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Report No: PAD2860

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT APPRAISAL DOCUMENT

ON A

PROPOSED GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 32 MILLION
(US$45.00 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

FOR THE

MOZAMBIQUE CONSERVATION AREAS FOR BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 2

August 29, 2018

Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice
Africa Region

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective June 30, 2018)

Currency Unit =	MZN (New Mozambique Metical)
MZN 59.19 =	US$1
US$1.40 =	SDR 1

FISCAL YEAR
January 1 – December 31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
ANAC	National Administration of Protected Areas *(Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação)*
BIOFUND	Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity
CA	Conservation Area
CBO	Community-based Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CLP	Conservation Leadership Program
CNR	Chimanimani National Reserve
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
DA	Designated Account
DLI	Disbursement-linked Indicator
DNT	National Treasury Directorate *(Direcção Nacional do Tesouro)*
EBDG	Environment Business and Development Group
ENMC	National Climate Change Strategy *(Estratégia Nacional para as Mudanças Climáticas)*
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EX-ACT	Ex-ante Carbon Emissions Tool
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FM	Financial Management
FNDS	National Sustainable Development Fund *(Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável)*
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoM	Government of Mozambique
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IDA	International Development Association
IFR	Interim Financial Report
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management

INE	National Statistics Institute *(Instituto Nacional de Estatística)*
IPF	Investment Project Financing
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LMU	Landscape Management Unit
MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (*Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar*)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MFD	Maximizing Finance for Development
MGS	Matching Grant Scheme
MGU	Matching Grant Unit
MICULTUR	Ministry of Culture and Tourism (*Ministério da Cultura e Turismo*)
MIMAIP	Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (*Ministerio do Mar, Aguas Interiores e Pescas)*
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development *(Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural)*
MozBio	Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MSR	Maputo Special Reserve
NBT	Nature-based Tourism
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NPF	New Procurement Framework
NPV	Net Present Value
NR	National Reserve
OP	Operational Policy
PACEs	Small Emerging Commercial Farmers *(Pequenos Agricultores Comerciais Emergentes)*
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PCR	Saving and Credit Groups *(Poupança de Crédito Rotativo)*
PDO	Project Development Objective
PF	Process Framework
PFM	Public Finance Management
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POPMR	Ponta de Ouro Partial Marine Reserve
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
PPP	Public-private Partnership
PPR	Procurement Post Review
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
PSC	Project Steering Committee
QCBS	Quality- and Cost-Based Selection
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SANParks	South African National Parks
SAPA	Social Assessment for Protected Areas
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic

SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SoP	Series of Projects
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
Sustenta	World Bank Agriculture and Integrated Landscape Management Project
TA	Technical Assistance
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

A. Country Context

1. **Mozambique is richly endowed with natural resources.** The country has ample arable land, water, energy, mineral resources and recently discovered natural gas offshore, three deep seaports, and a relatively large potential pool of labor. Mozambique's substantial natural capital includes 36 million ha of arable land, and 32 million ha of natural forests (mainly miombo dry forests but also large mangrove areas). Its 2,700 km long coastline, the 4th longest in Africa, harbors some of the most spectacular coral reefs in the world and several highly productive estuaries. The country has outstanding terrestrial, freshwater, marine, and coastal species biodiversity, counting more than 10,000 species, 10 percent of which are endemic or nearly endemic. Among the most significant terrestrial and coastal biodiversity areas are the Chimanimani massif, the Maputaland area, and the wetland and tidal areas of the Zambezi Estuary.

2. **Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world despite recent economic growth and significant natural capital.** Mozambique's economy has experienced some of the world's fastest growth rates since the end of its devastating civil war in 1992, with annual average economic growth of approximately 7.5 percent in the last decade—largely driven by foreign investments. However, the country still ranks 181 out of 188 in the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index (2017) and has approximately 70 percent of its 28 million population living in extreme poverty (World Bank, 2016a[1]; World Bank, 2016b[2]). In addition, Mozambique suffered from a hidden debt crisis[3] in 2016, that caused GDP growth to decrease, inflation to rise, and debt levels to keep unsustainably high.

3. **Mozambique is in a transitional period.** The main challenges for the country are to restore macroeconomic stability after the hidden debt crisis, and reestablish confidence through improved economic governance and increased transparency while carrying out structural reforms in support of the private sector. At the same time, Mozambique needs to ensure that the use of its vast stocks of nonrenewable natural resources (particularly natural gas) translates into sustainable development for its population while ensuring that renewable natural resources (such as forests, wildlife, and fisheries) are managed sustainably.

4. **Current and future impacts of climate change pose a threat to the nation's economic development and livelihoods.** Mozambique is ranked the third most vulnerable country to climate change in Africa. Extreme weather-related shocks pose a significant risk to growth and poverty reduction. It is estimated that climate change could cost Mozambique between US$2.3 billion and US$7.4 billion from 2003 to 2050. Climate

[1] World Bank Group. (2016). Republic of Mozambique: Systematic Country Diagnostic. World Bank, Washington.
[2] World Bank. (2016). Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2016: Taking on Inequality. Washington, DC: World Bank.
[3] In 2016, undisclosed government loans worth up to $2bn to set up three state-backed tuna fishing companies were discovered, and this caused a halt to Mozambique's economic success story. For more details, please see the latest CPF (2017-2021): *http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/540001493517702187/pdf/MZ-CPF-Final-clean-March-23-04052017.pdf*

impacts compound challenges facing communities lacking access to resources and techniques for maintaining agricultural productivity and coping with extreme weather events. Droughts are the most frequent disaster and pose a major constraint to most of the population (80 percent) relying heavily on rain-fed agriculture. Mozambique has a long history of catastrophic flooding, which occurs almost annually during the rainy season, while cyclones are common to the exposed coastline of Mozambique from October to April, which damage infrastructure, disrupt water sanitation and electricity supply systems, and degrade the coastal environment.

B.1 Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. **Mozambique's renewable natural resources provide global public goods, such as biodiversity and climate stabilization (5.6 billion tons of CO_2 equivalent are stored in its forests), and nationally significant ecosystem services, such as maintenance of water quality and quantity for irrigation and electricity generation.** They also provide goods and services to the local population, such as freshwater, food, construction material, medical material, and fuel sources. The rural population (70 percent of the total) is highly dependent on the direct use of natural resources. It is estimated that in some areas, such as the Gorongosa District, miombo woodlands contribute 19 percent of household cash income and 40 percent of household subsistence (non-cash) income.

6. **In recognition of the value of these resources and the need to preserve them, Mozambique established a network of conservation areas (CAs) that cover around 23 percent of the country's land surface.** It consists of seven national parks, 10 national reserves, one environmental protection area, 17 controlled hunting blocks (*coutadas*[4]), over 50 privately run game farms (*fazendas de bravio*), and two community reserves. Mozambique's total ecosystem services value was estimated at over US$5 billion for 2009, half of the gross domestic product (GDP) for that year (Niquisse and Cabral 2017[5]).

7. **The management of CAs in Mozambique depends on several actors.** The National Protected Areas Administration (*Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação*, ANAC) is the main entity in charge of managing CAs and of overseeing the work of entities in charge of co-managing CAs in partnership with ANAC. It was established in 2011 as a parastatal and is guided by its Strategic Plan 2015–2024. It currently faces limited financial resources and human capacity. The Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity (BIOFUND) is a private foundation established in 2011 to promote conservation in Mozambique. BIOFUND manages a Conservation Endowment Fund to ensure long-term financing of biodiversity conservation as well as sinking funds that provide operating resources to the CA system. The National Sustainable Development Fund (*Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, FNDS) was established in 2016 to raise and channel funds related to environmental management

[4] Coutadas are the state's public domain of CAs for sustainable use, managed for the protection of species and ecosystems, in which sports hunting activities are allowed. Coutadas are managed by private companies (safari operators) through a concession contract between the state and the operator and must comply with quotas determined annually by the CAs' administration/ANAC (Conservation Regulation Law of Mozambique).

[5] Niquice, S., Cabral, P. (2018). Assessment of changes in ecosystem service monetary values in Mozambique. Environmental Development, 25:12-22.

and rural development. It currently manages several World Bank-financed projects and domestic revenues, including the Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development 1 project (MozBio 1, P131965),[6] and plays an important role in the promotion of rural development activities around protected areas. Finally, private entities and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) provide significant support to the management of CAs, including through long-term co-management agreements.

8. **Mozambique's CAs hold untapped potential for the development of tourism that can directly generate revenues for CAs and contribute more broadly to the local and national economies.** The travel and tourism industry is regarded as a key priority economic sector for the country, but its contribution to the economy is still modest. Despite its improving travel and tourism competitiveness, which relies heavily on the country's rich natural resources, Mozambique remains uncompetitive as a tourism destination internationally. In 2017, the direct contribution of the sector to GDP was 3.4 percent and generated US$1.6 million of direct revenues for the CA network. However, Mozambique is expected to be one of the 10 fastest-growing destinations for leisure travel spending between 2016 and 2026, and nature-based sectors are expected to be the largest tourism growth areas in the coming decades. Tourism in Mozambique's CAs represents a significant opportunity for increased revenue generation across the CA network as well as for generating income and jobs for rural communities. As a labor-intensive sector with high multiplier effects and backward links, tourism can provide opportunities for diverse skilled and unskilled employment generation, particularly in the services industries, increased production (for example, processing of food and beverages and agriculture including fisheries), and greater entrepreneurship in areas with few other economic opportunities. However, an impediment to the growth of the sector is the cumbersome visa acquisition process; currently, visas have to be secured at the tourist's home consulate or upon arrival in Mozambique (with a risk of being denied entry). Electronic visas would allow tourists to secure visas online and facilitate entry into the country.

9. **CAs face several challenges to their long-term integrity and sustainability**, including the following:

(a) **Weak institutions.** Capacity to enforce forest, fisheries, and wildlife laws; to monitor biodiversity; and to engage with local communities in environmental protection is still insufficient, although increasing.

(b) **Insufficient human capacity.** Human resource capacity in biodiversity conservation, nature-based tourism (NBT) management, and community development is critically low. The current CA system faces significant skills gaps and requires a new cadre of conservation professionals.

(c) **Lack of financial sustainability.** The total annual budget for the CA system in recent years (2008–2014) has been between US$20

[6] Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development (MozBio) Program aims to support the conservation of Mozambique's wildlife, biodiversity, and ecosystems and contribute to the livelihood of local communities living in CA landscapes. It is fully supported by the World Bank through a Series of Projects (SoPs), which started in 2015 with the approval of MozBio Phase 1 (US$40 million IDA and US$6.3 million GEF). More details are provided later in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

million and US$26 million, with 81 percent provided by international donors, 10 percent by the state, and 9 percent by the revenues generated by the CAs, with more than half of the funds allocated to two CAs: Gorongosa and Limpopo National Parks. The remaining CAs receive minimum levels of funding and are severely underfinanced. As an example, the average state funding of US$34 per km^2 is well below the average in the region: Zimbabwe (US$187 per km^2), Kenya (US$2,500 per km^2), and South Africa (US$2,720 per km^2). Significant progress has been made with the capitalization of BIOFUND's Endowment Fund (currently at US$24 million). At current rates of return (calculated on a five-year rolling average return), this capitalization can generate approximately US$750,000 per year in perpetuity for the Protected Areas Network. While important, this amount is clearly still below what is needed for effective management of the CA system, which therefore continues to require additional donor support. Scaling up and diversification of income generation mechanisms are sorely needed to contribute to financial sustainability. Inadequate financing jeopardizes the achievement of such goals and limits the overall coverage potential as well as management effectiveness of established CAs.

(d) **Human encroachment and poverty around CAs.** National legislation allows for local people to live inside CAs, provided that their practices are in line with the CA management plan. With few and sometimes no formal employment opportunities and a lack of access to public goods, social services, credit, and markets, these communities are among the poorest.[7] There are also gender differences within communities in which women and young girls often face further limitations in managing the access and use of natural resources for their livelihoods. In addition, communities pose threats to CAs, given involvement in poaching, conversion and degradation of natural habitats (including slash and burn agriculture), and overexploitation of natural resources (plants and animals, including fish). To give a sense of what mentioned above, Table 1 presents some key socioeconomic statistics for the population living in the districts targeted by the project[8].

Table 1. Socioeconomic Statistics by Target District

	Poverty % (2007)	Literacy rate %		Access to safe water %	Access to improved sanitation	Women headed households	Health units per habitants
		M	F				
Matutuine	78	67.5	45.4	40.9	16.9	9	1/1,700
Marromeu	47	70.8	23.9	47.7	7.7	11	1/21,400
Sussundenga	52	71.3	34.9	19.5	7.4	16	1/51,000

Source: National Institute of Disaster Management (*Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades*) 2014.

[7] The CAs targeted by the project currently have people inside the protected area. Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) has around 830 people inside the protected area and 7,500 in the buffer zone. The Chimanimani National Reserve (CNR) has around 380 people in the reserve and 27,000 in the buffer. Marromeu Reserve has around 5,000 people inside the reserve and 7,000 in its buffer. Source: ANAC (Survey Solutions data 2018).

[8] The areas targeted by the project will be presented in paragraph 16 of this PAD.

10. **To address these challenges, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has taken several measures.** It adopted a Conservation Policy in 2010, passed an overarching Conservation Law in 2014, created ANAC in 2011, and facilitated the establishment of BIOFUND and the capitalization of the Conservation Endowment Fund managed by BIOFUND. In 2015, the GoM adopted a 10-year Strategic Plan for Conservation Areas Management (2015-2024) and in 2017 signed an amendment to the Conservation Law, which imposes hefty penalties on environmental crimes and approved a series of specific regulation to help operationalize this law. The Ministry for Land, Environment, and Rural Development (MITADER) was established in 2015, to bring together several responsibilities over natural resources which were previously scattered across several ministries. MITADER, in turn, established the FNDS, to collect, manage, and invest funds linked to environment, forestry, and land and to manage donor-funded projects. FNDS has grown exponentially and currently manages over US$400 million in different World Bank-financed projects, including the MozBio 1 project (P131965).

11. **MITADER's approach to management of CAs is based on an Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approach to natural resources management.** The ILM approach combines initiatives to foster rural development, such as access to financing, infrastructure, and land tenure security, with initiatives to promote sustainable management of natural resources, including biodiversity protection (mainly through CAs but also through community-based and private-managed CAs) and restoration of degraded habitats. These initiatives take place in larger landscapes, which encompass different land uses, such as productive agriculture and forestry areas, CAs, and urban settlements. This approach of managing the wider landscapes is highly relevant to CAs, as most threats, including population pressure, come from outside their boundaries. This approach also entails a stronger presence and decentralized coordination mandate at the local level, through the establishment of Landscape Management Units (LMUs) and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms. The units are supposed to coordinate and monitor ILM progress at the provincial level and coordinate with district authorities and other stakeholders. The platforms, in turn, convene stakeholders around relevant issues in the landscape and help foster cooperation across projects, activities, and actors. The Conservation Law mandates the establishment of CA Management Councils, which have similar goals as the multi-stakeholder platforms, and will be supported by this project.

12. **The promotion of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for the management of CAs is another element of Mozambique's emerging 'conservation model'.** PPPs for conservation, also known as CA co-management, are agreements between the state and third parties to delegate certain responsibilities in managing a CA over an agreed period and under conditions established and monitored by the state. These agreements can be done through publicly tendered concessions, as in the case of Coutadas, or through long-term co-management contracts, such as the case of the Gorongosa National Park. Co-management has shown to increase conservation effectiveness by increasing funding and human resources availability, creating opportunities for knowledge exchange and skills transfer to CAs and also improving community benefits. In Mozambique, 65 percent of parks and reserves are under some type of co-management,[9] and there is government interest in increasing this number.

[9] Bazaruto and Gorongosa National Parks are under 'Integrated Co-management' agreements: shared governance and appointment of management and long-term devolution of day-to-day authority. Gilé and Niassa National Reserves operate under 'Bilateral Co-management': shared governance and day-to-day management authority. Banhine, Zinave,

13. **Mozambique's strategic commitment to CAs and biodiversity management is expressed in its MozBio Program.** The MozBio Program aims to support the conservation of Mozambique's wildlife, biodiversity, and ecosystems and contribute to the livelihood of local communities living in CA landscapes. It has four pillars: (a) policies, legislation, and institutions; (b) financial sustainability; (c) biodiversity conservation management; and (d) community development. The MozBio Program, in turn, builds on the two-phased Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) Program. Supported by the World Bank and other development partners from 1996 to 2013, the TFCA Program raised the conservation agenda to a core development priority and saw significant achievements including the development of the Conservation Policy and Law, the establishment of ANAC and BIOFUND, increased management capacity of key TFCAs (including the Limpopo National Park, Maputo Special Reserve (MSR), and Chimanimani Natural Reserve (CNR)), and the promotion of local community development initiatives.

14. **The MozBio Program is fully supported by the World Bank through a Series of Projects(SoP).** The World Bank's support to the MozBio SoP started in 2015 through the MozBio Phase 1 (P131965, US$40 million IDA and US$6.3 million Global Environment Facility [GEF]) project. As of June 2018, 75 percent of funds were disbursed and 90 percent committed, while almost 70 percent of its indicators have exceeded their targets. MozBio Phase 2 (this project) builds on MozBio 1 results, integrates lessons learned, and seizes emerging opportunities to contribute to the overall MozBio Program goals. MozBio 1 has started addressing several of the challenges above (institutions, capacity, financial sustainability, and community development) which MozBio 2 will take forward, with a few modifications in approaches based on lessons learned (see below). As of June 2018, MozBio 1 main achievements include the following:[10]

- Management effectiveness of 1.8 million ha in 11 CAs improved
- About 38,000 direct project beneficiaries (nearly 40 percent of whom are female), from community development subprojects, increased revenues from parks, and jobs in conservation and tourism
- Two tourism concessions in the Bazaruto Archipelago National Park regularized

15. **The MozBio SoP is part of the World Bank's 'Integrated Landscape Management Portfolio' and delivers on the 'Maximizing Finance for Development' (MFD) approach.** The ILM portfolio includes the World Bank-financed projects implemented in a coordinated manner to maximize impact on (a) improved well-being of rural populations and (b) sustainable management of renewable natural resources (forestry, wildlife,

Limpopo National Parks, and Maputo Special and Ponta Ouro Reserves operate under 'Financial-Technical Support to Government Management'. Quirimbas National Park and CNR have NGO collaborations that provide support to reserves though not to core park management. Magoe, Marromeu, Niassa Lake, and Primeiras and Segundas Islands are managed by the state, without partnerships.

[10] These results refer to the PDO-level indicators, as reported by the GoM in March 2018. All indicators (including intermediary ones) are on track to meet or exceed the end targets.

fisheries, and land). A particularly relevant project to MozBio 2 is the 'Sustenta' (Agriculture and Natural Resources Management) Project (P149620), a US$40 million Investment Project Financing (IPF) project currently under implementation (2017–2021), which aims "to integrate rural households into sustainable agriculture and forest-based value chains in the Project Area." 'Sustenta' is currently implementing a matching grant scheme (MGS) that will be replicated through MozBio 2. MozBio 2 promotes MFD by promoting PPPs in CA management, private investment in tourism, capitalization of an Endowment Fund managed by a private foundation (BIOFUND), and promotion of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through matching grants.

16. **MozBio 2 will target its interventions on CA landscapes.** These landscapes are made up of different land uses, with one or more CAs as a key type of land use, which in turn are heavily affected by different types of land uses around it (such as agriculture, mining, and livestock). Three landscapes have been selected based on the availability and readiness to engage in co-management (PPPs) agreements, since MozBio 2 seeks to leverage PPPs as an important strategy to ensure the financial sustainability of targeted CAs. Other landscapes may be selected during the implementation of the project, in common understanding between the GoM and the World Bank. The targeted landscapes are presented as follows and in the map in annex 2:

- **The Elephant Coast Landscape** includes two CAs (MSR and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve [POPMR], including Inhaca Island) as well as the immediately adjacent land areas in the Matutuine District (including private and community areas). It is expected that MSR and POPMR, including Inhaca Island, will undergo a legal consolidation to become a single CA (The Elephant Coast CA). The landscape is part of the Maputaland Centre of Endemism and Biodiversity Hotspot and is well recognized for its high conservation value. MSR is home to a breeding population of elephants, the last large population of elephants in the Maputo Province. It is dominated by a coastal plain area, longitudinally crossed by the Maputo and Futi Rivers with important habitats associated with wetlands, in addition to marine and coastal habitat. Subsistence agriculture and fishing are the main sources of income for local communities. The landscape has high tourism potential (nature, wildlife, beach, and associated recreational activities), fostered by access to Maputo city, South Africa, and Eswatini, and boosted by a new road to be completed by 2018.

- **The Chimanimani Landscape** includes the CNR, its buffer zone, three forest reserves (Maronga, Moribane, and Zomba), and the adjacent land areas in the Sussundenga District. The landscape is part of the Chimanimani–Nyanga Center of Endemism. Its biodiversity richness comes from the perennial forest and the afromontane pastureland, habitat for many species, including endemic flora and fauna resulting from a unique combination of altitude, soils, rainfall, and fire, which is endemic to the area. The mountains have been inhabited for centuries, containing important historical sites such as stone age rock paintings and ruins dating back to the times of Great Zimbabwe in the 14th and 15th centuries. In 2010, the CNR management plan was developed, identifying opportunities, threats, and a management strategy. The recent (2014) upgrade of the Chimoio-Sussundenga Road to a tarmac road has strongly boosted the economic development of Sussudenga District, which resulted in the establishment of new large agriculture areas

(mainly fruit trees) and livestock farming, including in the CNR buffer zone, which increases pressure in the CNR. Despite the high tourist potential, the new road has not yet led to tourism development, which was affected by the political and security instability (from 2012–2017) and is limited by the lack of tourism facilities. The main threats to the landscape include illegal gold mining with concomitant pollution and soil erosion, poaching, and logging as well as itinerant slash and burn agriculture (particularly in the high slopes) and land clearance from establishment and expansion of new settlement areas. Other agriculture, or mostly livestock production, are located just outside the buffer zone.

- **The Marromeu Complex Landscape** comprises most of the Ramsar's Wetland of International Importance in the south bank of the Zambezi Delta, including the Marromeu National Reserve, Coutadas 10, 11, and 14, and adjacent land areas in Marromeu, Cheringoma, and Muanza Districts. The landscape is part of the Zambezian Coastal Flooded Savanna ecoregion, a flat alluvial plain irrigated by the Zambezi River Delta. It includes a variety of habitats ranging from Zambezian Coastal Flooded Savanna, coastal dunes, grassland, freshwater swamps, dambos associated with miombo forest, mangroves, and seagrass beds. These habitats are of great importance for several avifauna species but also for populations of buffalo and antelope, among others. In the 1960s, the area's buffalo population was one of the largest in the world, although, during 1980s it declined sharply due to armed conflicts and slaughtering campaigns. In recent years, the buffalo population has been growing significantly. Coutadas (mainly Coutada 11) have been active for more than 20 years, establishing a protection area around the Marromeu National Reserve. Livelihoods are based on subsistence agriculture, complemented by extensive use of local resources to supplement diets and incomes and to fulfil basic needs. Along the coast, fishing is practiced both by local fishermen (mainly for subsistence) and by others from other provinces or even Tanzania. The Sena Sugar Company is the main employer which draws in from 3,000 to 4,000 migrants at peak periods of the year. The area is prone to floods.

B.2 Other Cross-Cutting Issues: Climate Change and Gender

17. **Climate change represents an additional serious threat to Mozambique and its CAs.** The country's mean annual temperature has increased by 0.6°C between 1960 and 2006, and the proportion of intense rainfalls has increased by 2.6 percent per decade since mid-century. The interior of the country is prone to higher frequencies of drought and the coastal regions to floods. Temperatures are expected to increase by 1.4–3.7°C by 2060. Seasonal-level projections include decreased dry season rainfall (January–June) and increased wet season rainfall (July–September). Climate models indicate future proportion of heavy rainfall concentrated in fewer events. However, due to the unpredictable incidents of El Niño and La Niña, projections of future climate change are difficult to predict. Human health, agriculture and food security, biodiversity, freshwater, coastal zones, and infrastructure are the most vulnerable areas to climate change and the frequency of extreme weather incidents (droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones). The impact of climate change on infrastructure and amenities is also significantly affecting productive sectors such as NBT. CAs hold the potential of supporting ecosystems, biodiversity, and communities to cope with these challenges

while also contributing to avoiding/reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing carbon stocks through investing in forest conservation, sustainable land management (SLM), and reforestation practices. An example of this is Gilé National Reserve, where the CA serves as a major barrier to deforestation. Deforestation in the surrounding area averaged 0.28 percent between 2005 and 2013 while it remained at a negligible 0.01 percent within the reserve during the same period.

18. **Gender.** Addressing gender differences in communities in and around CAs offers opportunities to improve the sustainable management of CAs and maximize overall livelihoods benefits. Poverty, low education and access to finance, and asset scarcity is high among rural women in Mozambique. Gender gaps in access to education show a gender parity ratio of 0.91 at primary and secondary level and 0.69 at the tertiary level (World Bank Group Country Partnership Framework [CPF] 2017-2021, Report number: 104733). As an example, illiteracy rate in the Marromeu Landscape is more than double for women in comparison to men (29 percent among men and 76 percent for women). Women's lower education and skills make it more difficult for them to find work in the formal sector and negatively affect their potential as entrepreneurs. In addition, rates of early childbearing are extremely high in Mozambique, which has the 5th highest rate of births to adolescents in the world (42 percent of women ages 15–19 years have had at least one birth). Many female adolescents in Mozambique drop out of school by age 10–12 years, often due to early marriage and/or pregnancy, which feeds the intergenerational cycle of poverty (World Bank CPF 2017).

19. As demonstrated by evaluations of community projects in CAs under Mozbio 1, women and young girls often bear the burden of ensuring livelihoods for their households while facing insufficient access, control, and decision making over the use of strategic natural resources (often due to cultural, educational, economic, and institutional barriers). As a way to address the gender gap of disproportional low access to educational facilities in remote CA areas, Mozbio 1 piloted the establishment of girls' clubs and environmental education campaigns in schools in CNR following a model created in Gorongosa National Park. The girls' clubs have demonstrated positive results in terms of improving reading, writing, and numeracy skill as well as improving girls' self-esteem and developing communication skills. These kinds of initiatives that improve social skills and decision-making power over natural resource management can also further help improve sustainable management of CAs and maximize agricultural productivity, food security, and overall social benefits to communities.

C. Relevance to Higher Level Objectives

20. **The proposed project will contribute to Mozambique's 2017–2021 CPF (Report number: 104733-MZ),** which has an overarching goal of creating more inclusive growth through employment promotion and improving productivity and competitiveness in a sustainable manner. Under CPF Focus Area 1, Promoting Diversified Growth and Enhanced Productivity, it contributes to Objective 2: Integrated approach to increasing productivity in agriculture and forestry with a focus on smallholders and emerging commercial farmers. Agriculture, livestock, and forestry value chains in CA landscapes are key growth sectors with high employment potential in areas with highest rates of poverty. Under CPF Focus Areas 2, Investing in Human Capital, it contributes to Objective 5: Enhancing the Skills Base. Under CPF Focus Area 3, Enhancing Sustainability and

Resilience, the project contributes to Objective 11: Improving Management of Climate Risk and Natural Resources by strengthening GoM capacity of managing the country's CAs while investing in climate-resilient measures in CAs. Natural ecosystems in CAs are effective natural buffers to floods, drought, and to climate change in general. By supporting the government in identifying and implementing gender-informed activities in biodiversity conservation and CA management, the project will also contribute to the IDA18 strategic theme for gender.

21. **The proposed project is also consistent with the upcoming GEF 7[11] Programming guidelines.** It contributes to the GEF's Biodiversity Focal Area, Objective 1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes and Objective 2: Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species, in line with the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity targets under Strategic Goal A (Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society), Strategic Goal B (Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use), and Strategic Goal D (Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services). The project also contributes to the Climate Change Focal Area, Objective 2: Demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts and to the Land Degradation Focal Area Objective 1: Support on the ground implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). As designed, the project activities are aligned with the proposed GEF 7 Impact Program on dryland forests, by placing strong emphasis on the conservation and restoration of miombo dryland forests. The project will additionally pilot restoration activities within protected areas as part of an aggregated system of biodiversity offsets, further contributing to this objective. The GEF 7 System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) allocation for Mozambique are expected to be added as Additional Financing (AF) to this project as they become available in 2019. The AF will finance activities presented in this PAD (parent project) but not financed by IDA, namely: i) the capitalization of the BIOFUND Endowment Fund (Component 1); and ii) the promotion of land restoration activities in target landscapes, to halt the loss of critical habitats through sustainable land use practices (including conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and reforestation) (Component 3). Land restoration activities will be entered in the national registry to facilitate the financing of ecological restoration activities by the private sector as a potential biodiversity offset asset. All GEF financing will be incremental and fully aligned with GEF strategic priorities.

[11] GEF 7 Replenishment concluded on June 30, 2018, and funds will be made available by 2019. The GEF Focal point in Mozambique has confirmed the intent to use Mozambique's allocation once funds are made available. These resources will be processed as an AF to the MozBio 2 Project and further discussed with the GEF as GEF 7 becomes effective.

Box 1.Globally Important Environmental Services through the GEF

MozBio Phase 2 project will be complemented by GEF 7 funds (expected in 2019). GEF funds would finance the incremental costs of achieving global benefits in terms of increased biodiversity protection, reduced land degradation, strengthened climate change resilience, and contribution to climate change mitigation. GEF resources from the biodiversity focal area are expected to be used to capitalize Mozambique's Endowment Fund for conservation, managed by BIOFUND (Component 1). The Endowment Fund is operational and performing well and has achieved some level of capitalization (US$26 million as of 2018) but still requires additional funding to cover the financial needs of the CAs system. GEF funds from the climate change and land degradation focal areas are expected to fund activities in the landscapes targeted by the project that reduce land degradation and protect important terrestrial habitats, including reducing deforestation (Component 3).

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Development Objective

PDO Statement

22. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve management of target conservation area landscapes and enhance the living conditions of communities in and around these conservation areas.

PDO Level Indicators

23. The project performance towards the PDO will be measured through key outcome indicators (detailed below) as well as intermediate results indicators. Details of each indicator baseline and targets are provided in the Results Framework and in the indicators' description table.

- CAs with improved management effectiveness (number; annual)

  (a) Elephant Coast CA (Maputo Special Reserve and Ponto do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve)

  (b) Chimanimani National Reserve

(c) Marromeu Complex (including Marromeu Reserve and Coutadas 10, 11, and 14)

- Key species population maintenance and/or increase (Yes/No; annual)

(a) Elephant Coast (MSR and POPMR) (1. Elephant, 2. Reedbuck, 3. Serranidae family [reef fish])

(b) Chimanimani National Reserve (1. Apalis chirindensis [Passerine Bird], 2. Olea Chimanimani [Olive shrub])

(c) Marromeu Complex (1. Buffalo, 2. Sable)

- Target landscapes with positive variation in local communities' perception of CAs' impact in well-being (number; biennial)

B. Project Components

24. **MozBio 2 finances activities at the national and CA landscape levels, addressing the four pillars of the GoM's MozBio Program.** Component 1 has a national scope and focuses on strengthening the three key institutions promoting biodiversity conservation (ANAC, BIOFUND, and FNDS) and human resources for the entire CA system through the 'Conservation Leadership Program (CLP)' and facilitating NBT. This addresses MozBio Pillar 1: Policies, Legislation, and Institutions and Pillar 2: Financial Sustainability. Components 2 and 3 are implemented at the level of the target CA landscapes. Component 2 addresses MozBio Pillar 3: Biodiversity Conservation Management, focusing on activities within the CAs. Component 3 addresses Pillar 4: Community Development by promoting activities outside CAs, in the broader landscape.

25. **Component 1: Strengthening Capacity and Financial Sustainability of National Conservation Institutions (US$15 million equivalent from IDA).** This component will improve the capacity of the three main national conservation institutions (ANAC, BIOFUND, and FNDS); create a cohort of conservation professionals; increase financial sustainability of the CA system, and foster NBT at the national level. These activities will strengthen technical and institutional capacity at national level to conserve biodiversity. These activities contribute to two pillars of the MozBio Program: (a) ensuring an enabling policy and institutional environment (governance) and (b) ensuring financial sustainability for the CA system. Expected results include strengthened institutional capacity at ANAC, BIOFUND, and FNDS; increased availability of funds for conservation, including through NBT; and a cohort of conservation professionals trained and available to work for institutions in the CA system. Specific activities are described in the paragraphs below.

26. **Strengthening of ANAC.** The project will support ANAC to become a reference conservation institution in southern Africa, by strengthening its business development capacity to attract investments in support of conservation. The project will finance (a) establishment and functioning of a 'Business Unit' to identify, market, manage, and monitor PPPs for CA management (co-management) and to promote tourism concession within

CAs, particularly new tourism concessions in the targeted CAs; (b) development and piloting of an electronic visa (e-visa) system to facilitate tourists' entry in the country through an online application process; (c) participation in national, regional, and international conservation meetings to guarantee exchange of knowledge with other partners and institutions; (d) technical assistance (TA) (firms and individual consultants) to draft regulations (such as for human resources and gender guidelines for CA management, among others); and (e) office equipment and operating costs (especially for utilities, stationeries, and travel to field among others). ANAC will also be supported through the CLP (paragraph 29 below).

27. **Strengthening of BIOFUND.** The project will strengthen BIOFUND's capacity to become an international reference on sustainable financing of CAs. The project will finance part of the salaries and operating costs of the BIOFUND secretariat, which will permit full use of the Endowment Fund for distribution to the operating costs of the CAs thus improving CA management. This will also allow for the Endowment Fund to continue to build and foster future self-sustainability and studies to explore sources of sustainable financing for CAs and to secure such opportunities, including a funds mobilization strategy, assessing the real value of CAs for national and local economies, opportunities for payments of ecosystem services, and piloting a biodiversity offset initiative with the private sector.

28. **Strengthening of FNDS.** The project will support FNDS to strengthen its role of promoting sustainable rural development, including within the target CA landscapes, and to ensure proper fiduciary and safeguards management for this project. The project will finance (a) salaries of key project management staff (such as the coordinator, a protected area management officer [to oversee Component 2], value chains specialists [to oversee Component 3], community development specialists [to oversee community activities in Components 2 and 3], monitoring and evaluation [M&E] officers, safeguard officers, financial managers, accountants, and procurement officers [part of FNDS fiduciary support unit]); (b) operating costs at the national level for equipment maintenance, utilities, travel, communication, and subsistence on the field; and (c) vehicles, field, and office equipment.

29. **Promotion of the CLP.** The project will establish and maintain a CLP to promote a cohort of skilled professionals in biodiversity conservation who are expected to work for the different organizations in Mozambique's CA system. This will be promoted through (a) long- and short-term trainings delivered by national and international organizations and (b) professional experience in national and international conservation institutions. The program will teach a broad set of skills, including leadership (conservation management, planning, monitoring, financial management [FM]); science (ecology, botany, zoology, etc.); and climate change risks. The program will establish an internship program, grant scholarships, and promote an annual conference on biodiversity to raise awareness of conservation skills needs and offers in the country. Targeted beneficiaries are staff currently employed at key conservation institutions (ANAC, BIOFUND, and FNDS) and young Mozambicans engaged in conservation. Beneficiaries will be selected through a robust transparent and merit-based process (with at least 10 percent of staff beneficiaries being women and 50 percent of the broader public beneficiaries being women), led by ANAC and BIOFUND. The program will establish partnerships with international agencies, such as South Africa's Parks (SANParks) and the Brazilian Park's Agency (Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity

Conservation (*Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade*), and collaborate with regional training institutions, such as the Southern Africa Wildlife College (SAWC), Mweka Wildlife College, and others, and with domestic knowledge centers, particularly the Edward O. Wilson Laboratory in the Gorongosa National Park and other relevant academic partners.

30. **Component 2: Improving Conservation Areas Management in Target Landscapes (US$17 million equivalent from IDA).** This component will improve biodiversity conservation management of target CAs, particularly the governance of CAs (including its relationship with surrounding stakeholders), human resources management, infrastructure establishment and maintenance, human-wildlife coexistence, research, resources control and patrolling, and promoting of environmental awareness and strengthening of community-based organizations (CBOs) among local communities. Activities to be financed will be in line with the CA management plan. Biodiversity conservation management is a pillar of the MozBio Program, to which this component contributes directly. Expected results include significantly improved management effectiveness of the targeted CAs (an average increase of 20 percent in the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score across the targeted CAs), ensuring that key species populations are maintained or increased, among others.

31. **Enhancing CAs' human resources and fixed assets.** The project will support (a) human resources development, including salaries and training of key staff; (b) climate-smart and resilient infrastructure, including construction, repair, or maintenance of infrastructure mainly for management (headquarters, staff and rangers' housing, roads, drifts, fencing, and small works for the promotion of human-wildlife co-existence) and for tourism (access road, viewing structures, camp site, trails, and signage); (c) TA for development business and management plans; (d) equipment, including hardware and software (i.e. field equipment, tents, radios, repeaters); (e) research and surveys to improve park management, including on climate change risks to CA management, integrated wildlife and ecosystem management, and pilot a registry of ecosystem degradation and efforts of restoration to feed into the biodiversity offset system; and (f) translocation of wildlife[12]. These activities will be implemented by FNDS.

32. **Supporting CAs' operations.** The project will finance: (a) operational costs to strengthen CA governance, including the establishment and functioning of CA Management Councils; (b) resource protection including patrol costs (ration, fuel, bonus, etc.); (c) delivery of environmental awareness and education campaigns[13] through the use of cultural activities including local community radio programs (including family planning messages), support to girls' and environmental clubs, scholarships to local youth, and promotion of vocational training; (d) strengthening CBOs among local communities; (e) a pilot of payments for ecosystem services (PES) in MSR; and (f) small works to promote human-wildlife co-existence

[12] Translocation of animals entails the capture, transport, and release of wild animals (antelopes, particularly) from one area to another area, with the goal of increasing their population and repopulating areas where these animals once existed but have ceased to, due to various reasons including poaching and habitat disruptions. The practice follows strict guidelines set out by the International Union of Concerned Scientists (IUCN). There are no specific safeguards requirements, except to ensure that best international practices are followed.

[13] These Environmental Education Activities will be part of a quota of 20 percent of the Local Education Curriculum which schools already must comply with.

in selected CA landscapes. These activities will be implemented by BIOFUND.

33. Activities specific to the targeted CAs are as follows:

- **Elephant Coast Landscape (MSR and Ponta do Ouro Marine Reserve).** The project will finance the following:

  (a) **Related to human resources and fixed assets.** (i) staff salaries and training; (ii) infrastructure development, including a connection road to the park entrance/headquarters building and an all-weather game loop in its vicinity, construction of additional staff housing, and rehabilitation of a training center; (iii) equipment, including field equipment; and (iv) translocation of animals.

  (b) **Related to CAs' operations.** (i) supporting operational costs linked to the governance of the CA, including the establishment of its management council; (ii) enhancing environmental awareness, promotion of girls' clubs, provision of scholarships, community trainings, and campaigns including on family planning; (iii) support to CBOs; and (iv) operating costs, including fuel, rations, equipment maintenance; Peace Parks Foundation[14] (PPF) will act as the co-manager for these CAs through an agreement signed with the GoM.

- **Chimanimani Landscape (CNR).** The project will finance the following:

  (a) **Related to human resources and fixed assets.** (i) staff salaries and training; (ii) infrastructure construction and maintenance, including staff housing, camps, roads, drifts, trails, and signage; (iii) equipment, including field equipment; and (iv) translocation of animals.

  (b) **Related to CAs' operations.** (i) operational costs linked to the governance of the reserve, including the establishment of its Management Council; (ii) updating the management plan; (iii) enhancing environmental awareness, promotion of girls' clubs, provision of scholarships, community trainings and campaigns including on family planning; and (iv) operating costs, including fuel, rations, equipment maintenance. A partnership for the co-management of this CA will be pursued by ANAC.

- **Marromeu Complex Landscape (Marromeu Reserve and Coutadas 10, 11, 14).** The project will finance the following:

[14] PPF is a nonprofit organization that advocates for the creation of TFCAs in Africa, and provides services to these TFCAs such as political support-building, planning, project management, fundraising, and management training in various areas.

(a) **Related to human resources and fixed assets.** (i) staff salaries and training; (ii) infrastructure construction and maintenance, including staff housing and office, water and electric access, and road improvement; (iii) equipment, including field equipment; and (iv) translocation of animals.

(b) **Related to CAs' operations.** (i) operational costs linked to the governance of the reserve, including the establishment of its Management Council; (ii) updating the management plan; (iii) enhancing environmental awareness, promotion of girls' clubs, provision of scholarships, community trainings, and campaigns including on family planning; (iv) operating costs, including fuel, rations, equipment maintenance; and (v) research and survey work, including on estuarine and marine ecosystems, considering climate change impacts. A partnership for the co-management of this CA will be pursued by ANAC.

34. **Component 3: Promoting Conservation-compatible Rural Development and Integrated Landscape Management in Target Landscapes (US$13 million equivalent from IDA).** This component will promote conservation-compatible rural development in target landscapes through support to sustainable value chains and promote ILM, by financing land use planning, establishment of LMUs, and capacity strengthening of targeted districts to reduce pressure on CAs. These activities contribute to a pillar of the MozBio Program and require addressing several constraints, including limited access to credit, TA and inputs, and insufficient market access and employment opportunities. This can only be achieved through an integrated set of interventions across the landscape (ILM), including spatial planning, and restoration of degraded habitats (land, forests, mangroves, and so on). Conservation-compatible rural development aims to improve the livelihoods of communities living in these landscapes while also reducing pressure on CAs from surrounding communities and restoring degraded habitats. Expected results include an increase in the number of rural households and local communities connected to sustainable value chains, and restoration of degraded habitats. This component draws on the implementation tools of the ongoing Sustenta Program, financed by the World Bank. Expected results include increased number of households included in sustainable value chains, in particular of women-headed households, rural population's financial literacy increased, local land use plans completed, and area of degraded habitats restored.

35. **The provision of Matching Grants.** The Project will finance a Matching Grants Scheme (MGS) that promotes conservation-compatible rural development through access to finance and TA (see annex 3) targeting local entrepreneurs; CBOs; and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to promote conservation-compatible value chains, including financial literacy of local communities through the establishment of Saving and Credit Groups (PCRs), which primarily comprise women, and represents one of the few working mechanisms that help women increase their financial credit and savings.

36. **The promotion of integrated landscape management.** The Project will promote ILM, particularly landscape zoning, restoration of degraded habitats, and reduction of habitat loss in the targeted landscapes. The project will finance (a) operational costs and consultancy to develop participatory and gender-sensitive land use zoning plans for the target landscapes, including consultation, mapping, fieldwork, and

dissemination; (b) operational costs and equipment to establish LMUs and strengthen the capacity of districts in the targeted landscapes.

37. Activities specific to each landscape are mentioned below:

(a) **Elephant Coast Landscape.** The project will support (i) value chain activities, possibly including fisheries associations in the bay area of the marine reserve, NBT private or community/private joint ventures, sustainable wildlife management and cattle farming, conservation-compatible livestock schemes, crab farming, handcrafting, beekeeping and (ii) establishment of PCRs. A Special Land Use Plan for the landscape will be the base for the Elephant Coast Management Plan (currently under preparation).

(b) **Chimanimani Landscape.** Potential value chains to be promoted include (i) NBT private or community/private joint ventures, wildlife and cattle farming, forestry, including small-scale plantations; conservation agriculture—for example, macadamia, coffee, beekeeping, soy, maize, and sesame, which also provide opportunities for improved adaptive capacity to manage climate-related risks; and (ii) new PCRs will be formed. A detailed land use plan for the Sussudenga District will be conducted.[15]

(c) **Marromeu Complex Landscape.** Potential value chains to be promoted include (i) fisheries in the estuary and coastal area; private or community/private joint ventures in game farming; forestry, non-timber forest products; conservation agriculture—for example, cashew nuts, sugarcane, beekeeping, wildlife products; crab farming; (ii) new PCRs will be formed. A detailed land use plan for the Marromeu District will be conducted, which complements the already existing Zambezi Valley land use plan.

38. **The MGS will provide matching funds to local entrepreneurs; CBOs (cooperatives, associations, and natural resources committees, among others); SMEs; and individuals for revenue-generating businesses.** At least 30 percent of beneficiaries will be women and/or youth. Businesses to be supported have to be (a) conservation compatible; (b) consistent with the approved zoning for the landscape; and (c) economically viable. Types of businesses to be promoted include value chains based on wildlife products, such as buffalos and crocodile farming, on forest products (timber and non-timber forest products), NBT, agriculture, and livestock. The project will provide assistance for the identification, preparation, and implementation of the business plans. MGS will follow the procedures currently implemented by the Sustenta project (P149620).[16] Details in annex 3.

[15] This land use plan will build on the 'restoration opportunities assessment' conducted in the Chimanimani Landscape, which aims to map degraded areas, identifying effective restoration models and prioritizing interventions. The methodology combines geospatial analysis, ground truthing and a consultative process, with strong participation of key land users and stakeholders within the landscape, such as the CNR administration, local government bodies, the Mozambique Electricity Company, academia, and the private sector, involved forest, agriculture, and mining value chains in the Chimanimani landscape. The assessment will be finalized by July 2018.

[16] The MGS is a mechanism that aims at enabling value chains to be more inclusive an efficient, by improving the productivity of small emerging commercial farmers (PACEs) and MSMEs in agricultural and forestry-based value chains. Specifically, the MGS aims to strengthen the ability of small holders, PACEs, and MSMEs to participate in the commercial

39. **Contribution to climate change.** As described in the components above, the project will enable CAs to play a crucial role in improving resilience and enhancing adaptive capacity of local communities, by promoting climate-smart approaches in the different landscapes, ensuring infrastructure is developed to climate-resilient standards, and building measures to address climate risks. Adaptation co-benefits include the following:

- Diversifying livestock and crops through the promotion of conservation agriculture and monitoring and control of pests and diseases will help increase crop yields, improve soil structure, and reduce soil erosion as well as loss of nutrients. Improved access to finance for communities to develop conservation-compatible value chains helps build their natural assets and reduces their vulnerability to climate and non-climate risks. Although certain climate risks will persist, such as drought and floods, these interventions contribute to managing long-term negative impacts of climate hazards. For example, access to credit can help community farmers buy inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) that increase agricultural productivity, replace climate-sensitive crops with drought-resistant or short-cycled varieties, build infrastructure to collect rainwater, and invest in small-scale irrigation schemes. The project will also support smallholder capacity building to manage and cope with climate risks.

- SLM, agroforestry, and restoration activities (including reforestation and assisted natural regeneration) will help reduce social vulnerability to climate hazards, enhancing their coping mechanism; improve food security; and diversify their livelihood options. Protecting soils from erosion increases soil organic matter and regulates water for more resilient production systems. Agroforestry systems will also help generate side incomes or secure food supply (if the main crop production has been damaged due to extreme weather events). For reforestation practices, the project will make use of native species and natural regeneration involving the communities as much as possible.

- Coastal resilience through reforestation/restoration of mangroves will help reduce storm surges, erosion, and tidal floods; provide protection of wildlife habitat; and benefit coastal communities including the fisheries sector. The project will also support capacity building of fisheries communities to manage climate risks.

40. **The project will also mitigate climate change by contributing to the loss of carbon-rich habitats** (particularly deforestation of miombo forests and mangroves). The project will address the causes of deforestation (such as slash and burn agriculture) and enhance the effectiveness of CA management, which reduces GHG emissions. It will also enhance carbon stocks through SLM, land restoration, and reforestation. The project

banking sector, as well as improve producer access to information, technology, practices, and inputs. Sustenta MGS supports two types of trade links: (a) smallholders to agribusiness value chains through investments by PACEs and (b) support for MSMEs in expanding key agribusiness and forestry value chains. This is done through two financing windows: (a) Window 1: designed for business plans between US$5,000 and US$100,000, with 50 percent donation and 50 percent personal contribution; and (b) Window 2: designed for business plans between US$100,001 and US$1,000,000, with the same rules of Window 1.

will contribute to a protection of around 1 million ha among the three different CAs. In total, the project will help generate net emissions reductions of 11 million tons CO_2eq over a period of 20 years. For more information on the GHG assessment, please see annex 5.

C. Project Beneficiaries

41. **The project will have positive social and environmental benefits at local, national, and global levels.** At the local level, the project will directly benefit local communities living in the target landscapes, often among the poorest of the population, through the promotion of conservation-compatible rural development. The benefits to communities may include (a) income from NBT and wildlife utilization revenues that is returned to communities (20 percent benefit sharing policy); (b) increased economic benefits from conservation-compatible activities, including value chain integration; (c) job creation in the NBT and conservation sectors; (d) trainings and skills development linked to financial literacy; (e) improved institutional capacity building; and (f) improved decision-making power in the use of natural resources and CA management from participatory zoning. Certain interventions aimed toward young girls and women in these CAs will also generate specific gender-differentiated benefits, including increased engagement of women and young girls in management of natural resources and in income-generating livelihood activities. It is estimated that about 9,500 households (around 50,000 people) will benefit directly from the project. In addition, a critical indirect benefit to communities will be the value derived from increased quality of the natural resource base, such as clean water, and better access to markets.

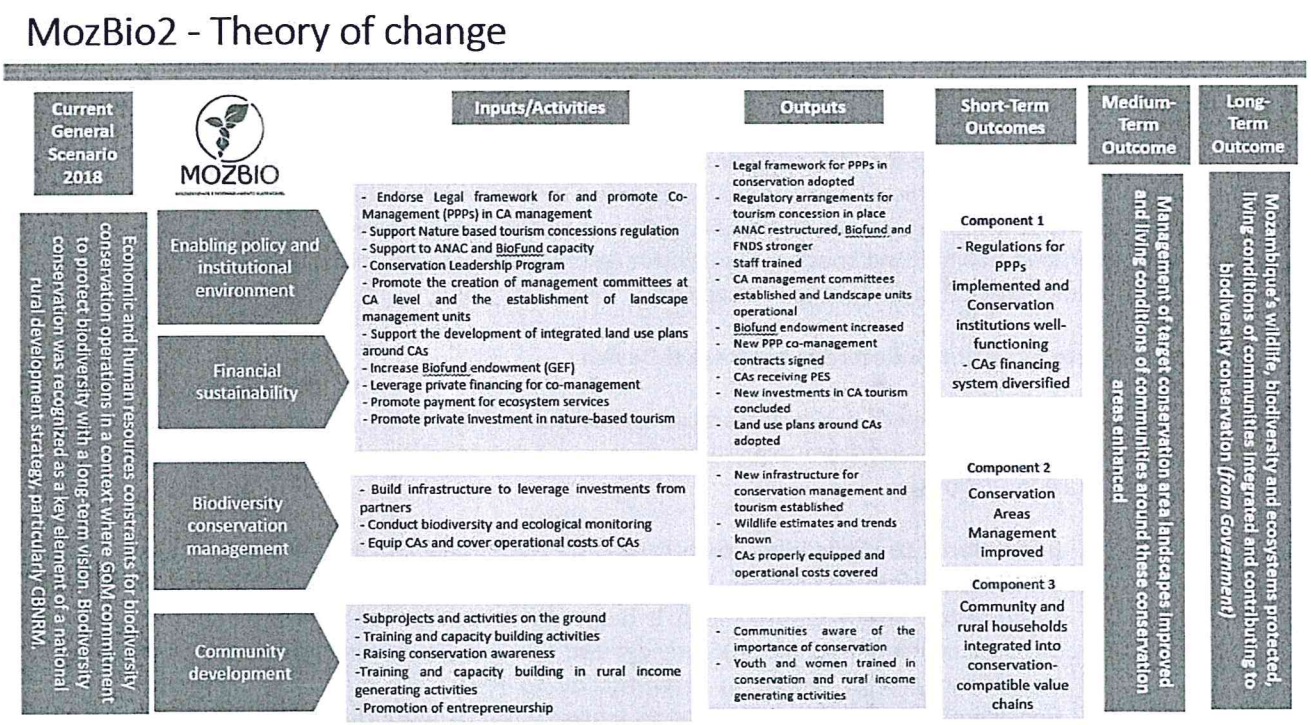
42. **The project will also have a significant number of institutional beneficiaries,** including ANAC staff at both headquarters and at the decentralized level, BIOFUND, FNDS, CA co-managers, and CBOs, whose capacity will be strengthened through capacity-building activities. Importantly, the project will lead the development of a new generation of conservation leaders, through scholarships and knowledge exchanges dedicated especially to the youth and women. The GoM will also benefit significantly from a stronger institutional framework, improved regulations and management of CAs, the identification of alternative sources of sustainable financing, and tax revenues from increased NBT activities in the targeted landscapes.

43. **Protecting large areas of land in Mozambique will also generate globally relevant environmental positive spillovers,** both in terms of protecting terrestrial and marine biodiversity, and mitigating GHG emissions, due to CAs' role in protecting forests and other carbon-rich habitats (such as wetlands and mangroves) from deforestation and degradation. Neighboring countries, including South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, and Tanzania will also derive environmental benefit from an enhanced management of CAs that support valuable mammal species and fisheries common to all these countries. Finally, the project will aim at reducing deforestation and forest degradation, consequently contributing to the protection of water quality and flow, as well as local climate patterns which all depend on natural forests and woodlands.

D. Results Chain

Figure 1 provides a visual depiction of the theory of change behind the operation, explaining the causal link between activities, outputs, short-term outcomes, medium-term outcomes, and longer-term outcomes also identified as 'aimed scenario'—expected to occur beyond project closure. MozBio 2 theory of change is built on the basis of the current scenario (2018), which clarifies the main challenges to be tackled and then explains how the project plans to address them to achieve its objectives, organizing activities and outputs by the MozBio

Program's main four pillars. The theory of change is not influenced by GEF funds availability, and it will be updated once GEF AF will be available. Figure 1. Theory of Change



E. Rationale for World Bank Involvement and Role of Partners

44. **For nearly 30 years, the World Bank has been a major player in biodiversity conservation and remains one of the world's largest financers of biodiversity conservation**, which contribute to the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The World Bank Group provides added value through (a) client focus, scale, and long-term engagement; (b) financial leverage and convening power; (c) economy-wide engagement; (d) public and private sector engagement; experience; and (e) global knowledge.

45. **The World Bank experience, scale, focus, and convening role within the donor community leverages finance across sectors and actors**, as well as helps mainstream biodiversity within national agendas such as the green growth agenda. The World Bank also provides technical and economic knowledge and expertise on the themes relevant to the project, such as biodiversity conservation, climate change, law enforcement and governance, wildlife crime, natural resources management, and public policies.

46. **Country eligibility for GEF co-financing.** GEF financing will provide Mozambique with critical support in addressing some of the key issues targeted by the biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation focal areas focal areas of the GEF, such as mainstreaming biodiversity and addressing direct drivers to protect habitats and species; demonstrating mitigation options with systematic impacts; and supporting implementation of SLM to achieve LDN.

F. Lessons Learned and Reflected in the Project Design

47. The MozBio 2 Project design integrates lessons learned from the ongoing MozBio 1 and the completed TFCA Program and from experience of previous interventions in CAs in Mozambique. Key lessons include the following:

(a) **Institutional strengthening - twin ANAC and FNDS.** Given its public administration status, ANAC has performed relatively well on issues related to strategy, policy and legislation, and coordination of law enforcement. It has performed less well on operational issues and business development. MITADER recognized this early in implementation of MozBio 1 and transferred project operation responsibility to FNDS, which improved implementation significantly. The lesson is that it is risky to overburden a new public entity with large projects until it has proven adequate capacity and performance. In this context, segregating project management operations from critical ANAC functions has proven successful, which will be continued in MozBio 2.

(b) **BIOFUND.** The gradual improvement of BIOFUND's performance has increased its relevance and the confidence of both its financiers and recipients. The endowment has now reached US$24 million (with additional funds already committed), and the CA operating costs provided by financiers (including the World Bank) are being channeled through BIOFUND. This approach will be continued and gradually increased to support all CAs, especially those not yet operating under co-management or receiving operating cost by other financiers. MozBio 2 will also continue financing the operational costs of BIOFUND, so that the

Endowment Fund revenue is fully used for CA management.

(c) **Co-management of CAs.** Despite difficulties at ANAC at the national level, the administration's facilitation of CA co-management partnerships has led to the substantial development of all CAs under co-management agreements. The lesson for the GoM is that such partnerships can be scaled up successfully concomitantly (instead of sequentially) while the public institution develops its own capacity to administer and oversee the sector. Going forward, MITADER will seek to scale up and increase the number of co-management agreements and the regulatory authority of ANAC to oversee these co-management agreements.

(d) **Livelihood around CAs.** The current approach to livelihood support around CAs has significantly surpassed its initial targets in terms of number of beneficiaries, however it is not sufficiently efficient due to high costs of service providers, and it is disconnected from the desired conservation-compatible impact in CA landscapes. In addition, the approach has not been applied at a sufficient scale to establish an incentive framework for reversing current patterns of settlement and unsustainable resource use to a meaningful extent. MITADER will implement the '*Sustenta Biodiversidade*' approach in the target CA landscapes, through an MGS to promote feasible conservation-compatible activities while promoting restoration of degraded areas in the broader landscapes. The MGS will be managed by FNDS, given its capacity to effectively promote value chain development, drawing on ongoing experience through other World Bank-financed projects.

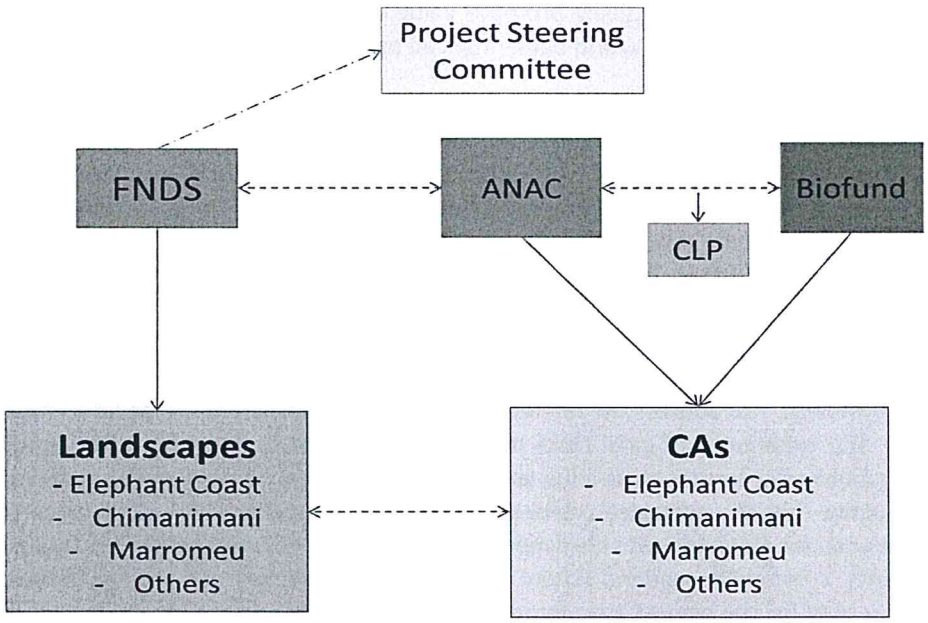
48. **Gender dimensions of CA management.** While MozBio 1 promoted a high number of female beneficiaries through the promotion of income-generating activities, it did not effectively improve women and girls' power in decision making and use of natural resources, hence not contributing to a transformational change and reversing of gender roles. Initial evaluation of subprojects demonstrates that women were, for example, mainly included in their traditional activities, (that is, small-scale conservation agriculture) and has only limited engagement in activities traditionally dominated by men, such as medium-scale agriculture and commercialization, rangers, tour guides, and CA staff. MozBio 2 will therefore ramp up its gender-sensitive support to help develop more effective interventions that can have profound results. Support to environmental clubs for young women and girls and to PCRs are some of the main strategies for MozBio 2 to address the limited engagement of women in the decision-making over natural resources. The experience of girls' clubs under MozBio 1 and in Gorongosa National Park has showed that these clubs offer forums to develop young girls' reading and writing ability, their knowledge in sexual reproductive health, ecological consciousness, civic education, life skills, and academic opportunities. The program also addresses child marriage, early pregnancy, and gender issues by involving and training parents, community leaders, school teachers, men, and boys to change behaviours. By supporting capacity of PCRs, the project aims to address the gap between women and men in access to financial savings and credit. Engaging women in value chain development and in the MGS will be more challenging and therefore, the MGS will be evaluated from a gender perspective and adjusted to include aspects that are more conducive to including women. Strengthening capacity at FNDS in relation to gender is also a strategy to increase MozBio's capacity to deliver positive results.

III. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

49. **The project will be managed by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS), supported by LMUs at the landscape level.** Please refer to figure 2. MITADER, through FNDS, will be the coordinating institution for the project. FNDS will have the overall responsibility for project management (including preparation of annual work plans), procurement and FM, safeguards compliance, and M&E (including the preparation of quarterly and annual implementation progress reports). The project will be managed by FNDS' Project Management Unit, which is currently managing several other World Bank-financed projects. Key positions at FNDS for the management of MozBio 2 include a project coordinator, a CA management specialist, community specialist, and a value chain specialist who will support and supervise the technical implementation of activities led by other institutions (for example, ANAC, BIOFUND, and CA co-managers). FNDS will enter a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Interior for the implementation of activities related to the e-visa pilot (Component 1). The project will adopt a Project Implementation Manual (PIM) that details the institutional, fiduciary, and implementation arrangements. A final version of the PIM acceptable to the World Bank will be a condition for effectiveness of the IDA Grant.

Figure 2. Implementation Arrangements

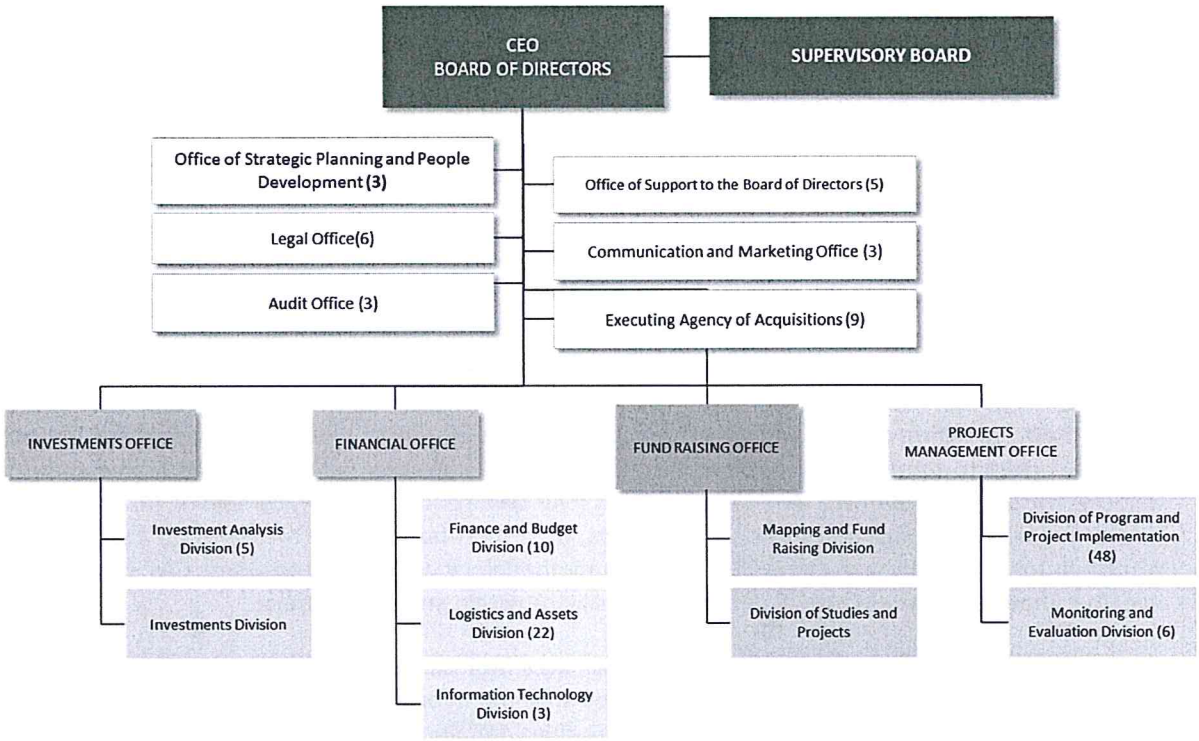


50. **LMU.** MozBio 2 will finance the establishment of LMUs in target landscapes, which will coordinate project implementation activities in their respective landscapes. They will be staffed will a project coordinator and three specialists (fiduciary, safeguards, and value chain). They will coordinate their activities with provincial authorities, particularly the Provincial Directorate of Rural Development, and District authorities, particularly the Economic Activities Services (*Serviço Distrital de Actividade Econômica*, SDAE).

51. **A Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established and functional during project implementation. It will be chaired by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of FNDS and comprise representatives from ANAC; MITADER; the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; the Ministry of Seas, Interior Waters, and Fisheries; BIOFUND; the private sector; and civil society organizations.

52. **ANAC.** ANAC will implement a PPP Unit to promote private investments in CAs and will collaborate with BIOFUND in the implementation of the Conservation Leadership Monitor. ANAC will ensure the timely preparation of annual work plans for the target CAs and will monitor and report on their implementation.

Figure 3. FNDS organizational structure.



53. **BIOFUND.**[17] Under MozBio 2, BIOFUND will (a) disburse project funds to target CAs to cover their operational costs; (b) manage and distribute an additional contribution to the endowment fund (from GEF 7); (c) lead and manage the implementation of the CLP; and (d) explore sources of sustainable financing and secure such opportunities. BIOFUND will have FM and procurement responsibility assigned to them for the execution of these activities.

54. **The CLP.** A CLP Unit will be set up within BIOFUND, led by a program coordinator, in charge of day-to-day management of the program, including procurement, fund-raising, partnerships,

[17] A Subsidiary Agreement between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and BIOFUND was prepared and signed for MozBio 1. This agreement will be updated for MozBio 2 and will be a condition of project effectiveness.

communication, and M&E. A CLP Advisory Board will be set up to provide strategic guidance to the program and will be made up of ANAC, BIOFUND, co-management partners, and academia.

B. Results Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

55. The M&E function focuses on data collection and reporting on key performance input, output, and outcome indicators, including targeted data collection, surveys, participatory assessments, and midterm and end-of-project evaluations.

56. **Data and information needs.** Based on the lessons learned from MozBio1, the Results Framework of MozBio 2 will improve the M&E system by sourcing new data and as presented in the following paragraphs. It will be integrated in FNDS and count on the support of other institutions.

57. **Roles and responsibilities in M&E.** The FNDS M&E team will have the support of BIOFUND, ANAC, and CAs' staff to monitor and evaluate project indicators' results during its implementation. The FNDS M&E team will count on at least one M&E specialist, fully dedicated to the project, that will coordinate the development of an M&E Manual with all detailed data collection process, responsibilities, schedule of activities, and the budget needed.

58. **M&E capacity.** M&E operationalization will be supported by consultants, and synergies with the broader FNDS M&E Unit will be sought. Capacity-building activities (training sections, workshops, and courses) will be provided for the team as needed. Quality will be evaluated by the FNDS M&E team and results will be presented and discussed in World Bank missions.

59. **Data collection** process will vary from simple review of official records and registries obtained after field visits to satellite data and surveys planned to be implemented (see Results Framework for details). The Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA) will entail a survey, combining (a) community workshops to identify significant CAs social impacts, (b) a short household survey, and (c) a stakeholder workshop to validate the survey results. The SAPA methodology will be used to assess CAs' positive and negative impacts on the well-being of communities living within and around them.

60. **Communication and information use.** All data will be used to publish reports on project performance and achievements. It is also expected that the information generated will contribute for management decision on projects activities and priorities definitions. Communications will also be used as a key tool for the promotion of community-based activities diversifying methods to reach more members of the population including reporting on success stories and lessons learned.

C. Sustainability

61. The project is designed with the overarching objective of ensuring sustainability of Mozambique's rich natural resources. The network of CAs covers over 180,800 km^2, about 23 percent of the country's land total surface. Many of the communities around them are in remote areas, poorly connected to the rest of the country, and with limited alternatives for moving out of poverty. The MozBio Program, and more specifically MozBio 2, aims to address these issues through four main pillars of sustainability while

also leveraging strong government commitment led by MITADER, as mentioned in other sections of the PAD. The four pillars are institutional, environmental, social, and financial sustainability.

- **Institutional sustainability** will be achieved by supporting ANAC, FNDS, and BIOFUND gradual evolution of functions, as well as their complementarity. The efficiency of the three institutions and their ability to work interdependently will be key for a sustainable governance of the sector. In addition to 'traditional' TA, the project will establish a culture of teamwork and performance to improve overall management capacity. The LMUs will also ensure a pool of capacity is built at the local level. Most importantly, MozBio 2 will finance the setup of an innovative CLP, building capacity of current professionals at the CA system and attracting qualified young conservationists to work in the conservation system and training them to gain and retain leadership and management skills. The CLP will also provide diversity training opportunities and enhance local expertise while also generating awareness and interest in biodiversity conservation as a successful and attractive career path, a behavior change that would persist beyond the project lifespan.

- **Environmental sustainability** will be attained by ensuring adequate capacity to manage sustainably the natural resources and wildlife at the level of CA landscapes, as well as by reducing anthropogenic pressures on CA resources. This will be the focus of Component 2. Environmental sustainability would also be achieved through the replication of successful experiences of co-management arrangements, piloted through the project in the three target CAs. The piloting of a national system for ensuring no net loss of biodiversity from economic development will also be a major step forward for environmental sustainability of the country.

- **Social sustainability** will be a key element of the project through Component 3. Through the component, the project will support the generation of alternative livelihood schemes for communities in CA landscapes, including NBT value chains development, also supported through Component 2. The vital common element of such schemes will be their compatibility with conservation needs to generate a virtuous cycle to self-sustain beyond project closure. By providing specific attention to women and youth, the project will deliver more effective and widespread community benefits that can spur trickle-up effects in the targeted landscapes.

- **Financial sustainability.** Currently, CAs are heavily dependent on donor funding; therefore, a key element of MozBio 2 project design is to establish self-sustaining mechanisms to contribute to financial sustainability. This will be done by supporting the gradual increase in BIOFUND capital and capacity, through the growth of its Endowment Fund; the consolidating of its disbursement mechanisms to the parks; and the systematic exploration of innovative financing mechanisms. In addition, the project will help target CAs enter successful co-management agreements with the private sector, NGOs, and other independent entities to pool financing, support effective CA governance, and reduce dependency on donor funding by enabling a graduation to a self-sustaining management.

IV. PROJECT APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Technical, Economic, and Financial Analysis

62. **The economic analysis (annex 4) compares the economic benefits generated to the costs of the proposed MozBio 2 Project**, which aims to improve management of targeted CA landscapes and enhance the living conditions of communities in these areas. This ex ante economic analysis focused on three readily quantifiable benefit and cost streams to assess project feasibility:

- **Tourism benefits** include increased arrivals and associated spending.
- **Community livelihoods and resilience benefits** include income improvement for 9,500 households, or about 50,000 people. Households benefits in the form of increased income, employment, and skills from interventions on climate-friendly rural development activities, climate-smart agriculture, and links to sustainable value chains.
- **Ecosystem service benefits** include both quantifiable and less tangible benefits. Reducing GHG emissions through enhancing soil carbon stocks, SLM, CSA, land restoration, and reforestation is one of the most readily quantified ecosystem services.

63. **Model and assumptions.** A spreadsheet model was developed to compare the stream of benefits and costs under various scenarios using net present value (NPV) analysis, which discounts all monetary streams to a common base year. The economic analysis focused on the generation of benefits and costs over the life of the project and (separately) for a total period of 20 years. The analysis was conducted for a range of social discount rates from low values (that tend to place more weight on distant future benefits) to higher values (that place more weight on the near-term costs).

64. **The project costs** as outlined in the disbursement table of the PAD Datasheet, are straightforward. Tourism benefits are quantified primarily on arrivals information, average spending, and average stay length. Livelihoods benefits are compared based on current rural household incomes, which are less than the national average (World Bank World Development Indicator 2016) or about US$375 per capita per year. A key environmental service benefit is the value of emission reductions, which is estimated based on a per hectare level of carbon sequestration in local area soils and forests, the expected improvement relative to the baseline, and an estimate of the social value of avoiding emissions.

65. **To value the social/global/economic benefits of reducing carbon emissions**, the World Bank guidance on the shadow price/social value of carbon was followed.[18] The recommended valuation ranges from US$40 to US$80 per ton of CO_2eq in 2020—which is substantially above market but reflects the value from the long-term view of stabilizing the climate and preventing potentially disastrous outcomes. These values ('shadow prices') are designed to reflect the negative implications of GHG emissions for the global climate and economy. This is not an optimistic price path but instead reflects the expected level of future damages/costs of climate change due to continued GHG emissions. In other words, the shadow price

[18] http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/911381516303509498/2017-Shadow-Price-of-Carbon-Guidance-Note-FINAL-CLEARED.pdf.

reflects what society should be willing to pay (per ton of CO_2) to prevent/avoid the future costs that will be imposed by climate change.

66. **Analytical results and sensitivity analysis.** This ex ante economic analysis demonstrates positive benefit-cost results across a range of sensitivity analyses and assumptions (see table in annex 4). The positive results were robust to variations in the estimated impact or performance of the project interventions, discount rates, and carbon prices. The results of several simulated scenarios (combinations of key assumptions) of project benefits and costs are summarized in table 2, which compares the NPV of both costs and benefits for each benefit stream under a range of carbon prices and discount rates and for the life of project and for a 20-year time horizon. These quantitative assessments help demonstrate that the project produces substantially positive net benefits under a wide range of reasonable price and performance scenarios.

- Tourism benefits are quantified primarily based on 'arrivals' information, average spending, and average stay length. Assuming a modest 5 percent increase in overall tourist spending, through the combined effect of increased arrivals, increased spending (currently US$235/day), and increased stay (currently 2–4 days), the present value of incremental tourism revenues during the project life ranges from US$6.4 million to US$9.6 million with discount rates from 15 percent to 3 percent. Over a 20-year horizon, these benefits would be 50 percent to 100 percent higher.

- A 10 percent increase in livelihood benefits (household earnings from TA, training, improved practices, and access to markets for 8,000 beneficiary households) would represent an NPV benefit stream of US$6.9 million to US$10.3 million over the project life and US$10.3 million to US$24.5 million over 20 years (with the same discount rate assumptions. This did not include any spillover or multiplier benefits nor any reinvestment or growth beyond the 10 percent increment. Opportunity costs are assumed to be covered in the concept of a 10 percent increase in net earnings.

- Emission reduction benefits are estimated based on annex 5, which calculates a savings of 550,000 emission reduction tons per year if deforestation can be reduced by 30 percent from the existing rate of deforestation (not the level). Reductions of the deforestation rate as low as 7.5 percent and 15 percent were also analyzed to ensure that the assumptions are conservative and achievable. Though carbon benefits dominate the results, they are only a third to a half of the total, depending on the combination of assumptions. For the base set of assumptions and a 6.0 percent discount rate, the project breaks even at a carbon value of US$8–US$12 over the life of project, yielding benefits of US$9 million to US$24 million, even when the deforestation reduction is 15 percent or 7.5 percent. The breakeven carbon price that would cause the benefits to just equal the costs was also checked. If the carbon value price were even as low as US$5.5 per ton, then the project would still break even when tourism benefits increase by 8 percent instead of only 5 percent.

Table 2. Project NPV of Costs and Benefits by Benefit Stream, for Project Life and in 20 Years

MOZAMBIQUE CONSERVATION AREAS FOR BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT - PHASE 2					
Economic Analysis - Results of Scenarios and Sensitivity Assumptions					
	NPV (Project life)				
Discount Rate	6%	6%	6%	15%	3%
Carbon Price Discount	40%	40%	22%	22%	22%
Deforestation reduction, relative to 30%	25%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Expected Costs - Disbursements	($31.19)	($31.19)	($31.19)	($22.28)	($35.23)
TOTAL ESTIMATED BENEFITS	**31.30**	**42.77**	**31.55**	**23.44**	**35.25**
A. TOURISM plus REVENUES	$8.63	$8.63	$8.63	$6.43	$9.63
B. COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE BENEFITS	$9.21	$9.21	$9.21	$6.86	$10.28
C. ECOSYSTEM SERVICE BENEFITS	$13.33	$24.69	$13.58	$10.05	$15.20
BENEFIT COST RATIO	**1.00**	**1.37**	**1.01**	**1.05**	**1.00**
	NPV (Over 20 Years)				
Expected Costs - Disbursements	($32.28)	($32.28)	($32.28)	($24.85)	($35.51)
TOTAL ESTIMATED BENEFITS	**67.24**	**93.30**	**67.81**	**36.45**	**88.44**
A. TOURISM plus REVENUES	$17.72	$17.72	$17.72	$9.67	$22.99
B. COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE BENEFITS	$18.93	$18.93	$18.93	$10.33	$24.55
C. ECOSYSTEM SERVICE BENEFITS	$30.29	$56.10	$30.85	$16.29	$40.50
BENEFIT COST RATIO	**2.08**	**2.89**	**2.10**	**1.47**	**2.49**

67. **This ex ante economic analysis demonstrates positive benefit-cost results across a range of sensitivity analyses and assumptions** (see table 2). The positive results were robust to variations in the estimated impact or performance of the project interventions, discount rates, and carbon prices. The sensitivity analysis is designed to show that the positive economic result is not dependent on a high price of carbon but is in fact robust to changes in carbon prices, interest rates, and productivity/performance assumptions.

68. **Qualitative benefits.** Beyond the readily quantified benefit streams included in this analysis, a wider range of additional benefits can be expected, including local and downstream environmental service benefits (for example, water retention and quality, tree cover, shade and pollination, and so on) and habitat and biodiversity conservation. Livelihood benefits and investments in productivity that arrive after the project implementation period were only quantified up to 20 years, even though it is likely that the target areas and communities will continue to generate positive incremental changes compared to the 'without-project' situation. While this approach systematically undervalues project benefits, it underscores the robustness of the quantitative analysis of benefits, considering that any additional unvalued benefits would only add to the positive evaluation of the project.

B. Fiduciary

69. Despite shortcomings in the country's PFM, both implementing agencies have experience in handling FM matters of World Bank-financed projects as they are currently implementing ongoing projects. The Borrower should implement the proposed FM action plan satisfactorily, to ensure that the project FM arrangements are adequately in place. The FNDS Procurement Unit, comprising eight procurement practitioners including procurement specialists and procurement assistants, will use the World Bank's New Procurement Framework (NPF). All staff have experience in procurement and have

been trained on the NPF; however, they do not have experience with it yet. The unit is well equipped with office space and all the means to perform the work satisfactorily. There is a need for improvement in the preparation of the bidding documents, the period for preparation and submission of the bids, and the record keeping system. Paragraph 75 of this PAD will present the proposed mitigating measures.

(i) Financial Management

70. An FM assessment was carried out in June 2018, in accordance with the World Bank's Policy and Directive for IPF and World Bank guidance on FM in World Bank IPF Operations issued on February 28, 2017. The overall conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed project's FM arrangements are considered adequate and satisfy the World Bank's minimum FM requirements under the World Bank's Policy and Directive for IPF.

71. FNDS and BioFund will have overall fiduciary responsibilities for project implementation. For both implementation entities, the finance teams handling the ongoing operations will also have overall FM responsibilities for the proposed project. Project funds, expenditures, and resources implemented through FNDS will be accounted for through the government integrated FM information system (*Plataforma electrónica do Sistema de Administração Financeira do Estado,* e-SISTAFE) and complemented by the existing automated accounting software in use by the ongoing project (MozBio 1). The basis of accounting will be financial reporting under cash basis. Both FNDS and BIOFUND will use transaction-based (statement of expenditures) disbursement procedures and the following disbursement methods may be used under the grant: (a) reimbursement; (b) advances; (c) direct payments; and (d) special commitments. The project implementing agency will prepare quarterly unaudited interim financial reports (IFRs) and provide such reports to the World Bank within 45 days of the end of each calendar quarter. The project financial statements for FNDS will be audited annually by the *Tribunal Administrativo*, which is constitutionally mandated to audit all government funds, while the audit for the BIOFUND will be carried out by a private sector audit firm acceptable to IDA recruited under World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers. Audit reports will be submitted to the World Bank no later than six months after the end of each financial year.

(ii) Procurement

72. **Procurement procedures.** The Borrower will carry out procurement under the proposed project in accordance with the World Bank's 'Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers' (Procurement Regulations), dated July 2016 and revised in November 2017 under the NPF, and the 'Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants', dated July 1, 2016.

73. **Procurement capacity assessment.** FNDS's procurement capacity was recently assessed by an independent firm (ML Consultancy). The firm identified the existing capacity, weaknesses, challenges, and opportunities and prepared an action plan to improve the performance of this implementing agency, including the allocation of procurement practitioners by procurement category. The procurement capacity of the FNDS Procurement Unit was assessed by the World Bank as part of the FY17 Procurement Post Review (PPR). The unit comprises eight procurement practitioners, including procurement officers and procurement assistants. The team has experience with implementing World Bank projects but is not familiar with the World Bank's NPF. The unit is well equipped with office space and all the means to

satisfactorily perform the work. There is a need for improvement in the quality of the bidding documents prepared, the period for preparation and submission of the bids, and the record keeping system.

74. **Mitigating measures.** Considering the findings of the independent firm assessment and the results of the World Bank's FY17 PPR assessment, the division of procurement practitioners by category mentioned earlier needs to be assessed from time to time to ascertain the fitness of the proposed approach. Recently, a group of three procurement officers attended a training workshop on the NPF. The World Bank procurement team will continue working closely with the client to enhance the capacity of the implementing agent to efficiently process the procurement activities, improve the record keeping, and allow the client to use the advantages and flexibility of NPF to get better development results with adequate focus on results and value for money.

75. **Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD).** On June 21, 2018, the client submitted to the World Bank a PPSD, which was revised and finalized on July 12, 2018. Because the project will follow the World Bank's NPF, the Borrower prepared a PPSD, to which the World Bank procurement team provided support and guidance. A simplified PPSD was prepared for this project. The PPSD sets out market approaches and selection methods to be followed during implementation, procurement risks and mitigation measures, and a Procurement Plan for the next 18 months.

76. Considering that (a) most of the activities of the project are of small value; (b) the local market is able to respond to the demand; and (c) national procurement systems have been assessed by the World Bank and found acceptable subject to minor modifications, the following goods, works, non-consulting services, and consulting services will be procured using the national procedures and approach: (i) construction of office and houses, maintenance of road and bridges, construction and rehabilitation of outdoors, fencing, water supply systems, and road network of the reserve; (ii) IT equipment, office equipment, communication equipment, field equipment; printing of reports and documents, production of videos and other material for the project; and (iii) design of the website and communication strategy; design and implementing of a revolving credit savings program, review of the management plan of the Marromeu complex, CNR and MSR and partial marine reserve of Ponta do Ouro, construction supervision consultancy, consultancy for the development of biodiversity offsets guidelines, and consultancy for ecosystem services assessment (fisheries and water services).

77. The above goods, works, and non-consulting services and consulting services procured through the national procedures and national approach will use the following methods: (a) goods, works, and non-consulting services (request for bids, request for quotations, and direct selection) and (b) consulting services (Selection Based on Consultants' Qualification, Least-Cost Selection, and Direct Selection). All those activities will be below the prior review threshold. On the other hand, (a) some consulting services, such as the basic infrastructures deployment plan will require international expertise, therefore requiring international procurement approach, using the Quality- and Cost-Based Selection (QCBS) method and prior review by the World Bank and (b) some procurements of goods (for example, acquisition and installation of an e-visa system) will require international expertise, therefore an international approach under the Request for Bids method will be required due to its complexity and low capacity of the local market. Special consideration will be given to the procurement of vehicles, tractor, trailer, and motorcycles for which Direct Selection will apply to avoid delay and accelerate the delivery of those goods that are important for commencement of the project implementation. The client will use the United Nations Office for Project Services for procurement of those goods.

C. Safeguards

Safeguards policies triggered

78. MozBio 2 triggers six of the World Bank's Safeguard Policies, namely OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP 4.04 Natural Habitats, OP 4.36 Forestry, OP 4.09 Pest Management, OP 4.11 Cultural Heritage and OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

- OP 4.01 Environmental Impact is triggered because of the sub-projects potential to cause negative environmental and social impacts in its area of influence.

- OP 4.04 Natural Habitats is triggered to ensure that sub-projects do not convert or degraded critical habitats or lead to significant loss natural habitats, be it directly (through the construction) or indirectly (with the human activities caused by the project).

- OP 4.09 Pest Management is triggered because some subprojects foresee the acquisition of pesticides or application equipment which could pose risks to health and environment if not properly managed.

- Certain projects, as small-scale irrigation, increase of livestock areas, etc., can result in the creation or expansion of pest management plans.

- OP 4.36 Forest is triggered because of the potential positive impacts on forest health due to improved changes on management, conservation and use of natural forests.

- OP 4.11 Cultural Heritage is triggered because the project may affect or involve physical cultural resources due to civil works that may require some excavations or earth movements. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) includes provisions to apply "Chance Finds" procedures in compliance with this policy requirement.

79. MozBio 2 will not finance activities requiring physical resettlement, and activities will be screened to avoid physical resettlement entirely and economic displacement as much as possible. Nevertheless, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is triggered because the project may cause situations involving involuntary restrictions of access to land and natural resources in conservation areas. The livelihood restoration of people affected by the project related to resource access restrictions will be addressed through a Process Framework (PF). No or minimal resettlement is expected with respect to infrastructure construction. A simplified RPF has been prepared to address screening procedures and criteria for infrastructure projects seeking to avoid any physical resettlement and livelihoods impacts, to the extent possible and limiting potential direct asset losses to local communities to less than 20% of the People Affected by the Project (PAP)'s assets/income.

80. In the infrastructure constructions, MozBio 2 will recruit local workforce, to the extent possible, to avoid labor influx. Nevertheless, in the cases where the works require specialized staff not available in the community, the project will assess the risks and incorporate environmental and social mitigation measures into the civil works contract between the contractor and the Borrower. The responsibilities for managing these adverse impacts will be clearly reflected as a contractual obligation, with appropriated

mechanisms for addressing non-compliance. The risk of large influx of male labor that could lead to an increase of gender-based violence (GBV) is minimal, however, the project will address this risk by (i) ensuring the contractor implements robust measures including training, awareness raising and introducing a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract; (ii) information and awareness- raising campaigns for community members, specifically women and girls, and (iii) disseminating the Grievance Redress Mechanism to report workers' misconduct and complaints.

Environmental Safeguards

81. **Like its predecessor, MozBio 2 is a Category B-partial assessment project since potential direct negative environmental and social impacts will be minor, site specific, reversible, and easily manageable.** Project environmental and social impacts will in part result from construction of civil works for essential and necessary facilities (administrative buildings, small bridges, and improvement of existing access roads in selected CAs) and community agricultural activities near the CAs. Construction or rehabilitation of facilities is expected to produce localized adverse environmental and social impacts that are low to moderate while also minimizing or avoiding, to the extent possible, impacts on natural habitats, forests, or physical displacement. Potential negative impacts will mostly occur during implementation (construction) and include soil erosion or contamination from civil works or agriculture activities due to solid wastes, pesticides, leakage, or spill of hazardous materials; water quality which could be affected by abstractions and diversions or due to the discharge of fertilizers, nutrients, different chemicals to be used for pest management; vegetation and fauna disturbance due to clearance for construction and even rehabilitation of new infrastructures, NBT, and community development projects; air quality due to dust emissions during construction; and risks to the health and safety of contractor's workers and communities. As the project will promote private sector investments in NBT and other developments in CAs, environmental impacts resulting from the increased tourism activities and resources requirements by tourists can be expected and may include fauna disturbance, littering, emissions from vehicles, machinery (including diesel generators), and increased road traffic which could lead to road safety risks to community and fauna. Because specific details of the project investments will only be known during implementation, the Borrower updated the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Pest Management Plan (PMP) and the Process Framework (PF) for MozBio 1. These instruments together with a new Resettlement Policy Framework for MozBio 2 were publicly consulted upon and disclosed in-country on July 18, 2018. Similarly, the existing sub-instruments in use for MozBio 1, such as the Environmental and Social Screening Checklist and the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) were reviewed, as well as the environmental clauses and penalties for nonconformity to the ESMPs. If needed for certain subprojects due to foreseen potential negative environmental impacts, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment will be prepared to identify, assess, and adequately manage those impacts. The ESMF, PMP, PF and RPF also include budget and a capacity-building strategy for the PIU. The PIU is the same that has been implementing MozBio 1 for four years. Currently, the PIU has one environmental and social specialist and six community officers based at central level and CAs level respectively, who work on safeguards issues. FNDS has three additional safeguards specialists at the central level and three at provincial level to oversee other World Bank-financed projects (Mozambique Forest Investment Project and Sustenta). The FNDS safeguards specialists are working as a team and improving their ability to share tasks and expertise across the FNDS portfolio.

Social Safeguards

82. The main social risks of the project relate to (a) access restrictions to forests and natural resources; (b) human-wildlife conflict; (c) impacts of infrastructure projects; and (d) indirect impacts of private sector investments on communities in CAs as well increase in NBT activities and resource requirements of tourists have also been identified as sources of potential impacts

83. Access restrictions to natural resources in core areas of the CA for local communities may be caused by (a) new constructions and investments—mainly related to CA operations and tourism— that will be guided by updated CA management and business plans; (b) reinforced restrictions and implementation of strategies to regulate the use of natural resources within the protected according to CA management plans (legally approved); and (c) restrictions resulting from the implementation of tourism- or production-related activities. The livelihood restoration of people affected by the project will be addressed through a Process Framework (PF). The Borrower reviewed and updated the PF that was approved for MozBio 1.

84. The project has allocated funds for the mitigation of human wildlife conflict in each targeted CA to reduce the impacts of wildlife on community activities. These measures include risk mapping to prioritize interventions by the CA management and dissemination of the results; signaling hot spot areas; fencing (chili pepper plant fences, beehives' fences, and so on); locating watering holes away from key community sites; and technical training, among others.

85. No or minimal resettlement is expected with respect to infrastructure construction. A simplified Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to address screening procedures and criteria for infrastructure projects: (a) seeking to avoid any physical resettlement and livelihoods impacts, to the extent possible; (b) limiting potential direct asset losses to local communities to less than 20 percent of the project-affected persons' assets/income; and (c) providing the conditions to address any unavoidable impacts in accordance with OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). The simplified RPF has been prepared and will be included as an annex to the PIM.

86. Community partnerships with the private sector supported by MozBio 2 will follow guidelines prepared by the government and used in other World Bank-financed projects. Those guidelines—that will be attached to the PIM—require these partnerships to include community agreements to ensure equitable and sustainable conditions in accordance with OP 4.12. Participatory processes will emphasize community agreements. Where any involuntary land acquisition, displacement or restriction of access is identified the RPF, and/or PF will be applied. The RPF and the updated PF were consulted upon and disclosed on July 18, 2018, both in-country and on the World Bank website.

87. **Citizen engagement.** The project aims to connect local communities' perception of CAs' social impact with CAs' management decisions. To assess communities' perception, the SAPA methodology will be applied for assessing positive and negative social impacts on the well-being. This participatory assessment will contribute to enhance community participation in management decisions that will be made by the CAs' Management Councils and to evaluate the potential social impacts of selected activities. These Management Councils will also be implemented and financed by the project; it is expected that they will enhance the participation of local politicians in strategic decisions of CAs based on demand-side social accountability, including social participation. To ensure transparency, accountability, and learning,

the social assessment will be implemented thrice during the project life and people who believe that they are adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to the existing project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The specific elements of the framework for citizen engagement include (a) support to communities' engagement and participation through the CAs' Management Councils; (b) support CAs' Management Councils in determining priorities and activities related to livelihood aspects and biodiversity conservation; (c) support to the implementation of the GRM; (d) capacity building at the local, provincial, and national levels in engagement with target beneficiaries and the SAPA methodology. The protocol and mechanisms for elements of this citizen engagement framework will be detailed in the PIM. Quality of its implementation and progress will be monitored both at local (CA), landscape, and project level through supervision and dialogue.

Table 3. Citizen Engagement Framework

PDO: To improve management of target conservation area landscapes and enhance the living conditions of communities in and around these conservation areas	**Relevant Citizen Engagement Activities**	**Citizen Engagement Results and Approach to Management**
Citizen engagement supports the PDO, by engaging local communities in decisions about CA management, thereby improving social impact perception of the CA by local communities	• Participatory Social Assessment (SAPA methodology) • CAs' Management Councils implantation and maintenance • Feedback mechanism across communities (GRM) • Capacity building of CAs and provincial and national staff on social assessment	• PDO Results Indicator #3: Target landscapes with positive variation in local communities' perception of CAs' impact in well-being • Data source: Household survey as a step of SAPA methodology

88. **Gender.** Women bear the heavy burden of ensuring the livelihood sustainability of rural households. Moreover, restrictions on their participation in public consultations and decision-making spaces, customary laws, and low level of literacy all play against women empowerment within the community. As such, MozBio 2 envisages empowering women by (a) ensuring their active participation in project consultation and decision mechanisms at the community level; (b); increasing their access to employment in the CAs (that is, female rangers) and in the value chains under the MGS (30 percent must be women and youth); (c) promoting greater participation of women in credit and savings schemes and literacy training and all forms of capacity building; (d) establishing girls clubs in the schools of the three CAs to decrease school dropout and reduce premature marriages; and (e) providing access to training opportunities and benefits to increase their capacity on leadership conservation schemes. The project will also define measures to ensure that women are adequately represented and participate in both project activities and decision-making processes. The revised PF will make relevant provisions to ensure participation of women and other vulnerable groups in community agreements so that they are not worse off, and alternative sources of livelihood and income generating activities have been suggested to accompany shifts in the living conditions of communities participating in the project.

89. **GRM.** MozBio 2 will rely on the common grievance and redress mechanism that has been established for all projects included in the World Bank's Integrated Landscape Management Portfolio in

Mozambique—called the GRM. A manual of procedures and a communication strategy were prepared and an IT platform was designed to register and monitor the reported cases. This mechanism has been discussed with key stakeholders, including local communities, and has been tested in the MSR to validate its procedures. The GRM is in the process of being implemented and will be operationalized in target landscapes.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

90. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

V. KEY RISKS

91. **The overall risk rating is Moderate**. This is the second phase of a project that is performing well. Key institutions and implementing entities have sound technical knowledge and experience with implementing World Bank projects. The only project risk rated as Substantial is political and governance.

92. **Political and governance: Substantial.** Presidential, national assembly, and provincial elections are scheduled for October 2019 and could cause political pressures on FNDS-managed resources, as well as risks of security disruption from conflicts between the two main parties, possibly affecting project areas. Conflicting interests of various actors over the use of natural resources around CAs, including local governments, may be intensified given the reliance on revenues from natural resources (particularly from logging) to fund elections, which in turn may erode local political support for sustainable natural resources management.

93. **Proposed mitigation measures to political and governance.** FNDS fiduciary capacity has been continuously improved, including through a dedicated World Bank-financed TA Project, "Integrated Forests and Landscape and Management", P161745. Transparent mechanisms for funds allocation and use are under implementation; however, there is a residual risk of political pressure on FNDS' resources. The project will rely on the general policy dialogue between the government and the World Bank to address these issues. The project will implement the Management Councils, which is expected to enhance the participation of local politicians and other stakeholders in strategic decisions of CAs. Increased revenues and benefits to local communities is also expected to increase the positive perception of local decision makers of CAs. MozBio 2 allows the World Bank to continue the policy dialogue on these complex issues and raise its concerns to high

levels of government. The World Bank will also continue to encourage policy changes (such as the international conference on NBT and forum on investment promotion, which took place in June 2018).

94. **Social safeguards and institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability risks are rated Moderate.** Social safeguards risks are explained in the section on safeguards. Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability is rated as Moderate, mainly because of ANAC's insufficient capacity to manage the large CA system in Mozambique. This is being mitigated by continued and targeted capacity support to ANAC, promotion of PPPs in CA management, and reliance on FNDS and BIOFUND as implementing agencies for the project. By strengthening the co-management approach, MITADER effectively established a framework where field results are possible. Both FNDS and BIOFUND have demonstrated their capacity to support the conservation agenda, and MozBio 2 gives them increased responsibilities. MozBio 2 also takes a different approach to ANAC capacity building by focusing on a few areas of support, particularly a business unit to regulate and oversee PPPs.

ANNEX 2: MozBio 2 Map