directly with the goals of the World Bank's Country Partnership Framework for Mozambique (FY17-21), which places emphasis on natural resource management and rural development through three pillars promoting diversified growth and enhancing productivity; investing in human capital; and enhancing sustainability.

This has become possible, as shown in this brochure, through an integrated portfolio of investments, technical assistance, analytical work and results-based finance, mobilizing different sources of financing.

This innovative approach fostered cross-collaboration within the World Bank Group, helped deliver improved results on the ground, and accelerated the achievement of the Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The interventions are crucial to Mozambique's sustainable development and are also timely in contributing to international processes such as the implementation of the World Bank's Forest Action Plan, the World Bank Africa Climate Business Plan, the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the building of capacity to meet priorities under the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative and the Bonn Challenge.

As we embark on a defining moment for Mozambique's renewable natural resources, we take pride in being a key partner. We will continue to support the country's leadership role in testing promising approaches that can be scaled up. The time to make significant progress on forests and natural resource management, is now.

Mark Lundell

Country Director for Mozambique, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles, World Bank

Magda Lovei

Practice Manager, Environment and Natural Resources Practice, World Bank

The goal of the Integrated Landscape and Forest Management (ILFM) Portfolio is to enhance the living conditions of communities through the sustainable use of forests and other natural resources.



Overview: Landscape and Forest Management in Mozambique

In Mozambique, where the majority 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.

With diverse ecosystems and rich natural resources, Mozambique is a country of opportunity. However, degradation, such as deforestation, wildlife poaching and overfishing, is threatening this potential.

In close partnership with the Government of Mozambique (GoM), the World Bank is supporting the Integrated Landscape and Forest Management (ILFM) Portfolio, to promote sustainable rural development.

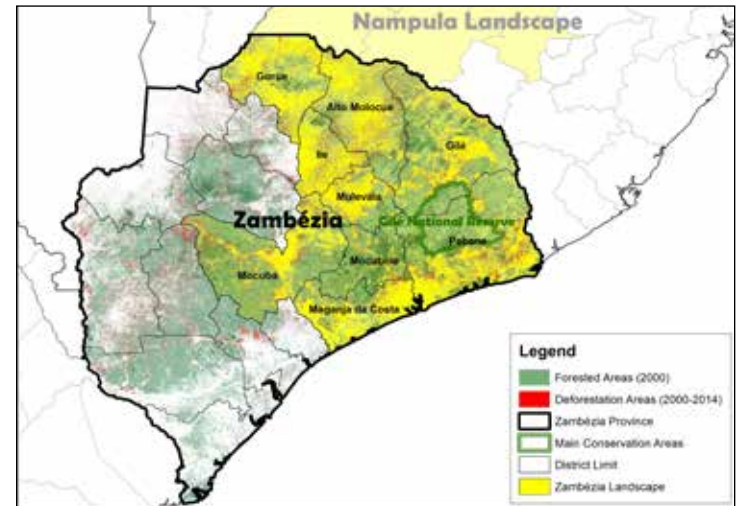
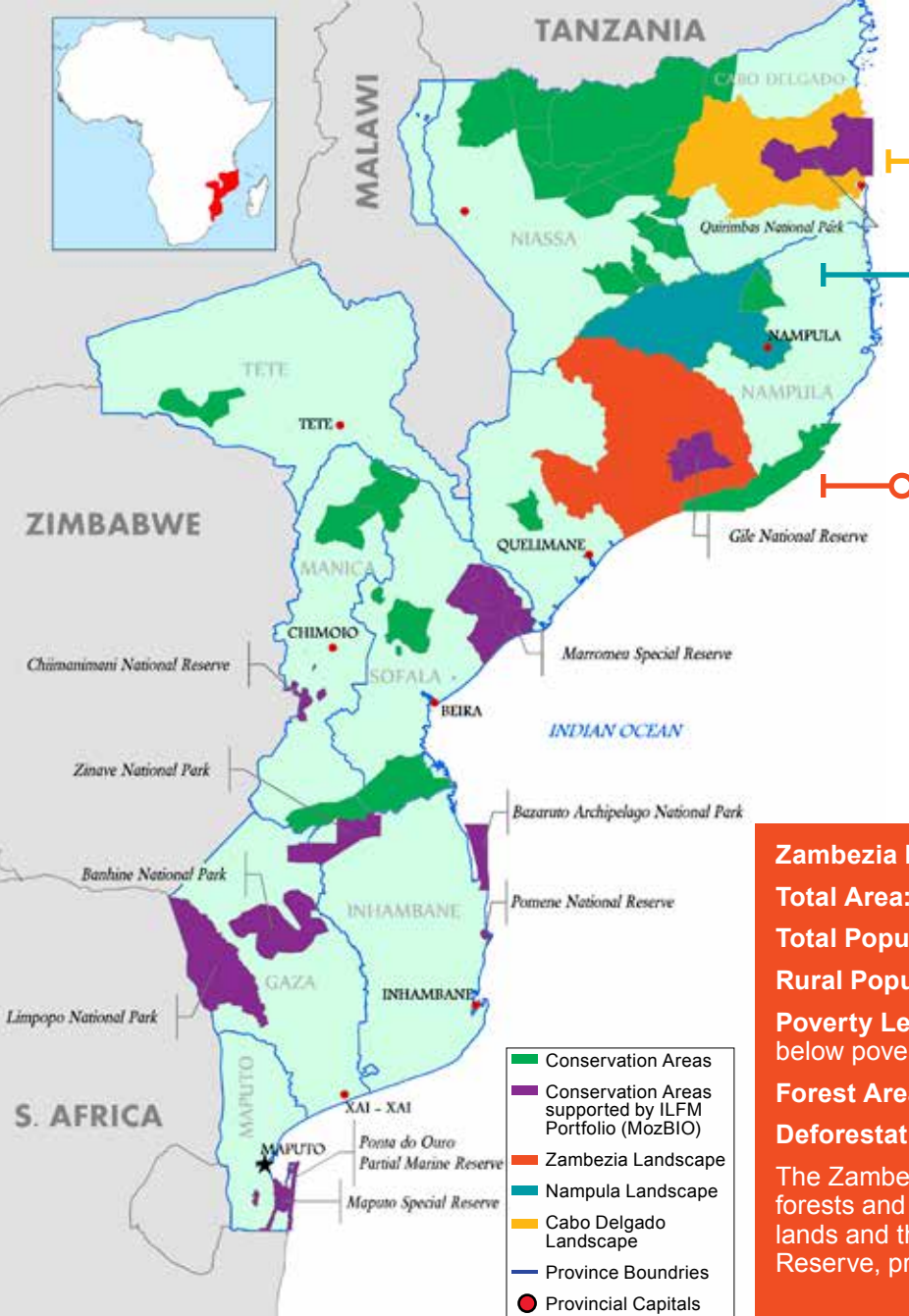
Primarily working across three landscapes: Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado, the Bank supports the ILFM Portfolio in four key ways: technical assistance, on-the-ground investments, results-based finance, and analytical work.

Box 1: Integrated Landscape and Forest Management

Integrated Landscape and Forest Management (ILFM) recognizes the inextricable links between forests, natural resources (such as soil and water), and their related value chains.

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. Ensuring the equitable and sustainable use of land, ILFM seeks to increase rural households' incomes, while strengthening the health and resilience of the surrounding landscapes.





Zambezia Landscape

Total Area: 6 million ha

Total Population: 2,286,988

Rural Population: 74%

Poverty Level: 56%
below poverty line

Forest Area: 3,224.50 ha

Deforestation rate: 0.62%

The Zambezia Landscape hosts forests and woodlands, agricultural lands and the Gile National Reserve, protecting several

biodiversity hotspots. The ILMF portfolio is helping to mitigate key threats to the landscape by strengthening natural and planted forest management, increasing land tenure security, enhancing the sustainability and productivity of agriculture and biomass energy, and improving spatial planning. Due to high deforestation, rich biodiversity, and a large population, this landscape has been chosen as an Emissions Reduction Program Area under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund (see pg. 18).

Nampula Landscape

Total Area:	3 million ha
Population:	926,621
Rural Population:	79%
Poverty:	49% below the poverty line
Total Forest Area:	797,000 ha

Due to its fertile soils, high altitude and multiple river heads, the Nampula Landscape has great agriculture and forestry potential.

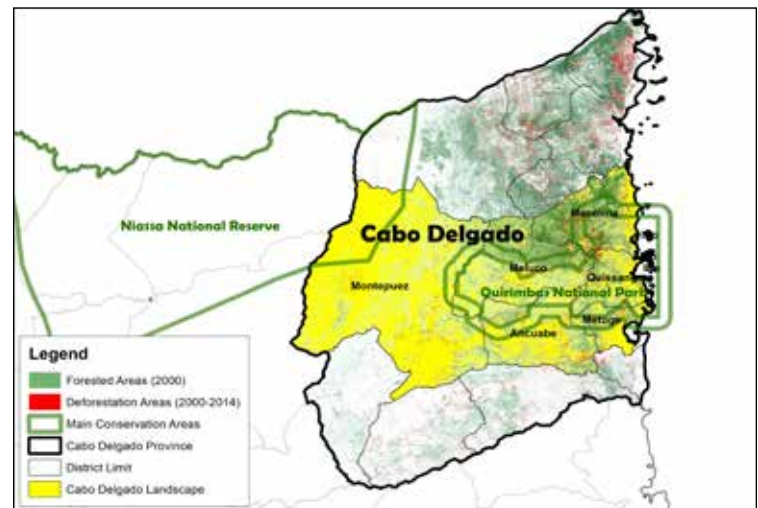
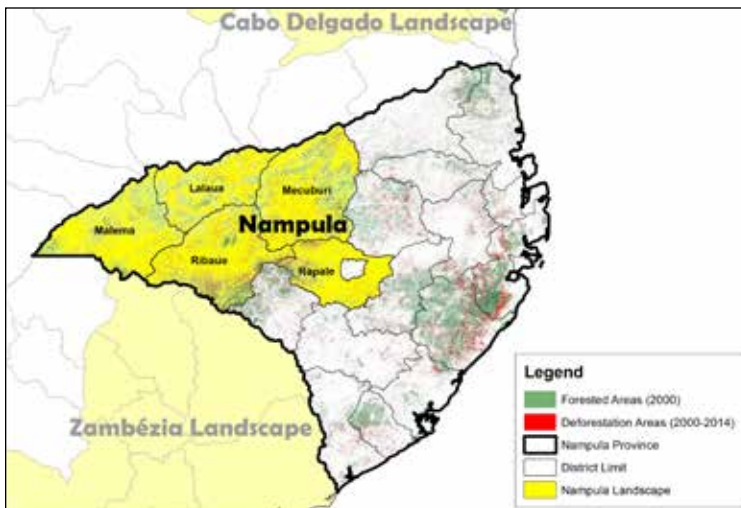
Since the area's many rural households still use traditional and often inefficient agriculture practices, the ILFM Portfolio is helping to direct substantial private investments into agriculture and forest-based value chains, and support the sustainable expansion of commercial agricultural and forestry areas.

Cabo Delgado Landscape

Total Area:	4 million ha
Population:	611,538
Rural Population:	78.4%
Total forest area:	1,755.7 ha
Deforestation Rate:	0.32%

The Cabo Delgado Landscape hosts a variety of key terrestrial and marine biodiversity habitats, each with different geographic features. The area includes the Quirimbas National Park, which is home to 135,000 people, as well as a rich array of terrestrial and marine fauna and flora, such as elephants, lions, turtles, and dolphins.

Working with civil society and community-based organizations, the ILFM Portfolio is helping communities who depend on potentially destructive practices, such as slash-and-burn agriculture and charcoal burning, find alternative income-generating activities that decrease deforestation and forest degradation. Additionally, the Bank is supporting the expansion of timber and non-timber value chains.



“We are placing the rural areas as the starting point and the destination for the development of all of Mozambique.”

- His Excellency Felipe Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique at the launch of SUSTENA on February 17, 2017 in Ribaua, Nampula.

A Country at a Crossroads

Mozambique is a vibrant nation, rich in natural resources. Located on the southeastern coast of Africa, the country boasts the longest stretch of Indian Ocean coastline on the continent, as well as extensive natural forest ecosystems.

Fertile soils, vast coastal areas, diverse fauna and expansive forests support communities and economic growth throughout the country, offering great potential to expand the sustainable development of the agriculture, forestry and tourism sectors.

Recouping from a decades long civil war, Mozambique is at a dynamic stage of economic development that could have a crucial impact on the future of the country. Despite a high economic growth rate in recent years, averaging 7.5%, more that half of the 25 million

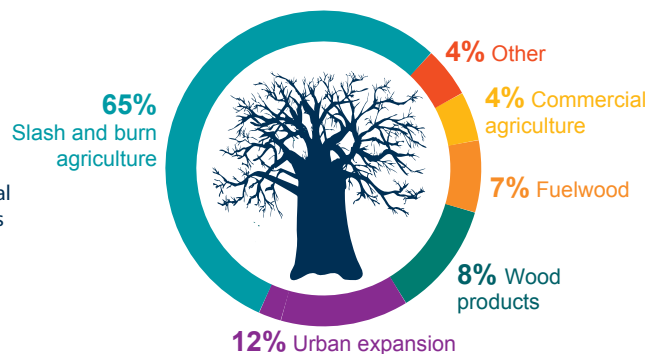
population still live below the poverty line.

Increasing rates of deforestation and overexploitation of fisheries, forestry and wildlife (see pg. 15), caused by poor management, along with growing climate constraints, are preventing local communities from fully realizing the economic value of their natural capital.

Addressing these challenges is paramount to a healthy future. Whether Mozambique will be able to harness its considerable resource wealth to reduce poverty and promote inclusiveness will depend upon strategic choices and actions that are taken now.



Every year 220,000 ha of forest are lost due to deforestation:



Finding Opportunities in Challenges

70% of the country is covered in forests.

\$330 million USD are contributed to the economy every year by forests.

4 billion CO₂t of carbon is stored in the country's forests

22,000 people are directly employed in the forestry sector

23% of the country is covered by conservation areas

Rich Flora & Fauna

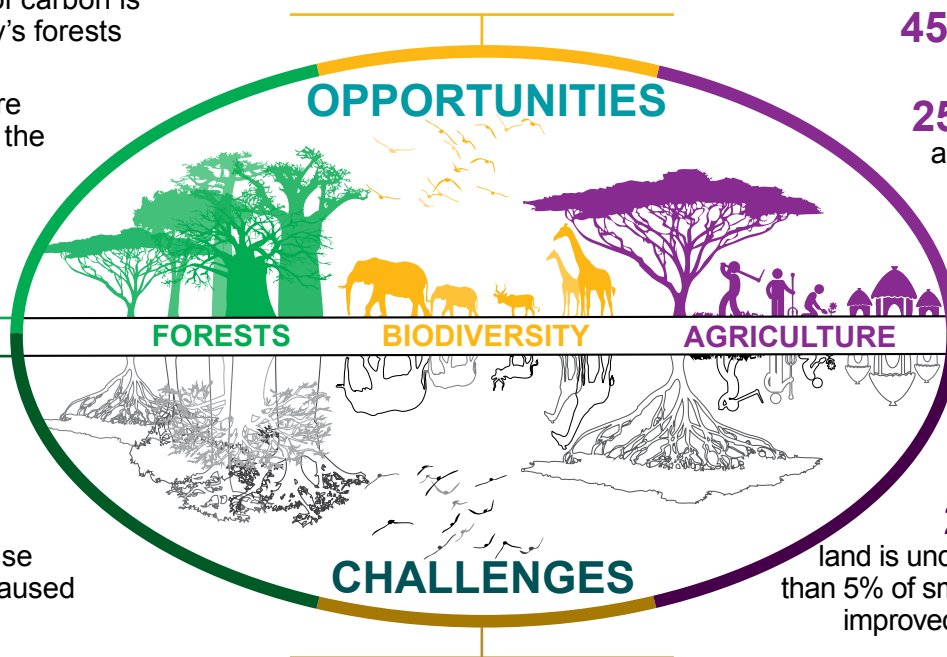
Approx. 735 birds, 216 mammals, 3,074 insects, 246 reptiles and amphibians (28 endemic) & 5,500 plants (250 endemic)

78% of the workforce is employed in agriculture

16 agricultural value chains have the ability to create sustainable increases in income and employment.

45% of land is suitable for agriculture

25% is contributed by agriculture to the GDP



80% of green-house gas emissions are caused by land-use change

220,000 hectares of forests are lost every year due to deforestation

\$540 million USD in revenue was lost in illegal logging between 2005-2013

50% of elephants were lost to wildlife trade between 2010-2015

80% of CA management funds are provided by donors, only 1% of total revenue is provided by GoM.

20% (only) of arable land is under cultivation and less than 5% of smallholder farmers use improved seeds and fertilizers.

50% is the risk of harvest loss in rainfed agriculture in most regions (some up to 75% risk)

3rd is where Mozambique ranks on the scale of most climate vulnerable countries in Africa

Advancing Rural Development and Sustainable Resource Management

The Mozambique IFLM Portfolio

To have a sustained impact on rural poverty and effective forest natural resource management, multi-sectoral interventions that recognize the close ties linking resource management, agricultural development and energy use are needed.

As such, the Bank has a robust portfolio of projects made up of technical assistance, investments, results-based finance, and analytical work.

When managed in unison, these four categories can be thought of as a *Portfolio* of the Bank's work and investments.

ILFM Portfolio activities and projects are first piloted on a local landscape scale, before being scaled-up and replicated in other areas. Despite the different scales and aims, all projects share the common goal to enhance the living conditions of communities through the sustainable use of forests, land and other natural resources.

IFLM Technical Assistance

Objective: To strengthen the GoM institutional capacity (specifically FNDS* and other partners) in managing forests and landscapes while promoting rural development.

This assistance is being provided under three major pillars:

Pillar 1: FNDS technical assistance.

Pillar 2: Analytical work to strengthen forestry management and climate change adaptation.

Pillar 3: Strategic outreach and partnership strengthening between the GoM, civil society and academia.



*National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)

FCPF* REDD+ Readiness Grant

Amount: \$8.6 million

(3.6M + \$5M from FCPF* with potential for up to 44million tons for payments for emission reductions)

Time Frame: 2013-2018

Objective: To strengthen national REDD+ readiness management, and support the legal and institutional framework.

Key Themes: REDD+ institutional framework; technical assistance and strategy; capacity building.



On-the-Ground Investments

Forest Investment Project (MozFIP)



Amount: \$47 million

(FIP: \$22M, MDTF: \$10M, IDA: \$15M; + \$4.5M from DGM)

Time Frame: 2017-2022

Objective: To improve forest governance and promote sustainable forest and land management.

Key Themes: Forest governance; integrated landscape management; sustainable forest management.

MozFIP is Project 1 out of a series of projects to come

Agriculture & Natural Resources Landscape Management



Amount: \$40 million (IDA)

Time Frame: 2016-2021

Objective: To integrate rural households into sustainable agriculture forest-based value chains.

Key Themes: Agricultural development; value-chains; land tenure; land rehabilitation.

SUSTENA is Project 1 out of a series of projects to come

Conservation Areas for Biodiversity & Development (Mozbio)



Amount: \$46.6 million

(IDA: \$40M & GEF: \$6.6M)

Time Frame: 2015-2018

Objective: To improve the management of conservation areas and enhance community living conditions.

Key Themes: Conservation; biodiversity; wildlife & tourism, community development.

Mozbio is Project 1 out of a series of projects to come

Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities (DGM)

Amount: \$4.5 million

Time Frame: 2018-2022

Objective: To strengthen the ability of local communities, community-based and civil society organizations in actively participating in sustainable forest and land management and REDD+ processes at the local, national and global levels

Key Themes: The DGM is a community led stand-alone project. Designed by civil society and communities, it will be implemented by CSO partners and will complement MozFIP. The DGM will operate at the national level (focusing on capacity building and institutional strengthening) and the landscape level (focusing on implementation of community activities/projects in Zambezia and Cabo Delgado).

Results-Based Finance

Results-Based Finance (RBF) is a form of financing promoted by the Bank, whereby the payments or financing are provided contingent upon the delivery of one or more predetermined outputs or results.

The Bank has tested RBF in sectors such as education and health. In land-related sectors, the first innovative RBF operation is the “Payment of Emissions Reductions to Zambezia Project”.

Paying for climate change mitigation in Zambezia

The Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), managed by the Bank, has made a commitment of paying up to \$50 million USD to the Zambezia province (refer to the Zambezia Landscape Program mentioned previously), should the province be able to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases for deforestation. In other words, the FCPF will pay Zambezia for their results in mitigating climate change by reducing the ongoing high loss of forest cover.

For this to happen, Mozambique is setting

up a robust forest cover monitoring system which will allow them to report every year on how much deforestation happened in a certain area, and the associated CO₂ emissions.

Once payments are triggered, the Bank will disburse them to the Government. Currently, the Government is reflecting on how these payments would be distributed to the local level, to reward those actors who contributed to generating the results, such as local communities, districts and private sector forestry and agriculture companies.



Analytical Work

Analytical work aims to deepen the knowledge of different stakeholders on the several issues covered by the IFML portfolio, such as land, forests, biodiversity, tourism and agriculture.

Analytical work also strengthens the capacity of stakeholders, as it normally involves local academic or research institutions. Two flagship current analytical pieces include:

Vision and Strategic Agenda for Mozambique's Forest Sector

Time Frame: 2017-2018

Objective: The Vision and Strategic Agenda aims to build a common set of objectives based on challenges, opportunities and trade-offs. This will be achieved through participatory analytical work and consensus building among a range of stakeholders, drawing upon knowledge and experience generated over the past years, national policies and sustainable investment options.



Land Use Planning for Enhanced Resilience of Landscapes

Time Frame: 2010-2019

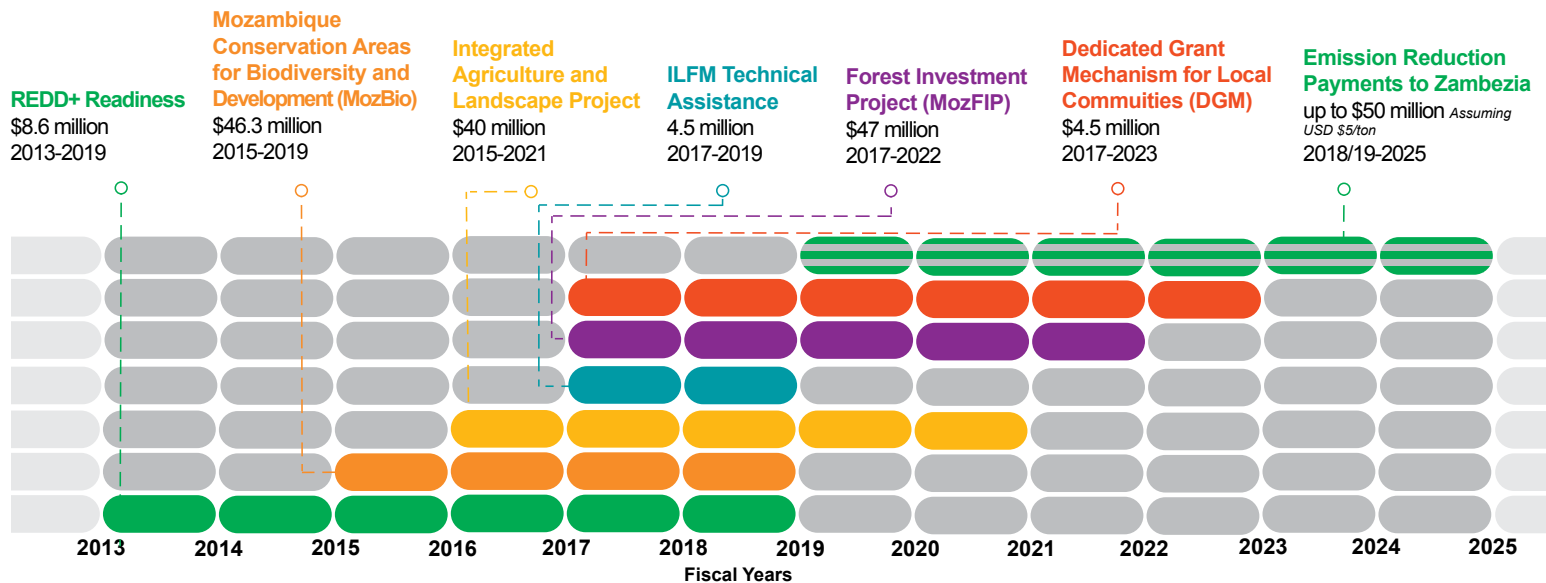
Objective: Land-use planning supports an integrated method of landscape management decision making. Through improving spatial data on land degradation and developing prototype platforms, land-use and land-processes can be evaluated, stimulated and re-orientated to make full use of the information in land management practice.



ILFM Portfolio Financing

Under the ILFM Portfolio, Bank funding to the GoM has increased substantially. By leveraging a range of financing sources, including: grants, global trust funds, concessional loans, performance based payments and the

establishment of a new Mozambique-specific Multi-Donor Trust Fund, financing has grown from less than \$5 million USD at the beginning of 2015, to approximately \$200 million USD in 2017.



Funding Source	Instrument	Amount (USD)
IDA	Grant & Concessional Loan	\$95 million
GEF	Grant	\$6.3 million
FCPF	Grant	\$8.6 million
FIP	Grant and Concessional Loan	\$24 million
DGM	Grant	\$4.5 million
PROFOR	Grant	\$0.3 million
MDTF	Grant	\$15 million
FCPF Carbon Fund	Results-based Payment (paid upon performance)	\$50 million
		TOTAL = \$203.7 million

Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)

Recognizing the Bank's leading role in the forestry and landscape sector, several development partners expressed interest in deepening collaboration in the forestry agenda by increasing their financial contribution. In response, the Bank created a Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Integrated Forest and Landscape Management (IFLM MDTF) in 2016, and has already received \$15 million USD from the Government of Sweden.

The MDTF was created to support the GoM's strategic efforts in reducing deforestation and environmental degradation, strengthening resilience to climate change, and improving rural

livelihoods through an integrated landscape management approach. As such, the IFLM MDTF provides a vehicle to mobilize and channel additional partner resources to support and extend the Government's ambitious efforts in the sector.

The MDTF has two funding windows: (i) *Recipient Executed Activities*, allocated to MITADER to co-finance the MozFIP Project; and (ii) *Bank Executed Activities*, allocated to the Bank to provide technical assistance, capacity building and analytical work to support MITADER's efforts.

“The establishment of this MDTF is an important step to support the implementation of the Government's ambitious efforts in the area of sustainable forest and landscape management. Sweden is very pleased to deepen its collaboration with MITADER and the World Bank is a key partner in this process. We also hope that the MDTF can

become a mechanism to coordinate further donor support in a transformative and efficient manner to better advance Mozambique's efforts.”

- Olov Atterfors, First Secretary, Embassy of Sweden in Mozambique

Working Together: World Bank and the Government of Mozambique

Agricultural growth, rural development, energy use and natural resource management are inextricably linked. To collaboratively manage these sectors, the GoM established the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) in 2015. MITADER then created The National Sustainable Development Program (NSDP), to promote rural development activities, and the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) to finance these activities.

These institutional arrangements clearly demonstrate Mozambique's commitment to addressing the challenges of promoting rural development through the sustainable management of natural resources.

Through the ILFM Portfolio, the Bank has been working closely with MITADER to support the NSDP and FNDS work in strengthening rural development and natural resource management.

Box 2: Launch of the SUSTENA Project



SUSTENA project launch, from the left: The World Bank Country Director, Mark Lundell; Governor of Nampula, Victor Burges; President of Mozambique, Felipe Nyusi; Minister of MITADER, Celso Correia; Administrator of Ribáue, Emanuel Impissa.

The Launch of the Agriculture and Natural Resource Landscape Management Project (SUSTENA), in Ribáue district, Nampula, on February 19, 2017 was attended by over 3,000 people. Attendees included local communities from each district, government representatives, members of the private sector, and several other partners.

The high turn-out at the launch demonstrated a wide interest in the project.

The GoM National Sustainable Development Program

The GoM's National Sustainable Development Program (NSDP) aims to promote rural economic, social and environmental development, through land and natural resource management. Providing basic services and training, as well as strategic investments, the NSDP supports local economies and communities, and will help to improve climate change resilience.

Implemented by MITADER, in partnership with other Ministries, provincial and district governments, service providers, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders, the NSDP follows five strategic priorities:



Energy: Providing the rural economy with sustainable energy solutions



Water: Supplying rural communities with access to clean water



Training & technology: Investing in new technologies and providing training



Market linking: Supporting infrastructures that enhance access and mobility in rural areas



Financing: Building a diversified, job creating economy through financial stimulus



National
Sustainable
Development
Program

Programa
Nacional de
Desenvolvimento
Sustentável

The ILFM Portfolio supports NSDP's strategic objectives.
In particular, but not exclusively, the following three initiatives:

Standing Forests

Enabling sustainable forest management to deliver benefits to local communities and the national economy.



MozBio Program

Bringing benefits from protected area management and wildlife protection to a local and national scale.



Terra Segura

Strengthening land administration and management with a focus on providing increased access, registration and information to benefit rural communities.



The National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS)

In a progressive and innovative effort to streamline project implementation and address institutional challenges, MITADER created the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS).

Closely linked to the objectives of the NSDP, the FNDS works to increase rural incomes,

while supporting climate change resilience and protecting forests and wildlife. The Bank is providing technical support to the FNDS to strengthen strategic planning and policy reform analysis, as well as advise on how to leverage international and national climate financing opportunities.

“The mission and vision of FNDS is to promote, finance and manage sustainable development initiatives in rural areas in Mozambique. In the next 15 years, FNDS aims to be a national and international reference in promoting sustainable initiatives that lead to structural changes in the productive bases of rural areas.”

- FNDS Mission Statement



“By helping to improve operational capacity through monitoring and evaluation, communication and outreach, and social and environmental safeguards, we hope that the FNDS can leverage international finance resources and support effective implementation of initiatives aligned with national priorities.”

- André Aquino, Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist, World Bank, Mozambique

Department of Projects Management

At the central level, FNDS has established a department dedicated to managing projects, including those financed by the Bank.

The Bank is working closely with the Department of Projects Management, which has successfully integrated what was previously a collection of separate sectorial projects, under

one administrative area.

The Department is now responsible for all activities within international projects, including technical supervision and coordination, project planning, communication, safeguards management, procurement, financial management, monitoring and reporting.



“By managing all internationally funded projects under one unit, projects that would otherwise be implemented separately can be managed collectively. We also reduce opportunity cost, increase efficiency and avoid administrative burden, leaving more time for technical implementation.”

- Momade Nemané,
Coordinator for
the international
projects unit, FNDS

Provincial Landscape Management Units

At the provincial level, the GoM has set up, and the Bank is supporting, Provincial Landscape Management Units.

These units coordinate and monitor project implementation progress at the provincial level and coordinate with district authorities.

Each unit is composed of one provincial coordinator, and staffed with administrative support and three to four technical specialists (in infrastructure, forest, agriculture, biomass energy, land, and sustainable development).

The units play an important role in bringing together stakeholders around relevant issues in the landscape and help to foster cooperation across projects, activities and actors.

They also help the multi-stakeholder forums in each of the three landscapes (Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) in developing their annual Strategic Action Plan to monitor activities and track performance against clear targets. Each action plan is developed in a participatory manner to create ownership and awareness amongst all landscape stakeholders.

Elements of the ILFM Approach: *Land-Uses, Stakeholders and Tools*

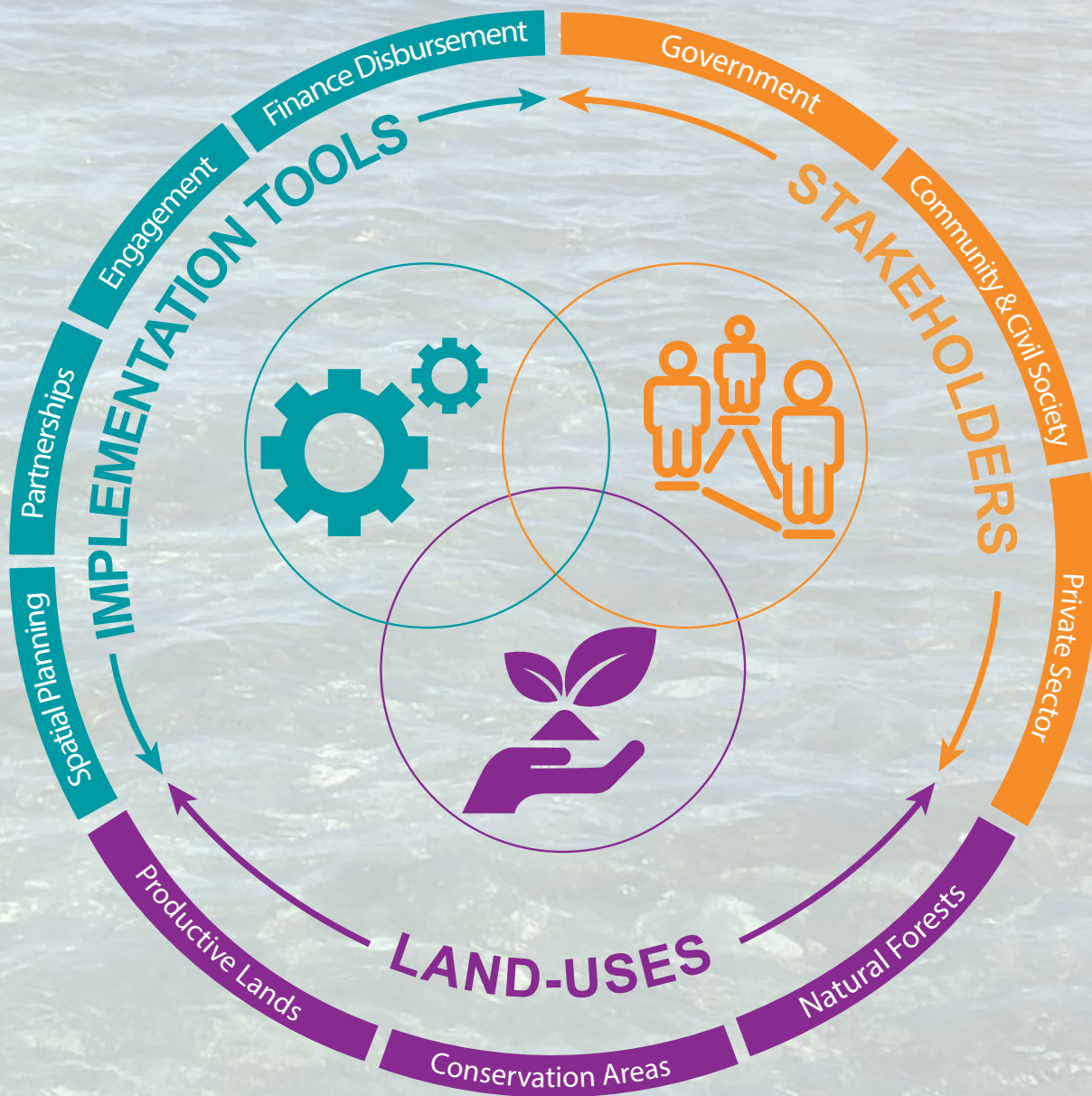
The ILFM Portfolio applies a cross-sectoral approach in the implementation of all projects, so that all work is collaborative and inclusive.

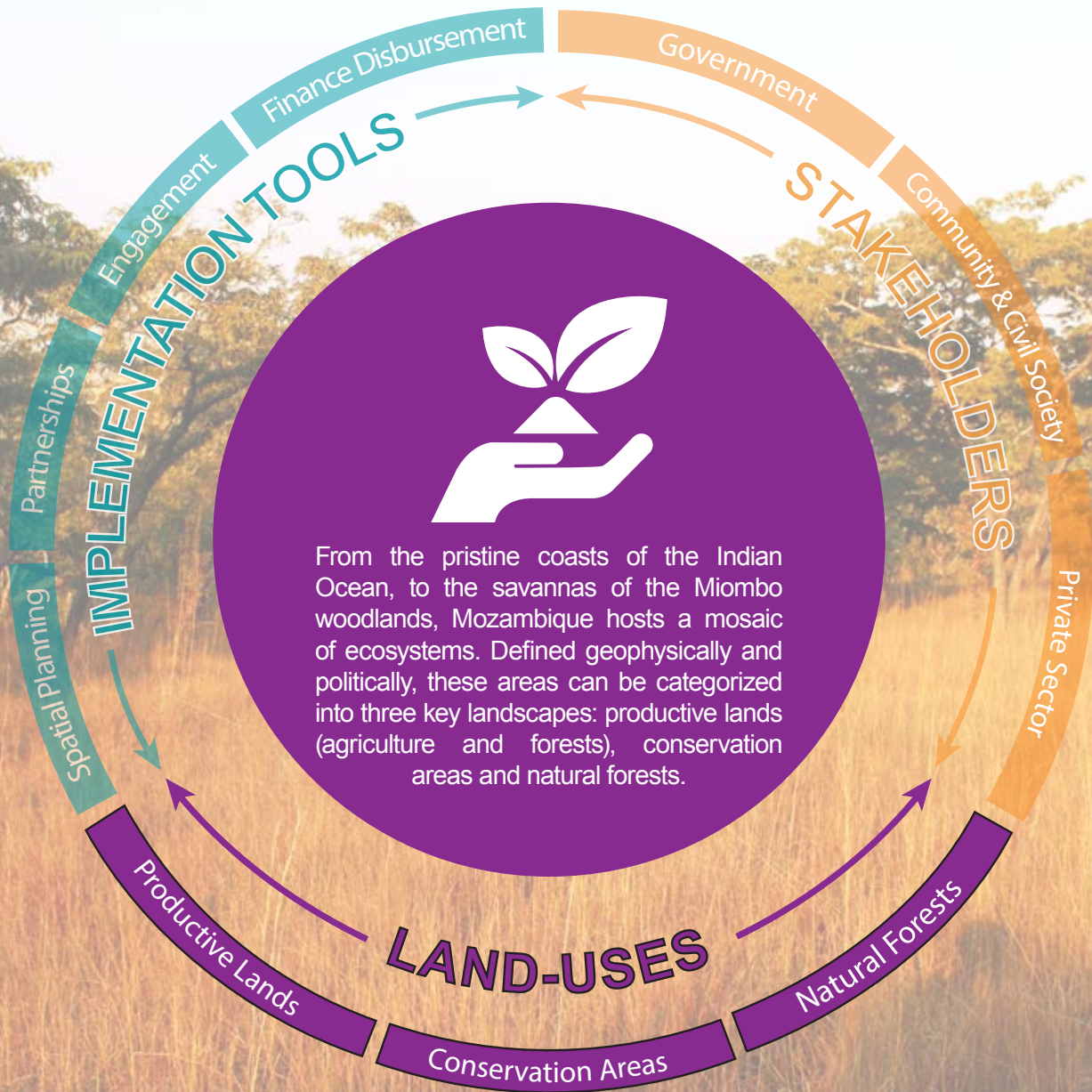
In practice, the Bank employs key management tools, so that each activity is specifically adapted to and drawn from Mozambique's diverse array of geographies and stakeholders.

Working with government, communities, academia, civil society and the private sector in natural forests and agricultural lands, the Bank's impact is broad, multi-disciplinary and felt at all levels, from grass-roots to national government.

This extensive nature of the Portfolio's work is best described through three dimensions: Land-Uses, Stakeholders, and Management Tools.







Productive Lands (Agriculture and Forestry)

Mozambique's agricultural productivity is low, resulting from a lack of new technologies and inputs adoption, poor agronomic knowledge and limited rural infrastructure. Although about 45% of Mozambique is suitable for agriculture, less than 15% is currently cultivated. With an average of 1.3 ha of subsistence agriculture per individual holding, approximately 3.9 million households are cultivating an area of only 5.1 million ha out of a potential 36

million ha of arable land. Smallholder farmers' show only modest integration into the country's value chains, with only 2.9% using improved seeds and 4.6% using fertilizers. Through the IFLM Portfolio, the Bank is supporting Mozambique in realizing this significant growth potential by assisting with productivity expansion and increasing the efficiency of agriculture and forest-based value chains.

Box 3: Investing in Infrastructure

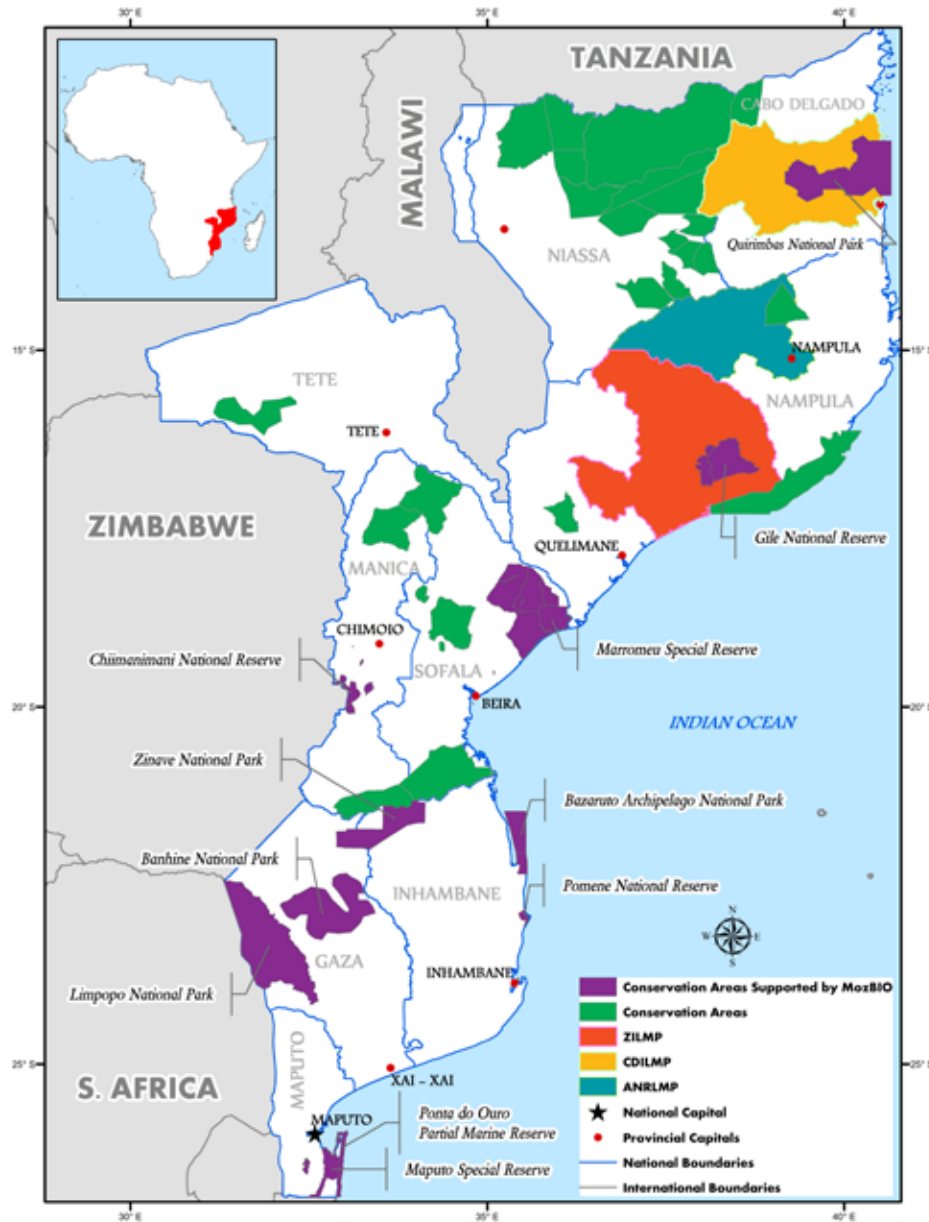
A 2016 study conducted in partnership by the Bank and GoM, shows that expanding feeder roads and investing in small-scale irrigation infrastructure could boost productivity in the agriculture and forestry sectors. Under the IFLM Portfolio, the Bank is supporting feasibility and design studies in these areas, with the goal of establishing and maintaining 250 ha of irrigation schemes and 260 km of rural roads in the northern part of the country.

“ Expanding small-scale irrigation and feeder roads are essential for Mozambique to enhance commercial land use, while protecting community lands and biodiversity. Through these initiatives, private land owners can intensify and diversify their crop production, as well as benefit from an improved connection between the production areas and agricultural market centers. ”

- Mark Austin, Program Leader, for the Environment and Natural Resources Practice, Mozambique



By 2030, the GoM aims to plant **one million hectares** of forested land. This ambitious target could create up to **25,000 jobs** in the plantation sector.



Conservation Areas

Mozambique's extensive system of Conservation Areas cover 23% of the country's surface and are critical to the protection of forests and biodiversity.

Through the MozBio program, ILFM Portfolio supports the management and functioning of both high potential tourism parks and more remote terrestrial areas.

This support includes the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, provision of equipment and training to administrators, support of wildlife monitoring and law enforcement operations, and community engagement.

Investment and Revenue in Conservation Areas

Community Nature-Based Tourism in Bazaruto National Park

In Bazaruto National Park, the ILFM Portfolio is supporting tourism development, which will provide an important revenue for conservation, economic growth, and rural poverty reduction.

Established in 1971, the Park includes six islands and their surrounding waters, an important area for the protection of dugong and turtles, as well as extensive coral reefs, which are home to an array of marine life.

As well as developing small-scale fisheries and mariculture, the Bank is helping to build a tourism concession. When completed, this area will become a source of rural employment and provide local incentive to support biodiversity conservation.

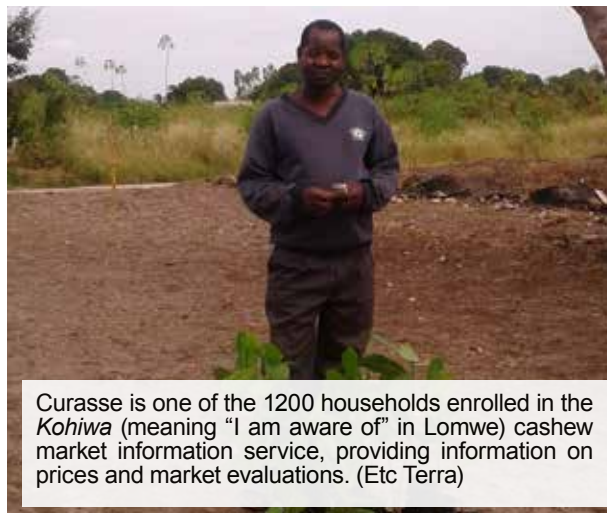


Mozambique's unique biodiversity offers many untapped opportunities for nature-based tourism, particularly around marine conservation areas. Tourism activities have been shown to spur positive development for communities and create local conservation incentives, improving natural resource protection.

Preserving Environmental Services in Gilé National Reserve

The Gilé National Reserve is a remote area with limited infrastructure. Although deforestation and wildlife trade have decreased the Park's once rich biodiversity, the Reserve's forests still generate significant local and global environmental services, such as carbon sequestration and water purification. Through on-ground support, the Bank is helping to improve enforcement efforts to halt illegal logging and deforestation, as well as working with local partners and communities to improve rural livelihoods.

The Bank is working closely with the international NGO Etc Terra, to promote conservation and improve agricultural practices, biomass energy and community law enforcement in over 1200 households.



Curasse is one of the 1200 households enrolled in the *Kohiwa* (meaning "I am aware of" in Lomwe) cashew market information service, providing information on prices and market evaluations. (Etc Terra)

“We are now receiving market information by SMS and technical advice on how to combine crops such as cashew and sesame.”

- Antonio Curasse in Malema, Pebane, receiving cashew seedlings as part of an agroforestry scheme.

Natural Forests

With its vast forest resources, there are many opportunities for Mozambique to balance the preservation of natural areas, with commercial development.

The ILFM Portfolio supports work in natural forests through the REDD+ Readiness Project and Mozambique Forest Investment Project (MozFIP).

REDD+ Readiness Projects

The GoM received a \$8.8 million USD grant from the Bank's FCPF* to help prepare the country to participate in a future, large-scale, system of positive incentives for REDD+.

The grant has allowed Mozambique to achieve a number of milestones, including the establishment of: a national and landscape level REDD+ Technical Unit (UT-REDD+); a National REDD+ Strategy; Reference Emission Levels; Measurement, Reporting, and Verification systems; and REDD+ national management arrangements, including environmental and social safeguards.

MozFIP Project

The GoM has developed a Forest Investment Plan to serve as a guiding document for the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy. MozFIP was designed based on this Forest Investment Plan.

Working with all stakeholders, MozFIP and the ILFM Portfolio collaborate on forest management activities that reduce deforestation and promote rural development. With support from the Bank, Mozambique has achieved a number of significant milestones and the GoM has already set in place several bold actions in the sector (Box 4).



* Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

Working with Government to Improve Sustainable Forest Management

In recent years, there have been signs of GoM commitment to sustainable forest management, with bold steps for reform in the sector and plans to fight deforestation and promote rural

livelihoods through the sustainable use of forest resources. The following are two examples of how the Bank is working with the GoM in natural forests:

Operation Tronco

In February 2017, cross-ministerial teams coordinated efforts to visit border controls, ports, log yards and forest concessions to ascertain the legality of timber and assess compliance of operators. This successful and peaceful operation led to massive timber seizures, hefty fines, and sounded a clear alert as to the GoM's commitment to sustainable forest use.

The Bank is supporting this agenda through technical assistance and policy advice. Combined with improved forest management and positive incentives, actions such as Operation Tronco are essential in halting illegal resource exploitation and accelerating conservation.

Forest Concession Models

Together with MITADER, the Bank is planning to pilot a range of forest concession models. Using new allocation systems, the models include government issued “forest certifications”.

It is hoped these certifications will lead to increased values for timber and non-timber products, thus increasing forest operator incomes.

There will also be additional support to update and implement forest management plans and increase the technical capacity and investment in regeneration, reforestation, and protection activities.

Box 4: GoM Forest Management Milestones

- Preparation of a National REDD+ Strategy (Nov 2016).
- Development of social and environmental safeguards.
- National Forest Inventory in 5 provinces to assess the institutional, social and political context, and thematic drivers of deforestation and degradation.
- Adoption of a new forest definition (30% cover).
- Suspension of licenses to exploit ironwood.
- Nationwide audit to verify compliance of forest operators with national standards and logging requirements.
- A 5-year moratorium on issuing new logging concessions and simple licenses.
- Introduction of a log export ban to increase local timber processing and create jobs.
- Establishment of the National Agency for Environmental Quality Control to oversee forest, land and environment law enforcement.





Government

Under the ILFM Portfolio, the Bank works closely with district, provincial and national governments through the provision of technical and financial support that builds capacity and ensures government officials are well equipped to deal with the challenges of sustainable land management. Examples of Bank-GoM collaboration include:

- Through MozFIP, the government will develop a much-needed forest information system to increase transparency and access to data.
- The ILFM Portfolio supports MITADER in reforming its forest concessions system, so that production forestry can become a more efficient and sustainable industry.
- The Bank will work with MITADER and the private sector to develop national forest certification.
- Through MozBio, the ILFM Portfolio is strengthening the management capacity of the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC).
- In alignment with MITADER's rural development goals, the Bank will support the development of community-based forest enterprises, including in non-timber forest products. These not only seek to add value to Mozambique's forest resources, but also to promote income generation amongst rural communities.
- With the Bank's support, MITADER is strengthening forest law enforcement as part of its effort to curb illegal logging.
- The ILFM Portfolio is supporting the provincial arms of the Department of Projects Management (see pg. 25).
- The ILFM Portfolio is building capacity of The Directorate of Forests to verify forest inventories and management plans.
- The Bank supports the National Directorate of Land and National Directorate of Land-Use Planning and Resettlement in strategic planning, governance, technical policy assistance, and operations implementation.



MozBio helps to increase efficiency of CA Management teams by strengthening their local capacity in areas such as: reporting, decentralizing budget planning and execution, and procurement of goods and services.

Community and Civil Society

“The DGM has created a platform where we can share and discuss incentives and opportunities that are important for us forest dependent communities to improve our livelihoods.”

- Angelina Siadrede, NSC vice-president and representative of communities from the Natural Resources Management Committee of the Macombia district, Cabo Delgado.

Local communities are at the core of integrated and sustainable natural resource and forests management. The ILFM Portfolio ensures that communities who rely on land resources for their livelihoods are benefiting from Bank supported activities through benefits such as skills training and improved availability and access to new technologies. Community-supporting initiatives include climate smart agriculture, market access, food security, employment and sustainable energy.



Angelina Siadrede (FNDS)

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities (DGM) is a globally funded initiative through the Forest Investment Program. By providing funding to countries addressing the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and degradation, the DGM aims to reduce forest loss by putting project design and funding decisions in the hands of the communities.

This allows communities to set priorities and implement conservation programs that build capacity and support local initiatives.

In Mozambique, the Bank is facilitating close collaboration between the GoM, communities and civil society to prepare a \$4.5 million DGM grant. The DGM grant will finance activities at the national and local level:

National Leadership

A Steering Committee, assisted by the National Executing Agency

Responsability

To provide oversight and channel resources into appropriate areas.

Outcomes

- Improved community “voice”
- Enhanced advocacy
- Greater knowledge and experience exchanges

Local Leadership

Natural Resource Management Committees, CSOs and CBOs*

Responsibility

- Identify local market value chains
- Participate in community-level monitoring and peer learning
- Communicate proposals for improvement to NSC and NEA.

Outcomes

- Increased landscape collaboration
- Reduced forest loss and enhanced livelihoods
- Increased community capacities



Engaging Civil-Society and Academia

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and academia are key partners of the Bank, and their knowledge, wide networks and convening power are crucial complements to the Bank's work.

The ILFM Portfolio works closely with CSOs and academic institutions to ensure they are engaged in the design and implementation of forestry and land-use interventions, through

activities such as forest operator and civil society training, governance assessments, and concession evaluations.

CSOs and academia are also key drivers in putting together Mozambique's Forest Sector Vision and Strategic Agenda, which will help to align key stakeholders around shared objectives for forest land use.

Partnering with Civil Society

In 2016, the Bank partnered with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) to pilot the PROFOR Forest Governance Assessment in Zambezia and Cabo Delgado. Bringing together government, private sector, universities and CSOs, the assessment highlighted governance challenges and suggested improvements to be supported under MozFIP.



Engaging Universities

"With financial and technical support from the Bank, Zambezia's local university UNIZAMBEZE organized the first Mozambican Scientific Conference on Agroforestry Systems in October 2016. We managed to bring together over 200 researchers, students, politicians, civil society and private sector representatives to discuss scientific topics, from crop production and productivity, to conservation and climate change."

- Dinis Gimo, Director of FEAF-UNIZAMBEZE



Private Sector

The private sector is a key catalyst in diversifying and strengthening the economy, and as such, the ILMF Portfolio is providing technical assistance in areas such as management plan implementation, silviculture and reforestation, forest inventories and value-added timber processing.

With the help of the Bank, MITADER is increasing

the power of the private sector by supporting agriculture and forestry value chains in areas where large enterprises are willing to partner with small land-holders.

Additionally, the Bank and the GoM are working to design various financing tools that encourage sustainable and inclusive private investment

Investing in Public-Private Partnerships

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a part of the Bank Group, is providing investment and advisory support to Portucel, a leading pulp and paper producer, with the plan to establish a \$3 billion USD sustainable eucalyptus plantation in the Zambezia and Manica provinces.

Under the ILMF Portfolio, the Bank is supporting this investment through the MozFIP project, which promotes a planted forest grant scheme. Through the development of 270,000 hectares of eucalyptus plantations, the investment aims to assist 130,000 rural individuals, and improve

food security for 24,000 households.

By employing a mosaic approach, with blocks of planted forest entwined with conservation areas of native miombo and communal land, Portucel maximizes the economic, social and environmental benefits of the plantations.

“Alongside the eucalyptus plantations, the investment aims to improve agricultural conditions and create well-functioning agribusiness supply chains to link small land-holders with markets.”

–João Lé, CEO, Portucel.

Supporting Community Forest Concessions

The World Bank, through the FCPF, is planning to support the reinvigoration of a community forest concession in Nipode, Zambezia.

The objective is to facilitate technical assessment of natural forest resources, improve technical capacities, support business development, improve the rehabilitation and recovery of timber processing equipment, and build effective partnerships

between the community and private sector to manage commercially valuable forest resources.

The aim is to reorientate the concession toward steady, sustainable levels of harvesting, with a secure market and an emphasis on developing diverse income generating opportunities from the central timber value chain.



Spatial Planning Tools

Spatial planning tools assist with land management planning and in identifying the level of governance and ownership of areas.

Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)

Partnering with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Bank has adopted ROAM to assist stakeholders in identifying priority areas for restoration and draft implementation plans.

Using ROAM, communities, government and civil society can work together to restore the ecological functions of landscapes such as sustained food production and the regulation of healthy water flows.



Using ROAM, the GoM is working to prioritize areas and enable the restoration of one million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2020.

In helping to implement ROAM, the ILMF Portfolio is assisting with Mozambique's national priorities under the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative and the Bonn Challenge: a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.

Community Level Land-Use Planning

The ILMF Portfolio supports the national land administration system in strengthening management and information sharing across district, provincial and national level institutions.

This work will support community land tenure by helping to issue delimitation certificates, preparing land-use plans and building capacity to allow communities more control in land and natural resource planning.



Spatial Planning Database

The Bank assisted the GoM in developing an online spatial planning database to keep track of all stakeholders and activities within each landscape, facilitating the successful implementation of all investments. Additionally,

The Bank helped with spatial analysis and the production of maps, using geospatial data and participatory criteria, to prioritize activities across the landscapes.

Forest Information System

A collaboration between the Bank and GoM, this system will provide updated information on forest licensing, management plans, inspection and law enforcement. It will also report on land-use change and carbon emissions based on current GIS and on-ground forest monitoring data. This comprehensive and accessible database is essential for management, transparency and accountability.



With expected completion by the end of 2017, the Forest Inventory is undertaken by national technicians, half of whom are women. Several trainings have been held in the provinces of Maputo, Nampula and Inhambane to guarantee quality of measuring and reporting.

Partnership Strengthening Tools

Knowledge Exchanges

Knowledge exchanges broaden understanding, improve skills, and offer lessons from those with experience in similar fields. The ILFM Portfolio has supported three knowledge exchanges, with more planned in the future.

In May 2017, Mozambique and Brazil signed a Bank-supported MoU, to promote south-south cooperation and implement a series of field visits and training and coaching agreements for continued collaboration in sustainable rural development.

Brazil

2015: Exchanged information and experiences on sustainable forest plantations.

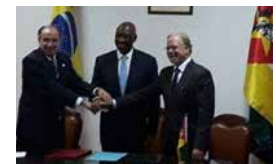
2016: Discussed best practices and learnt about community empowerment.

2017: South-South knowledge exchange to Bahia.

Malawi

2017: Representatives from FNDS and Provincial Directorates of Land, Environment and Rural Development and Agriculture visited Malawi to learn about successful models of conservation agriculture, agroforestry systems and exploitation of non-timber forest resources.

Partnership Strengthening tools identify potential partners and strategies for building and strengthening connections.



MoU signing between Brazil, Mozambique and Bank. (Embassy of Brazil)

Stakeholder Engagement Tools

Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for Sustainable Development

Stakeholder Engagement tools identify key stakeholders and assist in developing outreach, engagement and collaboration plans.

Stakeholder platforms provide opportunities for engagement and exchange, discussion of trade-offs, and participatory decision-making amongst stakeholders within a landscape. Supported by the ILFM Portfolio, these platforms are the first of their kind in Mozambique and provide opportunity for government, civil society, private sector, academia and communities to sit together to discuss natural resource related issues.

“The Zambezia Platform assists in managing differing views and potential conflicts between actors. When the Platform organized a visit to Portucel’s plantation project area, it led to a better understanding of the company’s work in relation to surrounding communities, and involved discussions on the kind of market and technical assistance that Portucel can provide. The Platform has also facilitated a dialogue on illegal logging the Gile National Reserve.”

- Daniel Maula, President of RADEZA and co-founder of the Zambezia Platform



By supporting the development and operation of multi-stakeholder forums in Zambézia, Cabo Delgado and Nampula, the Bank helps to encourage broad

discussions and learning opportunities between all parties. The outcome is a strong, common vision for land management in the landscapes.

Finance Disbursement tools provide innovative suggestions for meeting the financial needs of stakeholders and their differing land use priorities.

Finance Disbursement Tools

Matching Grants for Community Development

Together with ANAC, the Bank has developed a community-driven matching grants scheme, interlinking biodiversity conservation and forest management. Through this scheme, communities are actively involved in the

identification, design and implementation of projects benefiting their livelihoods. Matching grants are accompanied programs designed to strengthen local sustainable natural resource management capacity (see Box 5).

Matching Grants and Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme

With technical assistance, Small Emerging Commercial Farmers and Micro, Small and Medium Agribusiness Enterprises submit inclusive business plans to the FNDS for financing under a Matching Grants Scheme. The beneficiary then matches this financing through a combination of savings and resources from financial institutions. A Partial Credit Guarantee has been established to reduce the risks of financial institutions when engaging with the beneficiaries.



Improving market access for small-medium commercial farmers and agribusinesses, this \$14 million USD scheme provides investment opportunities, capacity building, and financing assistance by addressing financial access constraints of small businesses.

Biodiversity Endowment Fund (BioFund)

Biofund is a private foundation that manages an endowment fund, with the objective of generating a long-stream of revenues to finance biodiversity conservation. The Bank has contributed to the endowment fund (GEF funds), supports the operational costs of the Biofund, and recently has started disbursing funds to conservation areas through the Biofund. The Bank expects to strengthen its work with the Biofund in the future.



The BioFund launch on June 10th 2015 was attended by President Nyusi, government members, civil society, conservation specialists, academics and students. (BioFund)

Performance-Based Grants for Small and Medium Landholders

This innovative scheme will offer performance-based grants for plantation establishment and the restoration of priority zones within the beneficiary's area. Payments will be paid retrospectively, if the work is carried out in accordance with the approved Forest Management Plans. To ensure success, the scheme will provide a range of practical training for small-medium growers.



The Bank and MITADER hope to promote multi-purpose plantations that are managed by small and medium landholders.

Moving Forward

Box 5: Improving Livelihoods into the Future

One year after the community driven matching grants scheme was launched, it is supporting projects in four of Mozambique's Conservation Areas.

With more than 5,000 direct beneficiaries, the scheme is expected to reach 11,000 people across the country in the coming years.

In the Maputo Special Reserve, for example, the community grant projects will improve water access for people, livestock and horticulture, long after the Bank-supported projects have finished.



Opening ceremony of community projects in Maputo Special Reserve, which are implemented by Peace Parks Foundation and Joaquim Chissano Foundation with support from the Bank.

Leveraging the Power of the Knowledge Bank

The IFLM Portfolio demonstrates how the World Bank Group acts as a knowledge bank for cross-sectoral cooperation and information sharing.

Working with the IFC to collaboratively address forest and landscape issues, for example, the IFLM Portfolio has facilitated the piloting of public and private sector solutions for forest management, and identified successful business models for the community management of ecosystem services and production support schemes.

Furthermore, a partnership between the IFLM Portfolio and the Bank's Water and Transportation

Practices has enabled critical solutions for linking forest landscapes to watershed management and irrigation, as well as expanding road networks to increase market access for farmers.

Integrated partnerships such as these are critical to successful and lasting forest and landscape management.

Moving forward, the IFLM Portfolio will not only foster these existing relationships, but continue to look for further opportunities to share knowledge and collaborate with sectors both within and outside of the World Bank Group.

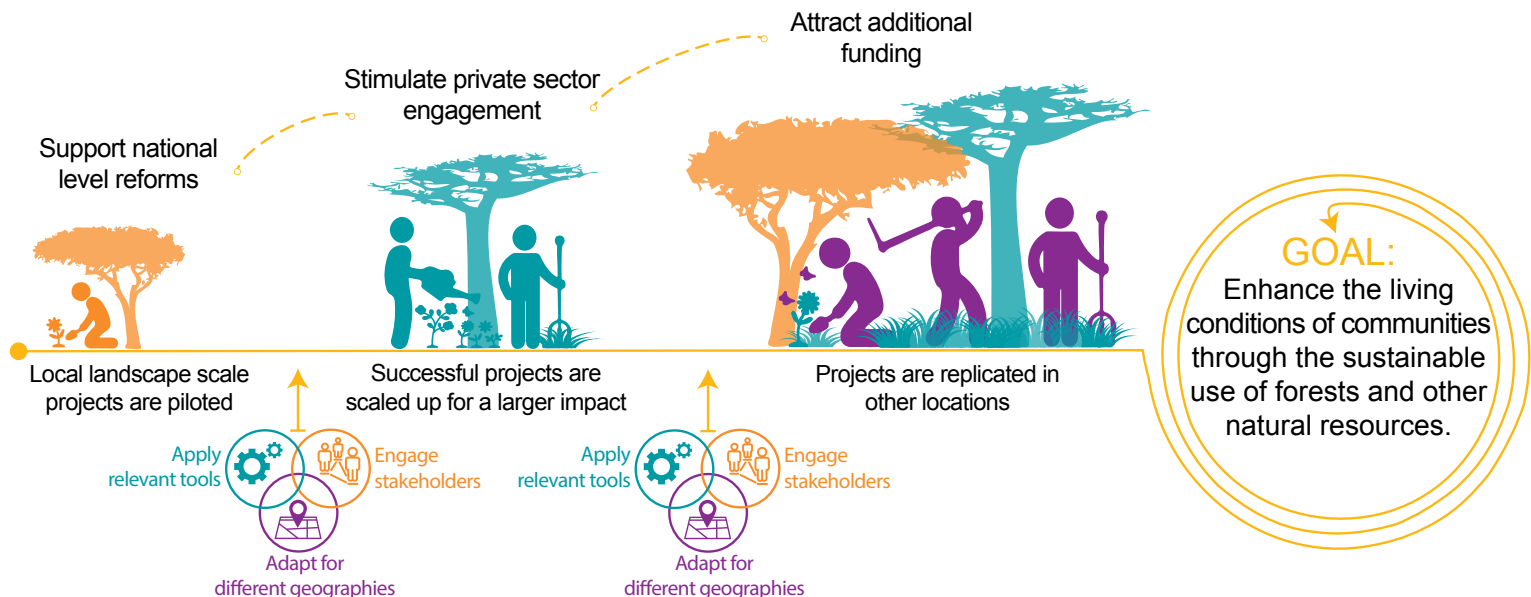
Delivering Transformational Change

Integrated landscape management activities under the ILFM Portfolio are first piloted on a manageable landscape scale, to be sure of achieving concrete results on the ground, before being scaled-up and replicated in other areas.

Looking to the future, the ILFM Portfolio plans to continue this landscape level approach, integrating management of the different stakeholders and geographies, and utilizing the selection of available tools, to implement fair and sustainable landscape management practices.

The challenges ahead will be to build and sustain a level of capacity that can implement and deliver these ambitious goals.

With strong partnerships and a system of integrated management, Mozambique has great potential to continue to transform landscape and forest practices for the better, bringing economic growth and development across the rural regions, while protecting the country's precious natural resources.

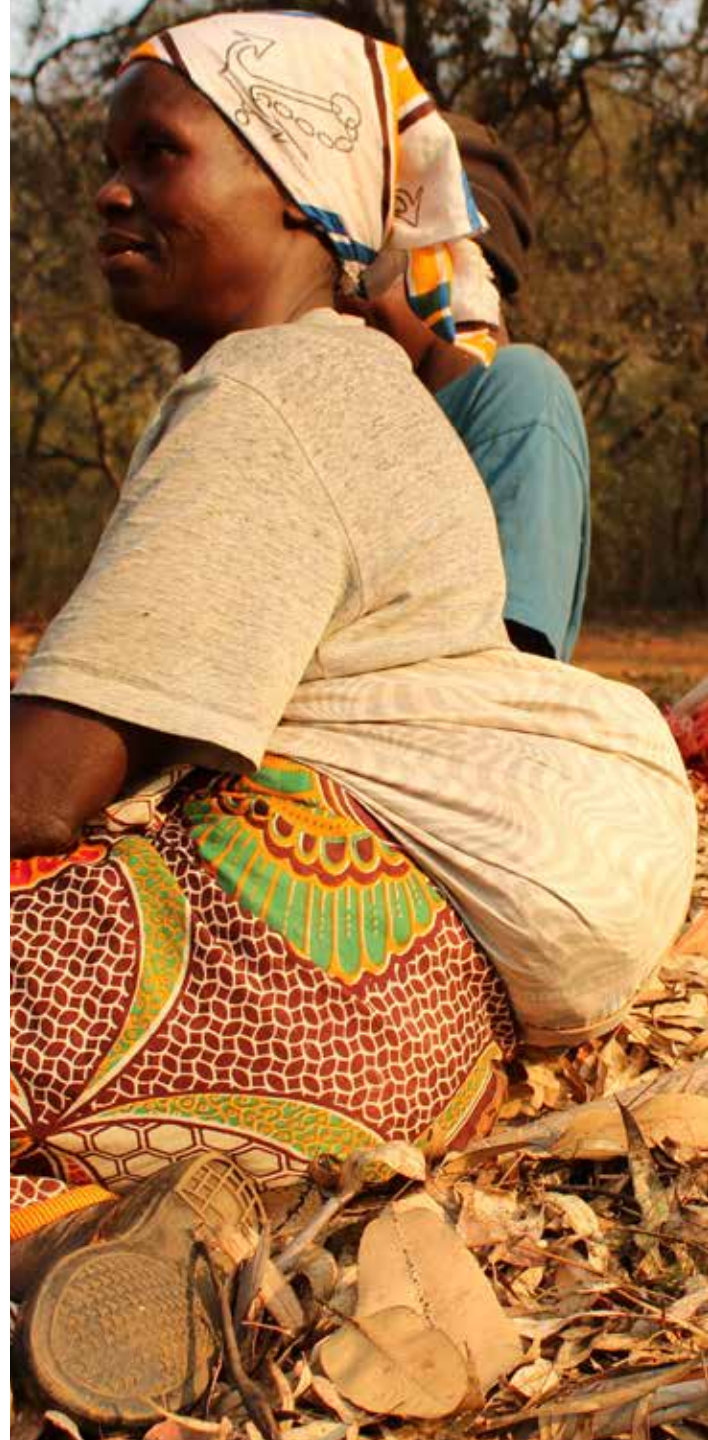


Challenges

Although the ILFM Portfolio has made great progress and seen many successes in strengthening Mozambique's landscape and forest management, it has not been without its set backs. Through the implementation of the Portfolio's work and activities, the Bank is actively addressing the following challenges:

Stakeholder engagement and participatory reform:

The Government needs to tread carefully when advancing politically sensitive agendas such as reforms in forest governance, addressing deeply entrenched issues of wildlife poaching, changes in land use planning, and the use of commercial reforestation. The Bank is helping ensure activities are inclusive of all stakeholders by assisting the Government with stakeholder consultations (with an emphasis on community consultations), facilitating buy-in schemes, and ensuring the development of reforms and activities are done peacefully and effectively in a participatory manner.



A young boy with dark skin and short hair is sitting on the ground in a forest. He is wearing a light-colored short-sleeved shirt and green overalls. He is looking towards the camera with a slight smile. The ground is covered with dry, brown leaves and twigs. A large tree trunk is visible in the background.

Technical and management capacity at a national and local scale:

The Government's management and technical capacity has not increased at the same rate as the introduction of new funds and tools. Ongoing technical gaps and management capacity can lead to implementation delays in the short term. The Bank is addressing these challenges through its complementary technical assistance and support to Government entities and other key stakeholders.

Working with limited financial resources:

Mozambique's current fiscal environment and limited financial resources poses sustainability issues and strong dependence on donors. This is exacerbated by the limited revenue currently generated by natural resources. However, it is hoped that revenue in areas such as nature-based tourism, private sector cooperation, and sustainable forest management will increase in the future.

Capturing lessons learned:

Risks are inevitable with innovative implementation models such as those used in the ILMF Portfolio, making it critical to closely monitor implementation and interim results so investments can be adjusted as needed. To learn from past experiences and strengthen the implementation of future investments, the Bank is working to improve the collection of data and build monitoring capacity in the forest and landscape sector to ensure the continual capturing of "lessons learned".



THE WORLD BANK

IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433
USA

Telephone: +1 202 473 1000

Internet: www.worldbank.org



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