

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR UTILIZATION OF OP6 GRANT FUNDS

Country: **MOZAMBIQUE**

OP6 resources (estimated US\$):	600.000
a. Core funds:	400.000
b. OP5 remaining balance:	375.000
c. STAR funds (under negotiation):	XXXX
d. Other Funds to be mobilized (co-financing):	300.000

Country Programme Strategy (CPS) document serves as a framework for the country programme operations and provides a programmatic guidance for development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Mozambique. The strategy sets basic project eligibility criteria and specifies types of projects to be funded through the programme. This document is designed to align SGP's operational phase strategies to that of the GEF and be in accord with the national environmental priorities of Mozambique responding to the requirements of global environmental conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD, Stockholm on POP's and Chemicals, Nairobi on Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region), as well as documents related to national development and poverty reduction. Finally, the CPS identifies the strategic results to be addressed by the country programme during the sixth GEF Operational Phase (2015- 2018). The target audience addressed in this document is the project proponents (NGOs, CBOs and community groups), central, regional and local government bodies, bilateral and multilateral donors, private sector, National Steering Committee and the SGP country programme team.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Acronyms

ACR	Annual Country Report
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
BIOFUND	Fundação para a Biodiversidade
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CO	Country Office
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDC	Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade
GEAP	Government Economic Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPEN	International POPs Elimination Network
IUCN	International Union Conservation Nature
LFM	Logical Framework Matrix
MASA	Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar
MCTESTP	Ministério da Ciência Tecnologia Ensino Superior e Técnico Profissional
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MITADER	Ministério da Terra Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural
MOZBIO	Programa de Áreas de Conservação
NBSAP	CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NCCS	Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Drought and Desertification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NR	Natural Reserve
NSC	National Steering Committee
ODS	Ozone Depletion Substances
OP	Operational Phase
PA	Protected Areas
PNGA	Programa Nacional de Gestão Ambiental
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRA	Performance and Results Assessment
PRR	Programme Review Report
REDD+	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

SAPs	Strategic Action Programmes
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SPTS	Strategic Plan for Tourism Sector
STAR	System of Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1. Introduction to the GEF and SGP

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a global partnership among 183 countries, international institutions, NGOs, and the private sector that aims to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. Established in 1991, serves as an independent financial mechanism to assist countries in fulfilling their obligations under the Conventions they have signed and ratified namely: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Minamata Convention on Mercury. The GEF's mission is the protection of the global environment with a particular purpose: achievement of global environmental benefits through funding programs and projects in the following six areas of work: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, chemicals and waste, and sustainable management of forests (REDD+).

The GEF/SGP aims to deliver global environmental benefits in the GEF focal areas. It is implemented by the UNDP and executed by UNOPS¹. Established in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit, the GEF/SGP embodies the very essence of sustainable development, by providing financial and technical support to projects in developing countries that conserve and restore the natural world while enhancing the wellbeing and livelihoods of local communities. It demonstrates that community action can maintain the fine balance between human needs and environmental imperatives.

SGP links global, national and local-level issues through a transparent, participatory and country-driven approach² to projects planning, design and implementation. Grants are made directly to community groups and NGOs in recognition of the key role they play as a resource and constituency for environment conservation and development concerns. Though SGP grants are small, their impact is large.

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan and focus on sustainable development).³ At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action.”

In doing this, the GEF SGP is highly decentralized and implemented in democratic, transparent and country-driven manner facilitated by the National Coordinator (NC). The GEF SGP grants are awarded based on decisions made by the voluntary National Steering Committee (NSC) guided by the Country Programme Strategy paper developed on the basis of national environment and development priorities. The NSC is composed of national government representatives, UNDP Country Office, donor partners and civil society members representing NGOs, academia and science, with a majority of them coming from non-governmental sector.

¹ The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) is implemented by UNDP on behalf of the implementing agencies of the Global Environmental Facility - and is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

² 5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme

³ The initial SGP OP6 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-6 replenishment, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-6” (GEF/C.46/13) in May 2014.

Currently, there are over 125 participating countries in the GEF SGP in five world regions: Africa, Asia/Pacific, Arab States, Europe/CIS and Latin America/Caribbean. This document provides a Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for implementation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) Operational Phase 6 (OP6) in the Republic of Mozambique in a period of 4 years, starting from 2015 and ending in 2018. The CPS is a dynamic document and will be subject of regular review and update, change or adjustments in line with the GEF SGP strategic objective and achievements of the outcomes and targets.

2. SGP country programme - summary background

The GEF/SGP country programme is active in Mozambique for almost thirteen years. After a country request at the time by the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) an appraisal mission took place in October 2003 and was conducted by CPMT and UNOPS culminating with the GEF/SGP country programme being established in the country. The country team started its activities in April 2004 with opening of the GEF/SGP office based at UNDP CO. The first NSC group was established at the same time, it designed the first version of the country programme strategy (CPS), and approved the first project grants that have grown up to more than two hundred and thirty one over these years covering all GEF focal areas.

The country programme strategy, together with complementing guidelines for project design, approval and monitoring, provide the necessary tools for the National Coordinator (NC), National Steering Committee (NSC)⁴ and grantees to comply with the programme operational procedures. Identification and development of projects depends greatly on local conditions and priorities, once the GEF criteria is given due consideration, together with the tools developed by the country programme.

The NSC together with the NC plays a key role in the design of the Country Programme Strategy (CPS). They have the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that local environmental concerns are taken into consideration, and that a framework for project implementation by grantees is established. The CPS also provides a channel for partnerships and collaboration mechanisms in programme facilitation, mainstreaming, resource mobilisation and sustainability of impacts.

Social concerns related to HIV/AIDS and gender equity, as crosscutting issues, were integrated into the CPS assuming that most beneficiaries are in the active age and vulnerability interval. Analytical tools were considered for the project approval process to ensure that HIV/AIDS and gender balance impacts **on** and **from** the projects are assessed in the project approval and implementation stages. During review of project proposals by the NSC, the economic, social, political and cultural roles of women, children and men are recognised and given relevant or equal opportunity. Project design will have to incorporate the roles of both women and men in contributing to and managing household income.

For consolidation of projects impacts the CPS took into account the need for capacity building of Civil Society Organizations (CSO), with particular focus to community-based organizations. Training efforts were put in place to improve managerial capacity of these groups and it included organizational development, financial management and project planning.

⁴ The NSC is comprised of representatives from the government, UNDP country office, NGOs, universities/research institutions, and other civil society organizations. The NSC also includes donor representatives and private sector entities. Participation of technical experts in the GEF focal areas was ensured, and these experts are affiliated with the government, NGOs, universities, and environmental movements.

Within the GEF-5 Mozambique SGP country programme was ranked under SGP Category I. STAR funds were negotiated for an amount of US\$2.4M. The major goal to the GEF-5 Mozambique SGP country programme was to focus on development of networks to increase programme impacts.

For OP5 part of the major challenges were to increase and consolidate efforts on biodiversity conservation around hotspots, protected areas and other areas of environmental significance. Along the area of geographic coverage key vulnerable species, habitats and sensitive landscapes were identified and effort was put towards increasing its protection involving local communities, local administrative authorities and local private sector entrepreneurs.

To mitigate climate change impacts, projects were concentrated on reducing GHG emissions, promotion of carbon sequestration, development and use of innovative technologies for clean energy efficiency. Resilience and adaptation by local communities to climate change effects was also a priority.

Control of land degradation still continued a priority with effort concentrated on limitation of soil erosion, soil impoverishment, watershed management, improvement of soil fertility, control of wildfires, control of desertification and deforestation, and increase and expansion of plant cover.

Management of waterbodies has a significant impact in sustaining livelihoods and enabling environment preservation. Projects aimed to limit pollution, maintain integrity and secure wildlife around these waterbodies.

Incentives to reduce, eliminate or phase out use of POP's and harmful chemicals that lead to environmental degradation and pose a threat to humans and wildlife health were developed at community level. Measures to control pollution by these substances and promote its sequestration were also encouraged.

Complementary measures that promoted good environmental governance at community level were promoted. Crosscutting issues like gender balance, reduction of vulnerability, mainstreaming of the MDG's and organizational capacity development were taken into account.

Consolidation of projects impacts within the area of geographic coverage was also a priority. SGP focal areas strategies were complemented by national environmental strategies and action plans as a mean to address national priorities.

The 5th Operational Phase (2011-2014) was marked by significant expansion of the SGP country programme's portfolio of projects. Addressing different thematic areas of the GEF, the SGP-funded projects (OP2, OP3, OP4 & OP5 phases) spread out over the country. The table below summarizes SGP portfolio thematically, showing significant focus on Biodiversity (31%), followed by Land degradation (25%), Climate Change (19%), Multifocal Areas(14%), International waters(7%) and Chemicals/POPs(4%).

Table 1: Number of projects and portfolio per Focal Areas, for SGP Mozambique OP2, OP3, OP4 & OP5 (2005 - 2015)

GEF Focal Area	%	Number of projects	TOTAL US\$		
			Total	GEF SGP	Co-financing
Biodiversity	31	72	2,451,001.50	1,479,063.19	971,938.31
Climate change	19	44	1,620,325.00	914,468.00	705,857.00
International waters	7	16	527,906.35	316,172.35	211,734.00
Land degradation	25	58	2,003,257.48	1,187,637.86	815,619.62
Chemicals/POPs	4	9	296,812.83	186,728.00	110,084.83
Multifocal Areas	14	32	880,271.43	524,756.02	355,515.41
TOTAL	100	231	7,779,574.59	4,608,825.42	3,170,749.17

Number of projects and portfolio per GEF Focal Areas, for SGP Mozambique OP2, OP3, OP4 & OP5 (2004 - 2015)

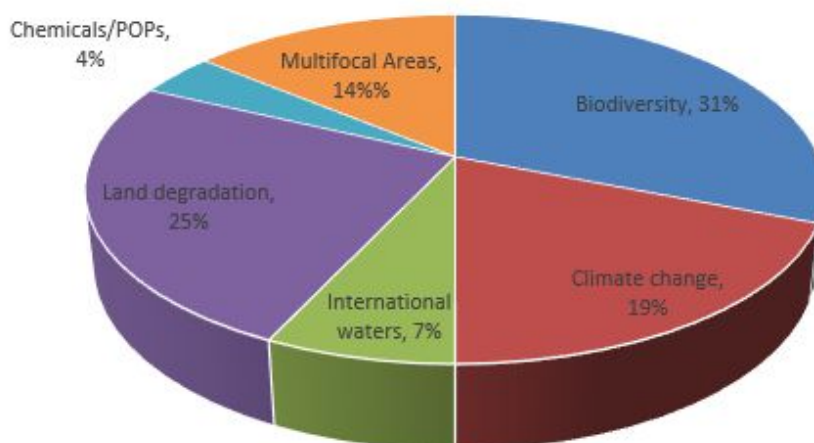


Fig. 1: SGP Mozambique projects and respective portfolios by Focal Area in the different operational phases, OP2, OP3, OP4 & OP5 (2005 - 2015).

SGP Mozambique adopted a thematic focus of livelihoods support to community groups. Poverty relief, increase of household income, work with vulnerable groups, support to women, youth groups and children were challenges considered by the programme.

Thus, SGP Mozambique have benefited to the significant number of poor and vulnerable groups in marginalized communities and proven to be a fast, effective and friendly delivery mechanism for GEF resources that are efficiently used to safeguard the environment, alleviate poverty, promote social inclusion and empowerment. It is widely agreed that SGP Mozambique projects have influenced some of Agenda 2025 determinants such as (i) Basic living conditions, (ii) Education and comprehensive training, (iii) social justice, (iv) access to land use and tenure, (v) communities and local institutions, (vi) social inclusion, (vii) balanced gender, (viii) rural development and infrastructure development.

For instances, as for NC selection strategy, all projects were designed and selected to target poor communities or community groups. Beneficiaries of almost all projects were natural resource-dependent communities, mostly based on farming and fishing. Furthermore, some SGP projects contributed to improve beneficiary livelihoods (i) improved cropping practices, (ii) beekeeping, (iii) improved stoves manufacturing, (iv) vegetable growing, (v) medicinal plants processing, (vi) small service delivery offices for internet, photocopying, cellphone charging and (vii) fruit tree planting (orchards). SGP programme increased women's empowerment and had taken themselves on new leadership roles in projects, which had subsequently extended to their greater participation in other community activities, including decision making.

On the other hand, on land degradation focal area (UNFCCD) and working with peasant groups, SGP enabled to limit environmental degradation by providing seed incentives for livelihoods support activities. Capacity development to resource user groups also enables to address sustainable development issues at community level.

SGP was globally adopted in 1992 at The Rio Earth Summit. In Mozambique the country programme was approved in October 2003, and started its activities in April 2004 (this corresponds to GEF - OP2 - Year 6). This was an outcome of the request of MICOA to the GEF, based on ratification by the country of the three Rio Environmental Conventions. From its implementation in 2004, SGP is contributing to address environmental and developmental issues at grassroots level. It assists and contributes in execution of global environmental conventions. National agendas and plans are also dealt by the SGP. The UNDAF environmental component also gains contribution from the SGP in its execution.

Experience, knowledge and partnerships of past operational phases will serve as a foundation for effective use of resources of SGP in OP6. For instances, direct and indirect partners of this strategy were identified from a range of governmental support (MITADER, MASA, MCTESTP and others), NGO and conservation (BIOFUND, WWF, IUCN, WCS) and rural development agencies (FDC, KULIMA). Other partners, World Bank (MOZBIO), USAID and others in their environment approaches provide support on more general, national and governmental level. Still, there is potential for GEF SGP to cooperate with UNDP CO Truck funds and GEF/STAR as well as UNDP projects in part of Nature, biodiversity and development.

The implementation of the past SGP Strategies had generated a wide range of lessons on the need for partnerships to fulfilling both technical and financial gaps. Thus, the country programme will further strive to maintain (see the table below) and expand existing partnership relations with bilateral and multilateral donors.

Past total co-financing with other stakeholders, had resulted with US\$ 3,170,749.17 which itself demonstrates a wide interest and compromise from projects co-financing. Discussions are underway to strong and in efficient manner collaborate in implementing the landscape/seascape SGP initiative with funding partnerships from MOZBIO, MITADER and MASA projects.

3. SGP country programme niche

At the global level, in its 6th Operational Phase (OP6) SGP programme goal is to **“effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global**

level action". The GEF SGP has defined seven key strategic initiatives⁵ that guided the process of National CPS OP6 preparation and lead countries to prioritize and select based on national priorities and capacities.

3.1. Alignment with national priorities

Mozambique has 3 groups of important natural ecosystems: (i) terrestrial ecosystems; (ii) coastal and marine ecosystems; and (iii) interior waters ecosystems.

Various landscapes are also dispersed across the country. The ocean platform presents a multitude of coverage in seagrass. Besides dune formations, the coastal area is covered by mangroves and coastal forests. The interior of the country is covered by extensive savannah woodlands and in some places afro-montane areas, wetlands and watersheds. This landscaping diversity, stimulates species richness, whether marine, terrestrial and those from freshwater rivers and lakes. These cover a considerable biological diversity estimated 6.000 species of plants and 4.200 species of animals (3.075 insects, 726 birds, 214 mammals, 171 reptiles and 85 amphibians).

There is a considerable potential for production and agricultural and livestock diversity, which is spread over 10 agro-ecological zones. The Diversity of natural ecosystems in Mozambique must be seen also from the point of view of its environmental regulation potential, and intangible benefits of biodiversity, which are often ignored.

By recognizing this, several key policies and strategies have been recently adopted or are being prepared and/or reviewed. The most relevant for this are *NCCS*, *Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Drought and Desertification*, the *Strategic Environmental Assessment for Coastal Zone Management*, the *Action Plan for Green Economy* (GEAP), *Strategic Plan for the Tourism Sector* (SPTS), among others. Except for NCCS, the GEAP and the SPTS, other documents are still being prepared, but contain essential elements for biodiversity. Other policies relevant for this strategy are: *Biofuels Policy and Strategy* (Resolution No. 22/2009 of 4 October), *Policy on New and Renewable Energy* (Resolution No. 62/2009 of 14 October) and *Conservation Policy and Strategy for its Implementation* (Resolution No. 63/2009 of 02 November).

3.2. Relevant environmental conventions and treaties

Unfortunately, like elsewhere human activities are the direct causes of changes in land use, which may result in loss or reduction of biodiversity, and operate at various spatial scales. The main threats to biodiversity in Mozambique are: Conversion, loss, degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats; Overexploitation of certain species; Invasion by non-native species that damage ecosystems and native species; Pollution and contamination of natural habitats or species; and Climate change. These, have highlighted the need for ratification for several relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes as in the Table 2.

⁵ Community landscape conservation, Climate smart innovative agro-ecology, Low carbon energy access co-benefits, Local to global chemical management coalitions, CSO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms, Promoting social inclusion (Gender mainstreaming, Youth involvement and Indigenous Peoples fellowships), Global reach for citizen practice based knowledge programme (Digital library of community innovations and South-South community innovation exchange).

Table 2: List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	1981
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	1981
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	24 August 1994
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	21 October 2007
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2014
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	24 August 1994
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	21 October 2007
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	7 February 2008
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	26 November 1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	21 October 2007
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	31 December 2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	12 August 2008
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	9-11 May 2007
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	24 March 2011
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies ⁶	26 November 1996
Minamata Convention on Mercury	10 October 2013
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II:2006-2009)	1 May 2006
Convention on the Protection of Wetlands(RAMSAR)	2003
Bamako Convention on the Prohibition of Hazardous Waste Import, and controls Transboundary movements of such wastes in Africa	1996
Convention on the Protection, Management and Development of Marine and Coastal East Africa Region	1996
Framework Convention on Climate Change(UNFCCC)	1994

During past SGP Country Programme Strategies, community-based organizations, NGO's and communities were actively involved in successful implementation in those 231 mentioned projects financed by GEF SGP Mozambique. Most frequent fields of assistance were biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, chemicals/pop's and multifocal area.

The lessons learned from the implementation of previous strategies, are among others the need to promote and support an active engagement of partners including local communities, NGOs, the private sector and various other government partners. Strategically, it implies that the new strategy defining the priorities in each area of focus should respect local conditions; collaboration and cooperation networks of actors valid at each site should be ensured; respect of local knowledge and recognition of local leaders and minority groups will be crucial to the success of the activities. Thus, the GEF focal areas

⁶ Please identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international water bodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs:
<http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

are being addressed taking into consideration local agendas and plans. SGP complements country initiatives in the areas of poverty alleviation, environmental protection and sustainable development. The SGP recognizes the essential role that households and communities, applying locally appropriate solutions, can play an important role in protecting the environment.

In the environmental sector, various steps were taken to establish an enabling legal and institutional framework to deal with issues of environmental and social concern. The National Environmental Management Programme (PNGA) adopted in 1995 complements the Agenda-21 in establishing the intervention priorities. In 2007 an Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development was adopted establishing a set of scenarios and strategic interventions areas to safeguard the environment.

This legal and institutional framework aims the following:

- Minimize vulnerable environmental hazards;
- Support sustainable environmental practices;
- Encourage sustainable resource use;
- Improve livelihoods at community level;
- Improve access to basic environmental infrastructure and services;
- Ensure a sound economic and social development; and
- Reduce and prevent pollution.

Complementing work is underway to proclaim new Natural World Heritage Sites like the Bazaruto Archipelago and Inhaca Islands⁷, and design corresponding national action plans to complement the various policies and strategies. During the implementation of the last strategy, important landscapes received governmental attention (Lake Niassa landscape and Ilhas Primeiras and Ilhas Segundas seascapes as well as the Rovuma landscape). Initiatives are underway to establish the first Biosphere Reserve. All these efforts go in the line of the OP6 strategic directions.

Civil society organizations have a medium-term national history. Around urban areas can be found NGOs working on environmental issues, and in rural areas most CBOs undertake activities promoted by the local administrative authorities. The well established NGOs can promote a bridge for most CBOs to expand and develop their intervention capacity. A general assessment carried by CPMT in October 2003, during an evaluation mission for the establishment of SGP in Mozambique, indicated that capacity development is needed to strengthen civil society organizational capacity.

There is an advantage that environment protection and sustainable development, are issues of major focus for NGOs and CBOs, and consequently constitute potential grantees, but there is still a need for further support in developing their expertise.

With the support from the public sector and donor community a lot can be done to establish an institutionalized civil society, from the pool of grantees that will benefit from SGP funding. The ultimate goal will be to convert these into community enterprises.

3.3. OP5 programming context

SGP Mozambique will use OP6 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-6 strategic directions and help the country achieve the objectives of the global conventions. Under

⁷ Case study for nomination of Bazaruto Archipelago and Inhaca Island as World Heritage Sites – UNESCO, Mozambique

these directions, UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) will be adopted as a mean of reducing environmental and social risks of SGP interventions. Thus, SES cross-cutting principles (Human rights; Gender equality and women empowerment; Environmental sustainability) and standards (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; Cultural Heritage; Displacement and Resettlement; Indigenous Peoples; Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency), will be used by the country programme while selecting SGP projects in OP6. To ensure individual projects are in compliance with safeguards requirements, the SGP country team will use project SES checklist during the projects screening. The checklist questions are also included in the SGP's application assessment form used by the NSC during the project review and assessment process. The SES criteria will be duly communicated to the stakeholders during the SGP team workshops and consultation meetings.

3.4. Complementarity and synergy with other initiatives

Table 3. SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results.

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ⁸ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ⁹	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme and UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	Implementation of biodiversity management plans and actions that effectively tackle underlying drives of change and pressures on biodiversity/enhance the levels of interest and knowledge of benefits by promoting good practices of sustainable use by local communities; direct actions to specifically tackle anthropogenic threats: reduce poaching and overexploitation, review PAs boundaries, increase or improve corridor networks; protect endangered species and preserve genetic diversity; implement monitoring actions, determinations and control of invasive species both in land and in water and marine habitats; Conducting research on local communities: traditional knowledge, livelihoods, resilience and adaptation to	<p>Rovuma landscape Project Maintaining the connectivity of the Miombo and coastal forests to preserve vital ecosystem services and goods for human life including habitats for some of the last free roaming elephants, wild dogs, rhinos and other.</p> <p>Lake Niassa and the lower Zambezi basin Organization of fishers communities and their capacity building to reduce illegal fishing practices, create alternative income generating activities and implement environmental education to protect the untouched and unrivaled freshwater biodiversity of the Lake including freshwater reefs and</p>

⁸ "Niche" refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

⁹ Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

		climate change in order to be able to implement sustainable solution that are based on local conditions and wide acceptance;	<p>endemic fish species; Implementation of CBNRM initiatives in the delta as well as assisting the government to develop a holistic, multi stakeholder Ramsar site management plan.</p> <p>The Primeiras & Segundas Arquipélago Project</p> <p>Marine and terrestrial ecosystems are thriving and the poor who depend on them have better lives and broader options, and are active participants in a governance framework that ensures that natural resources are managed for both current and future generations.</p> <p>The Bazaruto seascape project</p> <p>Development of fishers associations and their participation in biological resource monitoring to inform management as well as income generating activities such as carpentry, sewing, field guiding</p>
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i>	<p>Implementing agro-ecology systems, increasing/reinforcing alternatives to agriculture as a source of income to local people (e.g. fisheries production and tourism); restoring degraded lands especially pasturelands in dry areas and introducing intensive land use practices for pastoralist livestock feeding and production; improve and increase community forests and forested areas; practicing environmental education by involving the communities in local restoration projects in order to increasing the level of knowledge and interest of the local people/the public in general on environmental issues especially soil erosion and desertification;</p> <p>Implement measures/ activities to enhance the resilience of agricultural landscapes to climate</p>	<p>Agriculture and Natural Resource Landscape Management Project</p> <p>Increasing smallholder and small emerging commercial farmers' participation in key agriculture and forest-based value chains; and enhancing their overall competitiveness, sustainability and resilience.</p> <p>Promote integrated landscape management in the targeted landscape; Secure land tenure rights of rural communities and individuals; Protect, enhance and restore habitats in the landscape.</p> <p>Gile NR landscape project</p> <p>Consistent reduction in the loss</p>

		change: improve and develop conservation agricultural practices in risk-free or less vulnerable areas; promote/improve/introduce good practices/technological innovations for agriculture in order to tackle drought problems in the South and excessive rainfall in the North of the country; diversifying farming practices for food production e.g. fisheries farming production; Improving/promoting the already existing marketing initiatives of farming products and expand the initiatives throughout the country	of biodiversity and improved services in the conservation ecosystems in protected areas. Improved the conditions for the local population through the conservation of ecosystems, agriculture conservation techniques, environmental education, and strengthening of interest groups. Development and adoption of innovative financing instruments to ensure greater sustainability and profitability of protected areas.
Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</i>	Enhancing regional cooperation and dialogue platforms for the management of trans-boundary water systems to reduce floods vulnerability and to enable water storage and saving strategies.	<p>Developing National Capacities for Green Human Development</p> <p>National capacity to envision, design and plan for implementation through broad inclusive processes, new development paths which lead to a greener, low emission, climate-resilient human development</p> <p>Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project</p> <p>Increase the capacity of communities to address the inter-linked challenges of adverse impacts of climate change, rural poverty, food insecurity and land degradation</p> <p>Integrates climate adaptation measures involving land and water management and improved drought tolerant seeds</p> <p>Sustainable financing for the conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>Supporting the national capacity for a natural resources use through national protected</p>

			areas
Energy access co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	<p>Incorporating climate change mitigation and adaptation into environment and sustainable development goals and planning processes;</p> <p>Developing and strengthen policies, institutions, capacities and knowledge for integrated low-emission and resilient development, involving the private sector and all stakeholders;</p> <p>Mobilizing and diversifying financing options and policies required for low-emission and resilient development.</p>	<p>Climate change and REDD</p> <p>Reducing the causes of climate change; avoiding deforestation and forest degradation; promoting sustainable forest management; promoting the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity; increasing carbon stocks; addressing climate change and rural poverty, while conserving biodiversity and sustaining the vital environmental services.</p> <p>Africa Climate adaptation and food security</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of Mozambique to adapt to current and projected impacts of climate variability and change that affect food security and other development priorities, by strengthening climate risk management and pursuing climate-resilient development paths</p> <p>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Equitable Growth and Development</p> <p>Promoting better understanding and improve awareness of climate change and its effects to vulnerable and poor people, and contribute to outline adaptation policies, and contribute to outline adaptation policies and best practices</p> <p>Developing National Capacities for Green Human Development</p> <p>National capacity to envision, design and plan for</p>

			implementation through broad inclusive processes, new development paths which lead to a greener, low emission, climate-resilient human development
Local to global chemicals coalitions	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	<p>Raising public awareness and knowledge on issues and risks related to POPs and harmful chemicals; Implement efficient disposal, reduction, recycling or treatment processes with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders;</p> <p>Determinations of the levels of production and contamination, while conveying sustainable reduction strategies of POPs and other toxic substances with global impacts.</p> <p>Promoting application of modern and safe methods for solid waste management</p>	<p>Mozambique Mining and Gas Technical Assistance Project Strengthen the capacity and governance systems of key institutions to manage the mining and hydrocarbon sectors in Mozambique.</p> <p>Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project Increasing pest populations and subsequently a raise in pesticide usage to control them, including an increase in the use of chemical fertilizers in the entire agricultural cycle.</p>
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	<i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i>	<p>Implementing efficient platforms of involvement of the Government, local communities and the civil society in policy development and implementation including the implementation of international/regional agreements and other legal frameworks Involving national NGOs in the implementation of activities under convention guidelines and reporting</p>	<p>Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique Developing guidelines and toolkits on how to climate proof gender dynamics, health and fishery sectors</p> <p>Adaptation in the coastal zones of Mozambique Developing and mainstreaming into land-use planning guidelines, development of policy guidance, national and community-level training on climate risk management.</p> <p>Implementation of adaptation measures at the household and community level and results disseminated nationally</p>

			Promoting replication through public awareness campaigns, exposure visits and CSO-based organizations' involvement
Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	<i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i>	Ensuring equal participation of men and women in all aspects of social life to foster the socio-economic, political, cultural development of the country; Promoting the participation of all social groups in political, cultural and economic development of the country and observe the concerned international conventions.	<p>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Equitable Growth and Development</p> <p>Promoting better understanding and improve awareness of climate change and its effects to vulnerable and poor people, and contribute to outline adaptation policies, and contribute to outline adaptation policies and best practices</p> <p>Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique</p> <p>Developing guidelines and toolkits on how to climate proof gender dynamics, health and fishery sectors</p> <p>Developing National Capacities for Green Human Development</p> <p>National capacity to envision, design and plan for implementation through broad inclusive processes, new development paths which lead to a greener, low emission, climate-resilient human development</p>
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	<i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i>	Creating scientific data sharing permanent platforms among the local institutions as a basis for enabling and increasing the development of knowledge and sharing processes/attitudes at national level and for strengthening regional and international knowledge sharing and dissemination; Developing and implementing	<p>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Equitable Growth and Development</p> <p>Promoting better understanding and improve awareness of climate change and its effects to vulnerable and poor people, and contribute to outline adaptation policies, and contribute to</p>

		competitive and efficient science and education policies, with a special focus on developing innovative technologies	<p>outline adaptation policies and best practices</p> <p>Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique</p> <p>Developing guidelines and toolkits on how to climate proof gender dynamics, health and fishery sectors</p> <p>Providing financial assistance, experience, knowledge and development of analytical products for evidence-based decision-making, innovation and unconventional solutions</p> <p>Developing National Capacities for Green Human Development</p> <p>National capacity to envision, design and plan for implementation through broad inclusive processes, new development paths which lead to a greener, low emission, climate-resilient human development</p>
--	--	--	--

4. OP6 Strategies

OP6, SGP Mozambique will concentrate efforts on 8 geographic areas that enable integrated approaches landscapes/seascapes and multi-stakeholders participation for intervention, decision making and resources mobilization. The following four thematic focus are prioritized:

1. Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation
2. Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology
3. Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits
4. Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions

4.1.OP6 strategic initiatives

SGP OP6 Component 1- Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation

(Objective1) Identifying and describing the landscape key components: (a) the biophysical component: ecosystems, habitats, corridors, and the ecosystem services that are delivered and the benefits they offer to the local communities and the civil society in general; the resource systems and units: community lands, main habitats, ecological corridors, soils, vegetation, agro-ecosystems, wetlands, water bodies and sea areas and coastal areas, the conservation areas, conservation/degradation status and trends, the main components outside the landscape interchanging with the landscape/seascape. (b) the socio-economic component: the communities using the landscape, the social structure (community leaders, ethical and other social groupings, languages, gender), the relationship between the local communities and the conservation areas within the landscape, human settlement patterns, infrastructures, resources use patterns and allocation, livelihoods systems, the patterns and level of dependency to the natural capital, health, culture: traditional knowledge and values, customary laws and believes by different community groups, the perception of the value of natural resources; the institutions/ governance systems: government policies including gender policies, laws.

(Objective 2) Identifying and describing the main drives of change at landscape/seascape level: a) the external pressures (population demography and external economic policies); the long term events e.g.: the elevation of the sea level, the elevation of the temperature b) subtle events e.g.: natural floods and drought, and other internal pressures wildfires like anthropogenic wildfires, mining and chemical pollution, environment degradation and transformation related to those pressures and to the development; resilience and adaptation of the people to climate change c) establishing, indicating and describing the links between the identified pressures (internal and external) with the changes that they promote and how the interactions between those pressures can produce interactions and produce specific landscape results. (d) Indicating and describing how changes may be mitigated using synergetic activities that include community landscape conservation, climate smart innovative agro-ecology, low carbon energy access co-benefits, local chemical management policies and law enforcement, government policy and planning dialogue platforms, social inclusion initiatives (women empowerment, youth and social involvement) and technological innovation for the benefit of the local community.

(Objective 3) Develop and implement anthropogenic threats-based approaches to biodiversity conservation planning and actions at landscapes/seascapes levels

In Mozambique most people live inside the Conservation Areas and in general the local communities strongly depend on the biological resources for their survival. The challenges include strong dialog platforms and tactical decisions with the involvement the local communities and the relevant stakeholders addressing the dynamics of anthropogenic threats for community landscape/seascape conservation, the adjustments of the boundaries of national planning units such as grids to accommodate actual units of management, loss/gain of areas of interest while enhancing the level of interest among local communities and the general civil society in sustainable conservation management of the national biodiversity.

SGP OP6 Component 2 - Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology

(Objective 1) Transforming the agriculture landscapes into systems that support development while ensuring food security in a changing climate.

Priority will be in projects that will innovative strategies for the reduction greenhouse gases emissions in the agricultural landscapes and farming strategies for diversification of food production. The adoption of climate-smart agricultural and food production in order to enhance the livelihoods and food security in the agricultural landscapes requires an integrated approach that includes management

strategies and synergies beyond the level of the individual production farmers, therefore, the engagement of multiple stakeholders (local communities, private, and civil society sectors) will be required.

OP6 SGP Component 3 - Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits

Undertaking development the path while increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change is a way to ensure local and global co-benefits. For developing low carbon policies and initiatives it is necessary to mobilize financial and human resources and to build institutional capacity to support local and national innovation. In this regard, the objective of this strategic initiative will be to maximize energy policies or intervention at reduced overall costs to the society and to the environment while ensuring the country development. The co-benefits will be gained through the development of measures with short term benefits and long term greenhouse reductions. Therefore, this strategic initiative will support projects that will produce innovation in low-cost energy-efficient and low-carbon technologies. Other activities and interventions for institutional or rural communities capacity building for the reduction of greenhouse emission will be supported under this strategic initiative.

OP6 SGP Component 4 - Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions

As the mining activities are increasing, new chemicals and organic wastes are produced and disposed at the landscape/seascape level. On the other hand, poor sewage systems and open dump areas seriously pose environmental and health problems. However, the country have only fairly recently begun to restrict some sources of pollution. Therefore, local communities and the natural habitats are at risk from POPs and other toxic substances that have persisted in the environment. The challenges in this theme are to meet efficient disposal, reduction, recycling or treatment processes in order to reverse the situation with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. Priority will be given to projects that develop and implement concrete mechanisms and actions to meet the concerned International Conventions, specifically, those related to the determinations of production, and contamination levels, while conveying sustainable reduction strategies of POPs and other toxic substances with global impacts, public awareness and education.

4.2 Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies

The process of Country Programme Strategy development was implemented in 5(five) phases:

- Step 1. OP5 Country Programme Strategy Review and evaluation
- Step 2. OP6 Country Programme Strategy consultations and Scoping exercise
- Step 3. Selected Landscape/Seascape Baseline Assessment
- Step 4. OP6 Country Programme Strategy consultations
- Step 5. Country Programme Strategy Finalization

Strategy development process was based on the information available from previous strategies (OP2, OP3, OP4 and OP5 Country Programme Strategies). From these past Programme Strategies, different case studies histories were assessed. Lessons and best-practices were summarized and discussed with actively involvement of the civil society based organizations and policy makers through the workshops and participatory focuses groups approach, direct meetings and interviews with the relevant stakeholders.

The OP5 Country Programme Strategy Review and evaluation was made possible through NSC facilitation meetings and benefited from reports made by SGP fund's beneficiaries and site visits. The conclusion was that the country is diverse and covers a myriad of landscapes and seascapes, which need to be addressed by changing a thematic focal approach to a wide and holistic approach. To be efficient, this phase provided some a National thematic focus participatory workshop for prioritizing the thematic focuses within the OP6 strategic initiatives.

In the second phase, a road map for a comprehensive landscape/seascape approach was discussed and agreed. Workshop participants have discussed and placed thematic focuses across the country and suggested how the baseline should be carried out.

Following the previous recommendation (from the second phase), participatory approach methodologies were used in facilitating meetings to bridge lessons from the past Programme Strategies and priorities for support in OP6. This process was mainstreamed to identifying problems in implementing the past strategies and conceptualizing new ideas as to improve the efficacy of the new strategy. As a result, a conceptual landscape/seascape approach was developed and linked to the proposed thematic and to site-specific. Each site specific workshop produced a cluster of potential site-specific projects.

The resulting conceptual landscape/seascape approach enabled the drafting of the OP6 Country Programme Strategy, which itself aligns 7 main thematic focuses as described below.

Thus, the OP6 Country programme strategy went to a new consultation during the national workshop attended by stakeholders (Ministries, academia, NSC, donors, NGO, civil society and others). The development and finalization of this strategy was done with regular communication and close work with the GEF SGP team and NSC.

The selected target areas are landscapes 1, 2, 3 and 4 and seascapes A, B, C and D. Typically, the selected landscapes are drained by several sources of fresh water, and covered with poor and arid vegetation units (Landscape 1); rich afro-montane forests in endemic species, but with a lot of mining activity (Landscape 2); afro-montane forests, several sources of fresh water, and some poor vegetation units (Landscape 3 and 4). The logging, extensive agriculture and fires have been responsible for an increased risk of extinction of many species. Recently, some endemic species were described at the Mabu and Chiperoni hills (Landscape 3) and challenges to manage socio-ecological ecosystems are priority. Almost all selected seascapes represent highly productive marine and coastal ecosystems and high biodiversity holders; they have still significant mangrove coverage and fishing activities (artisanal, industrial and semi-industrial) developed. The coastal area of Mozambique is densely populated and represents a challenge for biodiversity conservation. Excluding Seascape C, all others have conservation areas.

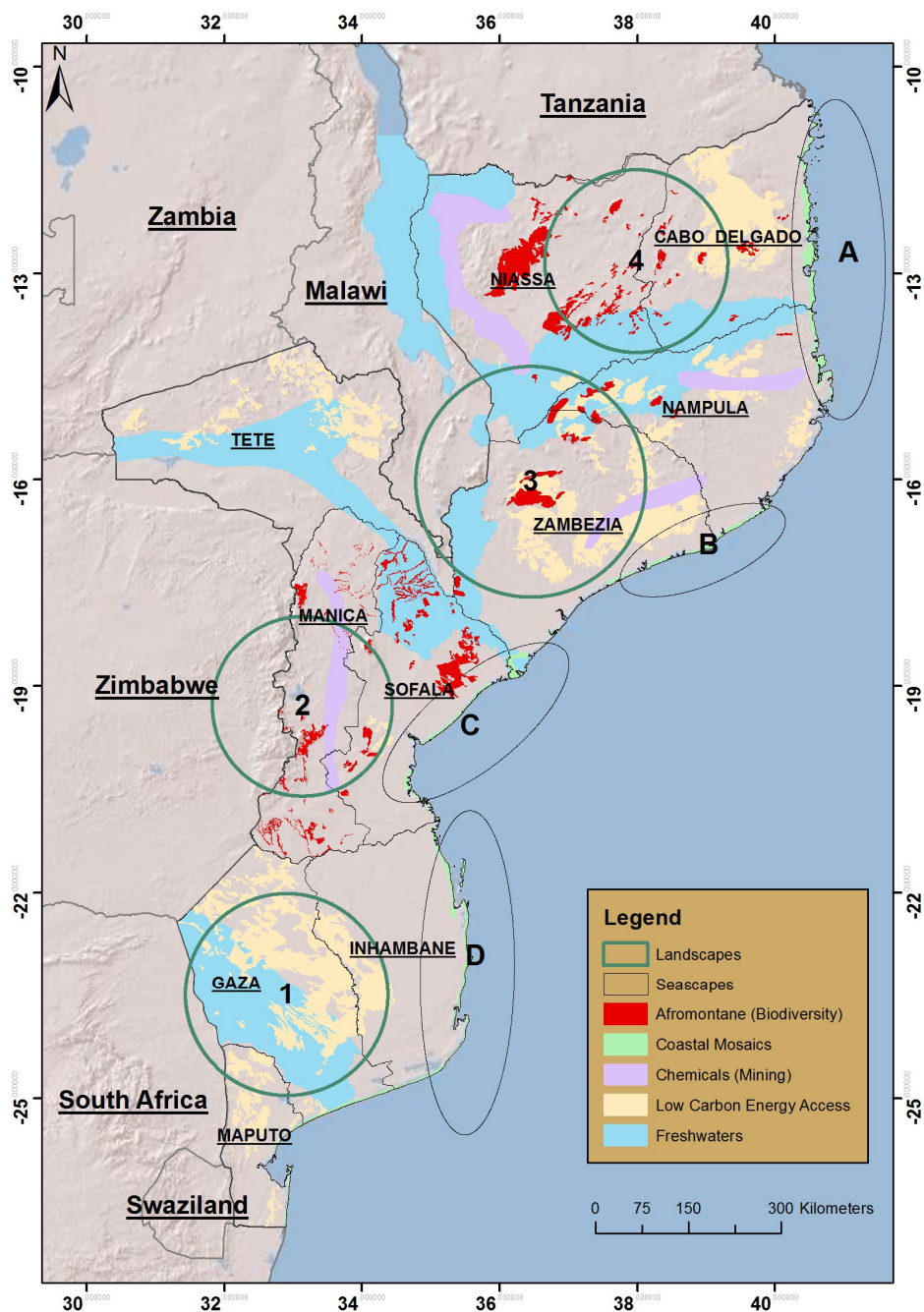


Fig. 2: Map of the selected landscapes/seascapes.

More than 80% of the population living in Landscapes 1, 2, 3 and 4 practice agriculture and their income is dependent on this activity but also livestock breeding, as well as paid agricultural works. On the other hand, in Seascapes A, B, C and D live fishing communities. Such communities are also dependent on fishing. Since the rural areas of Mozambique have underdeveloped infrastructure, pastures and grasslands are not sustainably used. Lands close to settlements are overused and degraded, while remote pastures remain underutilized and often become abandoned. Mozambique is a country prone to climate change and almost cyclically, faces problems of floods (Landscape 1 and 3) or drought (Landscape 1).

In rural communities of the target area, improper use and management of household and agro-chemicals create enormous problems leading to surface and ground water contamination (mainly Landscapes 2, 3 e 4), loss of biodiversity, land degradation (Landscape 1), residue accumulation in the food chain and, ultimately, to serious health problems (mainly all seascapes). Currently, there are practically no sanitary landfills that meet international standards, and the existing landfills are rather burial sites or dumps, where open-air low temperature burning may take place with known implications (both landscapes and seascapes). In addition, there are no disposal facilities for industrial and hazardous wastes.

The descriptions of the landscapes (1, 2, 3, 4) seascapes (A, B, C, D) referenced in Fig. 2 are presented in Tables 5-10. For each of the landscapes, major environmental issues; the strategic partners, projects implemented by each strategic partner and the list of potential projects which can be considered for funding under the small grants program were identified.

The suggested projects for each site 1, 2, 3, 4 as well as A, B, C and D follow the main lines of this phase, in particular the encouragement of best practices recommended under the Carbon balance sheet. These good practices are summarized in the box below.

Box 1: Projects that avoid carbon emissions, which may qualify under the small grants program.

- Energy efficiency through the reduction of energy consumption. Carbon offsets based on energy efficiency depend on technical efficiencies to reduce energy consumption and therefore reduce CO₂ emissions.
- Renewable energy from the production of displaced energy. Emission avoidance projects that shift the production of high-intensity carbon energy to low- or zero-emission energy require a major change in infrastructure and larger capital investments.
- Reducing fuel emissions through cleaner energy production. An option to reduce emissions is the best methane disposal of waste. When methane capture for power generation becomes business as usual this will no longer work as a carbon offset.
- Avoided reforestation and deforestation are the most efficient and cost-effective land options for reducing carbon emissions.

4.2.1 Table 4. Landscape of Gaza and Inhambane. Comprehensive approach to the landscape of Gaza and Inhambane with their main thematic focus and the main strategic partnerships operating in the area with the respective projects that are already being implemented. A set of potential projects to be considered by the SGP is presented.

Landscape	Main issues	Partners	Projects	Potential projects
1. Landscape Gaza & Inhambane	Floods & Droughts cycles	FAO	Land Consultative Forum to sustainably improve land and other natural resources management in the country	Water Management (including transboundary waters)
	Tourism Development		Legal education and support for women to secure and exercise land and resources rights in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	Climate Adaptation Strategies
	Poaching		Right to Food at Country Level	Enhancing Resilience to Changes & Uncertainties
	Charcoal Production		Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides	Forest and Wildlife Law enforcement
	Deforestation		Prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes in Mozambique	Conservation agriculture
	Loss of Biodiversity		Training course for DNEA FFS Master Trainers	Carbon sequestration
	Slash & burn agriculture & Carbon emissions		Emergency livelihoods assistance for flood-affected households in Gaza Province	Land Rehabilitation/ Restoration
			Governance on food and nutrition security	Management of hazardous chemicals
			Food availability, access and consumption	Access to energy
			Right to Food at Country Level	Social Inclusion
	Land Degradation (including salination)	WWF	Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	Dialogue platforms
	Agro business	BioFund	Conserving the woodlands of central and southern Africa	Communication Strategies
	Use & Disposal of Agro-chemicals (including those for livestock production)	USAID	The Next Generation of Agriculture	
			Mozambique Carbon Project	
	Poverty & Social Exclusion / Stigma vs Environment (women, youth, disabled,	IUCN	Establish new relationships between agriculture and nature, to change the model of farming, and to integrate it into global chains of production.	
			Building the Future of Biodiversity	
			Food safety	
		European Union		
		OXFAM	Gender balance Sustainable livelihoods	

	albinism, HIV/Aids			Community and public awareness Advice and assistance Education & Training youth entrepreneurs Knowledge Sharing Preserve the endangered species Governance Approaches for Protected Areas Environmental education Innovation
	Wildlife-Human conflicts	World Vision	Food safety	
	Conflicts of development (eg. conflicts of land)	Save the Children	Social inclusion	
	Territorial Planning Protected Areas vs. Human Settlements	PMA	Social inclusion	

4.2.2 Table 5. Landscape of Manica and Sofala. Comprehensive approach to the landscape of Manica and Sofala with its main thematic focus and the main strategic partnerships operating in the area with the respective projects that are already being implemented. A set of potential projects to be considered by the SGP is presented.

Landscape	Main issues	Partners	Projects	Potential projects
2. Landscape Manica & Sofala	Capital with high risk to flooding	FAO	Land Consultative Forum to sustainably improve land and other natural resources management in the country	Sustainable development
	Low Sanitation		Capacity building to prevent peste des petits ruminants (PPR) introduction into Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia	Resilience to floods
	Mining		Legal education and support for women to secure and exercise land and resources rights in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	Hotspots Conservation
	Surface and ground water contamination		Right to Food at Country Level	Sustainable development
	Forests Logging (including mangroves)		Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides	Preserve the threatened ecosystems & species
	Energy access		Prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes in Mozambique	Access to energy
	Poverty & Social Exclusion / Stigma vs Environment (women, youth, disabled, albinism, HIV/Aids)		Governance on food and nutrition security	Chemicals and Organic Wastes management
			Food availability, access and consumption	Improve sanitation
			Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	Management of hazardous chemicals
		FAO and DNEA	Governance on food and nutrition security	Community and public awareness
		WWF	The Forest Program – Responsible Trade and Sustainable Management of forests	Social Inclusion
		BioFund	Building the Future of Biodiversity	Advice and assistance
			Conserving the woodlands of central and southern Africa	Education & Training
		IUCN	Biodiversity	Training youth entrepreneurs
		USAID	Mozambique Carbon Project	Knowledge management
			Establish new relationships between agriculture and nature, to change the model of farming, and to integrate it into global chains of production.	

				plan Communications Strategy Dialogue Platforms Governance Approaches for Protected Areas Land Use Planning
--	--	--	--	---

4.2.3 Table 6. Landscape of Zambezia. Comprehensive approach to the Zambezia landscape with its main thematic focal points and the main strategic partnerships operating in the area with the respective projects that are already being implemented. A set of potential projects to be considered by the SGP is presented.

Landscape	Main issues	Partners	Projects	Potential projects
3. Landscape Zambezia	Floods	FAO	Land Consultative Forum to sustainably improve land and other natural resources management in the country	Hotspots Conservation
	Forests Logging		Legal education and support for women to secure and exercise land and resources rights in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	Sustainable development
	Slash & burn Vegetation		Right to Food at Country Level	Conservation Agriculture
	Agriculture & carbon emissions		Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides	Preserve the endangered species
	Agro-business		Prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes in Mozambique	Preserve the threatened species
	Poaching		Governance on food and nutrition security	Access to energy
	Wild fires (hunting,		Food availability, access and consumption	Chemicals and Organic Wastes
			Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	
			Conserving the woodlands of central and southern Africa	
		WWF		

	etc.)		Mozambique Freshwater program	Management of hazardous chemicals
	High Human & Animals Conflicts		The Primeiras & Segundas Arquipélago	
		BioFund	Building the Future of Biodiversity	Community and public awareness
	Surface and ground water contamination	USAID	Mozambique Carbon Project	
		EU	Strengthening of financial sustainability and biodiversity of Gilé National Reserve – Mozambique	Dialogue platforms
			Biodiversity Actions for EU Delegation – Mozambique	Social Inclusion
	Poverty & Social Exclusion / Stigma vs Environment (women, youth, disabled, albinism, HIV/Aids)	Etc Terra	REDD+ strategy	Advice and assistance
		Agrisud International	Agroecology, community development and market and value chains	Education
		COSV	Conservation agriculture, mitigation of human-wildlife conflict, promoting cattle (goat) production to reduce hunting	Training
			Strengthening of Financial Sustainability and Biodiversity Protection in the Gile NR	Training youth entrepreneurs
		ADRA	Access to water, hygiene and sanitation, and conservation agriculture	Knowledge management plan
		RADEZA	Sustainable resource use	Communications Strategy
		European Union COSV NGO	Financial sustainability and biodiversity protection in the Gile NR	Access to energy
		World Bank	Mozbio	Governance Approaches for Protected Areas
		IUCN	Biodiversity	
			Landscape program in Nampula and Zambezia	
			Implementation of the Sustain programme in the Zambezi development corridor	
		Italian Agency for International Cooperation, Museum of Natural History	Improving the existing collections and establishing a biotechnology laboratory,	

		Italian Agency for International Cooperation, UEM, BIOFUND	Development of data Base for Biodiversity Information	
		Italian Agency for International Cooperation, COSV	Implementation of community development activities in the buffer zone of the Gile NR	
		KfW development bank, BIOFUND	Conservation areas management, including the revision or preparation of management plans and allocation of funds to cover operational costs	
		WCS	COMBO	
		UNDP	PROFIN -project on sustainable financing of protected area system in Mozambique	
		French Development Agency (AFD), BIOFUND	Ensure sustainability through the financing of operational costs of conservation areas	
		Mozambican Forest Investment Program(MOZ-FIP)	Implementing the country's national REDD+ Strategy	
		UNDP, PROFIN	Improvement of financing capacity of CAs	

4.2.4 Table 7. Landscape of Niassa and Cabo Delgado. Comprehensive approach to the landscape of Niassa and Cabo Delgado with its main thematic focus and the main strategic partnerships that operate in the area with the respective projects that are already being implemented. A set of potential projects to be considered by the SGP is presented.

Landscape	Main issues	Partners	Projects	Potential projects
4. Landscape Niassa & Cabo Delgado	Mining Rapid Rural Development <i>versus</i> Poverty &	FAO		Hazardous chemicals
			Land Consultative Forum to sustainably improve land and other natural resources management in the country	Community and public awareness Dialogue platforms
			Capacity building to prevent peste des petits ruminants (PPR) introduction into Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia	
			Legal education and support for women to secure and exercise land and	

	Social Exclusion		resources rights in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	Social inclusion
	Surface and ground water contamination		Right to Food at Country Level	
	Tourism & Threatened ecosystems & species		Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides	
	Water Ecosystems		Prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes in Mozambique	
	Access to energy		Governance on food and nutrition security	
	Climate changes		Food availability, access and consumption	
	Forests		Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	
			Conserving the woodlands of central and southern Africa	
			Mozambique Freshwater program	
		BioFund	Building the Future of Biodiversity	Advice and assistance
		IUCN	Biodiversity	
			Mozambique Carbon Project	
			Establish new relationships between agriculture and nature, to change the model of farming, and to integrate it into global chains of production.	
				Education
				Training
				Communications Strategy
				Access to energy
				Governance Approaches
				Water Ecosystems
				Water resources
				Biodiversity conservation
				Resilience to climate change

4.2.5 Table 8. Seascape of Cabo Delgado. Comprehensive approach to the Seascape of Cabo Delgado with its main thematic focus and the main strategic partnerships that operate in the area with the respective projects that are already being implemented. A set of potential projects to be considered by the SGP is presented.

Seascape	Main issues	Partners	Projects	Potential projects
A. Seascape Cabo Delgado	Mining & Sea water contamination and risks to marine biodiversity	World Bank and UNDP	The Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project	Management of hazardous chemicals
		FAO	Right to Food at Country Level	Community and public
			Governance on food and nutrition security	

	Hazardous Chemicals		Food availability, access and consumption	awareness
		WWF	The Marine program	Dialogue platforms
		BioFund	Building the Future of Biodiversity	Social Inclusion
	Waste Management	IUCN	Biodiversity	Advice and assistance
	Tourism development & Threats to biodiversity	USAID	Adapting to Climate Change in Mozambique's Coastal Cities	Education
			Securing marine biodiversity through sustainably-financed and community-managed marine areas in coastal Mozambique	Training
	Fisheries resources and conflicts			Training youth entrepreneurs
	Poverty and Social Exclusion (women, youth, people with disabilities, albinism, HIV / AIDS)			Knowledge management plan
	Mangrove			Communications Strategy
	Environmental health			Access to energy
				Governance Approaches for Protected Areas
				Biodiversity conservation
				Mangrove
				Fishing resources
				Environmental health
				Erosion
				Habitat rehabilitation

4.2.6 Table 9. Zambezia Seascope. Comprehensive approach to the Zambezia Seascope with its main thematic focal points and the main strategic partnerships operating in the area with the respective projects that are already being implemented. A set of potential projects to be considered by the SGP is presented.

Seascope	Main issues	Partners	Projects	Potential projects
B. Seascope Zambezia	Mangroves degradation	World Bank and UNDP	The Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project	Waste Management
	Biodiversity lost	FAO	Right to Food at Country Level	Community and public awareness
			Governance on food and nutrition security	Dialogue platforms
			Food availability, access and consumption	Social Inclusion
			Building the Future of Biodiversity	Advice and assistance
	Climate change & threats to marine biodiversity	BioFund	Building the Future of Biodiversity	Education
	Fishery and threats to marine biodiversity	IUCN	Adapting to Climate Change in Mozambique's Coastal Cities	Training
		USAID	Biodiversity Actions for EU Delegation – Mozambique	Training youth entrepreneurs
				Knowledge management plan
				Communications Strategy
				Access to energy
				Sanitation
				Land use planning

4.2.7 Table 10. Seascape of Sofala. Comprehensive approach to the Seascape of Sofala with its main thematic focal points and the main strategic partnerships operating in the area with the respective projects that are already being implemented. A set of potential projects to be considered by the SGP is presented.

Seascape	Main issues	Partners	Projects	Potential projects
C. Seascape Sofala	Mangroves degradation	World Bank and UNDP	The Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project	Management of hazardous chemicals
	Coastal degradation & Risks to floods	FAO	Protecting and Improving Households Food Security and Nutrition in HIV/AIDS Affected Areas in Manica and Sofala Provinces (exit phase)	Community and public awareness
			Right to Food at Country Level	Dialogue platforms
			Governance on food and nutrition security	
			Food availability, access and consumption	
	Chemicals & wastes management			
	Chemicals accumulation along food chains & Health problems	FAO and Ministry of Agriculture	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Support Program for African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries	Social Inclusion
		BioFund	Building the Future of Biodiversity	Advice and assistance
	Tourism and Threats to marine biodiversity	IUCN	Biodiversity	Education
				Training
				Training youth entrepreneurs
				Knowledge management plan
	Climate change & threats to marine biodiversity			Communications Strategy
	Fishery and threats to marine biodiversity			Access to energy Environmental health Land planning

4.2.8 Table 11. Seascape of Maputo / Gaza / Inhambane. Comprehensive approach to the Seascape of Maputo / Gaza / Inhambane with its main thematic focal points and the main strategic partnerships operating in the area with the respective projects that are already being implemented. A set of potential projects to be considered by the SGP is presented.

Seascape	Main issues	Partners	Projects	Potential projects
D. Maputo/Gaza/Inhambane	Mangroves degradation	FAO	Coastal Fisheries Development for Gaza and Inhambane Provinces in Mozambique	Hotspots Conservation
	Coastal degradation & Risks to floods		Right to Food at Country Level	Sustainable development
			Governance on food and nutrition security	Preserve the endangered species
			Food availability, access and consumption	
	Chemicals & wastes management	BioFund	Building the Future of Biodiversity	Access to energy
	Chemicals accumulation along food chains & Health problems	IUCN	Biodiversity	Chemicals and Organic Wastes management
				Management of hazardous chemicals
				Community and public awareness
				Dialogue platforms
				Social Inclusion
Advice and assistance				
Education				
Tourism and Threats to marine biodiversity			Training	
Climate change & threats to marine biodiversity			Training youth entrepreneurs	
Fishery and threats to marine biodiversity			Knowledge management	

				<p>plan</p> <p>Communications Strategy</p> <p>Rehabilitation of ecosystems</p> <p>Environmental education</p> <p>Sustainable exploitation of resources</p> <p>Mining (eg heavy sands) and other resources (eg gas)</p>
--	--	--	--	--

The rationale for selection of the target landscape for the SGP in Mozambique is detailed in the participatory Baseline Assessment Report.

4.3. Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

During the preparation of the OP6 CPS strategy, cross-cutting projects for funding at national level outside the selected landscape 1, 2, 3 and 4 as well as seascapes A, B, C and D were identified. As a criterion, participants have agreed to allocate strategically 30% of OP6 funds for cross-cutting initiatives. Thus, based on these discussions, the following programming directions were identified for the cross-cutting grant-making support in OP6:

- Promoting innovative technological solutions and management approaches in line with the concepts of green economy;
- Mainstreaming gender issues through the SGP programme and incorporating within the SGP project cycle;
- Promote youth technology and business projects innovation competitions;
- Encourage services providers (private and public) to adapt their services to socially excluded groups;
- Fostering the biodiversity loss reduction through social farming program;
- Awareness seminars in the communities and local authorities on the "Routes Without Barriers";
- Building capacities of NGOs for better participation in environmental policy analysis and formulation, as well as development of strategic and legislative documents relevant to environmental governance and sustainable development;
- Supporting ecological education and awareness raising on global environmental issues.

The following criteria will be applied while selecting SGP 6th phase projects under the mentioned directions:

- Project must be consistent with SGP OP6 strategic initiatives and national environmental and development strategic and policy approaches;
- Project must promote increase of population well-being in local communities;
- Project must be consistent with the concept of ecosystem approach;
- Project must ensure social inclusion, particularly women and youth.

4.4. Grantmaker+ strategies

Apart from regular grant-making, non-grant support services will be also provided by the SGP during the 6th Operational Phase, such as institutional building, knowledge networking, and policy advocacy. The new “Grantmaker+” support mechanism will be introduced based on the SGP experience, knowledge and assets accumulated over the years and create value beyond grant-making. SGP Mozambique, therefore, will assume the role of a “Grantmaker+” to organize the additional support services and added value through the following approaches:

- i) assisting communities, local NGOs and other stakeholders in developing relevant proposals for accessing non-GEF sources of funding;
- ii) setting up a “Grassroots Reach” communication channel to be used by the government, GEF, other donors, and responsible businesses; and
- iii) supporting the establishment of a “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platform”.

The OP6 *Grantmaker+* strategies and related activities may either be outside of the selected landscape zone, seascape zone or promote partnership building, networking and policy development within the target areas.

4.4.1. Capacity building of stakeholders

Each grant project will include the capacity development component. Thus, the SGP country team will further implement a series of targeted skills building activities to address the lack of proficiency among the programme proponents. In particular, through stakeholder meetings, knowledge sharing events, proposal development workshops and individual consultations, the SGP team, jointly with the NSC members and invited experts, will assist CSOs (particularly local NGOs and CBOs) in project ideation, design and development. It is believed, that immediate engagement of stakeholders in SGP programming through capacity building interactions, will improve their understanding on SGP OP6 strategic directions called to effectively tackle environmental and linked socio-economic issues addressed by GEF. Moreover, it will create a strong local ownership for the stakeholders, thus strengthening the project results and sustainability beyond the SGP grant funding.

4.4.2. CSO-Government dialogue platform

The SGP country programme will support establishment of CSO-government dialogue platforms aimed at promotion of the role of CSOs, uptake of good practices, influence policies and enhance communications. Furthermore, SGP Mozambique will help CSOs enhance their capacities to engage in national policy analysis and dialogue processes related to environment and sustainable development policies in an informed and skilled manner. Using the trust and agreements built with both CSOs and Government, SGP will act as a “bridge” and facilitate collaborative discussions on identified issues, where the interests of people, households and communities will be duly represented. It is believed that creation of functional dialogue platforms at the national and sub-national levels will bring CSO needs and ideas to the Government, allow sharing knowledge, best practices and lessons learned from CSO projects that government can scale-up and integrate into national policy and planning.

4.4.3. Policy influence

SGP programme is being active in Mozambique since 2003. Benefiting from its long-term and active presence makes the programme in a favourable position to influence national policy formulation processes. Thus, SGP Mozambique will continue using experiences and lessons learned from its past projects to influence changes in variety type of regulations, national law and contribute to the local level insights to national consultative dialogues related to international environmental processes. Policy advocacy and change means may include direct advocacy campaigns, knowledge production and policy influence by SGP-empowered CSO networks. Furthermore, SGP will strive to make best use of its strong partnership relations with key governmental and non-governmental players and policy makers, as well as influential donors to ensure a strong support in mainstreaming SGP’s best practices and approaches into the national policies.

4.4.4. Promoting social inclusion

As elsewhere in the world, the concept of ‘gender equality’ is widely misunderstood in Mozambique, specifically in the rural areas. Women are particularly affected by poor economic development due to several factors. In some of the households in Mozambique, women have to lead households: a rising trend especially in rural parts of the country. As a rule, households lead by women are likely to be the poorest.

The GEF Small Grants Programme has a long history of fostering social inclusion, while achieving global environmental and development objectives. In OP5, women, youth and other vulnerable groups, remained the largest category of SGP beneficiaries. Given that women empowerment and youth engagement have been two important initiatives of SGP, NSC will designate during current initiative a focal point for gender and youth, respectively to track grant-making towards women and youth focused projects.

This endeavor is totally aligned with government instruments on the gender equality. Thus, OP6 CPS will operate through the inclusion of specific gender targets in the document and using gender-sensitive indicators, expansion of partnerships with women organizations and provision of trainings to SGP national staff, NSC members and grantees.

In OP6, the country programme will further promote and strengthen involvement of children and youth in design and implementation of the SGP-funded initiatives, as well as their leading role in addressing global environmental benefits. Acknowledging the integral role of youth participation in any debate on the future development of Mozambique, SGP Mozambique will work closely with youth and youth-support organizations to ensure that youth are informed, engaged and empowered to contribute to sustainable human development and resilience of their communities.

4.4.5. Knowledge management plan

Knowledge and learning are fundamental to build the capacity of the communities on the ground and the learning-by-doing approach of SGP will be instrumental in generating successful projects that will provide good models for the community-based projects. SGP will take advantage of its unique niche and position to capture, document and share the knowledge emerging from the communities it supports in order to promote a grow together approach.

In particular, the capacity development grants can be used for knowledge management to capture the lessons learned and knowledge at the portfolio level in areas where there is a critical mass to be analyzed and that can help enhance the capacities of communities to implement projects. For knowledge management at the individual project level, grantees should include these components in the budget for their project and use it for this purpose.

For capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders involvement will strive to promote:

- Knowledge products;
- Knowledge fairs;
- Peer to peer exchanges;
- Demonstration sites; and
- Knowledge centers.

At the local level, SGP will continue to facilitate trainings and knowledge exchanges between CBOs, NGOs, development practitioners and the government. The NSC will facilitate linking between local practitioners and national policies as these can initiate and sustain the process so that local knowledge and lessons gained from SGP projects can provide input into national and sub-national policies.

To inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels the SGP country programme will use its knowledge portfolio to identify and develop key policy processes and relevant networks to increase the programme impact. Advocacy processes will enable links with policy makers promoting influence and be considered as a local community's spokes-voice to express their needs.

At the global level SGP will continue to capture and the lessons learned across all focal and crosscutting areas and share them at the national, regional and global level using a variety of mechanism including the SGP networks of grantees and NSC members, the SGP database, reporting to conventions, international events and conferences, publications, multimedia and social media.

To replicate and up-scale good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects, the SGP country programme will use such knowledge at project level throughout its area of geographic coverage, will promote collaboration mechanisms with other funds and similar initiatives so that they replicate SGP projects approach. For special projects that have multidimensional impacts SGP will aim to up-scale those to strategic projects with higher funding, especially when they target adjacent communities of neighboring countries.

This approach will support the catalytic role of SGP by contributing to replication and upscaling of good practices. In addition, SGP grantee networks, local CSO networks, as well as thematically focused knowledge sharing networks or communities of practice will provide for an appropriate platform to capitalize on this knowledge

4.4.6. Communications Strategy

The Country Programme through the NC, assisted by the NSC, will develop a National Communications Strategy (NCS). The NCS shall draw up a yearly list of activities to be incorporated into the annual work-plan. These activities will be derived from the GEF/SGP Global Communication Strategy and the SGP Project Document, adjusted to suit the local conditions and tailored to target various audiences.

Communications activities to be included in annual work-plans will include among others:

- Featuring articles in national newspapers and other media such as TV and Radio;
- Preparation of information pamphlet or brochure on the country programme;
- Preparation of "stories" on SGP projects;
- Site visits for key stakeholders to flagship projects;
- Documentation of lessons learned on projects in the form of best practices;
- Talks/presentations in high-profile events in support of resource mobilization;
- Compile materials and tools useful for community level advocacy and outreach, especially with focus on participatory techniques;
- Conduct workshops for key stakeholders on SGP; and
- Participation in commemoration of world environment days and national environment fairs.

Implementation of these activities will be monitored closely and evaluated to determine their appropriateness and effectiveness in contributing to the success of the Country Programme.

5. Expected results framework

Table 4 below shows the OP6 global project components and global targets (in number of countries) as described in the GEF CEO Endorsement document. Using the logical framework approach, it presents a set of country level results that address the OP6 focus area situation analysis detailed in the Baseline Assessment Report. In particular, the logical framework matrix shows the overall Objective of SGP in Mozambique; details expected results at grant projects; specifies approximate number and typology of projects; as well as features activities planned under respective target Outcome. In fact, these are the key elements used for planning, approving, evaluating and monitoring the SGP projects.

Table 12. Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components (Results Framework)

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
-----------------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------------------

<p>SGP OP6 Component 1: <i>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</i></p> <p>1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p>	<p><i>Outline of proposed landscape and seascape areas of focus at the country level</i></p> <p><i>Number and typology¹⁰ of landscapes/seascapes: 1 to 3 target areas for approx. 70% of OP6 grant-making resources</i></p> <p><i>List of IW SAPs supported in river/lake basin management and coastal and ocean management (e.g. in the areas of habitat management, fisheries and land-based pollution)</i></p>	<p>Approx. # and typology of projects¹¹</p>	<p><i>Target # of hectares</i></p> <p><i>Landscape/seascape assessment indicators (TBD)</i></p> <p><i>baseline</i></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 and 2</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>1.1 Community landscape conservation</p>	<p>1.1.1. High value areas conservation multi-focal approach linking environmental issues, biodiversity conservation with sustainable development and social aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Preferably at the Gile SES, Mount Mabu and Chiperoni</i> • <i>Also at the Serra da Gorongosa and surroundings, known by the rich biodiversity but with human pressure</i> • <i>Protection of most threatened species at the Monte Mabu, Monte Chiperoni, Serra Gorongosa, and Monte Binga</i> 	<p>At least 8 projects</p> <p>3 in socio-ecological systems</p> <p>1 in biodiversity conservation</p> <p>5 in <i>threatened species</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>100.000 ha of protected areas influenced</i> • <i>800 participants</i> • <i>8000 community members (60%M+40%F)</i> • <i>Dialog platform established</i> • <i>8landscapes with community-oriented approaches established, in support of critical protected areas,</i> • <i>16 indigenous community conserved areas and territories</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Official documents</i> • <i>Baseline assessment comparison variables</i> • <i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i> • <i>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</i> • <i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i> • <i>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</i>

¹⁰ Typology here means the kind of landscape (mountain, low-lying plain, valley, riverine, etc.) and seascape (wetland/mangrove, river basins, bays, seagrass to corals, etc.). There could also be a combination of a landscape with a seascape (i.e. from upper watersheds to coastal mangrove, seagrass and coral ecosystems) which is actually preferred as it covers the continuum of related eco systems and communities. For the other initiatives, typology means the practice/technology utilized such as solar, minihydro, wind, biogas, clean efficient stoves, etc. for energy access and co-benefits and organic farming, silvipasture, agroforestry, etc. for climate smart innovative agroecology.

¹¹ The estimated number of OP6 projects should distinguish between the utilization of OP6 core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF STAR resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

1.2. Biological diversity	<p>1.2.2 Promotes approaches for conservation and preserve the endangered and threatened species within their habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Protection of most threatened species at the Monte Mabu, Monte Chiperoni, Serra Gorongosa, and Monte Binga</i> • <i>Promoting and supporting Biosphere Reserves (Quirimbas NP, Mpundanhar and Nangade Miombo).</i> • <i>Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use in sectors through community initiatives and actions at the Inhambane seascape (Seascape 4)</i> <p>Landscape 3 Zambézia(Chiperoni and Mabu) Seascape A Palma (Quirimbas Arquipalago; Mpundanhar and Nangade miombo forests) Landscape 2 Manica e Sofala (Gorongosa complex, Chimanimani ecosystem)</p>	At least 6 projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At least 100 participants in the projects</i> • <i>In Biosphere Reserves NGO, private sector and Civil Society based Organizations are partner in management</i> • <i>8 landscapes/seascapes with community-oriented approaches established, in support of critical protected areas,</i> • <i>16 indigenous community conserved areas and territories</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>AMR, country reports</i> • <i>AMR, global database, country reports</i> • <i>Country Programme Strategy</i> • <i>Review (NSC inputs)</i> • <i>Official documents for cooperation and management</i> • <i>Individual project reporting by SGP country</i>

<p>SGP OP6 Component 2: <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO₂ emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</p>	<p><i>Outline of proposed agro-ecology practices, climate resilience, including integration into priority production landscapes and seascapes</i></p>	<p>Approx. # projects</p>	<p><i>Target # of hectares</i></p> <p><i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</i></p> <p><i>See Annex 1 and 2</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>
<p>2.1.1. Agro-biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>2.1.1 Involving community members in Conservation Agriculture and carbon sequestration</p> <p>Agroforestry to diversify food and income sources, and improve land productivity Mulching, cover crops, crop rotation</p> <p>2.1.2 Landscape/seascapes management/ restoration for carbon sequestration</p> <p>Restoring degraded soils Improving pasturelands Improving grazing management Sustainable forest management Forestation and afforestation Replanting mangroves and cultivate sea grasses to enhance the recruitment of sea species</p> <p>2.1.3 Water management and storage</p>	<p>App 6-10 projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of increased income of farm-holds • 800 community members engaged (60%M+40%F) • 20 farmer-leaders involved in successful demonstrations of typologies of agro-ecological practices incorporating measures to reduce farm based emissions and enhance resilience to climate change. • 16 of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating improved climate-smart agro-ecological practices • 100 ha of conservation agriculture • 50 ha reforested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E carried out during and 1 years after project completion • Individual project reporting by SGP country teams • Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) • Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)

	<p>Efficient irrigation technologies Rainwater harvest and storage systems Water conservation strategies at farm level Cross-sector efficient energy use</p> <p>2.1.4 Building resilience to floods and droughts</p> <p>Reduced post-harvest losses Adoption of suitable species crops, plant and animal varieties and strengthening of seed systems Conservation banks of species adapted to local condition Improve and widen already existing small scale food processing and preservation initiatives Review traditional/cultural livestock management in pastoral lands and encourage sustainable livestock management options</p> <p>2.1.5 Data and knowledge generation and sharing</p> <p>Supporting reliable data and information collection on climate-change impacts, local vulnerability and GHG emissions at production systems and agro-ecosystems levels</p> <p>Build capacity for climate data collection at farmers level</p>			
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>Encourage farmers networking, knowledge and experiences exchange and sharing on climate change adaptation and coping strategies</p> <p>Support and widespread discussion <i>fora</i> on climate change and adaptation</p> <p>2.1.6 Reduce financing exclusion by developing innovative funding platforms and mechanisms and investment policies to support agriculture, reward synergistic actions and address specific needs of smallholder farming</p> <p>Realize iterative planning through participatory, integrated approaches and strong stakeholder engagement</p>			
<p>SGP OP6 Component 3: <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least</p>	<p><i>At least one innovative typology of locally adapted solutions demonstrated and documented</i></p> <p><i>At least (insert appropriate country target number) households achieving energy access</i></p> <p><i>Co-benefits such as resilience, ecosystem effects, income, health and others rigorously estimated¹²</i></p>	Approx. # projects	<p><i>Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</i></p> <p><i>Number of households achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued¹³</i></p>	<p>AMR, country reports</p> <p>AMR, global database, country reports</p> <p>Special country studies¹⁴</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

¹² Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

¹³ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

¹⁴ Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

12 countries				
<p>3.1.1. Energy saving, efficiency and renewable sources</p> <p>Landscape 3 Zambezia Landscape 1 Limpopo</p>	<p>3.1.1.1 Ensure affordable access to different forms of energy, through models that appreciate environmental and ecological aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development efforts enabling the community to develop and use innovative technologies at the Gilé Socio-Ecological System • Development and adoption of new technologies for low-carbon energy generating and storage at the landscape 1 • Promote the adoption of renewable energy, or promote environmentally sustainable transportation options, focus on access to quality low carbon energy (including usage of solar energy, biomass, bioenergy, biogas, small hydropower, geothermal energy, etc.) at the landscape 1 • Fostering the Sustainable Usage of Renewable Energy Sources in the seascape A • 	App 4 projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 community locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication • At least 1 community per landscape 1/seascape A public buildings (households) achieving energy access with renewable energy solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued • At least one community per each landscape/seascape adopted the low carbon energy use <p>At least one project per site</p> <p>At least one project per site</p> <p>Cross-cutting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMR, country reports • AMR, global database, country reports • Country Programme Strategy • Review (NSC inputs) • Official documents for cooperation and management • Individual project reporting by SGP country
	<p>3.1.1.2 Innovative solutions and small systems for energy efficiency and energy saving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing innovation potentials in Eco-friendly low-carbon opportunities at the Magude, Goba, Changanane areas • Developing low-carbon 	App 2 projects		

	<p><i>opportunities for industrial regions of Matola, Beira and Nampula</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stimulating energy decreasing consumption by local public buildings and facilities, focus on most efficient ways of reducing GHG emissions with well-being and other benefits</i> 			
<p>SGP OP6 Component 4: <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p> <p>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner</p>	<p><i>Outline of innovative tools and approaches to:</i> <i>pesticide management</i> <i>solid waste management (plastics, e-waste, medical waste and so on),</i> <i>heavy metals management, and</i> <i>local to global chemical management coalitions</i></p>	Approx. # projects	Target # beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated)	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
<p>4.1 Management of chemicals and organic waste</p>	<p>4.1.1 Assessing landscapes/seascapes contamination risks, production levels and management strategies of hazardous chemicals</p> <p>Maintain an updated hazardous chemical inventories and a safety data sheet for every hazardous chemicals</p> <p>Assessing offshore environmental and biodiversity impacts of hazardous chemicals productions in industries, mining and oil drillings</p>	App 4 projects	<p><i>Functional data sheet</i></p> <p>4 coalitions and networks established or strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>AMR, country reports</i> • <i>Country Programme Strategy</i> • <i>Review (NSC inputs)</i> • <i>Official documents for cooperation and management</i> • <i>Individual project reporting by SGP country</i>

	<p>Develop or establish innovative community-based systems and approaches for reduction, collection, selection and recycling of the potential polluters of the soil, water and air, with special emphasis on the elimination of the use and reduction of the POPs</p> <p>Management of chemicals and organic waste and systems for preservation of agricultural areas</p> <p>4.1.2 Enhance community and public awareness and building capacity</p> <p>Provide local communities and the public with concerned information and training on hazardous materials in their environment/ workplace</p> <p>Reinforcing laws and policies on chemicals production and management and review taxations</p> <p>Involving local communities and key stakeholders in implementing initiatives for building waste systems and reduction of POPs</p> <p>Building institutional capacity for environmental inspection and taxation mechanisms</p>		<p><i>At least 2 systems established</i></p> <p><i>At least 1 implemented waste water purification and cleaning systems</i></p> <p><i>App 1 community and 1000 trainings</i></p> <p><i>At least 8 initiatives</i></p>	
SGP OP6 Component 5:	Outline of CPS focus for “CSO-	Global level OP6	Target # “CSO-Government Policy	Individual project reporting by SGP

<p><i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries</p>	<p><i>Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms” as part of expanded OP6 Grant-makers+ role</i></p>	<p>priority</p> <p>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</p>	<p><i>and Planning Dialogue Platforms* initiated</i></p> <p><i>* CPS to specify thematic and/or geographic focus for platforms</i></p> <p><i>CSO networks strengthened if one of 25 lead countries</i></p>	<p>country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
<p>5.1 NGO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms</p> <p>Seascope B and D</p>	<p>5.1.1 NGO-government dialogue platforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support the process of formalization of the local NGO/CSO-government platform</i> • <i>Supporting interactive multi-stakeholder dialogue by bringing together people from civil society organizations, business, research and policy makers</i> 	<p>1 project for establishment of national NGO-government platform</p> <p>Cross-cutting with 1.1 Community landscape conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At least 1 official (local) platform established</i> • <i>Establishment of 4 interactive multi-stakeholder dialogues</i> • <i>2 representatives per civil society stakeholder groups involved</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i> • <i>SGP Global Database</i> • <i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i> • <i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i>
	<p>5.1.2 Voicing NGO and CSO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strengthening human and technical capacities of NGO and Civil Society based Organizations for environmental control, impact on the work of the local and national environmental bodies and influence policies planning</i> 	<p>Cross-cutting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>16 trainings and capacity building programmes</i> • <i>800 participants</i> 	
<p>SGP OP6 Component 6: Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</p> <p>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP</p>	<p><i>Outline of CPS approach to social inclusion, including assumptions with regards to national content for supporting vulnerable and marginalized populations</i></p>	<p>Global level OP6 priority</p> <p>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</p>	<p><i>Target # beneficiaries (gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and disability disaggregated)</i></p> <p><i>Target # indigenous fellows (individuals)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i> • <i>SGP Global Database</i> • <i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i> • <i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i>

<p>staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</p> <p>6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to build capacity of IPs; implementation of projects by IPs is supported in relevant countries</p> <p>6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p>				
<p>6.1. (6.3) Promoting social inclusion</p> <p>Landscape 1, 2, 3, 4 Seascape A, B, C, D</p>	<p>6.1.1 Mainstreaming gender issues through the SGP programme and incorporating within the SGP project cycle</p> <p>6.1.2 Transpose of the knowledge for accessibility for the socially excluded groups</p> <p>6.1.3 Provide advice and assistance to social excluded groups</p> <p>Provide children care facilities to enable single young women or parents to attend education or professional training</p> <p>Building capacity to women in order to engage in different local development activities (gender mainstreaming considerations)</p>	<p>At least 5 projects for assistance to social excluded groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All SGP projects funded in OP6 addressed gender equity issues as a mandatory cross-cutting requirement</i> • <i>4 social programs implemented</i> • <i>8 seminars and 800 participants</i> • <i>700 of women, youth, disabled participate</i> • <i>8 women led projects;</i> • <i>8 indigenous leaders with higher capacities for organizing indigenous peoples projects that provide for concrete action to meet their needs as well as for strong representation in policy advocacy</i> • <i>Number of youth organizations as well as those of the disabled that participate in SGP projects and in relevant national environment and sustainable development strategy development</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</i> • <i>SGP Global Database</i> • <i>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</i> • <i>Country Programme Strategy Review</i>

	<p>applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners)</p> <p>Involvement of special groups such as the youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p> <p>Encouraging networking to make particular groups more effective in social participation</p> <p>Increase equity by the development of transparent database platforms for dissemination of employment, business and financial opportunities for young people and women</p> <p>Promote youth technology and business projects innovation competitions</p> <p>6.1.4 Educational awareness</p> <p>Promoting educational campaigns and awareness and diversified recreational and touristic activities to promote social inclusion</p> <p>Encourage services providers (private and public) to adapt their services to socially excluded groups</p>	At least 4 projects for educational awareness		
--	---	---	--	--

	<p>Fostering the biodiversity loss reduction through social farming program</p> <p>Awareness seminars in the communities and local authorities on the "Routes Without Barriers"</p>			
<p>SGP OP6 Component 7: <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries</p> <p>7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries</p>	<p><i>Connections between CPS and global priorities for the digital library and SSC Innovation Exchange Platform</i></p> <p><i>(i.e. examples of tested technologies, comparative advantage and experience of SGP country programme)</i></p>	<p>Global level OP6 priority</p> <p>SGP country teams (NC and PA) global database inputs</p>	<p><i>Target # of country innovations to be shared and disseminated at the global level*</i></p> <p><i>* Examples may be drawn from OP6 period, as well as earlier SGP Operational Phases (including Upgrading country programmes)</i></p>	<p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
<p>7.1 Global reach for citizen practice based knowledge programme</p> <p>Landscape 1, 2, 3, 4 Seascape A, B, C, D</p>	<p>7.1.1 Training youth entrepreneurs in oriented marketing strategy for eco-tourism</p> <p>7.1.2 Collecting and archiving SGP best practices for sharing the knowledge generated by civil society and community-based organizations</p>	<p>At least 4 projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 projects using mentoring and coaching approach • 80 coaching and mentoring sessions held • 10 business involved in projects • 20% business contribution and co-financing • 10 good practices • 30 published materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex-post impact assessment report • Individual project reporting by SGP country teams • SGP Global Database • Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) • Country Programme Strategy Review

	7.1.3 Training communities for environmental guide services		• 400 participants	
--	---	--	--------------------	--

6. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Monitoring and Evaluation is a process of overseeing and assessing the progress and accomplishments of projects and programmes. Monitoring and evaluation of the SGP country programme will be fundamental elements of Country Programme implementation and management; and the process will be participatory to allow projects to become learning processes that yield lessons that can be applied by project participants. Sound monitoring and evaluation systems will be upheld for maintenance of accountability, to achieve sustainability, to facilitate replicability and to provide opportunities for eliciting and communicating lessons learned.

Monitoring and evaluation for the SGP Country Programme will be carried out at three levels which are the project, Country Programme and global levels.

6.1 Project-level M&E and reporting

The goal of participatory monitoring and evaluation is to assess progress in project implementation and achievement of results and at the same time promote community ownership of the SGP projects. Effort will be made to assist NGOs and CBOs to develop project clear and well-designed projects that fit the GEF criteria as a basis for the monitoring and evaluation process. All SGP projects will incorporate participatory monitoring and assessment into their design and implementation. The process at project level will be undertaken to:

- Facilitate identification and resolution of problems
- Enhance project performance and ensure congruence with the GEF criteria
- Provide the basis for technical and financial accountability
- Build capacity to implement and management project successfully, and promote the identification and dissemination of lessons learned by participants themselves.

The SGP grant participants, the National Coordinator and the national Steering Committee will be responsible for project monitoring and evaluation. A monitoring and evaluation plan with appropriate indicators will be a requirement for each approved SGP project. For each project there shall be a monitoring record which will be used to collect information that will be analyzed to produce periodic progress reports and final reports to be submitted to the SGP Country Programme by the grantees. The periodic progress reports and site visits are basic sources of information for monitoring of projects by the National Coordinator. Each project will be concluded with: a final evaluation, a final financial report and a final progress report with an assessment of lessons learned.

6.2 Local Stakeholders Participation

SGP at country level is progressively establishing a niche of its own but complementing efforts of other similar initiatives. Participatory planning involving several partners (government sectors, environmental agencies, donors, local administrative authorities, civil society organizations and local entrepreneurs) enables joining of efforts, addressing local needs and demands and complementing each party mandate.

Review of programme objectives and outputs will be carried out through meetings and communications, and follow-up reports provided. The country programme portfolio will aim to address national agendas and plans based on situation analysis, and this will be complemented with objectives defined in MEAs and Conventions undersigned.

Where feasible, joint implementation of local agendas will be sought and country programme dialogues will be the most adequate to evaluate in a participatory manner the programme performance.

SGP is already taking part in various committees at country level, and this will continue to be a mechanism for knowledge sharing, policy influence and capitalizing of financial and technical resources for programme success. It will further be used as a mechanism to publicize the programme.

6.3 Country-level M&E and reporting

Monitoring and evaluation of the Country Programme will be done through:

- The SGP database has been developed to help National Coordinators and the Central Programme Management Team to monitor and analyze project and programme progress; The database captures among other things: accounts on lessons learned, case studies, programme-level resource mobilization and overall projects performance; The National Coordinator will ensure that the required information is entered and maintained as appropriate;
- Financial reports capturing expenses incurred from the country operating budget;
- Performance and Review Assessment (PRA) System which captures technical and substantive project and programme progress on an annual basis; The Performance and Review Assessment will cover: the project selection process; NSC meetings and activities; project monitoring and evaluation; resources mobilization efforts; stakeholder workshops and other SGP sponsored events; and communication activities;
- Programme Review Report which is an overall assessment of Country Programme performance to be undertaken by the NSC with the help of the National Coordinator and participation of other stakeholders and grantees; The Programme Review Report will build upon the PRA reports, project progress and final reports, final financial and evaluation reports and assessment of lessons learned; The Programme Review Report is an opportunity to analyze the achievements and shortfalls of the Country Programme based on the Country Programme Strategy.

The Country Programme Strategy (CPS) is a living document and as such will be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary. The review will entail: the CPS and overall programme implementation in conjunction with the GEF-SGP Project Document Outputs and Benchmarks; project portfolio analysis and procedures and mechanisms.

Table 5 below provides the key M&E tools and templates at the country program level.

Table 13: M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level.

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase
Annual Country	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC,	Covered under country	Reviews will be

Programme Strategy Review	Periodically updated and approved by CPMT, CPS serves as guidance for implementation of the GEF SGP in Mozambique	CPMT	programme operating costs	conducted on annual basis ¹⁵ to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management. NSC members keep track on the development, adoption, periodic revision and implementation of the CPS, review of the annual work plan, monitor the status of the approved projects, take part of the site visits with the NC (as applicable/ needed) etc.	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum once per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
NSC project review process	Ensure that SESP procedure/tool applies SES at the project level.	NSC, NC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	At project design, appraisal and implementation stage
Annual Country Report (ACR) ¹⁶	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) ¹⁷ Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July

¹⁵ The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

¹⁶ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

¹⁷ The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase
Studies, Statistical office, National communication and action plans, etc.	Cross-checking with other available sources	NC, NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	As appropriate

6.4 Global-level M&E and reporting

All the information generated in the form of progress reports, evaluation reports and performance assessment and reviews will be submitted to the CPMT and the UNOPS as appropriate through existing mechanisms. The CPMT will use the information as the basis for Country Programme performance and identify implementation problems and intervene as appropriate and also identify successes that can enhance successful implementation of the SGP at country level. The CPMT will have the responsibility to report progress in the implementation of the SGP country achievements globally within existing channels.

The Programme will support NGOs and CBOs in undertaking monitoring and evaluation of projects. The following table summarizes the monitoring and evaluation process at the Project, Programme and global levels.

Indicators, which are critical elements of a monitoring and evaluation plan, are the basic tools used to measure and assess progress and results of a project. Different types of projects have different indicators and thus indicators are of necessity project and site specific. Each GEF-SGP grantee will be required to identify and construct indicators to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process for projects.

The constructed indicators should:

- Measure/assess the most important expected results of project activities and objectives;
- Be based on accessible data that can be collected by grantees and project participants;
- Be quantitative (in terms of numbers and percentages) or qualitative (easily described in words) or in combination of the two;
- Be time-specific;
- Be independent of the objective (should not be a repetition of the objective); and
- Be Cost-effective (the cost of collecting the data should not exceed the value of the information).

Baseline data on indicators should be provided at the start of each project. Should the data not be available at the start of the project, its collection and accompanying development of indicators should be included in the proposal as a preliminary project activity or as part of planning grant activities.

7. Resource mobilization and sustainability

Programme impact will be achieved through increased mobilisation of CBOs and NGOs interest in sustainable natural resource management to address global environmental concerns from the grassroots level using available resources.

Resource mobilisation will also be essential to complement core funds. The SGP flexible mechanism allows resources to be mobilised through co-financing and parallel financing. Partnerships will be encouraged, as they allow joining of efforts and avoid programmes duplication of efforts.

Promotion of income generation activities for sustainable livelihoods will allow communities to extend the SGP programme impact by assuring their self-sufficiency. The use of local skills like teachers, nurses and literate community members will be essential in the process of building capacities at the local level to manage the projects locally.

Development of administrative and technical capacity at community level will enable establishment of long term community institutions, for long life of SGP projects. Involvement of key professional NGOs and CBOs in programme activities as information and knowledge providers will ensure long term sustainability and benefits.

The entire participation and ownership of impacted communities at all stages of project cycle will be a key element for ensuring the programme sustainability. Under livelihoods approach income generation opportunities offered by the projects and existence/creation of local private sector interests in proposed projects will be encouraged.

8. Strategic partnerships

Successful partnerships thrive on trust and well defined roles and benefits for all partners. The SGP through the National Coordinator, with support from the UNDP CO, the National GEF Focal Point, and the National Steering Committee will solicit support for establishment of partnerships for mobilization of financial and technical assistance with bilateral and multilateral development agencies, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, NGOs, the academia and other organizations.

Consultative fora involving various stakeholders will facilitate building of partnerships and seek further technical and financial support in joining efforts to achieve similar goals among partners with similar interests. These efforts will be guided by the Global GEF/SGP Resource Mobilization Strategy.

Regular updates on Programme implementation will ensure continuity and keep all parties interested and abreast with Programme achievements and challenges. This will ensure that the SGP is taken into consideration when assistance frameworks are drawn.

9. Risk Management Plan

Major risks identified for implementation of the country programme during OP6 are listed in Table 6 below. It illustrates an estimation of the degree and probability of risk, as well as relevant mitigation measures.

Table 14. Description of risks identified in OP6.

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Donors have downscaled their assistance, which creates a challenge in mobilizing resources.	Medium	Low	This calls for a broader, more creative approach to partnerships, including new and emerging bilateral partners, development banks, government directly with citizens, the private sector and the diaspora.
Insufficient awareness on SGP OP6 among executive agencies (corresponding Ministries, regional and local self-governance authorities) and business entities.	Medium	Medium	Continued discussion, consultation and information dissemination on SGP OP6 principles and approaches in Years and months.
Insufficient understanding and lack of interest among SGP project proponents (NGOs, CBOs, etc.) on environmental issues and SGP OP6 strategic directions.	Medium	Medium	Implementation of a series of consultation meetings, capacity development, sharing the case studies of successful SGP OP5 projects to promote active participation in the SGP process.
Community-level stakeholders do not acknowledge benefits of sustainable use of natural resources and thus, lack motivation to participate in project activities.	Medium	Medium	Building capacity of community-level stakeholders on rational use of natural resources and supporting their practical involvement in eco-friendly activities as a sustainable source of income.
Degradation of production landscapes caused by climate change crossed the line when the consequences could still be addressed by adaptation measures.	Low	Low	During the lifetime of a grant project, the effects of climate change on pastures, forests and other landscapes are unlikely to be serious. In the long run, this risk will be addressed by integration of climate smart agro ecological approaches into ongoing rural development programs.
Lack of corresponding professional knowledge and skills among the stakeholder NGOs and CBOs on formulation of grant applications, and development of project proposals.	Low	Medium	Intensify support services within <i>Grantmaker+</i> initiative, the country programme will continue assisting CSOs (particularly CBOs) in project development and formulation, and facilitate their access to resources of SGP and its partners.
Inadequate technical and human resources at local level to implement projects within SGP OP6.	Low	Medium	Based on the SGP experience, knowledge and assets accumulated over the years ensure targeted capacity building and training on efficient implementation of projects, including proper use of technology, finances and human resources.
Low confidence on ensuring the sustainability of the results of the projects implemented within SGP OP6.	Medium	Medium	To achieve sustainability of the projects implemented, and allow for replicability, lessons learned will be extracted and correspondingly communicated as part of

			M&E activities, among other things.
National policy does not quickly adopt/uptake the best practices and lessons learned from the SGP projects.	Medium	High	The project will use all possible mechanisms to ensure lessons learned are transferred to national level. Where necessary, the project will complement existing mechanisms by developing its own bottom-up transfer mechanisms - e.g. local working groups, seminars, or lobbying on specific issues.

The Risk assessment and management plan will be introduced as compulsory in the project proposal for the CPS identified risks, with special focus on the identified thematic focuses and potential project activities. Additionally, the NSC based on the expertise will evaluate the potential risk and quality of the risk management plan and will instruct grantees based on the findings.

10. National Steering Committee Endorsement.

Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Sector/ Organization	Position within NSC	Signatures
Augusto Correia	Other/IGO (GEF/SGP)	NC	
Cornélio Ntumi	Academia/Research (UEM/DCB)	Academia issues	
Janeiro Avelino	Other/IGO (UNDP CO)	Development issues	
Marta Manuel	Private Sector (FUNAB)	Private sector issues	
Palmira Vicente	International Donor Organization (Irish Embassy)	Donor issues	
Paula Boane	Other/IGO (GEF/SGP)	PA	
Paulo Romão	Other/IGO (ILO)	Poverty and vulnerability issues - Chair	
Pedro Pereira	Government (MITADER)	Indigenous people issues	
Regina Cruz	NGO (IUCN)	Environmental issues	
Telma Manjate	Government (MITADER – GEF/OPF)	GEF issues	

Zuleika Saide	NGO (PROMUGE)	Gender and youth issues	
---------------	---------------	-------------------------	--

ANNEX 1: OP6 landscape/seascape baseline assessment

A – Baseline assessment

Approach and Methodology

The methodology followed 3 main steps:

1. Development of criteria for sites selection
 - ☐ Nature of the proposed candidate sites
 - ☐ Identification of the site features
 - ☐ Identification of challenges facing the candidate sites
2. Identification of key principles of the model
3. Development of the Mozambique SGP landscape/seascape model

Development of the site baseline assessment

Site features assessed in each site included:

- a. Biodiversity
- b. People & local communities
- c. Local land and resource use patterns and trends
- d. Economic activities
- e. Full list of site stakeholders
- f. Existing programmes and donors
- g. Threats to environment and the respective causes

Methodology

1. Expert Literature Review
2. Rapid community assessment exercise, using a Participatory Rural Appraisal, personal interviews and focus group discussions
3. Site nomination process:
 - a. Definition of project facilitating team (consultants - process facilitator; SGP country coordinator; SGP Steering Committee; Stakeholders and relevant actors)
 - b. Categorizing of actors (rightsholders, stakeholders, duty-bearers)
4. Fostering inclusion
 - a. Inclusion: marginalized groups; traditional custodians; livelihoods groups; wealth groups; women and youth; vulnerable groups.

Attained results

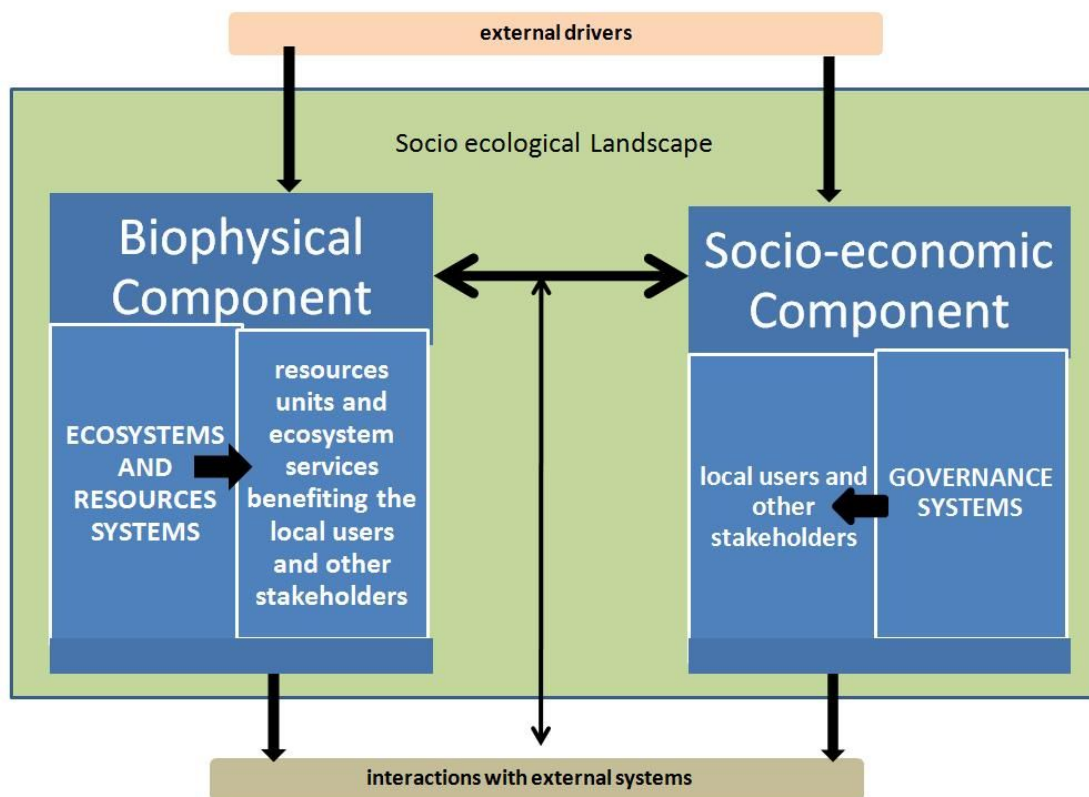
- ☐ The level of knowledge within local communities regarding the potential site
- ☐ Relationship of the local communities to the respective landscape/seascape site (local perceptions, status and threats to it)
- ☐ Identification of the key concerns of stakeholders

B - Conceptual model

Design of the site strategy, which links the relationships between threats and opportunities at a given site.

The conceptual model serves as the foundation for project design and management, as well as for future monitoring and evaluation.

Landscape/seascape conceptual models



The conceptual models was developed using the following steps:

1. Identification and description of the sites key components
 - a) The biophysical component: ecosystems, the main resources and ecosystem services that are delivered by the ecological system and benefit the local communities and other stakeholders, resource systems and units: community lands, main habitats, ecological corridors, soils, vegetation, agro-ecosystems, wetlands, water bodies and sea areas and coastal areas, the conservation areas, conservation/degradation status and trends, the main components outside the landscape interchanging with the landscape;

- b) The socio-economic component: the communities using the landscape, the social structure (community leaders, ethical and other social groupings, languages, gender), the relationship between the local communities and the conservation areas within the landscape, human settlement patterns, infrastructures, resources use patterns and allocation, livelihoods systems, the patterns and level of dependency to the natural capital, health, culture: traditional knowledge and values, customary laws and beliefs by different community groups, the perception of the value of natural resources; the institutions/ governance systems: laws, local policies, gender issues.
2. Identification and description of the main drives of change of the landscape system
 - a) The external pressures (population demography, external economic policies and markets....)
 - b) What are the long term events e.g.: the elevation of the sea level, the elevation of the temperature, etc
 - c) Subtle events e.g.: natural floods and drought, and other internal pressures wildfires like anthropogenic wildfires, chemical pollution, environment degradation and transformation related to those pressures and to the development at the landscape as well as to the regional/country level.
3. Establishment, indication and description of the links between the identified pressures (internal and external) with the changes that they promote and how the interactions between those pressures can produce interactions and produce specific landscape results.
4. Indication and description of how those changes may be mitigated using complementary initiatives as for example by community landscape conservation, climate smart innovative agro-ecology, low carbon energy access co-benefits, local chemical management policies and law enforcement, government policy and planning dialogue platforms, social inclusion initiatives (women empowerment, youth and social involvement) and technological innovation for the benefit of the local community, and south-south community innovation exchange.

Methodology

A facilitated workshop for conservation managers and community leaders working in the landscape/seascape was carried out.

Participants used tools to identify primary conservation targets and threats. The groups mapped strategies and results chains to overcome these threats as to ensure that the identified factors may will have impact on the target conditions

Expected results

Conceptual model

Site strategy

Building of the site strategy for:

- a. guiding the allocation of the resources
- b. implementation of project interventions
- c. assessment of results

Definition of a site for cluster of projects:

- a. Developing small grants projects portfolio for each site
- b. Building a site consultative body to ensure dialogue, coordination and consensus building among key stakeholders (government agencies and respective plans; donor agencies and respective plans; other funding initiatives focusing in the same landscape/seascape and same thematic approaches; local communities) and make of recommendations on grant proposals to the SGP National Steering Committee

Methodology

Participatory processes involving consultation with local stakeholders through public meetings

Implementation timetable – Work Plan aligned with the duration of the contract – min 1 months and max 3 months upon delivery plus 1 month for Reporting.

C - Work plan and reporting schedule

Title: preparing a Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for the Operational Phase 6 (OP6) 2015-2018 of The GEF in Mozambique			Project Start and End Dates:			
Name of Proposer: Department of Biological Sciences (DBS) of Eduardo Mondlane University (EMU)						
List the activities necessary to fulfil this objective. Indicate who is responsible for each activity and an indicator of activity accomplishment.			Duration of Activity in Months			
			2015 / 2016			
Activity	Responsible Party	Indicator	Month-1	Month-2	Month-3	Month-4
1.1 Drafting the proposal and submitting	Department of Biological Sciences (DBS)	Proposal submitted	X			
1.2 Signing the contract	UNDP / GEF SGP Mozambique and DBS	Contract signed	X			
1.3 Desk review on the national priorities versus <u>strategic initiatives</u>	Department of Biological Sciences (DBS)	Matrix of the SGP OP6 Strategic Initiatives Propositions		X		
1.4 Scoping exercise	DBS	Landscape/seascape site indicated		X		
1.5 Landscape/seascape Baseline Assessment	DBS	Report on the Landscape/seascape profiles		X		

1.6 Building the Conceptual model	DBS	Landscape/ seascape concept Models		X		
1.7 Landscape/ seascape site strategy	DBS	Landscape/ seascape site Strategies			X	
1.8 National workshop	DBS - UNDP / GEF SGP Mozambique	Consensus on: Landscape/seascape Site Landscape/ seascape profiles Landscape/ seascape concept Models Landscape/ seascape site Strategies				X
Progress and Final Report	DBS		X			

D - Management Structure and Key Personnel

Key personnel	Duties assigned to the Contract	Roles and responsibilities as to fulfil the proposed methodology
Cornélio Ntumi	Biodiversity Assessment Landscape designing and implementation projects Socio-ecological landscape Studies Land use planning Climate change impact Studies Resilience of the socio-ecological systems Ecological modeling Participatory approaches Leadership in project Implementation Strategic planning	Project coordinator Building consensus facilitator Baseline assessment Developing landscape conceptual models Facilitating landscape site strategy elaboration Presenting results to wide audiences
Sebastião Inácio Famba	Water management Land use and production Irrigation and chemical Management	Expert Baseline assessment Developing landscape conceptual models Stakeholders inclusion
Verónica José	Bioindicators Carbon stocks Environmental planning Climate change impact Studies Resilience of the socio-ecological systems Ecological modeling Ecosystem services	Expert Developing landscape conceptual models Baseline assessment Strategy elaboration Inclusive models
Núria Monjane	Biodiversity conservation and development Numerical ecology Qualitative assessment	Assistant Baseline assessment Focal groups meetings assistance Desk review assistance

ANNEX 2: Analysis of the potential for complementary and synergy of OP6 strategic initiatives with UNDP/UN System, donor and NGO-funded projects and programs

Name of the agency / organization	Project (donor)	Partnership opportunities for complementarity and synergy within the landscape/seascape area	Geographic focus
UNDP projects and UN Agencies:			
1. World Bank and UNDP	THE Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project	This project aims to give Assistance in better managing the living resources and habitat of shared marine ecosystems of Mozambique, Madagascar, Comoros, Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa	Mozambique Channel, and the 150m depth contour inshore to the edge of the 200-mile EEZ of South Africa, Tanzania and Kenya.
2. FAO	Land Consultative Forum to sustainably improve land and other natural resources management in the country	Improve inter-ministerial coordination in relation to land and other natural resources management	Local Government Society, Stakeholders
3. FAO	Capacity building to prevent peste des petits ruminants (PPR) introduction into Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia	Prevention of introduction of peste des <i>petits ruminants</i> in the 18 high risk districts of Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces	Regional and districts of Cabo Delgado and Niassa
4. FAO	Coastal Fisheries Development for Gaza and Inhambane Provinces in Mozambique http://www.fao.org/tc/faoitaly/projects-detail/es/?dyna_fef%5Buid%5D=134989	Improve resource management, both through increased community participation in co-management and thorough improved collection, analysis and application of fisheries data.	Gaza and Inhambane Provinces
5. FAO	Protecting and Improving Households Food Security and Nutrition in HIV/AIDS Affected Areas in Manica and Sofala Provinces (exit phase) http://www.fao.org/mozambique/programmes-and-projects/project-list/en/		<i>Provinces of Manica (districts of Gondola and Macossa) and Sofala (districts of Gorongosa and Caia)</i>
6. FAO	Legal education and support for women to secure and exercise land and resources rights in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic http://www.fao.org/mozambique/programmes-and-projects/project-list/en/	This project aims at ensuring that rural women have secure land and resource rights, both in the community context (a greater role in land management decisions, customary rules adapted and reformed) and at individual level as rights holders and thus able to use their rights for their own and their families socio-economic advancement.	National
7. FAO	Right to Food at Country Level	This project promote the human rights-based approach in efforts to achieve food security at all levels - in	National

Name of the agency / organization	Project (donor)	Partnership opportunities for complementarity and synergy within the landscape/seascape area	Geographic focus
		legislation, policy and programme design, formulation, decision and implementation.	
8.	FAO and Ministry of Agriculture	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Support Program for African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries	Mocuba District of Mozambique
9.	FAO	Reducing Risks of Highly Hazardous Pesticides	National
10.	FAO	Prevention and disposal of obsolete pesticides and associated wastes in Mozambique http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/obsolete-pesticides/what-now/world-projects/africa-projects/country-mozambique/en/	National
11.	FAO DNEA	Training course for DNEA FFS Master Trainers	Local Government District of Gaza
12.	FAO	Value chains: agricultural production and productivity, post-harvest and access to markets	Local Government <i>Angónia, Macanga and Tsangano districts of Tete Province</i>
14	FAO	Addressing quality education in Changara	Local Government <i>Changara District of Tete Province</i>
15	WFP, FAO, DNEA/MINAG	Promoting local food purchases for food assistance on the African continent - Purchase from Africans for Africa	<i>Tete province</i>
16	FAO	Emergency livelihoods assistance for flood-affected households in Gaza Province	<i>Gaza province</i>
17	FAO	Governance on food and nutrition security	National

	Name of the agency / organization	Project (donor)	Partnership opportunities for complementarity and synergy within the landscape/seascape area	Geographic focus
18	FAO	Food availability, access and consumption	Improve the food security situation by increasing and diversifying the production of agriculture and livestock, also support fishing communities to adopt improved and more productive techniques concerning handling, storage and conservation of fishery products that will reduce the dependence of nature resources	National
19	FAO	Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	Improved natural resources management, resilience to climate change and capacity to respond to disasters and Local communities with improved knowledge on land, water, forestry and wildlife resources management	National
Donor agencies, International projects and NGOs:				
20	WWF	Conserving the woodlands of central and southern Africa	Opportunities to select economically valuable resources, adding value to natural resources, involving benefit sharing, encouraging sustainable management and together leading to poverty reduction.	Central and Southern Africa, the Miombo ecoregion
21	WWF	Mozambique Freshwater program	The project focuses on the conservation of the biodiversity of Lake Niassa and the lower Zambezi basin to including the Delta	National
22	WWF	The Primeiras & Segundas Arquipélago	Provide both conservation and development outcomes to poor communities and to work with government to prepare for the establishment of a marine partial reserve.	Coast of Nampula and Zambezia province
23	WWF	The Marine program	Monitoring of dugongs, turtles nesting sites, artisanal fishing, coral reefs, turtle tagging as well as marine sanctuaries development and monitoring.	Quirimbas National Park, Bazaruto Archipelago and the Primeiras & Segundas Archipelago
24	WWF	The Forest Program – Responsible Trade and Sustainable Management of forests	The project will play a role to reduce illegal trade of timber and wildlife	Forest concession in Manica

	Name of the agency / organization	Project (donor)	Partnership opportunities for complementarity and synergy within the landscape/seascape area	Geographic focus
25	BioFund	Building the Future of Biodiversity	The BioFund will play a major role in supporting Mozambique's exceptional national conservation area system that includes landscapes in 14 major ecological regions from the lakes of the Rift Valley, to the wetlands of the Zambezi River delta, forests of the South Rift Mountains, mangroves of East Africa and many more.	National
26	IUCN	Biodiversity	The objective is to promote environmental conservation and sustainable development of activities linked to tourism, agriculture and fisheries and to help access to land	National
27	USAID	Adapting to Climate Change in Mozambique's Coastal Cities	Increasing municipal understanding and application of urban adaptation solutions and boosting local capacity to manage resources and help to promote the adaptation to climate change.	Pemba and Quelimane provinces
28		The Next Generation of Agriculture	Brings groundbreaking new possibilities to agriculture, creates a carbon-sequestering food system, and protects our environment and threatened wildlife	Local Government: Maputo Province
29		Mozambique Carbon Project	Establish new relationships between agriculture and nature, to change the model of farming, and to integrate it into global chains of production.	National