



South-South REDD: A Brazil-Mozambique initiative

MOZ 3081/09/029

Third Progress Report to the Norwegian Government – June 2011

Duncan Macqueen



Executive Summary

The South-South REDD initiative - that aims to help facilitate the development of a National Action Plan for REDD+ for Mozambique based on sound baselines and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), clear analysis of the causes of deforestation and degradation, and appropriate benefit sharing mechanisms in support of activities to address them - is now in its second year. Extensive national consultations have led to the development of a National Action Plan for REDD+ which is currently being used as the basis for developing the country's REDD-Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for submission to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The National Action Plan for REDD+ seeks to create favourable conditions for the progressive reduction of the current rate of deforestation (0.58%) to 0.21% by 2025 and ultimately to zero, simultaneously reducing the rate of degradation and encouraging forest restoration to sequester 30 million tonnes of carbon by 2025.

The multi-institutional team involved in the South-South REDD initiative (MICOA, MINAG, FAS, UEM, CTV, IIED and Indufor) will now focus on a number of practical actions that include: (i) the preparation of the R-PP; (ii) the establishment of a Technical REDD+ Unit and its governing bodies, (iii) training of provincial level government and civil society actors in REDD+ (iv) broader national dissemination of the draft National Action Plan for REDD+ (v) the mapping in four pilot areas (Gaza, Nampula, Manica and Sofala) of land use, deforestation / degradation and carbon reference levels, perceptions of key actors on the causes of and possible solutions to these problems, and rights to eligible REDD+ activities and benefit sharing mechanisms; (vi) the development of a framework for national legislation on carbon rights; and (vii) national learning events on the above.

Background

Origins of the South-South REDD initiative - Mozambique still has extensive forest cover - almost 70% of its land territory (54.8 million hectares) is covered in forest and other woody vegetation types. Approximately 80% of Mozambique of the total population (20 million) live in rural areas where the incidence of poverty is 54%. Dependence on forest resources is high. For example, most rural people rely on shifting cultivation in which forest regeneration places an important role in maintaining soil fertility and 85% of rural energy consumption is derived from fuelwood and charcoal (consuming about 20 million cubic metres of wood a year). With an expanding population the pressure on natural resources is high and the annual rate of deforestation is 219,000 hectares per year. Mozambique's rural poor are particularly vulnerable to threats to its natural resources through extreme weather events such as droughts or floods (for which the country received international assistance in the recent past). Its extensive coastline makes the nation as a whole vulnerable to changes in sea level that might also result from climate change.

Many international agreements have been ratified as part of Mozambique's response to such environmental issues, for example the Climate Change Convention of the United Nations and the related Kyoto Protocol, as well as the Conventions on Biodiversity and on Combating Desertification. Environmental issues are the domain of MICOA which coordinates horizontal linkages with other relevant ministries.

In 2008, the government of Mozambique, through MICOA, began to pursue partnerships to develop payments for environmental services in line with these policy commitments – including REDD. As part of this process, the Government of Mozambique expressed its intention to develop a National Action Plan for REDD+ which would frame a more detailed National REDD Programme and has started to develop international collaborations towards that end.

In December 2008 the Government of Mozambique developed an ongoing partnership with Indufor (with financing from the Norwegian Embassy in Maputo), to help develop MICOA's reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation project idea note (REDD-PIN) so that it could be submitted to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Following approval of the R-PIN expectations grew both on the side of the Mozambique Government and of the World Bank FCPF, that progress towards a National Action Plan for REDD+ would start in earnest, including the drafting of an REDD Preparation Proposal (R-PP). During this period the Department of Land and Forests (DNF) at the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) also negotiated a further five year partnership with the Finnish Government to further develop the country's National Forest Programme (NFP) - involving MINAG together with the FAO-hosted NFP Facility, and Indufor (approved in 2009).

In March 2009, the success of two important REDD initiatives in Brazil, the Programa Bolsa Floresta (PBM) and Juma initiatives led to the Sustainable Amazonas Foundation (FAS) establishing, together with the International Forum of Readiness for REDD, the Woods Hole Research Centre, the Meridian Institute and Idesam a workshop devoted to South-South cooperation on REDD between Brazil and Africa. The event included participants from 15 African countries – including Mozambique. Because of a strong mutual interest from both sides, during this event, FAS of Brazil represented by Virgilio Viana and MICOA represented by Minister Alcinda Abreu signed a Memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the intention of replicating the example of PBF and the REDD project in Juma, within the context of Mozambique.

Following the MoU, Virgilio Viana was visiting IIED during a period of development of a major new partnership building programme with funding from the World Bank called Growing Forest Partnerships (GFP) in which Mozambique was a pilot country. In Mozambique a GFP consultative process had led to the formation of a programme of work facilitated by the Centro Terra Viva (CTV) and led by a Steering Committee that included among others, MICOA, MINAG, IUCN, FAO, and the World Bank. FAS began to discuss with IIED the partnership between FAS and MICOA, as well as the potential of linking the initiative with IIED's programme of work on

REDD (in both Brazil and Mozambique). Following detailed discussions on all sides, a series of proposals were prepared by MICOA, MINAG, FAS, IIED, and CTV under the banner of 'South-South REDD' to try and attract funding to get activities underway. As part of the implementation of activities laid out in the MoU between FAS and MICOA representatives of MICOA and MINAG also visited Amazonas between 11-21 May 2009 further strengthening the ties.

Independently, in 2009, the Norwegian Embassy in Maputo wished to broaden its support for a National REDD process beyond its initial support for the technical assistance in the development of the R-PIN. In June 2009 representatives of FAS made a return visit to Mozambique in part to champion the new proposals. At this time a multi-stakeholder meeting organised by the Norwegian Embassy helped to refine ideas further ultimately leading to an offer in June 2009 of support to the 'South-South REDD' proposal. The main condition attached was that South-South REDD should unify under one national umbrella the multiple institutional actors working on REDD – especially MICOA, MINAG, the Finnish Government support managed through Indufor to the NFP, the IIED and CTV facilitated GFP initiative, the work of UEM and the central Brazil-Mozambique MoU. The contract was signed in November 2009 with the following main objectives:

- (i) facilitating steps towards the design of a National Action Plan for REDD+ for Mozambique through an inclusive and participatory process,
- (ii) supporting the preparation of the R-PP to the World Bank,
- (iii) strengthening technical, institutional and legal capacity within the scope of REDD,
- (iv) conducting viability studies to identify potential areas to implement zero deforestation demonstration projects, reforestation and incentives for communities to embark on sustainable forest management and natural resource management in general.

The development of a roadmap towards a National Action Plan for REDD+ - A first national workshop was held on 28-29 August 2009 at Pequenos Limbombos, Maputo to discuss the project and share the latest developments in REDD, both internationally and in Mozambique. It was agreed to take things forward through a National REDD Working Group comprising MICOA, MINAG, FAS, UEM, CTV, Indufor and IIED. At that time it was also agreed that there were still many ingredients still needed to be put in place including: the creation of a special government REDD unit to facilitate coordination between Ministries and public policies, technical capacity building for REDD, further analysis of the causes of deforestation, the design of a monitoring system, clearer land tenure and zoning, investment in enforcement capacity, development of payment mechanisms, awareness raising, mobilisation and consultation with the public, development of a strategy for attracting and managing financial resources

Arising from that first National REDD Workshop a 'Roadmap towards a national action plan for REDD+' was developed by the National REDD Working Group. At the World Forestry Congress in 2009 representatives of MINAG, UEM, FAS, IIED, CTV, ORAM and IPEME met to discuss this initial roadmap and agreed that the chapters in the roadmap should be prepared as options papers, arranged in a logical order, and covering the main areas in which decisions were necessary in order to develop a national action plan for REDD+. Instead of simply writing the document from scratch it was agreed that MICOA / MINAG as lead agencies should organise a series of National REDD Working Group meetings covering each of these topics in turn. The idea was that expert groups drawn from among or beyond the partners would prepare a background paper on each theme with options for a government decision. In this way the newly emerging partnerships expertise could be channelled into a multi-stakeholder forum where decision-making could occur.

In November 2009 following signing of the project contract, IIED visited all of the institutional partners in Mozambique – MICOA, MINAG, UEM, CTV and Indufor to discuss the practicalities of delivering the necessary inputs for this process. Draft ToRs were developed with all non-government partners and initial discussions were held with MICOA / MINAG who agreed to lead the organisation of the national REDD Working Group meetings.

At the COP 15 in Copenhagen FAS together with Indufor prepared a side event or ‘cocktail’ at which members of the Mozambican delegation together with FAS would present the South-South REDD initiative and the roadmap towards a national action plan for REDD+.

In February 2010 the National REDD Working Group met to review the work plan for 2010. The plan was to start with the production of background papers on inventory and reference level for deforestation and degradation, monitoring as well as the scale and scope of REDD in the country. The first two were under the responsibility of Eduardo Mondlane University, Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry while the content of the last was to be produced by IIED. The materials were prepared for the second technical meeting to be held on 1 March 2010. This was to coincide with the visit of the Norwegian Minister of Environment to Maputo. However, this meeting was then cancelled by MICOA and rescheduled as a more limited presentation of the concept and process of South-South REDD and some background on the forestry sector in Mozambique. The latter document was presented by MINAG. During the meeting, the Minister of Coordination of Environmental Affairs urged the REDD Working Group to produce the National Action Plan for REDD+ as soon as possible, preferably by June 2010, that is, within a period of four months.

The National REDD Working Group approach to these parallel demands was to work on the process towards and drafting of the National Action Plan for REDD+ while simultaneously conducting that process in a manner that will contribute to the content of the R-PP. A second national workshop was held on 19-20 April 2010 to discuss key issues such as options for RED, REDD or REDD+, reference levels and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV). At this meeting it was also agreed to give priority to national consultations in five provinces that were chosen against criteria to do with the different likely drivers of deforestation: Niassa (due to reforestation activities), Nampula (many competing land uses and users), Tete (mining and livestock activities), Zambezia (the intensive harvesting of forest resources in the biggest carbon reservoir in the country) and Gaza (pressure for fuelwood harvesting to supply Maputo city). The idea was that it would be difficult to advance with a National Action Plan for REDD+ without prior consultation with key national actors in field level forestry across Mozambique’s different provinces. Participants were also invited from provinces not included in the list.

The schedule of consultations was as follows:

- Gaza – 27th April Under the responsibility of MICOA/IIED
- Niassa – 3rd May Under the responsibility of MICOA/UEM
- Nampula – 7th May Under the responsibility of MICOA/IIED
- Tete – 10 and 11th May Under the responsibility of MICOA/CTV
- Zambezia – 10-11th May Under the responsibility of MINAG/UEM

Acting in parallel, three teams (one per region), integrating four specialties (forestry, agronomy, economics and GIS) went to the field (Niassa, Nampula, Tete, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo) to collect information on land cover, land use and threats to forests as well as assessing the opportunity cost for REDD implementation. Staff from MICOA and MINAG accompanied these field missions in order to help build their own understanding of and capacity to deal with REDD. The fieldwork was conducted in an average of 4-5 days per province.

At a third national workshop in Beira from 3-4 June the results of these consultations were presented and the go-ahead was given to a drafting team drawn from the National REDD Working Group to prepare an initial version of the National Action Plan for REDD+.

Summary of content of the draft National Action Plan for REDD+ – The draft National Action Plan for REDD+ is now in its fourth iteration. Its detailed content is summarised very briefly below.

0. Preamble – This section defines a number of key terms used throughout the document. It lays out nine general principals for REDD activities: Additionality, permanence, control of leakage, credible Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), universality of access to ecosystem goods and services, equity in the ownership of carbon, equal distribution of costs and benefits, inclusive participation in decision-making, transparency and lastly, the 3Es – effectiveness, efficiency and equity

1. Introduction – This chapter describes the origins and process of development of the action plan, summarised above. It provides a conceptual framework for the way emissions reductions is being treated in Mozambique with a focus on both mitigation and adaptation through pro-poor PES.

2. Underpinnings - This chapter describes the contribution of forests to anthropogenic emissions, the emergence of REDD+. It describes the actual forest cover situation in Mozambique (54.8 million hectares or 70% of the total Mozambican land area are covered in some form of woody vegetation, 40.1 million hectares of which – or 51% are considered forest). It states that the deforestation rate of 0.21% between 1972 and 1990 rose to 0.58% between 1990 and 2002. It notes the provincial variation in forest loss with Nampula losing most (33,000 hectares per year) and Inhambane least (11,000 hectares per year) but with the highest rate of loss being found in Maputo (1.67%) and Niassa with the lowest rate of loss (0.22%). The causes of deforestation and degradation are introduced in general terms. The chapter also describes how current legislation paves the way for REDD+, notably through the Land Law (1997), the Environmental Law (1997) the Forest and Wildlife Law (1999) and subsequent regulation (2002). It notes the emphasis placed on sustainable forest management by communities but the lack of commercial incentives for them to do so under current legislation. It notes especially the development of agricultural policies such as the Plan for Food Production, the Strategy for Food Security, the plan for ‘Green Revolution’ the multi-donor agricultural programme (PROAGRI) and most recently the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector – all of which contemplate sedentarisation of agriculture, enhanced productivity, reduction of uncontrolled fires and sustainable use of biomass energy. These, and other policies such as the Strategy for Rural Development and the Law and Policy on Territorial Management (including mining) are introduced to the necessary multi-sectoral nature of policies affecting forest loss.

3. The National Action Plan for REDD+ – This chapter lays out the vision, mission and objectives of Mozambique’s National Action Plan for REDD+. Its vision is “a society which values its natural capital and recognises the contribution of environmental services to the social, economic and environmental well-being of future generations at local national and global levels.” The mission is “to promote multi-sectoral interventions to reduce carbon emissions associated with land use cover changes through principles of sustainable management of natural and man-made terrestrial ecosystems so as to contribute to global efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change”. The action plan has four main objectives: (1) to create favourable conditions for the progressive reduction of the rate of deforestation to zero within the period in which the national action plan for REDD+ is operational (2) to reduce the rate of deforestation to the historic level between 1972-1990 (i.e. 0.21%) by 2025; (3) to reduce the rate of degradation of forests and other woody vegetation; (4) to increase the capacity of natural and man-made ecosystems to sequester 30 million tonnes of carbon by 2025. Each of these objectives is then spelled out in some detail. The emphases for Objective (1) include: multi-sectoral dialogue and coordination in formulating interventions, including the establishment of an overarching REDD+ Technical Unit, the development at local level of effective Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV),

the development of pilot projects to test the efficacy of REDD+ payment mechanisms and spread workable approaches, develop carbon rights legislation, strengthen community tenure and use rights and institutional structures – including over carbon, phasing out of unsustainable annual simple license allocations, and more rational land use planning. The emphases in Objective (2) include increasing agricultural productivity, including both ‘green revolution’ and ‘conservation agriculture’ approaches, the development of sustainable biomass fuels as part of a multi-source approach to energy, better environmental management of mining and infrastructure development. The emphases in Objective (3) include better enforcement of commercial logging legislation (alongside phasing out annual simple licenses), the development of community forest management, plantation establishment, better planned settlement and construction (including timber treatment for durability), and a reduction in uncontrolled fires. The emphases in Objective (4) include the introduction of a tax channelled toward forest and agroforestry establishment, roll out of the ‘one leader one forest’ initiative, expansion of commercial community forestry including for charcoal production, especially in degraded areas and using natural regeneration.

4. Activities eligible for REDD+ - This chapter revisits the specific activities identified under each of the four objectives and clarifies exactly what might be eligible for REDD+ funding in each of the main sectors: Environment, Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Mining and Infrastructure development.

5. Reference level and national base-line – this chapter provide detail on the current deforestation trajectory and the agreed initial plan to reduce the current level of 0.58% to 0.21% by 2025.

6. Legal and institutional framework for the implementation of REDD+. This chapter lays out in some detail the legal underpinnings of the National Action Plan for REDD+ based on existing legislation. It notes that the National Action Plan for REDD+ respects the national patrimony over environmental services that should be maintained especially for rural communities most dependent on them; the obligation of private sector exploiters of natural resources to contribute to REDD+ funding; a balance of carbon rights weighted in favour of communities rather than private sector concessionaires (80:20); a slightly lower but still heavily weighted carbon balance in favour of communities where new plantations are established (60-70:20-30), the reallocation of the 20% of tax from private concessions to REDD+ support for rural communities; competitive applications for REDD+ funding against criteria of likely effectiveness; management of REDD+ funds by a national bank; an emphasis on community natural resource management; and the need to strengthen association of natural resource users. The functions of the REDD+ Technical Unit are described including: information flows; strategic political advice to the Council of Ministers on REDD+; technical articulation between the different sectoral authorities; assessment of eligible activities, capacity building on MRV, monitoring of benefit flows and conflict resolution at district level. A series of initial steps for which the REDD+ Technical Unit will be responsible are laid out. These main functions and steps are linked to an initial suggestion of positions within the REDD+ Technical Unit – including Executive Director, Finance Administrator, Coordinator for MRV, Coordinator for reducing emissions with three office responsible for ‘deforestation’, ‘degradation’ and ‘sustainable management and enhancing carbon stocks’. A National REDD+ Council is proposed that acts as a decision-making advisory body including representatives of the multiple sectors and institutions with REDD+ relevance (and including civil society and private sector representatives). The funding base for REDD+ is described, including both multi-lateral and bilateral sources, but also national private sector contributions. An initial benefit sharing mechanism is suggested linked to the description of eligible activities – with agreed principles for its operation.

7. Scale of implementation of REDD+ - This chapter describes the screening of areas based on threat to their forest resources, resulting in a prioritisation of initial REDD+ pilot work in: Gaza, (South), Sofala, Zambezia and Manica (Centre) and Nampula and Niassa (North).

8. System for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification – This chapter lays out the basic definitions of what will be monitored, by whom and how. It describes the intention to develop a national MRV guide to monitoring both stocks of carbon and social and environmental impacts

9. Plan of action – This chapter summarises in tabular format the multiple steps envisaged in the transition from REDD+ Readiness, through pilot work to full national implementation and who will be responsible across all sectors.

Progress since June 2010

Following the final set of consultations, the draft was prepared and presented at a fourth National Workshop at the end of July 2010 in Nampula based on the inputs of provincial and previous regional level consultations. The National Action Plan for REDD+ document was then accepted by MICOA and it is likely to be presented to the cabinet in October 2011. Considerable progress has been made since the last reporting period:

Consultations have been undertaken with key structures within MICOA (technical and consultative meetings – June to September 2010) including CONDES (September to December 2010) and with development donors (February 2011) leading to the finalisation of the draft National Action Plan for REDD+. Members of the REDD working group in particular UEM was responsible for presentation of the document to various fora.

Completion and submission of narrative and financial reports by all South-South REDD partners has been achieved on time (MICOA/MINAG, CTV, UEM, FAS, and INDUFOR).

An FCPF request for funds to complete the RPP was developed by MICOA with the assistance of IIED, including steering internal processes for submission of the request. This resulted in a significant progress in terms of alignment of South-South REDD and the FCPF process. A visit has been undertaken by a specialist of the World Bank to discuss the details and ensure common undertaking of the milestones achieved so far, gaps and process to move forward.

Additional funding proposal for the first phase of work – was prepared, submitted and funded by the Norwegian Embassy. This was followed by issuance of contracts by IIED with relevant stakeholders:

- MICOA/MINAG for the overall coordination and ensuring participation of government in the work in four pilot areas – starting in Manica;
- UEM to produce a popular version of the action plan for wider distribution as well as conducting training in MRV in the pilot areas;
- CTV to lead further dissemination of the draft action plan and discussion of the content and implementation arrangements at provincial and local level;
- FAS for supporting the sharing of lessons and training on financing mechanisms;
- the University of Edinburgh and FAO GIS specialist to conduct land use and land use mapping and evaluation of carbon stocks in the first of four pilot areas - Manica.

Planning and coordination of the additional activities by all partners in the process. Most of the activities in the additional funding support for Phase 1 are due to be undertaken between June and August 2011. The delay of realization of activities of the additional phase stemmed from the exploration of the possibility of changing the current arrangements (IIED coordination) by government. However, all parties are on board and engaged in preparation of field work following the agreement to maintain the current technical and management arrangement. This will include work by IIED, UEM and CTV to compile the currently available information into the new R-PP (v5) format and make good explicit gaps.

Advice on REDD+ Technical Unit – the Government's request to include possible establishment and formalization of the REDD Technical Unit was accommodated in the additional phase and second phase of

South-South REDD. IIED has undertaken to further look into the structure and design of mandate (and legal basis) to be negotiated with relevant institutions during the additional phase. On the other hand, the second phase includes resources to start the physical establishment of the unit (personnel and equipment).

Planning second phase of work - which will start towards the end of 2011 and will involve the following components:

(i) Establish the Technical REDD Unit and its governing bodies. The current REDD working group is an ad hoc structure (without as yet a legal mandate) aimed at facilitating the process of awareness raising on REDD+, design the strategy (RPP) and piloting REDD+ in order to create the necessary conditions for implementing REDD+ post 2012. However, long term coordination of policy and practical delivery mechanisms of the various government programmes requires establishment of legal basis for institutional arrangements at national and local level. The additional phase of South-South REDD will start the process of analyzing requirements for formalization of the structures and put forward a more robust proposition of mandate and composition. Equally important is ensuring adequate human expertise and financial resources to perform (or at least commence) its mandate. The meeting of the working group on 12th May 2011 indicated that this is priority in order to take implementation of REDD+ forward through the preparatory phase and eventually, the implementation. Implementing agencies: MICOA and MINAG with technical support from IIED. Collaborating partners: FAS, UEM, CTV, INDUFOR

(ii) Mapping land uses, trends in land allocation and characterization of pilot areas (in order of priority) in Chicualalacua-Mabalane-Guija in Gaza; buffer Zone of the Gorongosa National Park in Sofala; Mecuburi District in Nampula and Chipanje Chetu in Niassa. Justification: establish boundaries of the REDD piloting areas; area of influence or leakage control; participatory mapping of land use to inform monitoring by communities and experts; build on work started by the Department of Resources Assessment during development of REDD+ plan of action and mapping conducted by the University of Edinburgh and GIS specialist during the additional phase of South-South REDD; map competing land uses and assess potential tradeoffs with REDD+ interventions; make use of JICA support with equipment for mapping and analyzing forest resources and use data to produce relevant information for REDD. Implementing agency: National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife (Department of Natural Resources Assessment), Eduardo Mondlane University (Faculties of Geography and Agronomy and Forestry Engineering); INDUFOR. Partners in implementation: IIED, IIAM, IUCN, WWF and local training institutions in the provinces.

(iii) Establishing reference levels and MRV for pilot sites (in order of priority) in Moribane-Maronga-Zomba Forest Reserves complex in Manica , Chicualalacua-Mabalane-Guija in Gaza, buffer Zone of Gorongosa National Park in Sofala; Mecuburi District in Nampula and Chipanje Chetu in Niassa. Justification: while the REDD+ Action Plan has defined the reference level based on historical and projected average rate of deforestation, spatial variation within the country is significant. Maputo and Nampula for example have deforestation rates of over 1% against national average of 0.58%. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct rapid assessment of forest resources and changes over time to establish a locally validated reference level against which future monitoring and reporting can be done. Biomass inventory with sampling using the 2007 Marzoli National Resources Assessment data should also be undertaken in order to establish the carbon stock and benchmarks for subsequent assessments. Implementing agencies: Eduardo Mondlane University (Faculties of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering); National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife (Department of Natural Resources Assessment), FAS, National Directorate of Environmental Management, INDUFOR. Partners in implementation: Territorial Planning – DINAPOT, IIAM, IUCN, WWF and local training institutions in the provinces.

(iv) Survey land users across all economic activities (private sector, communities and government) to assess the socio-economic situation in Moribane-Maronga-Zomba Forest Reserves complex – Manica, Chicualalacua-Mabalane-Guija in Gaza, buffer Zone of the Gorongosa National Park in Sofala; Mecuburi District

in Nampula and Chipanje Chetu in Niassa. Justification: Effective, efficient and equitable delivery of REDD+ requires co-benefits such as poverty reduction to be realized simultaneously with regulation services and biodiversity conservation. It is therefore, essential to map out the baseline line information on actors and their economic activities, current income, etc. in order to monitor positive and adverse changes that REDD+ might bring; provide information on economic activities that may be undertaken and investment necessary to effect REDD+; map development and resources management initiatives (including iTC and MCA Land initiatives, CBNRM, private-community enterprise development partnerships, etc); and identify facilitators of these initiatives to establish what to build on and how to capitalize on partnerships to implement REDD+. Implementing agencies: Eduardo Mondlane University (Faculties of Arts and Economics) and CIFOR in collaboration with IAC and MICAIA in Manica, Forum Terra in Nampula and other institutions in Gaza, Sofala and Niassa. Partners: National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife (CBNRM unit), National Directorate of Environmental Management; FAS, IIED, IIAM, IUCN, and local NGOs in the provinces.

(v) Establishing land/forest/carbon rights for communities in Chicualalacua-Mabalane-Guija in Gaza, Moribane-Maronga-Zomba Forest Reserves complex in Manica, Mecuburi District in Nampula. Justification: Payment for Environmental Services entails obligations that land users have to observe in order to satisfy demand for the services. Clarity of rights over carbon is key to engagement of communities in conservation of forests and subsequent benefit. Land and forestry policy provide a good framework to secure rights to use these resources. It is important to extend this concept and test implications of controlling resources for non consumptive benefits such as carbon sequestration. Mozambique has expertise in boundary identification, participatory (and negotiated) delimitation, demarcation, establishment of the local institution and acquisition of land/or forest use rights and subsequent formalization of rights. This know-how shall facilitate the definition of the territory of pilots and subsequent monitoring of impact of REDD+ implementation on use of resources. Implementing agency: ORAM, CTV, MICAIA, Forum Terra in Nampula. Partners in implementation: National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife (Department of Land, Department of Forestry), National Directorate of Environmental Management, local NGOs in the provinces, IIED.

(vi) Develop framework for legislation on carbon rights. Justification: REDD+ is seen as an opportunity to address underlying causes of increased emissions from land use and land use change which include addressing poverty and general improvement of land use practices by communities and private sector alike. While at global level the debate on whether market or fund based financing mechanism should be implemented to compensate the emission reduction efforts; at national level the government is yet to develop regulation to govern access to land, forests and rights to transfer inherent environmental services to benefit stakeholders including local land users (farmers and communities in general) and large scale private investors. This issue also brings the importance of safeguards, ensuring that REDD+ and indeed CDM projects such as those involved in large scale plantations seeking access to carbon credits do not result in more harm (to the people, State and resources) than good. Therefore, clarifying the rights to carbon and who should benefit from payments is paramount to the positive or adverse impact of REDD. The development of regulation will be informed by the findings from consultations, reflection on the carbon rights (briefing paper produced by CTV during the additional phase of South-South REDD+) and from the identification of rights contested by different users in the pilot areas. Formulate and submit a proposal of legislation to the cabinet/parliament. Consultation on the draft legislation should be undertaken in Maputo with participation of at least five representatives (including private sector, NGOs, communities and government) from the provinces of Gaza, Manica, Nampula, Zambezia, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Inhambane and Cabo Delgado. Private sector representation is essential to creating an open platform of discussion of pros and cons. Implementing agencies: CTV, FIELD and ORAM. Partners: MINAG, MICOA, UEM, WWF, INDUFOR, FAS, CIFOR, IIED

(vii) Facilitation and management of activities in the pilot areas. Justification: The complex of forest reserves of Morribane, Maronga and Zomba in Manica for example has been chosen as the first REDD+ pilot

project in Mozambique in the context of the action plan developed in 2010. Mapping of land use, assessment of carbon stocks, training, assessment of potential organization of communities to ensure Manica offers significant prospects of producing lessons given the existence of various institutions and personnel with analytical and technical capacity, understanding of small and medium businesses in partnership with communities and overall sustainable management issues. There is potential for REDD+ to build on activities initiated by MICAIA, ORAM, ITC and overall CBNRM initiatives in the province. Both the additional and second phase of South-South REDD require local facilitation of community involvement including awareness on REDD+, identifying alternative land use practices, budgeting potential investments and overall coordination of activities (e.g. training, mapping etc.) to be undertaken by the REDD working group and external partners. As such local organizations such as MICAIA in Manica have to take that responsibility. Partnerships with other local level partners need to be negotiated.

(viii) Lessons learning meeting at the end of implementation of this phase. Justification: The activities previously outlined are complementary and essentially aimed at informing the national debate on how to take forward implementation of REDD+. Therefore documentation and stock taking on the lessons is paramount to the process. This also should be used to inform the international processes. Therefore, all partners involved in the implementation of South-South REDD as well as representatives of key interested parties such as CONDES, private sector and development partners would participate in such meeting. Implementing agency: IIED, National Directorate of Lands and Forests, National Directorate of Environmental Management. Partners in implementation: UEM, CTV, FAS, INDUFOR

(ix) Additional staff time for technical inputs and overall coordination of the project. Justification: Administering the activities outlined for the South-South REDD Phase II, with more activities focusing at sub national level will certainly require adequate time allocation on IIED's part. While coordination should be increasingly relinquished to local institutions, IIED continues to be in a position to interface between the discussion of technical details at local level and ongoing broader debates on how REDD will actually be delivered at international level. In addition IIED continues to play a key coordination role among all parties of the South-South REDD. In this phase of multitude of simultaneous activities across geographical landscapes, there is need to scale up technical support.

(x) International travel for all partners – REDD+ is a learning process with several decisions yet to be taken at international level and, skills as well as experiences need to be built based on exchanges between countries in the South as well as participation in key international events. In order to facilitate this process, the South-South REDD project includes provision for facilitating the participation of members of the REDD working group and eventually of the future REDD Unit to take part in relevant events, including the COP.