

4 THE MOZBIO PROGRAM: Paving the Way for Landscape Conservation and Rural Development



Building on the lessons learned from the TFCA Program, the Government of Mozambique has launched the ambitious long-term MozBio Program. The first phase, MozBio 1, was launched in March 2015 and is implemented with support from a US\$40 million grant funded by the World Bank and a US\$6 million GEF grant. The program will address the threats to the conservation of Mozambique's natural capital, contribute to poverty reduction around CAs and take full advantage of the potential tourism growth in Mozambique. MozBio 1 will be implemented through four components:

Strengthening institutions for CA management

The institutional and policy framework for conservation in Mozambique's CAs is still new and requires support to ensure that the new laws, policies, and institutions are fully implemented. MozBio therefore has a strong emphasis on building the capacity of ANAC and strengthening CITES authority in Mozambique. MozBio will also assist in the capitalization of the BIOFUND endowment fund, increase its capacity to attract and develop private sector partnerships and support innovative financing for CAs.

Promoting nature-based tourism in CAs

MozBio aims to address barriers to nature-based tourism development. It will strengthen government capacity and regulations and support tourism infrastructure in targeted CAs with high tourism potential. MozBio will also include efforts to better manage sport hunting through the provision of training and technical assistance. These include advisory services for the creating of a system to manage the revenues collected from sport hunting, improving data collection on hunting activities and developing sport hunting plans.

Improving CAs management

MozBio will cover a much wider range of CAs than the TFCA Program. To strengthen the management of these areas, activities such as construction,

rehabilitation and maintenance of important infrastructure will be implemented as well as provision of training, equipment, and operational budget. MozBio will also support wildlife surveys assessing the status of wildlife populations in terrestrial and marine environments, including elephants, lions, leopards, hippos, crocodiles, and key marine species.

Supporting sustainable livelihoods of communities

MozBio will strengthen communities' rights to land and resources and promote alternative livelihood to local communities through a broader landscape approach by promoting activities within and around the CAs. Through the provision of technical advisory services, training, and capacity building of local community members and community-based organizations, MozBio will support enabling conditions for communities to carry out activities related to sustainable natural resources management. MozBio will also offer matching grants to income-generating activities in targeted CAs. These will allow communities to implement a broader menu of integrated conservation-development interventions such as conservation and climate-smart agriculture, community forestry, fisheries, and appropriate wildlife management. Engaging communities in the sustainable use of natural resources within and around CAs aims to ensure broader benefits to communities and healthier landscapes where biodiversity can flourish.

MozBio's Six Strategic Pillars to Ensure

1

Policies and Legislation

Challenge: Inadequate institutional framework for CAs

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Institutional & Human Resources

Challenge: No institutions dedicated to conservation management in Mozambique

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Financial Sustainability

Challenge: Limited management institutions dedicated to conservation

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CAs Management

Challenge: CAs lack basic infrastructure as well as conservation and wildlife management personnel

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Contribution of CAs to poverty reduction

Challenge: Lack of models that integrate conservation and development around CAs

Collect
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6

Contribution of CAs to Economic Growth

Challenge: The full potential of nature-based tourism is not explored

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Stream

MozBio's Six Strategic Pillars to Ensure the Sustainable Development of Mozambique's CAs and their Contribution to Poverty Alleviation and Growth

TFCA I & II

MozBio I

Future MozBio Phases

1

Policies and Legislation

Challenge: Inadequate institutional framework for CAs

Conservation Policy & Law drafted and adopted

Enforce and establish guidelines for:
 1. the Conservation Areas Law
 2. policies for improved tourism investment
 3. policies for improved community participation and benefit sharing
 4. improved response to wildlife crisis & international conventions through CITES

Full implementation of regulations, policies, and laws at the national and local levels

2

Institutional & Human Resources

Challenge: No institutions dedicated to conservation management in Mozambique

Establish ANAC & BIOFUND
 Provide limited capacity building

Operationalize ANAC & BIOFUND
 Provide training on conservation areas management, law enforcement and community development

ANAC & BIOFUND operate in full capacity with staff and government budget, can fulfill their mandate and be able to take new responsibilities

3

Financial Sustainability

Challenge: Limited management institutions dedicated to conservation

Establish BIOFUND Endowment Fund
 Limited increase in CAs revenue generation

Operationalize the Endowment Fund by making the revenues reach CAs and increase endowment
 Promote increased private investments in CAs
 Improve revenues collection at CAs level

Increase BIOFUND endowment and disbursement to CAs
 Promote continued private sector investments
 Improve revenues from CAs increased and redistribute them to local communities

4

CAs Management

Challenge: CAs lack basic infrastructure as well as conservation and wildlife management personnel

Create new CAs
 Support basic infrastructure and management of five TFCAs

Support the basic management of 11 CAs
 Build the infrastructure of five CAs with tourism potential
 Improve wildlife monitoring and management

Strengthen infrastructure for conservation management and tourism development

5

Contribution of CAs to poverty reduction

Challenge: Lack of models that integrate conservation and development around CAs

Collect data and use it to promote early engagement with communities through Community Equity Fund (CEF)

Establish enabling conditions to engage with communities
 Build capacity of local committees
 Pilot livelihood support for local communities in some CAs

Scale up support for alternative livelihoods for local communities
 Improve conservation activities as part of the integrated landscape management

6

Contribution of CAs to Economic Growth

Challenge: The full potential of nature-based tourism is not explored

Pilot District Tourism Development Plans
 Streamline tourism concession rules

Continue to improve enabling environment for tourism investments
 Support marine CAs with highest potential for tourism with infrastructure building and operational costs

Increase number of well-managed tourism concessions in marine and terrestrial CAs
 Increase employment in nature-based tourism and in community-led tourism initiatives

INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Through the MozBio Program, integrated landscape management initiatives will be implemented in the Zambezia and Cabo Delgado Provinces, around the Gilé National Reserve and the Quirimbas National Park, respectively (see pages 25-26). These initiatives seek to bring together a large number of stakeholders with direct impact on land use around a common vision for the landscape and rural development. This entails strengthening decision-making bodies and promoting a host of activities, such as conservation agriculture, sustainable forest management, fisheries and wildlife management. These initiatives will generate lessons in Mozambique's efforts to access financing from REDD+ (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)(see box 6).

The integrated landscape management approach is an opportunity for new paradigms for conservation that promotes various alternative revenue-generating opportunities for communities living in and around the CAs, which can improve their livelihoods and reduce their dependence on slash-and-burn agriculture and other traditional and unsustainable natural resources practices.

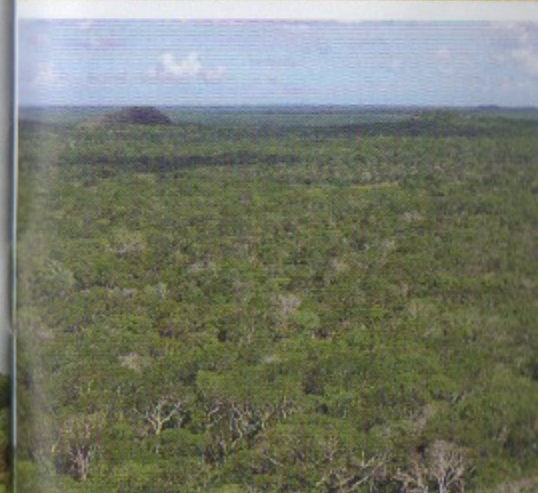
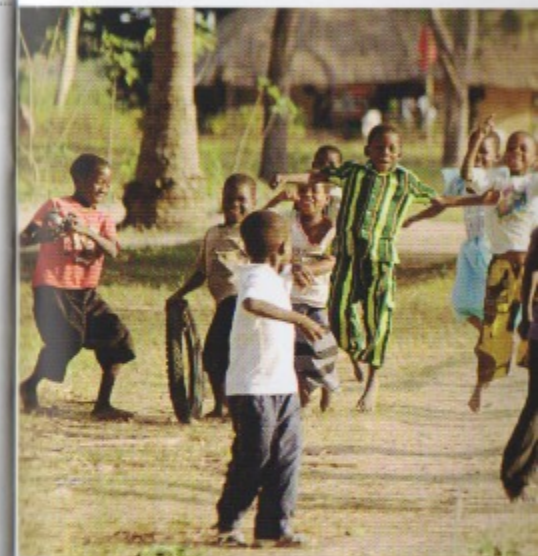
— Afonso Madope, MozBio Project Coordinator

Box 5: Climate Change and Forests in Mozambique: Challenges and Opportunities

Since 2008, Mozambique has been engaged in strengthening its capacity to reduce the loss of forest cover and associated greenhouse gas emissions. This is expected to generate global as well as national level benefits – given the role of forests as a source of income for a significant part of the rural population and as a main habitat for Mozambique's rich fauna and flora. REDD+ could also be an instrument to generate financial

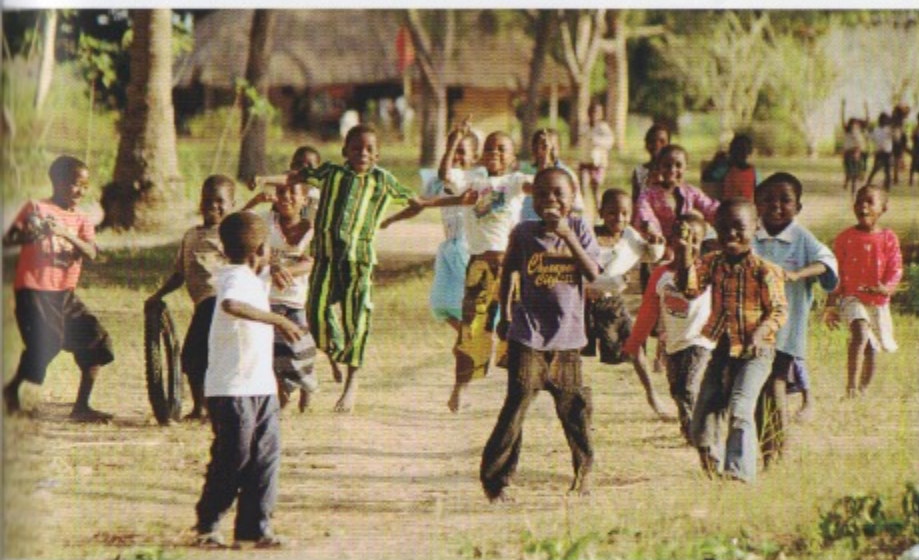
resources. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is currently supporting Mozambique through a US\$3.6 million grant to prepare its national REDD+ Strategy and build its capacity to address the drivers of deforestation at the central and local levels. Other donors, particularly the Japanese Development Agency (JICA), are supporting the country to strengthen its capacity to monitor its forest cover.

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▲ Zambezia is home to 13 percent of the conserved tracts of Miombo forests (Gilé National Reserve) in Mozambique.

The Zambia Integrated Landscape Management Initiative



The Zambia Integrated Landscape Management Initiative includes the five districts of Gilé, Ile, Pebane, Alto Molocue, and Maganja da Costa, which spread over 4 million hectares, with 60 percent covered by forests.

This area is a deforestation hotspot with an annual deforestation rate of 0.71 percent, driven mainly by smallholder slash-and-burn agriculture, charcoal making, and illegal logging.

The Initiative, implemented in collaboration with Mozambique's technical REDD+ Unit (UT-REDD) addresses the main drivers of forest loss and aims to improve livelihoods by:

- promoting conservation agriculture (cassava, maize, groundnut, pigeon pea, sesame, and pineapple);
- promoting better forest management in private forest concessions;
- promoting reforestation and restoration of degraded miombo;
- improving forest governance in the area; and
- improving the management of the Gilé National Reserve and associated hunting block.

The Initiative also promotes a sustainable supply of cashew nuts by supporting smallholder farmers to increase the productivity of their farmsteads and linking them to international buyers willing to pay a premium price for "deforestation-free" cashew nuts. Integrating them into such supply chains could improve their livelihoods significantly and reduce their reliance on slash-and-burn agriculture, which causes deforestation and GHG emissions.

The UT-REDD is currently seeking additional funding for the Initiative, including potential carbon payments from the FCPE.

The Zambia Integrated Landscape Initiative is an ambitious program to address the drivers of environmental degradation through activities across a large number of sectors (forests, agriculture, and wildlife management) and policies (land use planning, better law enforcement). Its success will require strong coordination among land actors using a landscape approach and strong political will. The program will attempt to demonstrate how a well-functioning Conservation Area can be guaranteed by promoting rural development opportunities in the surrounding communities, and by working with local and provincial authorities around a common vision on the management of the landscape.

— André Aquino, Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist, World Bank

▲ Zambia is home to 13 percent of the country's forest and one of the most well preserved tracts of Miombo forests (Gilé National Reserve) and is the fourth most deforested province in Mozambique.

The Quirimbas Integrated Landscape Initiative

In the Quirimbas National Park, MozBio will implement a range of initiatives to address the increasing environmental pressures of shifting cultivation, deforestation, settlement expansion and illegal logging for commercial use and for charcoal making. The following areas are to be considered:

- Supporting new planting and agroforestry techniques and improving smallholders' market access for local products (such as endemic coffee), could help local communities diversify their income streams while promoting sustainable agroforestry practices and reducing forest fires.
- Supporting sustainable charcoal production and transformation, through for example the introduction of efficient biomass-making kilns and technology, could significantly improve forest management and tree regeneration.
- Given the area's potential for producing high-quality hardwood products, MozBio could support the production of sustainable wood supply. It could also support the processing of valuable Non-timber forest product (NTFP) processing, such as natural oils and bee products, that can be consumed directly by rural households, sold in local markets, or even exported. Local processing is desirable because it generates higher revenues and creates more employment for local communities.

The landscape-focused conservation approach in Quirimbas will aim to integrate biodiversity protection with alternative income-generating activities, ranging from nature-based tourism to reducing deforestation and environmental degradation. Full involvement and collaboration with communities in and around the park, in the relevant activities, will be fundamental to securing a prosperous and living landscape.

— Baldeu Chande, Park Manager,
Quirimbas National Park



CONCLU

Mozambique, with its biodiversity, and dynamism, a truly sustainable development must maintain the integrity of the environment. The Program allowed Mozambique to implement institutional changes and to secure the future.

Investments in tourism strengthened, but led the way and in diversifying sources such as the BIOFUND and REDD+. Community and legislative environment

My friends, it is not only governance with the state, but the rural reality.

— Mia Couto, Mozambique

CONCLUSION

Mozambique, with its relatively low population density, world renowned biodiversity, and dynamic national economy, has the opportunity to have a truly sustainable development that meet the needs of its population and maintain the integrity of its resource base. Earlier phases of the TFCA Program allowed Mozambique to undertake important legislative and institutional changes and expand its CAs network, creating a framework for the future.

Investments in tourism development showed both weaknesses and strengths, but led the way to more focused efforts in follow-up programs and in diversifying sources of conservation funding by tapping into funds such as the BIOFUND endowment fund, and climate financing, including REDD+. Community outreach contributed not only to a more favorable legislative environment, but also to more effective community development

efforts. The inclusive process made stakeholders more aware that biological richness cannot thrive in the face of extreme human poverty.

Meeting the sustainability challenges of the next years will require coordinated efforts over multiple sectors. This is the most enduring lesson of the TFCA Program. The MozBio Program will expand conservation efforts from transfrontier areas to Mozambique's entire CAs network. In parallel, attitudes and approaches to conservation are expected to shift towards integrated landscape management that focuses on governance, community development and sustainable business practices.

This is the approach MozBio will embrace to sustainably develop Mozambique's natural resources and boost rural development.

My friends, it is not only about bringing together tourism and conservation. It is about bringing together agriculture, forestry, livestock, and all forms of governance with the changing reality of Mozambique and the world. Indeed, it is about bringing together interventions from the central government with the rural reality.

-- Mia Couto, Mozambican Writer and Environmentalist from Pensatempos - Conservação Faunística: arca sem Noé? (2005)

