

# Mozambique Early Idea

## Zambezia Integrated Landscape Management Program



International Workshop on Jurisdictional Landscape Programs

July 20th – 22nd, 2015  
Hotel Cardoso

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## *Context of Mozambique*

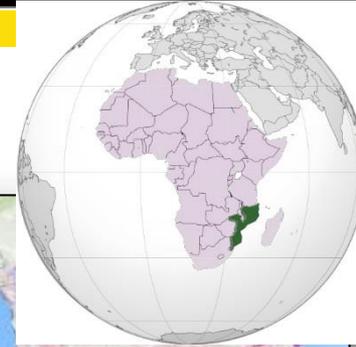
## *Achievements on REDD+ Readiness (2008-2015)*

## ***Zambezia Integrated Landscape Management Program***

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# Context of Mozambique



## Population

- 54% below the poverty line
- 70% living in rural areas

## HDI

- 178 out of 187 countries

## Economy

- 8,5% GDP growth rate (2014)  
5th highest rate in Africa
- Agriculture: major sector of economy (32% of GDP) = pressure on forests

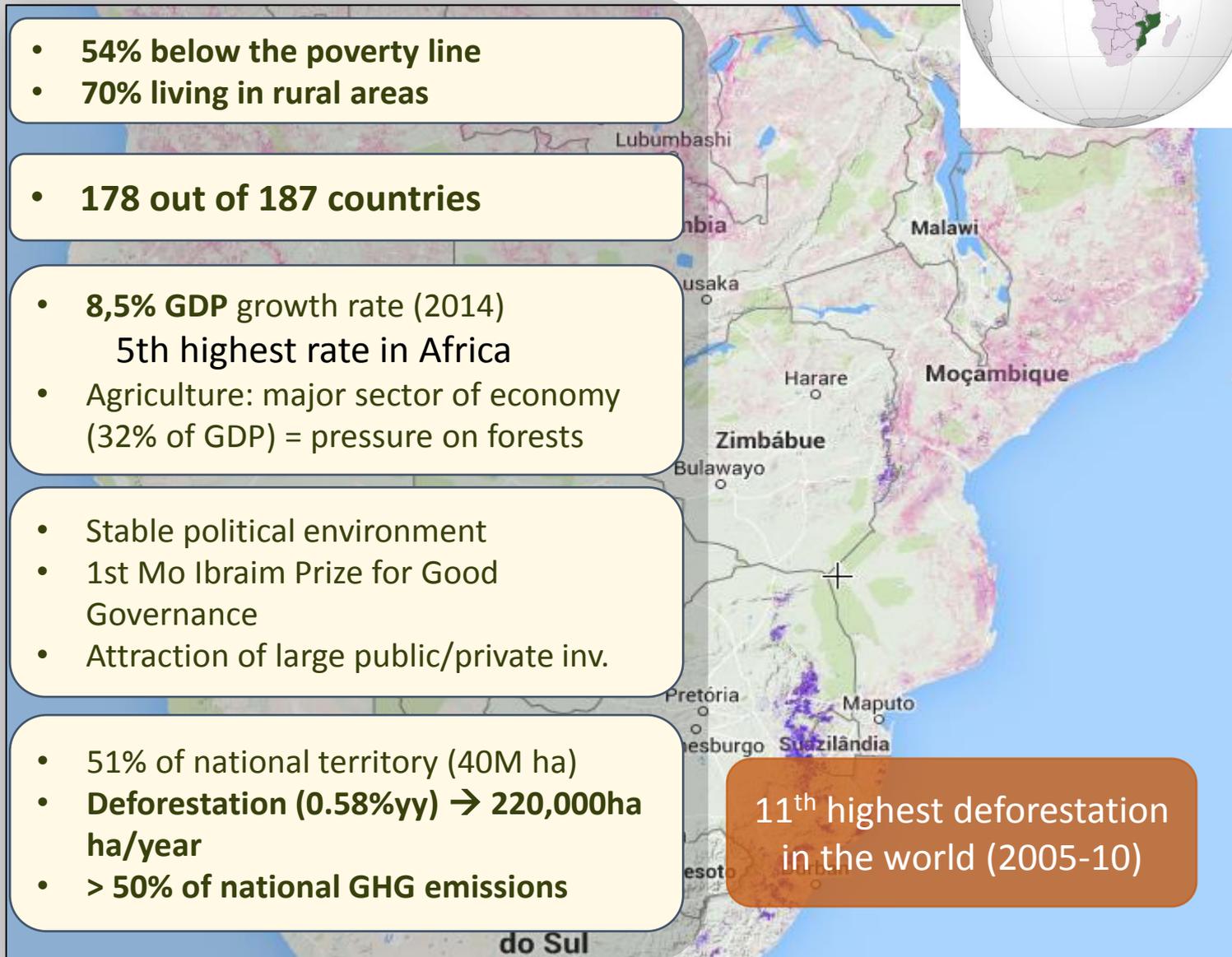
## Politics

- Stable political environment
- 1st Mo Ibrahim Prize for Good Governance
- Attraction of large public/private inv.

## Forests

- 51% of national territory (40M ha)
- Deforestation (0.58%yy) → 220,000ha ha/year
- > 50% of national GHG emissions

11<sup>th</sup> highest deforestation in the world (2005-10)



# Achievements on REDD+ Readiness

Public consultations (2011-2014): 997 meetings/workshops

Submission of *Readiness Project Idea Note* (R-PIN)

Norway provides financial support to south-south collaboration in Mozambique

R-PP approved in March 2012

Establishment of UT-REDD

R-PP Preparation Started

Creation of multi-sectoral group on REDD+ (CTR)

Approval of National Decree on REDD+

Preparation of National REDD Strategy

**National REDD+ Strategy**

*Public Consultation*



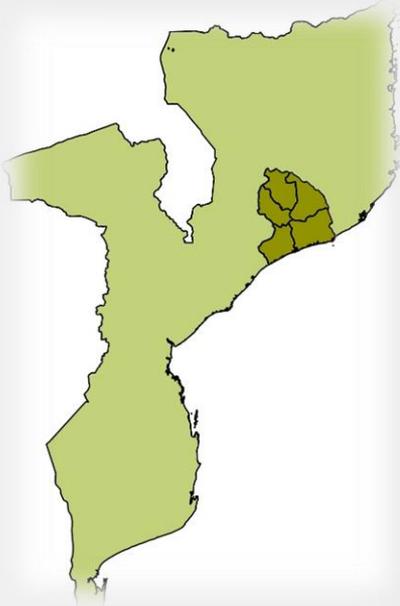
2015 Workplan

R-Package to be endorsed in Dec 2016

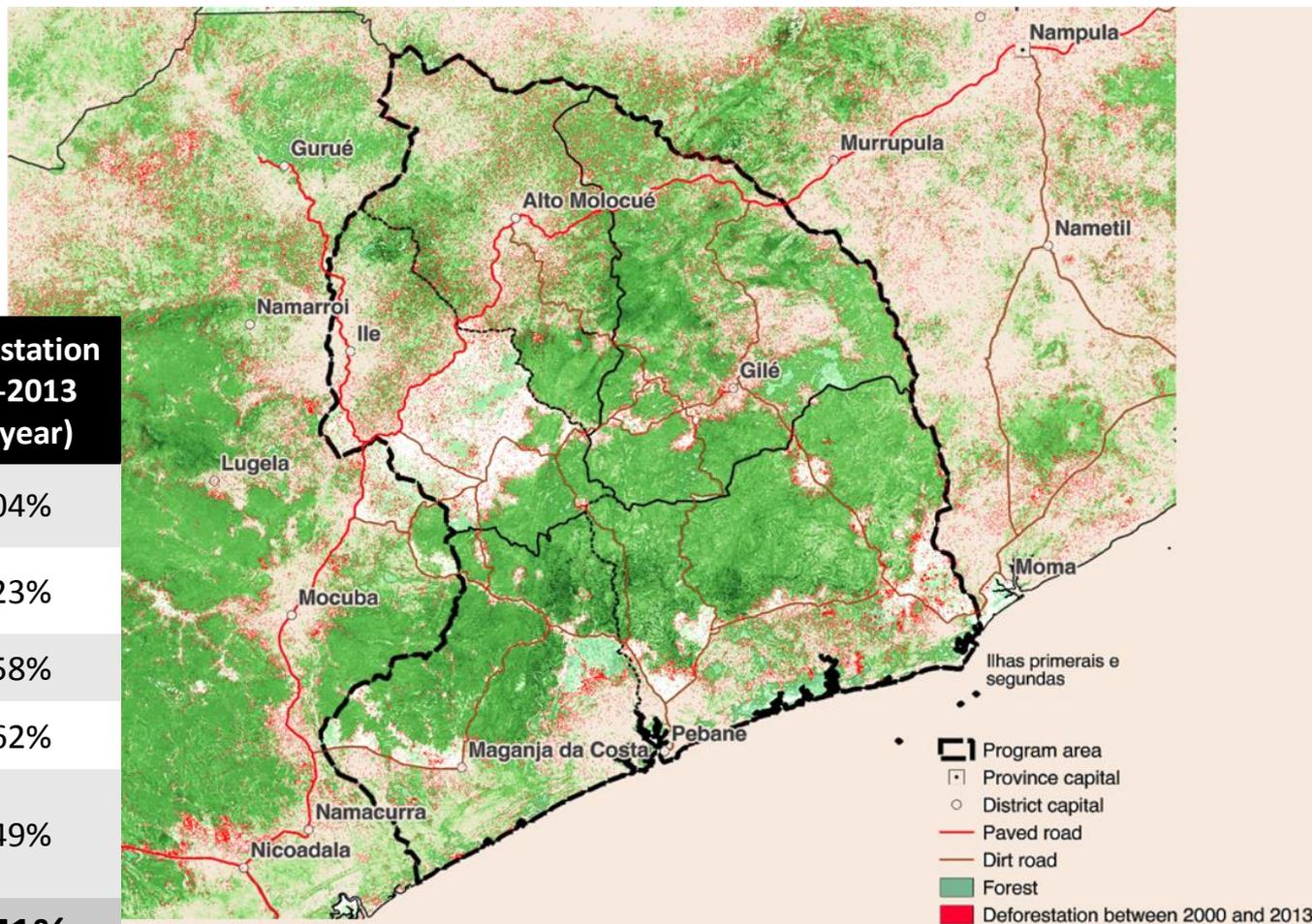
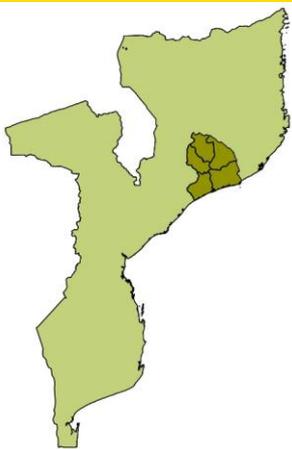




# Zambezia Integrated Landscape Management Program



# 1. Land cover and deforestation



District	Forest Area (ha)	Deforestation 2000-2013 (ha/year)
Alto Molocué	380,046	-1,04%
Ile e Mulevala	266,496	-1,23%
Gilé	666,667	-0,58%
Pebane	692,760	-0,62%
Maganja da Costa, Mucobela	518,641	-0,49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524,610</b>	<b>-0,71%</b>

Total program area: **3.8M hectares**  
 Forest loss: **18,000 ha/year**



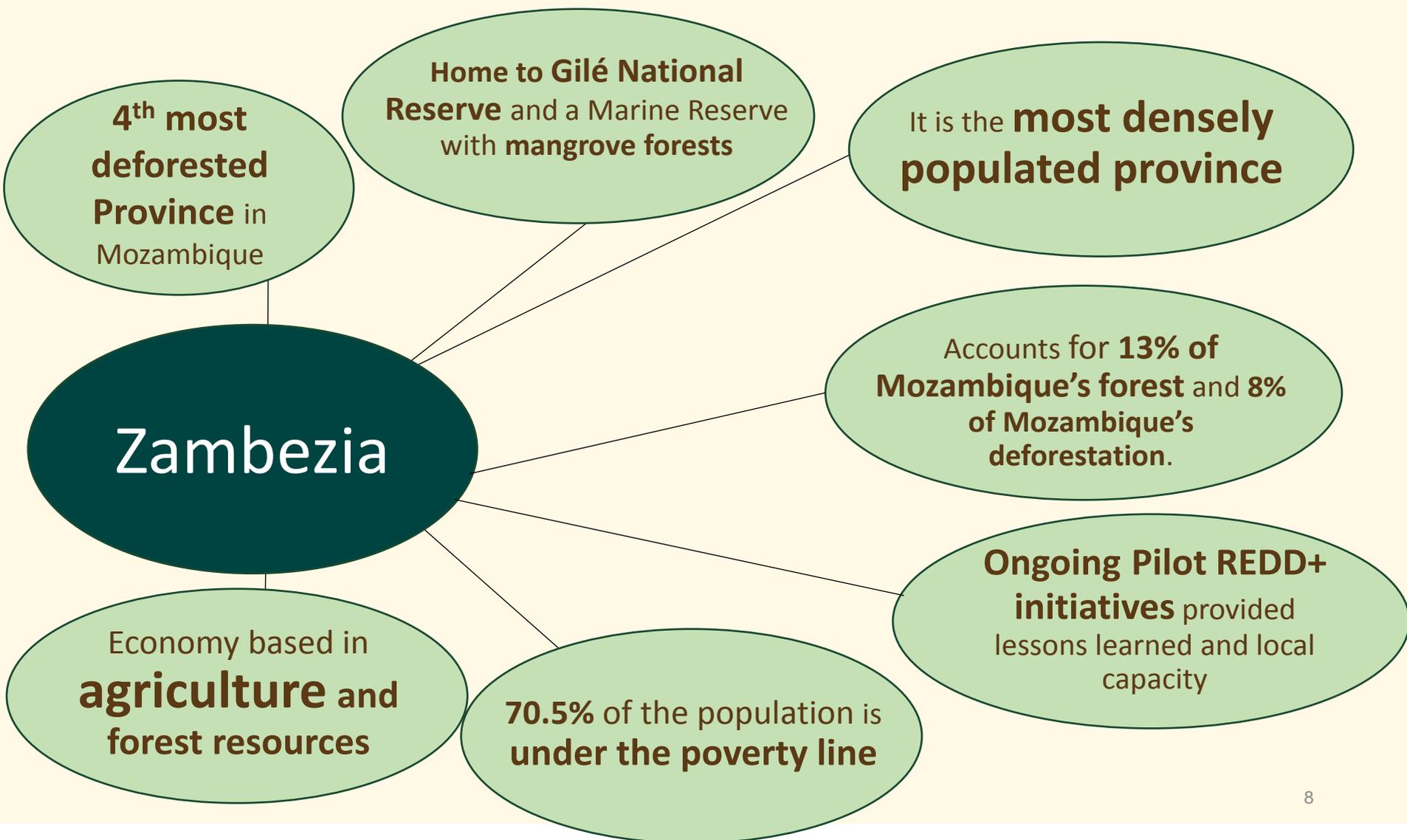
# Mozambique Miombo Forest



n IGF



## 2. Why Zambezia Province?



# 3. Political Commitment

Existing public policies contribute to REDD+: forest management/ benefit sharing scheme/ decentralization

Creation of the **Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER)** enhances government capacity to deal with multi-sectoral causes of deforestation.

**Zambézia REDD+ program endorsed as a strategic priority by the Minister** of Land, Environment and Rural Development (native forest included).

**Zambezia Government is committed to reduce deforestation** and promote sustainable development

Existence of a fully active **Technical Unit for REDD+** as well as a **multi-stakeholder REDD+ Technical Working Group** at the national level, created by a National Decree that will oversee the Program

Zambezia Program intends to create innovative **governance arrangement** based on National, Provincial and Districts governments / also capable of work cross-sectorally



# 4. Drivers of deforestation & Proposed Interventions



# Agriculture and sustainable landscapes

*Main Drivers: Poor soil conditions and weak management capacities, low productivity crops, poverty & subsistence agriculture*

Deforestation-free  
Cashew and  
Sesame



- Engage 30,000 farmers in integrated landscape management
- Establish 5,000 hectares of sustainable farming
- 230\$/yr of additional revenues per farmer.
- 1 cashew processing unit in partnership w/ private sector
- Cashew orchards implemented

Conservation  
Agriculture



- Agroforestry system: boundaries systems, homesteads, orchards, *Faederbia albida*, etc
- Technical assistance, inputs (seeds, fertilizers, equipment)
- Community nurseries & fire management
- Increase production, food security, access to markets

Capacity  
Building and  
Training



- Trainings: community MRV, new business opportunities, fire management and food production
- Pilot Demonstrative units for new crops
- Partnerships with successful countries (ex: South-south)

# Forest Policy and Governance

**Main Drivers:** *Weak governance, lack of organized process for recognizing land tenure and zoning, low income and poor social conditions*

## Environmental Governance



### **Improve national & provincial government capacity & structure**

- Establish national and provincial MRV office

## Forest Management & Concessions



- Forest concessions: 1,7 million ha managed by private sector

- **Improve Concessions legal and institutional framework**, promote FSC forest certification

- Program One leader-One forest/ One child-One tree

- Fire management

## Land use planning and registration



- Mapping and registration of farmers and land dwellers

- **Promote land-use planning at districts level**

# Forest conservation and management

**Main Drivers:** *Low access to other sources of energy, lack of individual firewood plantations, inefficient cook-stoves and charcoal plants*

## Gilé Reserve Management



- **Improve reserve management:** staff, infra-structure, law-enforcement on illegal logging and poaching
- Work with surrounding communities on buffer zone in the management structure of the park
- **Private partnership for Game and Tourism programs**

## Sustainable wood and charcoal supply chains



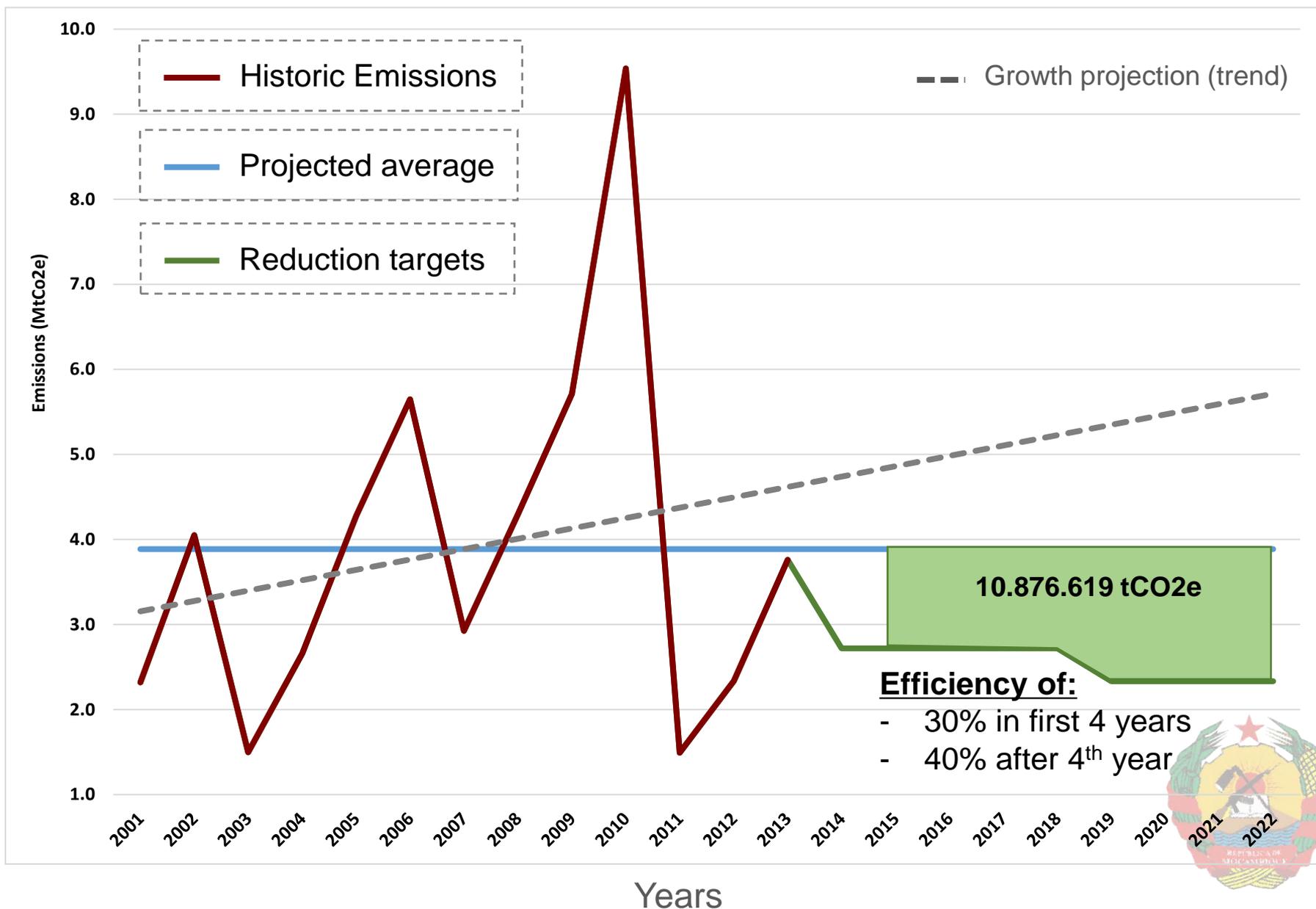
- Promote forest plantation/ woodlots for charcoal production
- Improve charcoal production technologies (kilns)
- **introduce and disseminate sustainable cooking stoves**

## Forest plantations



- Develop incentive program for productive forests plantations
- **50,000 hectares of forest plantations:** led by private sector and outgrower schemes
- 50 community forest nurseries

# 5. Reference Levels and reduction targets



## 5. Reference Levels and reduction targets

Forest Area (ha)	2,524,610 ha
Annual rate of deforestation 2000 – 2013	0,71%
Total forest loss 2000 – 2013 (ha)	234,000 ha
ER Potential over 8 years (MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	10,876,619 teq CO <sub>2</sub>
Sequestration potential over 8 years (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	4.000.000 teq CO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Total (MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq)</b>	<b>14,876,619</b>
<b>Offered to the FCPF - CF</b>	<b>10,413,633 (70%)</b>

## 6. Sources of financing for Program Implementation

### Program Preparation and Start-Up

- FCPF Readiness Fund (add'l finance) – US\$ 2 million (*potential*)
- French Global Environmental Fund – 1 million Euros
- FAO (GEF Project) – US\$ 2 million

### Implementation of Program Interventions

- WB Mozbio project – US\$ 1.5 million (*confirmed*)
- Private companies – Reforestation companies, forest concession holders, cashew nuts traders (*in discussion*)
- Private funds – Athelia, Moringa (*potential*)
- Forest Investment Program (*potential*)
- Government funds (*in discussion*)
- Other WB operations (*in discussion*)

### Emissions Reductions Payments

- FCPF Carbon Fund
- Other buyers (Athelia, etc.) - *potential*

The implementation costs of Program Interventions will be assessed



# Partners:



International Institute  
for Environment  
and Development

## Government

- Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER)
- National Protected Areas Agency (ANAC)
- Provincial Government of Zambezia



## Private sector

- Cashew nuts traders (Unilever and Cosco)
- Forest Concession Holder
- Reforestation Companies
- Tourism concessionaires
- Zambezia Timber Association



## Other

- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- Etc Terra
- FAO
- International Foundation for Wildlife Management (IGF)



# Non Carbon Benefits



**Maintenance of high-value biodiversity** within the Gilé National Reserve (biggest patch of *Miombo* forest worldwide) and surrounding forests

**Deforestation-free commodities** produced

**Increased employment** (cashew processing plant) and **additional income for producers** (fair trade cashew and sesame)

**Rehabilitation of degraded lands** through reforestation

**Climate resilience improved.** Mozambique is extremely vulnerable to climate variability and change. Zambézia was affected by deadly floods in January 2015.

# Learning Value

*Within  
Mozambique*

- Includes key cross-sectoral interventions to be scaled at national level
- Engages with landscape stakeholders far beyond the forestry sector: agriculture, hunting, energy, tourism
- **The Program area includes a two protected areas** – miombo forests (Gilé Reserve) and mangrove forests (Archipelago Primeiras e Segundas) with high biodiversity importance

*Across the  
Carbon Fund  
portfolio*

- **The only Program focused on miombo forests, and mangrove forests**
- **High-level of private sector engagement (cashew nuts, forest concessions, tourism concessionaires, community hunting block)**
- Emphasis on deforestation-free agricultural commodity – cashew nut, with significant benefits to local farmers
- **Synergy with ongoing initiatives** (WB Mozbio project, IFC, iied, AFD)

# Risks:

## Potential Risks

Capacity constrains: insufficient human resources at both national and local level

Up front finance to implement activities is not mobilized

Political stability/ commitment: change in government at national, regional and local level;

Extreme climate events: hampers access to local communities, such as floods.

Infrastructure development: Mining/ Big commercial agriculture projects/ Roads.

## Mitigation measures

Increase staff, include other gov agencies, tap into other partners' capacity, decentralize governance

Pro-actively look for other sources of finance, establish a resource mobilization strategy, and continue dialogue with local partners

Create a legal framework that ensure the program continues beyond the government term

Build early warning system into project preparation

Establishment and empowerment of cross-sectoral board that takes into consideration REDD+ activities

Questions?

Obrigado!

Kanimambo!

