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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Decision on the financing of the Annual Action Programme 2018 in favour of the Republic of Mozambique

Action Document for "Biodiversity Actions for Mozambique under 11th EDF - PROMOVE Biodiversidade"

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, applicable to the EDF by virtue of Article 37 of the Regulation (EU) 2015/323 in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.4.2

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number | Biodiversity Actions for Mozambique under 11 th EDF - <i>PROMOVE Biodiversidade</i> CRIS number: MZ/FED/040-054 financed under the 11 th European Development Fund | | | |
| 2. Zone benefiting from the action/ location | Republic of Mozambique: national level; while components 2 and 3 will concentrate in the provinces of Zambézia and Nampula. | | | |
| 3. Programming document | National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Mozambique 2014-2020 | | | |
| 4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area | Sector 2: Rural development | DEV. Aid: YES | | |
| 5. Amounts concerned | Total estimated cost: EUR 13 000 000 Total amount of EDF contribution EUR 13 000 000 | | | |
| 6. Aid modality and implementation modalities | Project Modality Direct management – grants directly awarded to Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity (BIOFUND) Indirect management with the Republic of Mozambique | | | |
| 7 a) DAC codes | Main DAC code: 41000 – Environment Sub-code 1: 41030 – Biodiversity | | | |
| b) Main Delivery Channel | International and /or developing country, based NGOs-21000 and or 23000: Recipient Government-12000 | | | |
| 8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form) | General policy objective | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
| | Participation development/good governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | x | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Aid to environment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | x |
| | Gender equality (including Women In Development) | x | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Trade Development | x | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | x | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Biological diversity | <input type="checkbox"/> | | x |
| | Combat desertification | x | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> | x | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change adaptation | <input type="checkbox"/> | x | |
| 9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships | EU Biodiversity for Life+ Initiative (EUBLI) | | | |
| 10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | <p>Main Goal: 15, Life on Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Secondary Goals: 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts and 14 Life below water.</p> | | | |

SUMMARY

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to sustainable, inclusive and broad-based economic growth, to poverty and vulnerability (against climate change impacts) reduction through the sustainable use of natural resources. The specific objective is to protect biodiversity and contribute to improve the livelihoods of rural communities through sustainable management of natural resources in 3 target areas of Mozambique: *Ilhas Primeiras e Segundas* (APAIPS) and its adjacent coastal areas, the *Gile National Reserve* (GNR) and the *inselberg* of Mabu, in Nampula and Zambézia Provinces. These areas were selected for their biodiversity importance but also for their high/ population density i.e. where natural resources are suffering from important pressure from local communities. The ecosystems are namely coastal and marine, lowland, miombo forest and Afromontane forest.

The main components of the action are: (1) strengthening the governance framework of the institutions dealing with natural resources; (2) implementing initiatives and strategies for the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in and around target areas; (3) sustainably improving community livelihood living inside the biodiversity areas and in the buffer areas; and (4) enhancing and disseminating applied research and targeted participatory studies on natural resources management to influence planning and policies at local and national level.

It is proposed to implement the action through a direct management grant to the BIOFUND foundation for components 2, 3, 4, given its factual monopoly as a Mozambican foundation in the support to Conservation Areas (CAs) and biodiversity related activities, and entrust the line Ministry, through its National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) (indirect management) for component 1.

The programme was identified and formulated through an initial biodiversity study (2016) led by a team of researchers, interviews with public authorities and civil society stakeholders, and consultation seminars in the selected provinces (Zambézia and Nampula) and at national level. In 2017 extensive field work in all the geographical areas were followed by further public consultations.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

This Action uses the EU's biodiversity definition¹, which emphasizes the link between biodiversity and resilient ecosystems to support livelihoods, enhance food and nutrition security, enable access to water and to health as well as the link to governance and security, and its significant contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation. In this perspective, contributing to the preservation of biodiversity impacts positively on the fulfilment of social and economic rights of current and future generations, and more directly so to the benefit of rural, poor communities.

Mozambique is rich in biodiversity, with a total land area of about 786 000 km², and about 13 000 km² of freshwater and wetland ecosystems, including a network of rivers, deltas, lakes, lagoons and marshes. Important and extensive marine ecosystems include sea grasses and coral reefs. In coastal areas, mangroves are the most important ecosystem, providing reproduction ground for fisheries resources, coastal protection, carbon sequestration and source of building materials and biomass energy for poor adjacent communities. The country has over 6 000 plant species and 4 200 species of animals. A high number (est. 250 plant species) of these species are endemic, being mountainous areas recognized as hotspots of biodiversity and endemism².

After a study on regional disparities in the realm of rural development, it was agreed with the authorities to concentrate 11th EDF rural development related interventions in the provinces of Nampula and Zambézia. Zambézia province is among the most biologically diverse regions in the country, with ecosystems ranging from large Afromontane forests rich in species diversity and endemism (e.g. Namuli, Mabu, Chipirone), to the second largest mangrove forest of Mozambique³, to large areas of sub-humid miombo forests, coastal forests and diverse and abundant marine resources due to its location at the Sofala bank, the most productive area for fisheries. Freshwater ecosystems and estuaries (mainly the Zambeze, Licungo and Ligonha rivers) also cover large areas of the province. On the contrary, Nampula province is amongst the nation's poorest biodiverse regions, with ecosystems restricted to lowland miombo forests, mangroves, coastal forests, marine and freshwater ecosystems.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

There is a wide variety of legal instruments regulating activities related to biodiversity conservation in Mozambique, which reveals the Government of Mozambique's recognition of the importance of biodiversity and its impact on sustainable development.

The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (2004) states that all citizens have the **right of living in a balanced environment and have the obligation to protect it from degradation**. Accordingly, the State has adopted policies and laws to protect the environment and encourage sustainable use of natural resources. The most relevant for this EU action are: **Conservation of Biodiversity Law (5/2017)**, **Environmental Policy (Resolution No 5/95)** and **Environmental Law (Law No 20/97)**, **Forests and Wildlife Strategy and Development Policy (Resolution No 10/97)**, **Forests and Wildlife Law (Law No 10/99)** and its **Regulation (Decree No 12/2002)**, **Conservation Policy and Implementation Strategy (Resolution No 63/2009)**, **Conservation Areas Law (Law No 16/2004)**, **Fisheries Law (Law 3/90)**, **Mining Law (Law 20/2014)** and its **regulations (Decree 26/2004)**, **Regulation on Coastal and Marine Pollution (Decree 45/2006)** and **Regulation for Environmental Impact Assessment (Decree no 54/2015 of 31 December)**.

¹ Biodiversity is the variety of all living organisms, their habitats and their interactions (DEVCO).

² MITADER (2015). *Quinto Relatório Nacional sobre o Estado da Biodiversidade em Moçambique*. Maputo.

³ After Sofala Province.

The Government defined management of natural resources as one of the five pillars for national development in its **Five-year Plan - PQG (2015–2019)**. At provincial level, the **Strategic Development Provincial Plans for Nampula (2010-2020) and Zambezia (2011-2020)** consider biodiversity conservation as an important pillar for provincial development.

Mozambique is party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and to the Nagoya Protocol. In this context, Mozambique approved the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the period 2015–2035, whose vision is "*In 2035, the ecological, socio-economic and cultural value of biodiversity in Mozambique will contribute directly to improving the quality of life of Mozambicans, derived from its integrated management, conservation and fair and equitable utilization*".

The revised Conservation on Biodiversity Law- foresees the involvement of communities in the conservation and management of biodiversity of natural resources. This provides an important entry point for women's involvement in communal decision making.

Recognizing the important linkages between gender, management of natural resources and climate change, in 2010 the Council of Ministers approved the *Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan*. The strategy's mission is to promote gender equality and equity and to improve participation of women and the poorest communities in the preservation of natural resources, environmental management and Climate Change, through their empowerment. This document is in line with the Country Gender's Strategy (under revision by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action - MGCAS) much geared towards the empowerment and participation of women in rural settings. The 2015 Gender Country Profile endorsed by the MGCAS (produced with EU support) clearly showed how women represent the overwhelming majority of the rural agricultural workforce.

Globally, the **EU Agenda for Change**⁴ recognizes inclusive and sustainable growth as crucial to long-term poverty reduction. It notes that development is not sustainable if it damages the environment, biodiversity and natural resources and increases vulnerability to natural disasters. The EU **Biodiversity Strategy to 2020**⁵ reflects the EU's commitment to the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity through strengthened governance, restoring ecosystems and sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries as well as averting global biodiversity loss. The EU actively promotes sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation through the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (**FLEGT**) Action Plan and the Biodiversity for Life Flagship Initiative (**B4Life**). The recent **EU Strategic Approach to wildlife conservation in Africa** and the **EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking** (2016) as well as the Larger than Elephants publication identify key landscapes for conservation and promotes active participation of the communities in the management of communal wildlife areas.

The proposed programme is an integral part of the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP) Rural development overall objective "to foster sustainable, inclusive and broad based growth and reduce poverty in the target areas of Mozambique and vulnerability against climate change impacts". The NIP clearly identifies environmental aspects as a "rural development major bottlenecks".

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The Ministry of Environment, Land and Rural Development (MITADER) is the key public institution in biodiversity conservation since it coordinates all environmental activity, through its national and provincial departments and district offices, via the District Services on

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change COM(2011)637 final of 13.10.2011.

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020" COM(2011) 244 final of 3.5.2011.

Planning and Infrastructures (SDPI) and is the focal point for all environmental conventions ratified by Mozambique. The National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC)⁶ is a public body under the jurisdiction of MITADER and is endowed with legal personality, administrative autonomy and equity. ANAC's mandate is to generate a greater dynamism in the management of conservation areas (CAs), by promoting biodiversity conservation initiatives, the sustainable use of protected areas for poverty reduction, establishing partnerships for their development and monitoring conservation activities in CAs. More recently, MITADER also created the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) in order to operationalize support to the Government programmes in the forest, environment and agriculture sectors.

The Foundation for Biodiversity Conservation (BIOFUND)⁷ is a Mozambican private institution whose mission is to support the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, including the consolidation of the national CAs system, through fund raising. Its Strategic Plan⁸ establishes guidelines for its CAs financing⁹. BIOFUND is currently financed by KfW (German Government-owned Development Bank), AFD (French Development Agency), UNDP and the World Bank through an endowment fund and by *Sinking Funds*¹⁰. In the future BIOFUND also envisages working with funds from carbon credits and Biodiversity offsets. So far, BIOFUND has supported the Government of Mozambique by funding the management operational costs of 10 out of the 19 CAs in the country.

International non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (e.g. IUCN, WWF, WCS, IGF¹¹, etc.) represent an important ally in mobilizing resources for biodiversity conservation in the country. All conservation areas where protection efforts are actively ongoing are actually co-managed, under different forms, by international NGOs and public authorities¹². National NGOs (*Justiça Ambiental, AMA, Centro Terra Viva, Fundação Joaquim Chissano, Lupa*, among others) represent strong partners for good governance, advocacy, activity implementation and training, especially at local level. Some of these national CSOs are able to advocate and play a role in the national and local policy making process related to natural resources. The EU Programme PAANE II¹³ foresees a dedicated envelope to support both their advocacy role as well as their work to make communities, right-holders, participate in the decision making process related to natural resources management. Local NGOs often establish strong partnerships with international NGOs as well as with the private sector to preserve natural resources and develop economic activities that can benefit the poorest communities.

Rural communities, quasi exclusively composed of subsistence farmers, fishermen and small-scale informal entrepreneurs living below the poverty line, hold customary rights over land and other resources and rely on these for subsistence and income generation. Therefore, rural communities surrounding high biodiversity spots are key players in the conservation of biological diversity. Conservation efforts focus on reconciling the economic needs of the

⁶ Created in 2011.

⁷ Created in 2011. All the structure of BIOFUND is publicly audited and its board well identified, all information can be found in the Annex and here: <http://www.biofund.org.mz/sobre-nos/orgaos-sociais/>

⁸ *Plano Estratégico do Biofund. 2012.*

⁹ (i) in the first 5 years it should support the national parks and national reserves; (ii) provide funds fundamentally to support operational costs in CAs; (iii) should not fund costs and salaries to staff allocated to CAs, which must be covered by the State budget.

¹⁰ Contribution by donors to the financial sustainability of CAs.

¹¹ International Union for Conservation of Nature, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, *Fondation Internationale pour la Gestion de la Faune.*

¹² For instance, the *Wildlife Conservation Society* (WCS) is co-managing the Niassa NR with ANAC; *Carr Foundation* is co-managing Gorongosa NP also with ANAC; IGF is the partner of ANAC in the management of GNR, WWF is an important partner of the Quirimbas NP; the consortium *WWF-CARE* is engaged in leveraging the Environmental Protection Areas of *Ilhas Primeiras e Segundas* (APAIPS) and *Peace Parks Foundation* (PPF) is supporting the management of Limpopo NP, Zinave NP and Maputo Special Reserve.

¹³ *Programme d'appui aux acteurs non étatiques.*

poorest communities with the sustainable exploration of natural resources. According to the related legislation, consultative councils for the management of natural resources, comprising community leaders, should be set up, to facilitate the dialogue between the communities and local authorities. In practice, the functioning and management capacity of these councils vary among communities, although in the surroundings of CAs managed by NGOs, the latter usually support their functioning.

During the formulation phase, communities' needs and natural resource use patterns were further analysed by the team of researcher in the targeted areas, by sex, age, and disabilities, following a rights-based approach (RBA) methodology to identify the right holders, through a second round of consultations with international and local NGOs, traditional authorities, natural resource management committees, representatives of women and youth groups, associations, elderly, persons with disabilities, groups of economic interests (e.g. fishermen, peasants, woodcrafters, etc.).

Research and academic institutions are essential in the production and dissemination of knowledge on biodiversity and in higher education and training of human resources. Eduardo Mondlane university (Maputo), one of the most experienced training and research institution in the country has often been creating partnerships with other universities such as the Zambeze university, Pedagogical university (Zambézia province) and Luúrio university (Nampula province), and these universities have often partnered with international and national NGOs and research institutes to conduct research on the dynamics of natural resources and its sustainable use by communities.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

In Nampula and Zambézia provinces, biodiversity features can be broadly grouped into three categories: 1) marine and coastal ecosystems, 2) terrestrial lowland forest ecosystems (predominantly miombo forests) and 3) Afromontane forest ecosystems in the *inselbergs*. These two provinces are amongst the most populated in the country. Therefore, dependency of poor rural and urban populations on natural resources for livelihood represents a major concern for biodiversity conservation.

The main biodiversity areas are the *Gile National Reserve (GNR)*, *Environmental Protection Areas of Primeiras e Segundas Islands (APAIPS)*, *Mount Namuli and Mount Mabú*. **GNR** covers an area of 4 396 km²¹⁴ in the districts of Pebane and Gile, in the northeast of Zambezia province. It represents one of the last remnants of intact miombo woodlands in the country and thus is a priority area for the conservation of terrestrial biodiversity, including important plant and animal species. **APAIPS** covers an area of approximately 10 409 km², across Nampula and Zambézia Provinces. It comprises an archipelago of 10 islands, making up one of Africa's largest protected marine zone. The key reason for the establishment of this CA is the occurrence of an extensive coral reef complex rich in species diversity of both soft and hard corals. The APAIPS ensures the integrity of the linkage between different coastal and marine ecosystems and habitats, namely: mangrove forests in the system of estuaries, sea grasses, coral reefs, sand banks. The **Namuli Mountain** (2 419 m) in Gurué district, Zambézia province, is a bird and plant hotspot in terms of diversity and endemism, and an *Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE)* site. There are many threats to biodiversity conservation in the Namuli area above 1 500 m, the major ones are agriculture cultivation inside the forest, widespread and frequent wildfires, logging, and the impacts of domestic livestock. At formulation stage, after consultations and more detailed visit of this area, it became apparent that the level of degradation and extension of population/activity in this site are such that this action, with the current resources, would not be able to have a significant impact in reverting biodiversity loss in the area. Lastly, **Mabú Mountain** (1 700 m) is a granitic *inselberg* located in Lugela district, Zambézia province. Bayliss et al. (2014) estimated that Mabú is covered by 7 880 ha

¹⁴ 2 861 km² of core area and 1 535 km² of buffer zone.

of moist forests, but also woodland, agricultural land, rock and bare ground. The greatest threat to forest biodiversity on Mount Mabu is from the encroachment of "slash and burn" agriculture and bush meat hunting. Logging activities are increasing in the surrounding woodlands and neighbouring mountains.

These sites share similar challenges; hence the following were identified as **common priority areas for support**:

- (1) Governance framework of Institutions dealing with natural resources management:** National legislation needs to be compliant with international standards, such as CITES, and needs to be enforced on the ground to avoid further loss and degradation of biodiversity. For it to happen, local and national institutions need to be reinforced in their knowledge/awareness, capacities and equipment so that they can play a crucial role in the country's conservation policies, lead the sourcing and management of new partnerships, monitor existing activities of both partners and state entities in the Conservation Areas, contribute to the discussions of scientific evidence on natural resources management and can respond to international commitments (ex. CITES). National Institutions also need to be particularly reinforced to prepare them to appropriately deal with community conservation Areas that are not oriented for sport-hunting, as this will be the case of Mount Mabu.
- (2) Sustainable management and funding of Natural Resources and biodiversity conservation in and around target areas:** Legislation protecting biodiversity is often little known by local authorities and even less by communities. The involvement of communities to natural resource management, although foreseen by law, is seldom taking place and effective. Local enforcers, especially rangers, are direly understaffed and poorly equipped to be able to patrol vast areas. GNR and APAIPS have been co-managed for more than 5 years with the support of partners (the NGO IGF for GNR and WWF-CARE for APAIPS), while the local NGO *Justiça Ambiental* has been working in Mabu to establish a community management model. GNR and APAIPS have approved management plans (although in APAIPS authorities are still in the process of setting up a formal management structure) but, just as in Mount Mabu, ongoing initiatives need further support to achieve conservation and community development objectives. The funding base in all Conservation Areas is however weak, with donor funding providing between 80-90% of resources expended.
- (3) Sustainable community livelihoods inside the biodiversity areas and in the buffer areas:** Communities have currently weak user rights over natural resources, due to lack of information, poor alphabetization, and poor functioning of consultative community structures. According to the identification study, community members (especially women, a disparity existing in relation to their degree of knowledge and access to income generating activities, and young generations) need to be informed and empowered on sustainable management of natural resources, to be active actors of environmental sustainability, explore potential alternative economic activities and connect communities with private sector and public authorities. Currently communities don't always understand the gains from preserving the resources and tend to deplete them (deforestation for staple crops, uncontrolled wood collection, excessive poaching of wildlife and overfishing) to cope with their immediate food and economic security needs.
- 4) Applied research and targeted participatory studies on natural resources management, and its dissemination, to influence planning and policies at local and national level:** Applied research, innovative approaches and targeted participatory studies are key elements to inform the stakeholders on the status of biodiversity and opportunities to preserve and manage resources. Overall there is a need for more research and science-based information to properly influence the management plans of hotspots of biodiversity or CAs, to monitor the biodiversity status as well as to respond to community needs for alternative livelihoods. Network and information sharing between different universities, state institutions, NGOs and research centres are also highly needed to optimize the limited resources and synergize experiences.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

| Risks | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures |
|--|--------------------|---|
| 1) Political instability | Medium | Coordinate actions with government institutions, if localized, possibility to shift activities among the 3 targeted areas. |
| 2) Financial crises and scarce financial resources allocated by the Government to support biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use | Medium-High | Leverage effect increases support by development partners, private sectors and by the different co-management models existent in the country. |
| 3) Climate related natural disasters with impact on natural resources and income for communities | High | Climate change adaptation plans for local communities (prepared under GCCA and GCCA+ actions), including diversification of sources of income. Contingency plans prepared with communities. |
| 4) High and increasing poaching from local and international organized crime syndicates | High | Strengthening of coordination among stakeholders (including the private sector) in the combat to poaching and trafficking of natural resources, increased advocacy for the mobilization of public authorities to fight the phenomenon. The programme foresees to support with capacity building and equipment staff on the ground combating poaching. |
| 5) High level of corruption and capacity constraints of CAs managed by co-management in the natural resource management sector | Medium | Policy dialogue and awareness raising campaigns targeting government officials and members of parliament. Work with other donors on supporting the judiciary system. Synergies with the EU-Mozambique anti-corruption programme. |
| 6) Limited knowledge and capacity of local communities and their institutions to manage natural resources and for entrepreneurship | Medium | Support to community (to lessen dependency on public financial resources) and advocacy for better private sector development as well as more science-based, informed policy dialogue with public authorities. |
| 7) Discrimination and increased marginalization of poor and vulnerable groups at the community level | Low | Improve communities' organizational and management skills as well as negotiation skills for establishment of partnerships. Actively involve a wide representation of local communities in the implementation of the Action, including for the identification of economic opportunities; use of RBA by implementers of the Action. |
| Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing political commitment to sustainable natural resource management and protection of biodiversity. Access to the proposed areas remains unaffected by the political situation. Experienced implementation actors are identified for each selected site. Private sector willingness to engage in partnerships with local communities and vice versa. Existing biodiversity conservation actions in the selected sites. Communities have own institutions (associations, committees, etc.) and are engaged in biodiversity conservation programme. | | |

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (max. 1½ pages)

3.1 Lessons learnt

In the past years, Mozambique has benefitted from significant support for biodiversity from different donors such as USAID, UNDP, World Bank, AFD and GIZ (*Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*). The identification study analysed some of the lessons learnt from these different programmes¹⁵. Main observations can be summed up as follows:

- 1) **Community engagement and tangible benefits to the communities** are essential for biodiversity conservation. CAs have high costs for local communities due to restrictions in the use of natural resources for subsistence and, in some cases, due to human-wildlife conflicts. Therefore, the provision of benefits to local communities in the form of revenue sharing or the transfer of technology to improve productivity in the main income generating activities¹⁶ creates positive attitude and community support to conservation.
- 2) **Integrated landscape management** is key to address economic, social and ecological challenges inside and in the surroundings of conservation areas. Threats to biodiversity within CAs generally come from the surrounding landscape. Therefore, a holistic and flexible approach to community development, which addresses the linkages and relationships between land uses and stakeholders (including local governments, communities, private sector, small-scale land holders, and large-scale private land owners), should be considered.
- 3) **Strong partnerships** among the government, NGOs, private sector and communities are an important and efficient management model for CAs, strengthening their financial and technical capacities.
- 4) **Alternative revenue options** such as biodiversity offsets, payment for ecosystem services (PES), trust fund revenues and initiatives for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) should be explored. Previous conservation projects have given strong emphasis on the development of ecotourism as the sole source of revenue for sustainable financing of CAs management actions and community development. However, due to remoteness, difficult access and inadequate facilities for ecotourism in selected areas, the revenue generated has been insignificant.
- 5) **Deficient implementation of gender approaches** has exacerbated cultural practices of excluding women from decision-making processes in natural resource management. High levels of illiteracy have often led to exclusion of women from skill development opportunities, which contributed to the prevalence of gender imbalances in the access to natural resources.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The action is designed to "fill the gaps" and optimise complementarities with on-going actions, especially with the programmes supported by the World Bank (MozBio project in the GNR, Landscape programme and Forest Investment Program (FIP) programme), with the IGF project and the EU-funded project in the GNR (ending in December 2019), WWF-CARE alliance at APAIPS, and Justiça Ambiental, Alliance Earth/BOM in Mount Mabu.

Potential synergies are also foreseen between this action and other prospective EU 11th EDF rural development and civil society programmes (PAANE II), as well as with the future support to Climate Resilience from the Global Climate Change Alliance + (GCCA+), targeting the same provinces (but not necessarily the same districts).

¹⁵ Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA, 1996-2014); United States Agency for International Development USAID Programme (2008 – 2014); French Development Agency (AFD) support to Limpopo, four main projects by the World Bank and GiZ and more recently the mid-term review of MozBio.

¹⁶ For instance agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

At regional level, synergies will be established with i) the EU funded intra-ACP programme BIOPAMA¹⁷ implemented by IUCN in Southern Africa; ii) the "Regional Wildlife Conservation Programme in Eastern, Southern and Horn of Africa"¹⁸ aiming to strengthen Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) management and to improve law enforcement on wildlife crime; iii) the Minimising the Illegal Killing of Elephants and other Endangered Species (MIKES), in particular its data components and sources such as population surveys, law enforcement monitoring from ground patrol activities, site-level information, secondary data sources and intelligence information, etc.

In order to facilitate coordination, an informal group on biodiversity, chaired by the EU, gathers donors regularly. A conservation group is regularly called by and presided by ANAC, composed of civil society organisations (CSOs), donors and authorities active in the sector.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Both men and women, adult and young as well as people with disabilities play important roles in the sustainable use of biological resources. However, women tend to be excluded from biodiversity related income-generating activities (in particular bush meat or commercial charcoal) and decision making. Therefore, the action will promote **gender equality, by empowering and favouring the engagement of women and vulnerable groups in all activities without any discrimination**, following the **rights-based approach**. Awareness campaigns will be also conducted in local languages and by oral means to ensure that the message reaches all segments of the population, including the illiterate. The action intends to empower these community groups to actively participate in collective decision-making, building upon existing initiatives such as the WWF-CARE Alliance action that has over the years increased women and youth participation in natural resources management.

By its nature, the action will have a significant positive **environmental** impact by contributing to the protection, restoration, sustainable use of natural resources and thereby reduction of biodiversity loss (Rio marker for biodiversity). **Sustainable management of natural resources is both a mitigation and adaptation strategy to Climate change**. Through the prevention of uncontrolled fires and prevention of deforestation, the Action will contribute to the Rio marker on climate change mitigation and through diversification of livelihoods derived from sustainable natural resource management and promotion of ecosystem-based adaptation (e.g. mangrove restoration to increase resilience of fisheries and for coastal protection), the action will contribute to the Rio markers on climate change adaptation.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results and options

The overall objective of this programme is to contribute to sustainable, inclusive and broad-based economic growth, to poverty and vulnerability (against climate change impacts) reduction through the sustainable use of natural resources.

The specific objective is to **protect biodiversity and contribute to improve the livelihoods of rural communities through sustainable management of natural resources in target areas of Mozambique**.

The target areas are the *Área de Protecção Ambiental do Arquipélago das Ilhas Primeiras e Segundas* (APAIPS) and its adjacent coastal areas, the *Gile National Reserve* (GNR) and its buffer zone, and in the *inselberg* of Mabu, in Nampula and Zambézia Provinces.

¹⁷ Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management.

¹⁸ (EA-SA-IO 11th EDF regional envelope).

The target groups are the rural communities living in the target areas of the programme, and relevant local and national authorities. The final beneficiaries of the action will be the population of the targeted rural communities in Zambézia and Nampula. The action intends to address the priority areas for support (identified in 1.1.3) to achieve the following results:

Result Component 1: Governance framework of the institutions dealing with natural resources management is strengthened

- R1.1. Compliance with and application of the international normative and regulatory framework on environment and natural resources is enhanced. This includes the strengthening of institutional capacity to make science-based decisions for the sustainable international trade of wildlife and flora products and enhanced coordination among actors;
- R1.2. Relevant institutions and other stakeholders at province and district levels are strengthened for the sustainable management of natural resources. These include the district services of planning and infrastructure, district services of economic activities, institutions of the judiciary system;
- R1.3. Formalisation of co-management models of conservation areas is enhanced and consolidated at national level and in particular in the target protected areas.

Result Component 2: Initiatives and strategies for the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in and around target areas are implemented

- R2.1: Management structures, plans and basic infrastructures are in place and functioning in the target areas, including biodiversity management;
- R2.2: Ecosystem services are identified, provided and sustainably managed in the target areas, with the active participatory involvement of communities;
- R2.3. Sustainable financing mechanisms are developed or strengthened and providing long-term support in target areas.

Result Component 3: Sustainable livelihoods of communities living inside the biodiversity areas or in the buffer zones are improved

- R3.1: Communities are informed and empowered for a fair and effective participation in the sustainable management of natural resources;
- R3.2: Sustainable and diversified natural resource-based livelihoods and production technologies are developed in collaboration with communities (with particular attention to women and more vulnerable groups), public authorities and where possible private sector.

Result Component 4: Applied research and targeted participatory studies on natural resources management to influence planning and policies at local and national level are enhanced and disseminated

- R4.1: Applied research is conducted and results are widely disseminated, targeting different audiences, including informing planning and policy making, and through reinforced networks and information-sharing channels;
- R4.2: Country's capacities to track and monitor the international targets and indicators related to biodiversity, natural resources and environment are enhanced.

4.2 Main activities

Result Component 1: main activities include:

- R1.1: Develop scientific capacity of ANAC to plan and coordinate research and disseminate research results that support decisions making for biodiversity conservation; Support the CITES¹⁹ unit of ANAC for evidence-based decisions regarding sustainable international trade of wild flora and fauna species and compliance with other obligations linked to the Convention;

¹⁹ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

- R1.2: Capacity building packages on natural resource management to different stakeholders at local level²⁰ and institutions of the judiciary system; Support the engagement of trained local government²¹ staff in environmental awareness campaigns and in activities of dissemination of sustainable production technologies implemented by service providers such as NGOs; Provide assistance to initiatives of dissemination of environmental legislation;
- R1.3: Support the creation and consolidation of a CAs co-management unit at ANAC; Support policy dialogue on co-management models for CAs; Assist ANAC in the monitoring of activities for the CAs of the programme; Support the development of guidelines and technical orientation documents on Community Conservation Areas in Mozambique, including clarifying the role of the different actors (state and non-state), model management plans and financial models for this category of Protected Areas (PAs).

Result Component 2: main activities include:

- R2.1: Support to the establishment of the management system, law enforcement, patrolling and operational infrastructures (housing, offices, etc.) in the three geographical areas; Support the process of establishment of community CAs in Mount Mabu;
- R2.2: Support the protection of key ecosystem services, such as springs, watershed and mangrove forests; Strengthen existing community-based organisations and CAs for environmental awareness campaigns to communities and law enforcement, with engagement of women and vulnerable groups;
- R2.3 Exploration of potential sustainable financing options based on payments for different ecosystem services²² and environmental protection, reinforcement of existing sustainable financing mechanisms, such as advocacy to increase government funding, increasing the management capacity and augmenting the capital stock of the national trust fund and optimising tourism revenue generation

Result Component 3: Main activities include:

- R3.1: Support to establishment and operationalisation of the Natural Resource Community Management Committees; Empower community-based organisations for active participation in the co-management of the Gile Nacional Reserve, Mount Mabu and APAIPS by providing training on relevant issues and supporting their attendance to relevant meetings;
- R3.2: Development and support to community-based, nature-based economic activities (value chains of non-timber products²³ and marine environments) to provide employment and economic benefits; Support diversification of livelihood sources and strengthen women's associations for specific livelihoods activities and income savings; Encourage voluntary relocation to less sensitive environmental areas through the provision of new economic opportunities in target areas; Disseminate sustainable and improved technology for the most important livelihood activities, including activities for the elderly, persons with disabilities and children-headed households.

Result Component 4: main activities include:

- R4.1: Support to public institutes, civil society and research institutes/universities for research on concrete support to the sustainable use of biodiversity for the improvement of life standards of local communities in the selected areas as well as research informing CAs and natural resource management decisions; Support to dissemination of key findings at all levels from local communities, to central and local authorities and public, including through meetings, set-up of networks and other permanent forums of wide participation

²⁰ Including SDAE and SPDI.

²¹ SDAE and SPDI.

²² For example Carbon and biodiversity offsets.

²³ This will include honey, natural based cosmetics such as the example already existing in Mabu with BOM (Bio-Oleos de Miombo), eco-tourism activities and others.

(e.g. seminars, donors conservation group, ministerial meetings and seminars, liaison with ANAC, etc.);

- R4.2: Support to public institutes, civil society and research institutes/universities to provide baseline information, set-up/consolidate and use databases on trends on natural resources management, land use planning, provision of ecosystems services, according to international standards.

4.1 Intervention Logic

Deficient law enforcement, weak coordination among the stakeholders, low capacity of the main Conservation Institution (ANAC²⁴) and of district government institutions and limited engagement of local communities are bottlenecks for a conducive legal, policy and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation.

The action will contribute to addressing these challenges through its activities (coordination with government institutions and engagement of local communities, improved dissemination of legislation and law enforcement on the ground, strengthened co-management mechanisms and creation of scientific capacity within ANAC for the coordination of research and for evidence-based decisions). The support to district government institutions will contribute to the implementation of government priorities outlined in district economic and social plan (PESOD). This component will be complemented by other larger programmes²⁵.

Improved governance, policy dialogue, and better engagement of local communities in biodiversity management will be effective if concrete conservation actions are implemented in the field. Yet, all the biodiversity areas considered for support are underfunded, with most lacking the minimum financial and human resources to implement their management plans. For this reason, the action intends to strengthen community's institutions engaged in natural resources management and to further support conservation actions already in course in all selected sites, by improving operational infrastructures where needed and ecosystems management and their services, and by supporting the implementation of management plans, restoring degraded ecosystems and promoting awareness raising for communities. Promoting links between academic and research institutions, CAs management, communities and decision-makers can lead to experimental innovative approaches and enhanced compliance of the Country with international biodiversity-related commitments.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **72 months** from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

N/A

²⁴ National Administration for Conservation Areas.

²⁵ MOZBIO and MOZFIP programs funded by the World Bank.

5.4 Implementation modalities

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation²⁶.

5.4.1 Grant: direct award to the Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity – BIOFUND (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

The grant will have the following objectives, with their related expected results:

- (R2): Support the implementation of initiatives and strategy strategies for the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in and around target areas;
- (R3): Improve sustainable livelihoods of communities living inside the biodiversity areas or in the buffer zones;
- (R4): Enhance and disseminate applied research and targeted participatory studies on natural resources management to influence planning and policies at local and national level.

To achieve these objectives, BIOFUND will, through its system of calls for proposals for CAs and buffer zones, help reinforce the capacities of CAs' administrations and other relevant actors, including communities, provide links between the target areas, public institutions, civil society and academia that can contribute with research and/or studies for the target area, ensure complementarity with other programmes. BIOFUND will provide proper monitoring tools for the 3 results and ensure appropriate communication and visibility.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to BIOFUND.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the beneficiary is in a legal or factual monopoly situation (Art. 190(1)(c) RAP). BIOFUND is the only Mozambican foundation (that is, the only entity in Mozambique with important autonomous financial resources, generated through the permanent endowment funds) to, at the same time, manage and redistribute funds in the biodiversity sector, engage in educational and advocacy activities, and being recognized as an influential interlocutor by MITADER and other relevant public authorities. The unique, in the Mozambican landscape, ability of BIOFUND to self-generate important financial resources is an essential assets for the sustainability of the action, especially considering the limited possibility from the public budget to fund the sector. BIOFUND grant's main purpose will be to financially support third parties in order to help achieving the objectives of the action (no thresholds apply), and will be tasked with selecting, informing, monitoring and accompanying the sub-grantees.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 100 %.

²⁶ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/restrictive_measures-2017-04-26-clean.pdf

If full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

First trimester of 2019.

5.4.2 Indirect management with the partner country

A part of this action with the objective of (R1) strengthening the governance framework of the Institutions dealing with natural resources management may be implemented in indirect management with the Republic of Mozambique according to the following modalities:

The partner country will act as the contracting authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programme estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts above EUR 100 000 (or lower, based on a risk assessment) and may apply ex post control for procurement contracts up to that threshold. The Commission will control ex ante the grant procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the partner country for ordinary operating costs, direct labour and contracts below EUR 300 000 for procurement and grants.

The financial contribution covers, for an amount of EUR 20 000 the ordinary operating costs incurred under the programme estimates.

Where managing the imprest component of the programme estimate, the partner country shall apply the positively assessed procurement and grant rules of its own implementing body. These rules will be laid down in the financing agreement concluded with the partner country. In case the outcome of the assessment is negative, the partner country shall apply the Commission's procurement and grant rules.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

In accordance with Article 22(1)(a) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, the Commission decides that natural and legal persons from the following countries having traditional economic, trade or geographical links with neighbouring partner countries shall be eligible for participating in procurement and grant award procedures: South Africa, Brazil. The supplies originating there shall also be eligible.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

| | EU contribution (in EUR) |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 5.1.1 Grant: direct award to the Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity –BIOFUND (direct management) | 10 200 000 |
| <i>Result Component 2: Initiatives and strategies for the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation in and around target areas are implemented (indicative amount)</i> | 6 000 000 |
| <i>Result Component 3: Sustainable livelihoods of communities living inside the biodiversity areas or in the buffer zones are improved (indicative amount)</i> | 3 500 000 |
| <i>Result Component 4: Applied research and targeted participatory studies on natural resources management to influence planning and policies at local and national level are enhanced and disseminated. (indicative amount)</i> | 700 000 |
| 5.1.2. Indirect management with the partner country | 2 200 000 |
| <i>Result Component 1: Governance framework of the Institutions dealing with natural resources management is strengthened</i> | 2 200 000 |
| 5.9 - Evaluation and 5.10 - Audits | 200 000 |
| 5.11 - Communication and visibility (incl. media coverage) | 150 000 |
| Contingencies | 250 000 |
| Total | 13 000 000 |

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

A National Steering Committee (NSC) shall be set up to supervise, provide strategic guidance and ensure conformity with Government policy. The NSC will be composed with high representatives from the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural development (MITADER), from the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS), National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), the Foundation for Biodiversity (BIOFUND), representatives from the Provincial Government, and other implementing partners, as well as, the National Authorising Officer (NAO) and the EU Delegation. Other stakeholders might be invited in order to improve coordination of the interventions.

At operational level, a Programme Technical Committee will be formed to supervise project activities, ensure coordination and establish dialogue with the stakeholders. It will comprise a representative of the National Administration of the Conservation Areas both at central and provincial level (Administrators of the Conservation Areas) or relevant Provincial authorities, representatives from BIOFUND and implementing partners.

At provincial level there will be technical Committees to integrate all relevant structures at provincial level, research institutions, supported civil society including community-based organisations from target communities and possibly main donors in the sector with activities in the same geographical area (or any other partner involved in the action) to enhance coordination and to provide recommendations to the Programme Technical Committee. The representation and participation of local communities at the technical committees will allow them to claim for transparency in decision-making, equality, non-discrimination against the poor and against people with disabilities and to ensure that the implementation of the action does not infringe upon economic, social, cultural and other rights of the community.

BIOFUND and FNDS/ANAC, as the first implementers of the action, will hold regular working meetings with the EU Delegation and the NAO to report on implementation progress, and discuss future planning of activities, including visibility actions.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving, learning purposes, in particular with respect to implementation capacity of the local administrations as well as CSOs to implement the action.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels including for policy revision, taking into account in particular a possible continued EU engagement in the sector.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded in 2022 and 2025.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, two contracts for audit services shall be concluded in 2020 (after the first complete year of implementation) and in 2025.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

Most of the visibility and communication initiatives will be implemented by implementing actors through the budget available in their respective contracts. Some other communication activities, in particular events organization and management of social media will either be directly contracted by the EU or by BIOFUND, according to the joint BIOFUND-EU-NAO-MITADER/FNDS visibility and communication plan established at the beginning of the programme in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action. This will include one service contract for 68 months.

6 PRE-CONDITIONS

N/A

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX²⁷

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

| | Results chain | Indicators | Baselines (incl. reference year) | Targets (incl. reference year) | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Overall objective: <i>Impact</i> | To contribute to sustainable, inclusive and broad-based economic growth, to poverty and vulnerability (against climate change) reduction through correct use of Natural Resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real GDP growth rate** POG; END; SDG Proportion of population (disaggregate by sex and age) living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day** ESAN; SDG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.5% (2017, forecast) National: 46,1% Nampula: 57.1% Zambézia: 56.5% (2015) | No government-defined targets available | <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline, Endline. Country statistics (INE, IOF); Country Reports (SDGs; Economic progress reports); | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political and macro-economic stability maintained Country's development policies and strategies continue consider poverty reduction, rural development, environment, natural resources and biodiversity as national priorities |
| Specific objective(s): <i>Outcomes</i> | To protect biodiversity and contribute to improve the livelihoods of rural communities through sustainable management of natural resources in target areas of Mozambique. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hectares of protected areas managed, with EU support** Progress towards national targets established in accordance with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020^{SDG} and to the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Action Plan Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems^{SDG} Change in annual average income of family farmers, when compared to control groups^{NIP; PNDRS; SDG} | Baseline assessment at inception | To be defined together with the government counterparts | <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline, Endline Project M&E data/reports; Country statistics and sectoral policy/program progress reports TAF Energy Country Fiche <p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative/ qualitative data analysis; Surveys. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government remains committed with the protection and conservation of national ecosystems and biodiversity Existence of synergies and complementarities among different stakeholders (Government, development partners, private sector, civil society) within the environmental sector Stable security conditions (armed conflict) in the geographical targeted areas Absence of external shocks (economic, exchange rate volatility, natural disasters) affecting local economies in the geographical targeted areas |

²⁷ Indicators aligned with the relevant programming document '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework '**'.

| Outputs | COMPONENT 1 – Governance framework of the institutions dealing with natural resources management is strengthened | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | R1.1 - Compliance with the international normative and regulatory framework on environment and natural resources is enhanced | | | | | |
| | R1.2 - Relevant institutions and other stakeholders at province and district levels are strengthened for the sustainable management of natural resources | <p>Number tailor-made capacity building packages carried out, both at central and decentralized levels and targeting public institutions and other relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Number of people (disaggregated by sex and social status) benefiting from the tailor-made capacity building packages provided</p> | <p>• 0</p> <p>• 0</p> | <p>• At least 10, both at central and provincial levels</p> <p>• At least 300 (>50% women, elderly, persons with disabilities, youth).</p> | <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline, Endline • Project M&E data/reports; • Provincial data and statistics • Presence lists, minutes of meetings; Reports <p>Means:</p> <p>Quantitative/qualitative data analysis; Surveys; Documental analysis; Quality assessments</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government partners, stakeholders and local communities take active part and ownership of project's activities. • Sound and effective project M&E system in place |
| | R1.3 - Formalisation of co-management models of conservation areas is enhanced and consolidated at national level, and in particular in the target protected areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of co-management plans defined and/or reviewed in the targeted protected areas • Number of coordination sessions/meetings regularly convened per year • Level of financial sustainability in the targeted protected/conservation areas. • Biodiversity finance needs and gaps assessment conducted and resource mobilization strategy defined, in compliance with the BIOFIN methodological framework | <p>• 0</p> <p>• 0</p> <p>• 5%</p> <p>• 0</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 GNR and 1 APAIPS • At least 2/year in both GNR and APAIPS • At least 80% • Assessment conducted by the end of year 2 and resource mobilization strategy defined by the end of the action | <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline, Endline • Project M&E data/reports; • Provincial data and statistics • Presence lists, minutes; Reports <p>Means:</p> <p>Quantitative/qualitative data analysis; Surveys; Questionnaires; Documental analysis; Quality assessments</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong mobilization and sensitization of target groups and beneficiaries before project start and during inception phase • Local population and target groups willing to change behaviours, and to adopt and retain new knowledges, attitudes and practices regarding the sustainable management of natural resources |