

Mozambique Early Idea

Zambezia Integrated Landscape Management Program



Twelfth Meeting of the Carbon Fund (CF12)
Paris, April 28-30, 2015



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Context of Mozambique

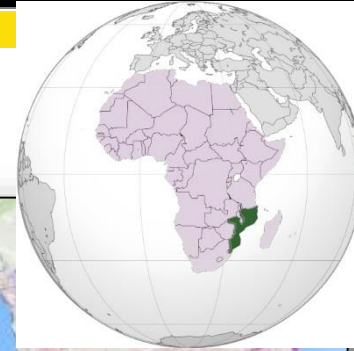
Achievements on REDD+ Readiness (2008-2015)

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

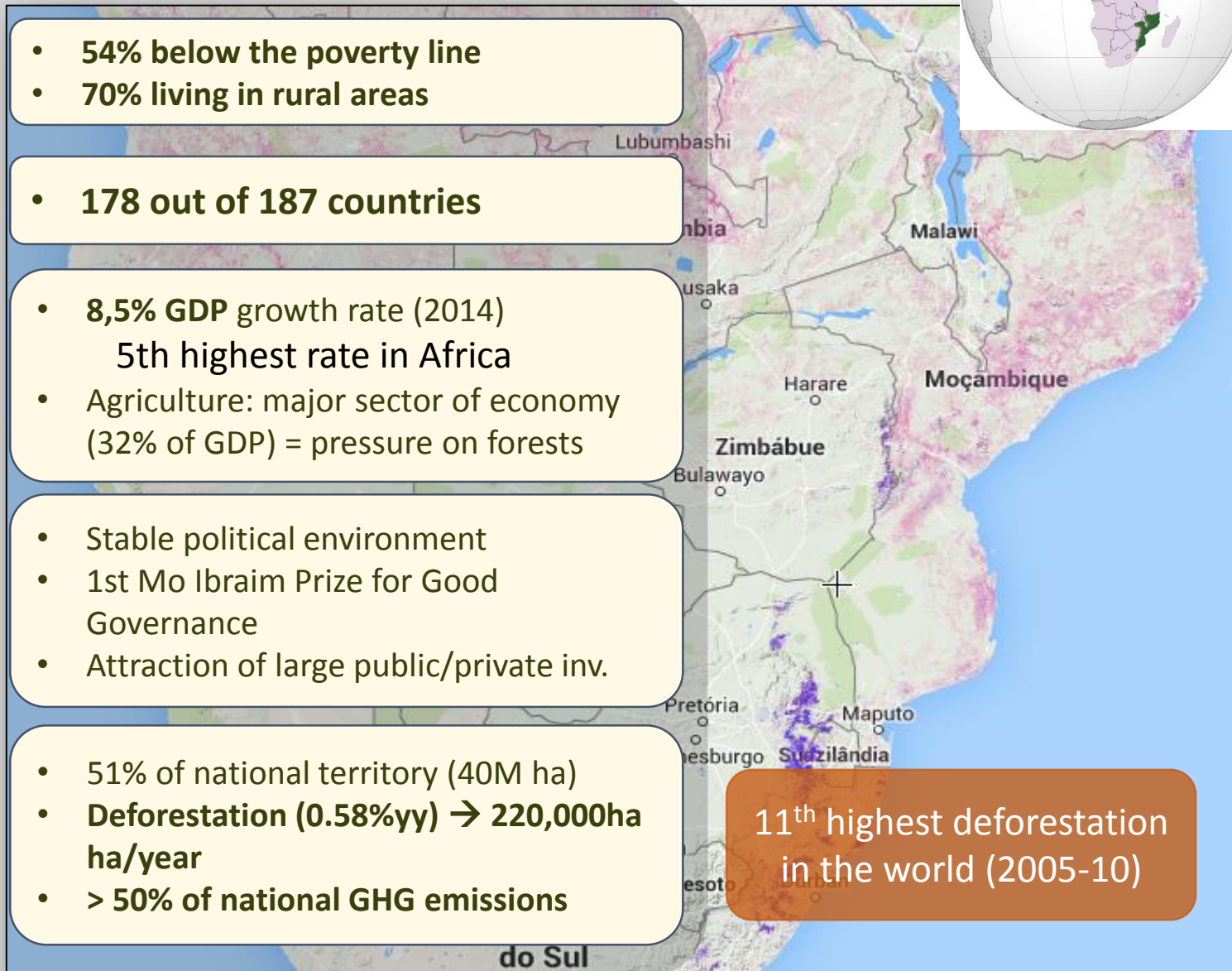
Politics

- 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

11th 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

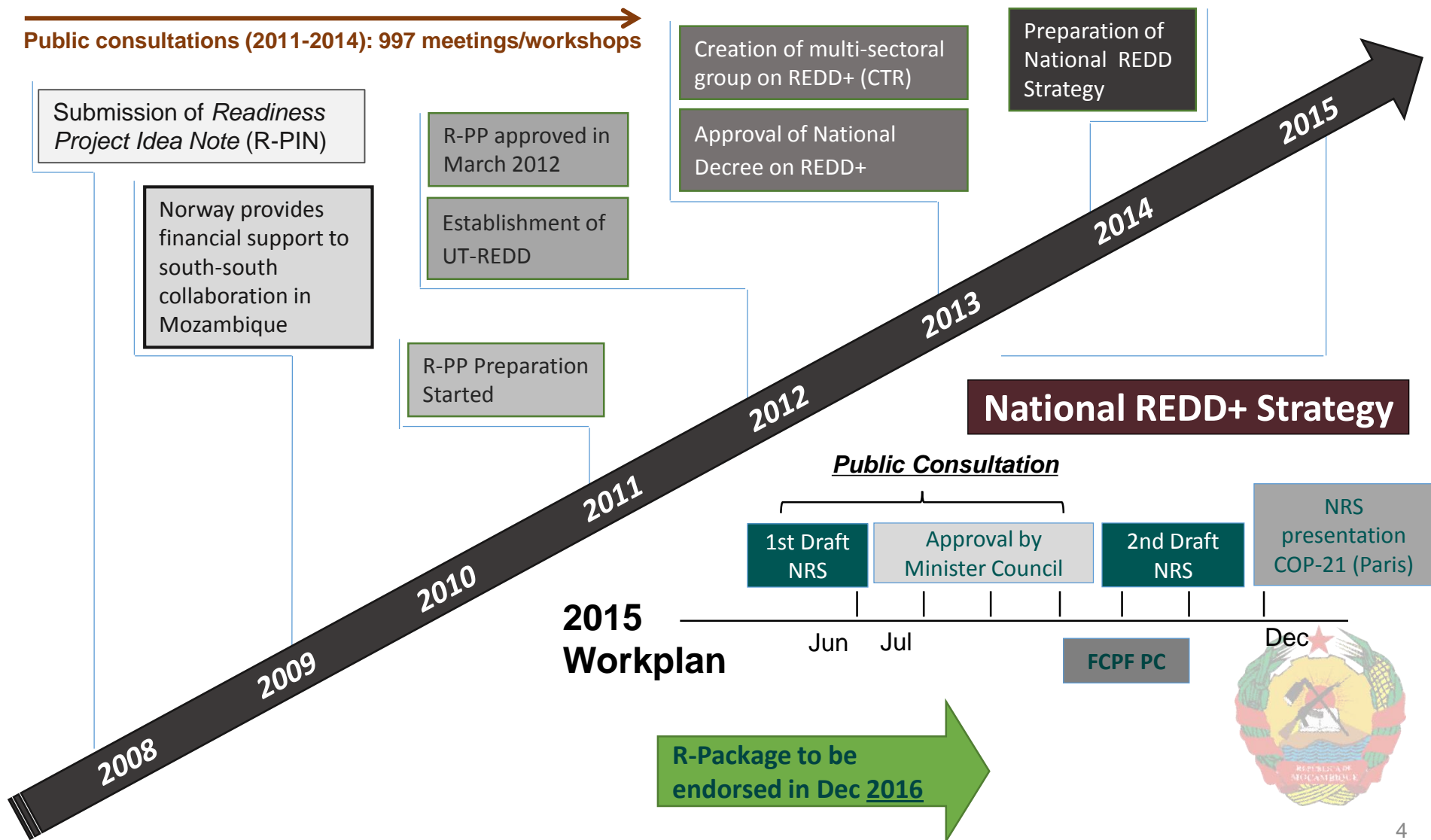
Establishment of UT-REDD

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

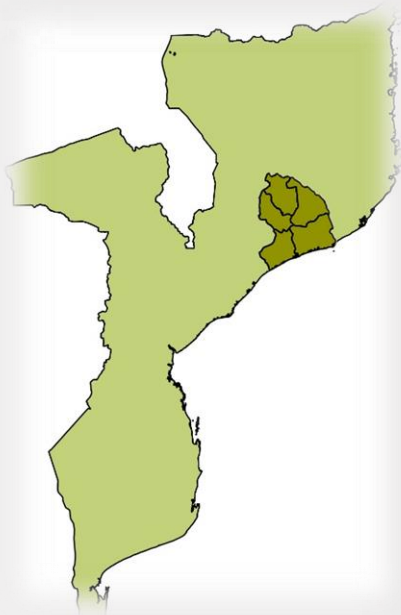


R-Package to be endorsed in Dec 2016

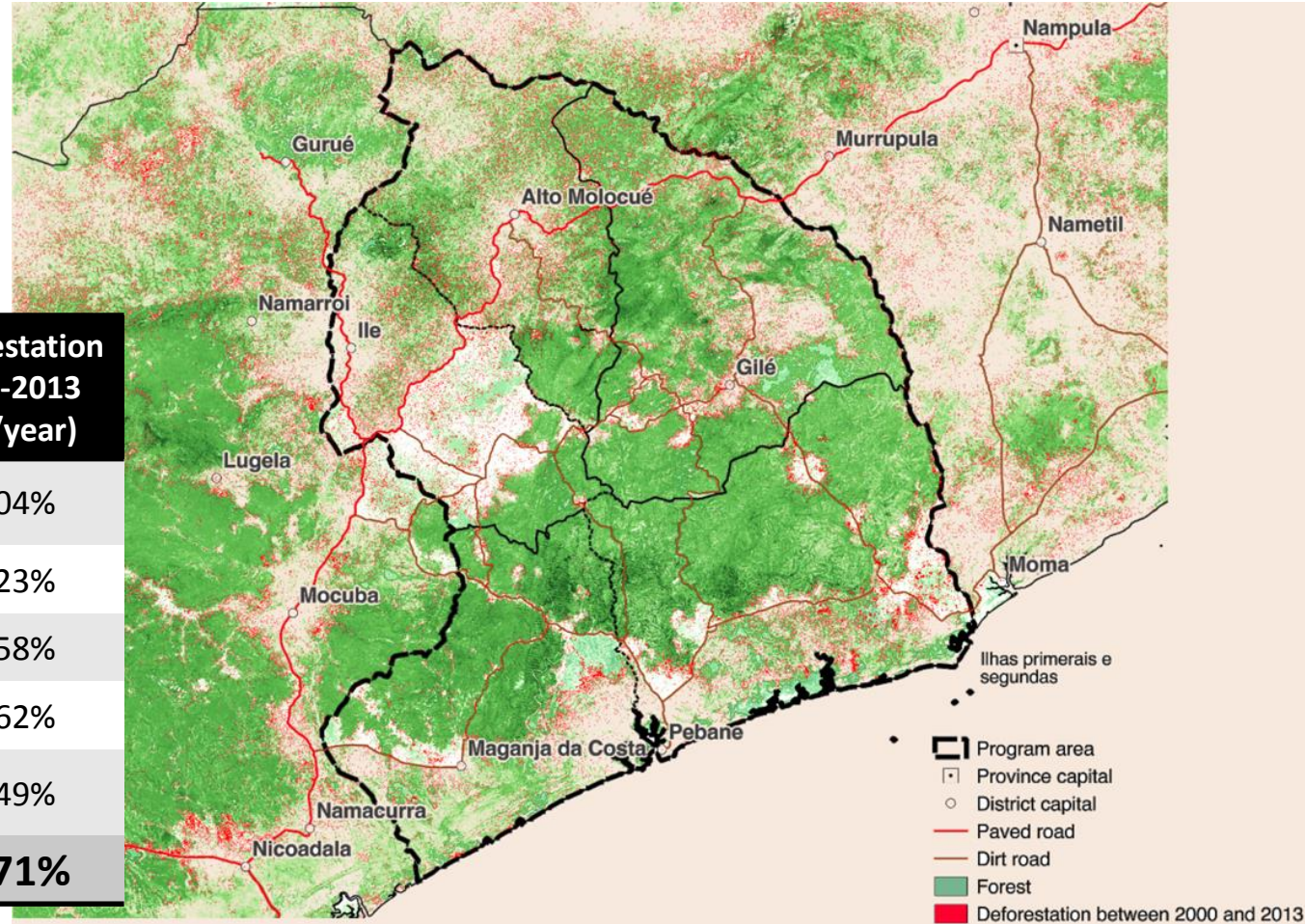





Zambezia Integrated Landscape Management Program



1. Land cover and deforestation



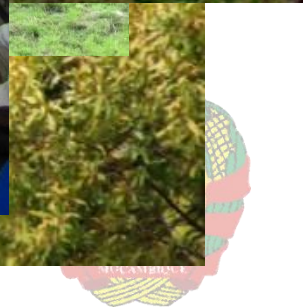
District	Forest Area (ha)	Deforestation 2000-2013 (ha/year)
Alto Molocué	380,046	-1,04%
Ile	266,496	-1,23%
Gilé	666,667	-0,58%
Pebane	692,760	-0,62%
Maganja da Costa	518,641	-0,49%
Total	2,524,610	-0,71%



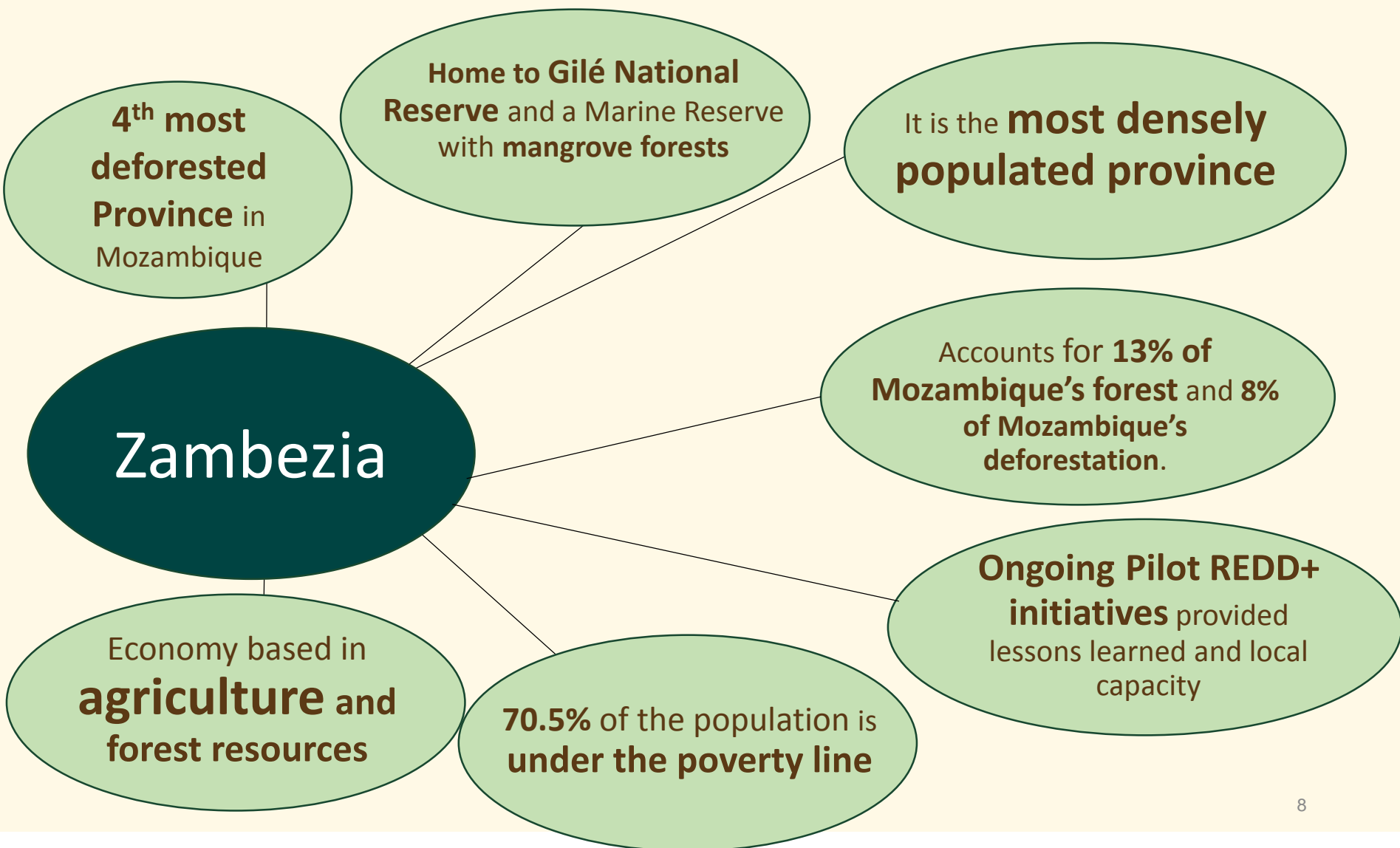
Total program area: 3.8M hectares
Forest loss: 18,000 ha/year



Mozambique Miombo Forest



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



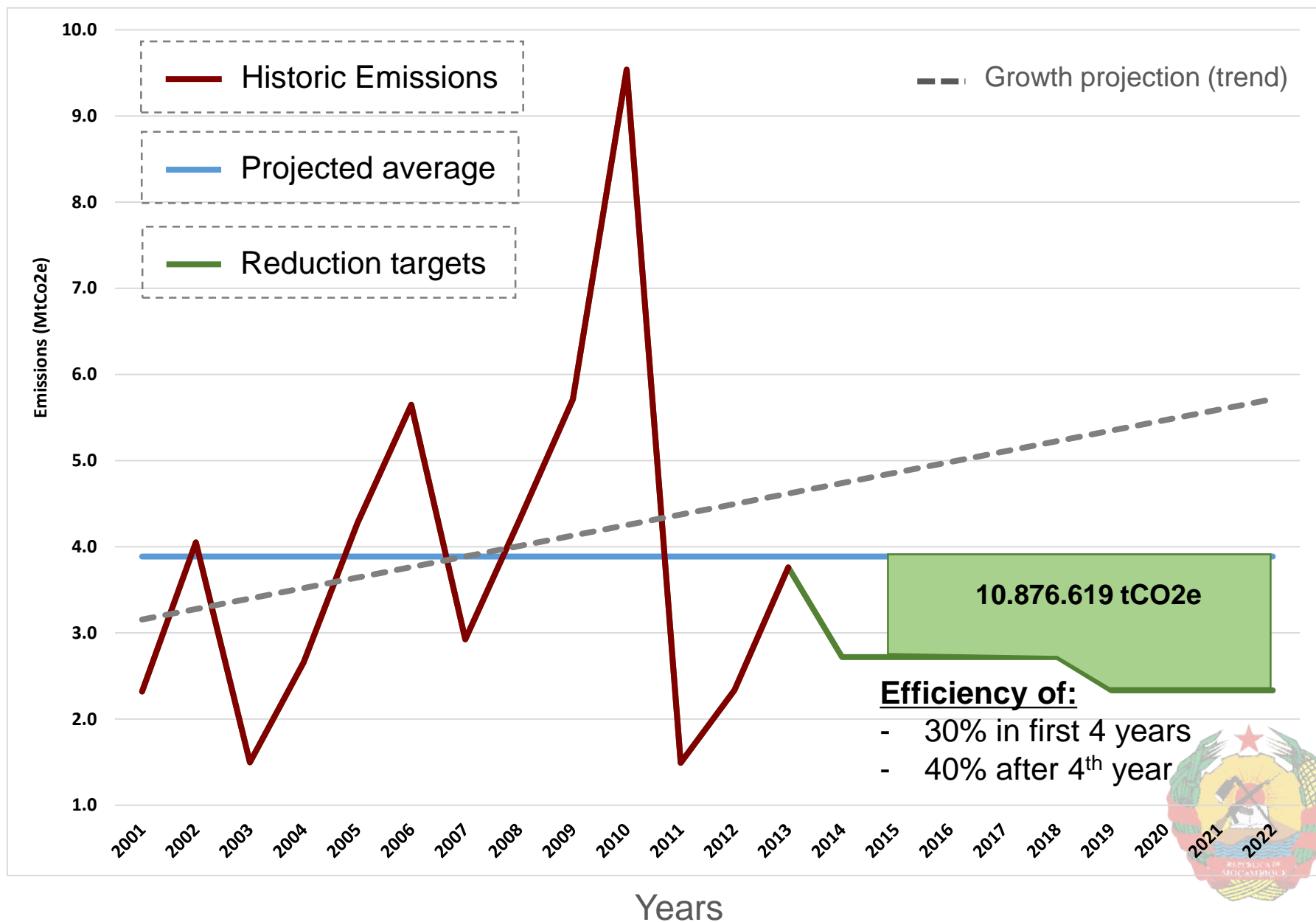
- Promote forest plantation/ woodlots for charcoal production
- Improve charcoal production technologies (kilns)
- **introduce and disseminate sustainable cooking stoves**

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 ₂ eq)	10,876,619 teq CO ₂
Sequestration potential over 8 years (tCO ₂ eq)	4.000.000 teq CO ₂
Total (MtCO₂eq)	14,876,619
Offered to the FCPF - CF	10,413,633 (70%)

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!

