



biofund

Fundação para a Conservação da Biodiversidade

**LAUNCHED IN AN
INTERNATIONAL EVENT**

“It is up to us to resist the discourse which argues that Nature should be blindly subjugated to the needs of economic progress. Mozambique will not be Mozambique if it loses its natural heritage”.

Filipe Jacinto Nyusi
President of the Republic of Mozambique

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EDITORIAL



This publication provides information on the essential aspects of the public launch of the Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity – BIOFUND - held in June 2015.

The noteworthy success of this event marks an auspicious beginning to the mature phase of the first environmental fund in the country, crowning the efforts of all those who have helped build and make viable this key institution in the conservation of our natural heritage – from the government, to national and international NGOs, to the donors.

Not irrelevant to this success is the participation of the Head of State himself. Apart from honouring BIOFUND with his presence, he chose the moment to make an important statement about Mozambique's new conservation policy – one of the five priorities of the government's recently adopted Five Year Programme.

We are deeply grateful to President Filipe Nyusi for his encouragement and support.

We are also grateful to all the participants in the international forum “Conservation as a Pillar of Development” which was part of the programme, with lively debates about matters concerning conservation and a deepened analysis of the role of BIOFUND.

Although it was officially created in 2011, it is only now that BIOFUND has met all the conditions necessary to begin complying with its statutory obligations regarding sustainable financing for conservation.

Thanks to the generous contribution of German Cooperation through KfW, of the World Bank, of the Global Environment Facility, of Conservation International and of the Global Conservation Fund, we currently have a level of capitalisation of around 22 million US dollars.

President Nyusi is in favour of us reaching rapidly the sum of 100 million dollars. Indeed, our objective in the medium term is to reach the capacity to generate an annual level of disbursement of around 7 million US dollars, covering about 80% of the running costs of the national system of conservation areas. The proceeds we obtain from our investments will contribute towards this but we are also counting on other sources of finance, such as grants, funds resulting from biodiversity offsets, carbon credits, etc.

For the establishment of BIOFUND and rigorous compliance with the international parameters that international practice imposes on environmental funds, we have counted on assistance and multifaceted support from AFD, UNDP, WWF, IUCN, USAID, CAFÉ, RedLAC, Funbio and from many Mozambican and international Friends of Conservation.

On the eve of the launch of BIOFUND I had to travel outside the country for family reasons. I was thus unable to participate in the essential moments of a programme that was of the greatest importance for us, and which had been under preparation for several months. This task fell to the Chairperson of the General Assembly, Deputy Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the other members of the Board of Directors who were able to receive our guests and represent the organisation properly. I would like to thank them and the Executive Directorate of BIOFUND, which designed and coordinated the entire programme.

I would also like to mention the good collaboration we received from the Eduardo Mondlane University, which hosted the programme, and from our strategic partner, ANAC.

I also wish to thank, in the name of BIOFUND, the many voluntary contributions we received in organising the exhibition "Partnerships for Conservation in Mozambique" which offers an excellent panorama of the wealth of our biodiversity and the actions undertaken to preserve it – the product of the joint efforts of Mozambican bodies and their cooperation partners. We shall try to display this exhibition in other parts of the country, as was suggested by many of those who visited it.

The event was only possible thanks to the sponsorship granted by German Cooperation/KfW, the World Bank/IDA, UNDP/GEF, Peace Parks Foundation, the Embassy of Austria, BCI, MOZABANCO, Couto Graça e Associados, Água Vumba, Tropigália, SIR Motors and MOZUP. Our gratitude goes to all of them!

Abdul Magid Osman
Chairperson of the Board of Directors

PUBLIC LAUNCH OF BIOFUND FOUNDATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public launch of the Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity – BIOFUND – took place on the main campus of the Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), on 10, 11 and 12 June 2015. It covered an extensive programme in which representatives of the government, the diplomatic corps, international development agencies, the private sector and civil society took part.

The solemn session, held on 10 June, was presided over by the Head of State, Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, who gave an important speech on conservation policies.

Shortly before the start of the solemn session, President Nyusi inaugurated the exhibition-fair *“Partnerships for Conservation in Mozambique”* containing

information on the main ecosystems of the country, the conservation areas and the collaboration efforts between government institutions and the main conservation partners.

11 June was entirely devoted to the forum *“Conservation as a Pillar of Development”*.

The discussions undertaken in the various forum panels were, in general, aimed at framing the question of conservation in the problematic of development and listing of good practices. Various proposals and suggestions for the sustainability of BIOFUND were recorded, and to magnify the impact of its action on the implementation of the sector’s policies. 12 June was dedicated to children and young children from various educational

establishments in the capital who took guided tours of the exhibition. The visiting groups took part in educational games in the green areas alongside the exhibition, and were given a snack provided by the organisation.

The Minister of Education and Human Development, Jorge Ferrão, who accompanied this programme, suggested that a tour of the exhibition across the country be organised, particularly to the teacher training centres.

The exhibition remained open to the public until the end of June.



This event was possible thanks to generous support from the partners of BIOFUND (German Cooperation via KfW, World Bank/GEF/IDA, UNDP/GEF and WWF) and of international and national sponsors: Peace Park Foundation; Austrian Embassy; BCI; MOZABANCO; Couto, Graça e Associados; Água Vumba; Tropicália; SIR Motors and MOZUP who contributed with money and in kind.

I. THE SOLEMN LAUNCH CEREMONY







On 10 June 2015, the Eduardo Mondlane University hosted the solemn ceremony which launched the Foundation for the Conservation of Biodiversity - BIOFUND, presided over by the Head of State, Filipe Jacinto Nyusi.

Among the figures who took part in the ceremony were representatives of the Government, the diplomatic corps, cooperation partners, civil society organisations, higher education institutions and research centres, and national and foreign guests.



With the Executive Director of BIOFUND, Luís Bernardo Honwana, as master of ceremonies, the following spoke in succession: the Vice-Chancellor of the Eduardo Mondlane University, Professor Orlando Quilambo, the Chairperson of the General Assembly of BIOFUND, Professor Lourenço do Rosário, the representatives of the UNDP and of the World Bank, and the ambassadors of the United States and of Germany.

There followed the speech by the Chairperson of the General Assembly of BIOFUND, Professor Lourenço do Rosário who, in greeting the President of the Republic, considered that his presence at the BIOFUND launch was evidence of the priority granted by the Government to the conservation of Biodiversity.



The Vice-Chancellor of the Eduardo Mondlane University, speaking in his capacity of host and co-organiser, welcomed the members of the presidium and the participants. He then mentioned the involvement of the UEM in various conservation-linked activities and programmes, including the training of hundreds of professionals who work in areas linked to conservation, and the management of the Marine Biology Station on Inhaca island.



Professor Lourenço do Rosário mentioned the long journey which culminated in the creation of the Foundation and listed the many bodies, environmental organisations and simple friends of nature who, individually or within the "Conservation Group", supported the creation and consolidation of BIOFUND, Mozambique's first environmental fund, which is governed by the principles and international experience of the "*Environmental Trust Funds*".

In this framework, he stressed the trust and encouragement of international partners (German Cooperation, KFW, World Bank, GEF, French Development Agency, USAID, UNDP, WWF, Conservation International, Biodiversity Convention, Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds – RedLAC and the French, German and United States embassies) and of many national and foreign friends who have been supporting the Foundation.

There followed the intervention by the United Nations representative, Jennifer Topping, who also stressed the fact that the new government has brought a new drive to the cause of conservation. She said it was her conviction that "*in future we shall look back with pride and satisfaction because we witnessed the creation of BIOFUND*".

She also mentioned that, with this initiative, Mozambique could join other international partners (UNIDO, ILO, UNDP) and the range of other countries that have made efforts to strengthen programmes aimed at a green economy.

World Bank representative, Magda Lovei (manager of the Environmental Department for Africa) then spoke, stressing the need for effective involvement of the local communities in conservation and sharing the benefits, and also of incorporating the natural dynamism of the private sector into the conservation effort, in innovative approaches such as that represented by the creation of BIOFUND. She expressed the renewed commitment of the World Bank to supporting initiatives in this field, having already contributed 3.2 million dollars for the capitalisation of BIOFUND.



United States Ambassador, Douglas Griffiths described the launch of BIOFUND as “*a day of celebration*”. He said he was honoured to participate in the event and stressed that the protected areas help encourage tourism, which is an important engine of development thanks to its capacity to generate income and create jobs. He believed that the participation and empowerment of communities were a basis for the conservation of the protected areas – an aspect where, in his opinion, BIOFUND could play a dynamising role.



The German Ambassador, Dr Philipp Schauer, cited a speech by the late President Samora Machel, in which, right at the start of Mozambican independence, he mentioned the need for the effective conservation of species at risk of extinction. The ambassador believed that Mozambique, thanks to its rich Biodiversity and its national parks, could find in tourism an immense source of revenue. He said that for the German government the conservation of biodiversity is important, which is why German cooperation has provided the greater part of the BIOFUND capitalisation fund. He added that a new agreement will shortly be signed with the Mozambican authorities to make a further six million Euros available for BIOFUND.



Marking the highest point of this ceremony, the Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Celso Correia, briefly greeted the participants and invited the President of the Republic to address the event.



President Nyusi began his speech by stating *“there persists among us an equivocal vision that pits against each other the matters of nature and the matters of man and of social well-being. This division results from a misunderstanding: in reality there can be no progress, if there is not a well managed and cared for natural heritage.*

From the first moment of our activity we said that the policy of our government would be centred on people. When we declared this principle, we were convinced that only a comprehensive vision could achieve balance between economic progress and the preservation of our fauna and flora. Good governance deals both with people and with Nature.

In the name of this false contradiction, our natural heritage has been subjected to aggression and ill-treatment. If the misuse of our fauna and of our forests persists, we run the risk of compromising our future.

The indiscriminate logging of trees and the current trends in poaching are crimes against which we should act with all our energies. This struggle should bring urgent and visible results. But it is not just a matter of acting from the point of view of control and inspection. We must have a management strategy and a clear vision of how to apply that strategy.

The creation of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, he said, is the result of the rising awareness of the country about the need for the conservation of nature. In this framework, the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) is the indication that “for our government, promoting conservation

and creating good mechanisms to manage natural resources are a priority.”

Referring directly to the role reserved for BIOFUND, the Head of State began by defining the solemn ceremony as the moment *“for us to celebrate together the launch of an important instrument in achieving our conservation policy, BIOFUND”, a body whose main objective is “the creation of conditions of sustainability for the management of the system of conservation areas”.* He also added that this fund should implement in Mozambique *“the good practices and successful experiences happening in other countries”.*

He encouraged BIOFUND to listen to all the parties involved in order to define its lines of intervention in a harmonised and consensual manner.

As vital conditions for winning the battle against poaching and the networks trafficking in ivory and rhinoceros horns,



“...the poorest people in the country for centuries knew how to care for this heritage of which we are so proud today. There is no good conservation policy which does not prioritize the human development of the protected areas. When motivated and mobilized, these people will be the best wardens and defenders of our biodiversity”.

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or involved in illegal logging, major threats which the country currently faces, the President encouraged the involvement of the population in conservation actions and the search for alternative means of survival for those people living inside or in the vicinity of conservation areas “... the poorest people in the country for centuries knew how to care for this heritage of which we are so proud today. There is no good conservation policy which does not prioritise the human development of the protected areas. When motivated and mobilised, these people will be the best wardens and defenders of our biodiversity”.

Referring to the forum envisaged in the BIOFUND launch programme, he recommended wide ranging publicity for its recommendation and for the findings it might reach. An important role in this publicity would be played by the Eduardo Mondlane University itself which could include the themes discussed here in the curricula.

To conclude, President Nyusi regarded the launch of BIOFUND as a decisive step in promoting sustainable development and expressed the redoubled commitment of his government to do all in its power to ensure efficient and transparent management of the results of the financial applications which the fund is capable of raising and handling (forecast at 100 million dollars in the coming years).



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II. EXHIBITION AND FAIR “PARTNERSHIPS FOR CONSERVATION IN MOZAMBIQUE”





BIOFUND has, as its statutory goal, ***“to promote and create conditions for preserving aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources, including the consolidation of the protected areas of Mozambique”***. For its public launch, an exhibition was designed and produced, showing the ecosystems, the habitats and the most important species of our natural heritage and the efforts made by the country and by its cooperation partners to preserve and value it.

In this context, a fair was also set up, where 16 organisations involved in the conservation of the country's biodiversity divulged their activities and projects.

The exhibition proper was distributed across 3 main rooms:

- The Terrestrial Room, containing panels dedicated to terrestrial species, a display of plants and, at the centre a large inter-active map with every type of information about the conservation areas.
- The Aquatic Room, which contained panels dedicated to the country's most iconic marine species, and where underwater films were projected.

➤ The Partners' Room, with information about the partners and the cooperation projects in the area of conservation which they are undertaking in various parts of the country, as well as the projection of films about biodiversity.

A visual identity was created linked to marine and terrestrial textures in a colour palette inspired in nature. This identity was reproduced in all communication materials and in the decoration of all the spaces throughout the event.

The exhibition included a cinema room, where thematic series of films on the conservation of biodiversity were projected.

From the design of the content, to the assembly and dismantling, the exhibition involved a huge team, including scientists, designers, film-makers, coordinators of communication and production, carpenters, electricians, metalworkers, gardeners and artisans.

The statue of an elephant at the exhibition entrance, about 5 metres tall, was built with a wire structure and covered with paper.



TUBARÕES

Tubarão-touro / Tubarão-martelo / Tubarão-tigre
Tubarão-cinza / Tubarão-branco / Tubarão-de-ponta-branca-de-recte

As espécies de tubarão são praticamente na totalidade, marinhas, carnívoras, e pelágicas, habitando as águas costeiras e oceânicas da maioria dos mares e oceanos, tanto na sua superfície, quanto na profundidade.

Como grandes predadores, os tubarões são considerados um bom indicador da saúde do ecossistema. Cerca de 90% de certas espécies de tubarões foram extirpadas ao longo da costa moçambicana e no canal de Moçambique.

O Tubarão representa uma indústria de turismo multimilionária, sendo que em certas partes do mundo, gera a subsistência das comunidades locais de numerosos países em desenvolvimento, como acontece na Polónia francesa e Fiji.

A pele do Tubarão é composta por dentes chamados de denticles dérmicos, que promovem a eficiência hidrodinâmica, impedem a concentração de algas e parasitas, e parecem-se com uma lã.

Os tubarões têm sete sentidos, cinco iguais aos nossos (visão, cheiro, audição, toque, sabor) e outros dois: o sentido magnético-eléctrico e o sentido de movimento ao seu redor através de sua linha lateral.



Ocorrem ao longo da costa moçambicana e do Canal de Moçambique.

IMPORTÂNCIA

Há a necessidade de sensibilizar os produtores sobre as implicações legais da captura e venda ilegal de derivados da espécie, e sobre a importância dos tubarões para a biodiversidade da região. Os tubarões exercem duas funções primárias no ambiente marinho: Como predadores no topo da cadeia alimentar, mantêm o controlo populacional das suas presas; e são um instrumento de selecção natural, ao capturar os mais lentos e os mais fracos. Por outro lado, quando os tubarões se alimentam de animais e peixes doentes, feridos, ou mortos, contribuem para a manutenção da saúde dos ecossistemas.



CURIOSIDADE

Grande parte dos tubarões, quando parados, não conseguem flutuar à água para as brânquias de modo a respirarem. Precisam, portanto, de fazer a entrada de água para fora para que possam ter um papel brânquias e não peixes, tendo brânquias.

Aquatic Room

TUBARÃO-BALEIA

O Tubarão-baleia é o maior peixe e tubarão do mundo, atingindo até 30 metros de comprimento e mais de 18 m. É completamente inofensivo para o homem e alimenta-se de plâncton por filtração. A sua dieta é a base de zooplâncton ou krill, larvas de caranguejo, camarão, peixes, aves de mar, e também se alimenta de pequenos peixes, ovos de ovos e esperma criados durante a migração em massa de cardumes. Tem cerca de 3.000 espécies de dentes que não utiliza para se alimentar, sendo que estes possam ter um papel de defesa e de sobrevivência.

Os tubarões-baleia são ovíparos, os seus ovos permeiam a água e os feto dão à luz filhotes vivos no oceano.



Partners' Room







In order to enhance and increase the impact of this event, 12 June was a day especially dedicated to children and young students, with guided tours and entertainment. The following schools were invited and took part:

- ▶ The Nyamunda private school with seven 3rd grade and six 7th grade classes, and a total of 297 children and 13 class teachers.
- ▶ Public schools: Maxaquene Primary School, 3rd February Primary School, A Luta Continua Primary School, and the Ferroviário Neighbourhood Secondary School, with a total of 120 children and youths and eight teachers.







III. FORUM “CONSERVATION AS A PILLAR OF DEVELOPMENT”

The Forum Conservation as a Pillar of Development took place on 11 June 2015, with papers given by national and foreign speakers, followed attentively by a large public.

The various themes were discussed in the format of panels, formed by specialists in the areas, who interacted with the various guests under the guidance of moderators.

THEME 1: BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT



Moderated by Professor Narciso Matos, chairperson of the Oversight Committee of BIOFUND, this panel was formed by Dr. Steven Stone, head of the economics and trade branch of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Anabela Rodrigues, Director of WWF Mozambique and a member of the BIOFUND Board of Directors, Professor Álvaro Carmo Vaz, General Manager of Consultec and a university lecturer, and Bartolomeu Soto, General Director of ANAC.

To begin the session, the moderator proposed the forum focus on some questions which he listed, namely:

- How to consolidate and develop BIOFUND?
- How to raise the awareness of society about the wealth we have in the country and about what we need to do to preserve nature and ensure that it benefits Mozambicans?

- How to reach the bar of 100 million dollars of endowment (investment fund) in the coming years and also to ensure growth in the resources which the state makes available to the sector?
- What are the relevant technical and scientific questions (in the context of the launch of BIOFUND)?

The speakers at this panel brought as elements for reflection Biodiversity and its relationship with wealth creation, the conservation/development combination, the relation between population growth and the availability of water, the aspects of governance and integrated planning to be taken into account in the effort to attain sustainability.



THE KEYNOTE SPEECH, BY STEVEN STONE

Taking as his reference point some well-known examples, Dr Steven Stone began by connecting the production of wealth with the capacity of each country to value and manage correctly its natural riches “... *the basis of wealth comes from our inherited resources, and their possibility of producing wealth and prosperity in the future depends greatly on how these resources are managed*” – he said. But, he warned, the economic growth produced by the “liquidation” of resources is an illusion “*because instead of creating value or new sources of wealth, much of what happened was merely transforming one form of wealth into another – for example, from natural capital into physical or financial capital. With our permanent attention to growth in GDP and current revenue – both very important, but not necessarily sufficient to guide a nation in the integrated management of its wealth – we often lose sight of the broader vision of how our range of wealth and resources is being guided and managed.*”

Stressing the difference that should be drawn between economic growth and development, he said that “*The difference between economic growth and real wealth creation becomes clear when we note how reserves of wealth are being converted, in transactions, into revenue and growth. The export of mineral resources, for example, will create growth but not necessarily jobs and multipliers of income: due to the heavily capital intensive nature of most activities in the extractive industry, and due to largely vertical value chains in this area, it is more likely that the growth generated by mining and extraction will have concentrated benefits and low multiplier effects. And if, in addition to this, the benefits generated for the State are not reinvested in human capital or productive infrastructures, then growth will be a phenomenon of short duration and the overall wealth will decline. Some countries, such as Nigeria, have high GDP growth rates but their overall wealth is*



falling. Some, such as China, have high growth rates, dilapidating Natural Capital, but are reinvesting in physical and human capital. So whether growth is an illusion, or is really contributing to inclusive wealth depends on the quality of this growth and on the way in which reserves of capital are being invested as natural capital is reduced."

Referring then to Mozambique, he commented on the current case of the extractive industries: *"Consider the case of Mozambique – with which you are more familiar than I am. The role of the extractive industry in producing economic growth is still very large – this is a primary economy, meaning that the greater part of the GDP comes from mining, agriculture, fisheries and forests. Taking into account the reserves of Natural Capital, Mozambique is a rich country. But the question is how to use the Natural Capital, and convert it into better living conditions and quality of life for the population. The question is how*

to grow in an inclusive way, creating new jobs, creating the new capacities necessary for a post-extractive economy. And the question is how to do this sustainably, so that growth is not an illusion."

And he ended by proposing that the possibilities of an institution such as BIOFUND should be explored to block the general trend and to find the best solutions for the sustainable development of the country.

Let us consider BIOFUND, a financial mechanism to ensure that the natural areas in Mozambique are maintained in perpetuity.

Let us not underestimate the value of these natural areas and their contribution to the economy and the country's range of wealth. As an overwhelmingly rural country dependent on agriculture, the provisioning of water and the role of the ecosystems created by the natural areas

is enormous – and frequently invisible. As Pavan Sukhdev, an expert in the study of the economy of ecosystem and biodiversity or TEED, has said, it is "the economic invisibility of nature" which often leads us to underestimate the real contributions of the services of these areas for our economy and well-being."

"BIOFUND will ensure that the key areas of nature will continue to provide ecosystem and biodiversity services in the future, placing on the agenda the strategy of using natural resources wisely and a rational and deliberate policy of converting Mozambique's exceptional assets in natural resources and wealth into sustainable and inclusive development."



OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PANEL

Anabela Rodrigues, in broaching the theme “Ecosystems of the national patrimony and green economy”, referred to global population growth, and highlighted some currents who argue that the sustainability of population growth depends on the policies that are implemented.

She referred to governance in Africa, which has not been of the best, giving as examples illegal logging, the simple timber operating licences issued above capacity, the way in which agriculture and the soils, fisheries and mining, are handled, severely affecting natural capital. She stressed that *the conservation areas must be treated as savings banks*.

For this speaker, *“if we want to achieve sustainability, we have to ensure that governance is equitably distributed, and that the institutions and the way in which policies are developed are strong”*.



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WHAT PATH SHOULD WE FOLLOW OR ARE WE FOLLOWING?

Professor Carmo Vaz spoke on the question of Water Resources and Biodiversity, stressing the correlation between population growth and the availability of water, as well as the different regional characteristics that should be taken into account when planning water projects in Mozambique. He asked, for example, to what extent are the engineering works and dams already under way consistent with good water management, in the present and the future? For Carmo Vaz it is imperative that there should be integrated planning of development, in which the questions of water for the various sectors (energy, agriculture, tourism, mines and the environment) form part of a joint exercise, instead of being considered later.

For their part, the institutions interested in conservation of the environment and of biodiversity should be strongly pro-active, particularly in the planning phase, instead of continuing to have a reactive posture.

Finally, he concluded that, if we do not change course, in future we will have worse floods and droughts, water conflicts among users, poor water quality, degradation of the environment and an increase in inequality in access to water.



The intervention of Bartolomeu Soto was preceded by the reading of a poem entitled *"Public Denunciation to Nobody"*, by Sansão Mahanjane (a retired official from the Ministry of Agriculture). Its message, in addition to evoking the problems of the devastation of fauna and flora resources, also calls for a reflection on institutional questions: *The question of wild life is critical, but the treatment of this is divided between four national institutions which are not sufficiently coordinated. Faced with the dramatic situation of poaching, who do we address denunciations to? The Ministry of Agriculture? Fisheries? The environment? In the end, who is taking care of wild life? What strength will ANAC have, what instruments does ANAC possess to intervene? What educational measures will ANAC use to convince people that the destruction of the fauna could compromise future generations, rather than simply presenting captured trophies?*

When the director of ANAC spoke, he mentioned the activities undertaken in the area of institutional capacity building, which are part of the undertakings given internationally in the framework of the conventions on the conservation of Biodiversity. He stressed the building of infrastructures, technical training, the attraction of partnerships, inspection and the work to raise the awareness of communities, the promotion of tourist economic activities to increase the collection of revenue, and cross-border initiatives.

THEME 2: BIODIVERSITY AND BUSINESS



This panel, moderated by Sean Nazerali, was formed by George Ledec, of the World Bank Group, Conrad Savy of IFC, Ray Victorine of WCS, and Pippa Howard of Fauna and Flora International.

The concept of counter balance was introduced in this panel as a mechanism to compensate for the negative impacts which may result from development projects, particularly from the exploitation of natural resources. The speakers approached this concept in different ways, with a stress on the connection between biodiversity and the business sector and mega-projects, bank finance and legislation. It was assumed that it is possible to develop ways of preserving biodiversity by adopting counter balances as a tool, so that there is no net loss.

George Ledec who helped undertake the project led by the World Bank of outlining a "Road Map" to achieving a policy of biodiversity counter balances in Mozambique, indicated the multiple advantages of this approach, for the preservation of natural capital, for the correct performance of state responsibilities, and for the project promoters themselves. In their access to sources of finance.

Conrad Savy dealt with Biodiversity and its relation with the World Bank: *What does a Bank have to do with conservation?* He brought the experience of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a World Bank institution linked to the conservation of Biodiversity, where, when companies ask for money, they are asked questions about the environmental sustainability of their projects such as, for example, the preservation and conservation of habitats, respect for the hierarchy of mitigation, and the biodiversity counter balance that has perhaps been achieved.



Reference was also made to the Equator Principles, adopted by 80 private sector banks which attempt to impose rules of good environmental performance on their clients.

Ray Victurine said there are now 39 countries whose policies and legislation already include the demand of “*no net loss*” or even “*net gain*” in development projects. He said there are several models, in which companies may hire civil society organisations to implement biodiversity counter balance projects.

Pippa Howard spoke of the contribution of the private sector in the Conservation of Biodiversity. She mentioned the work that the company ENI has been undertaking in Cabo Delgado.

She also argued that companies cannot do this on their own, since they are directed towards their main activity, and so should work with specialist organisations. What is expected from the companies? That they should operate on the basis of good practice, which includes in a strategic manner the interests of Biodiversity, and that they exercise the precautionary and prevention of damage principles.



QUESTIONS RAISED FROM THE FLOOR

- How to guarantee that the companies comply with the legislation on Biodiversity, if currently it has been found that, for example, companies in the extractive industry, with social responsibility and environmental management plans, do not even implement these agreements?
- How is the role of SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) viewed in the area of conservation in Mozambique and what mechanisms exist to support them?
- As for the contribution to compensation. This has never been done before. Is there any example of the applicability of counter-balance, specifically in a “frontier” situation such as Mozambique?
- How to guarantee conservation of Biodiversity in a situation of climate change?



REPLIES FROM THE PANEL

- There are examples of companies taking responsibility for conservation, and who have done the minimum required of them, but this happens mainly in countries where the legislation is good, as well as the governance. For example, in South Africa and in Namibia, De Beers may be an example of good management practices,
- Companies can create conditions for communities to develop alternative modes of production. The idea is to make the conservation areas something that benefits the communities. Tourism and trade projects may be developed as examples of counterparts.
- The communities must be included in the entire process. As for the SMEs, one of the challenges is: what kinds of system can be created to correct the eventual negative impacts of their activity? Could there be partial credits which these companies might acquire? This is a question that should still be explored.
- There are examples of earmarked funds which are difficult to apply with clarity, particularly with regard to the proportion used specifically to deal with a particular impact.



THEME 3: THE ROLE OF AN ENVIROMENTAL FUND

The moderator, Melissa Moye, of WWF-US posed some questions about the viability and sustainability of environmental funds, and specifically about BIOFUND. She asked what ingredients were necessary for their success.

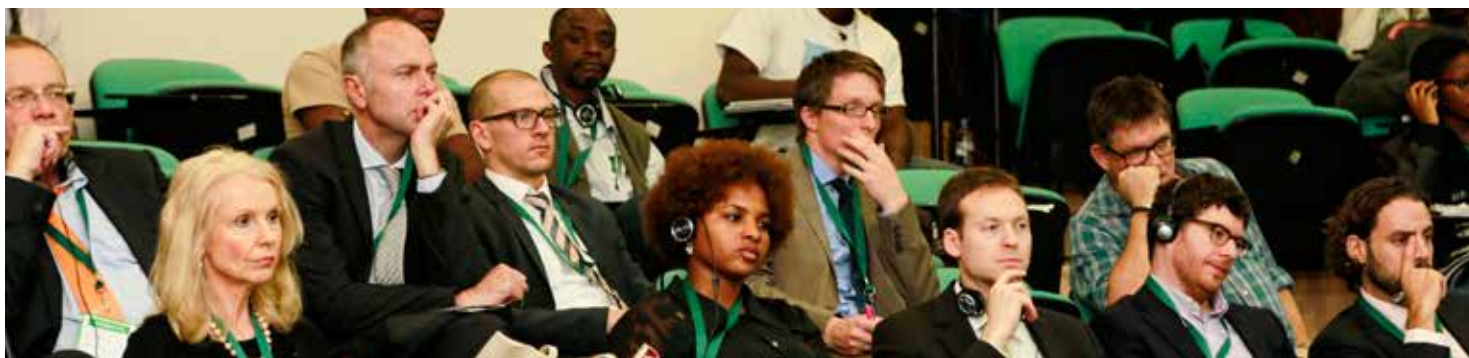
Adriana Moreira of the World Bank (transmitting the experience of FUNBIO), Claudia Sobrevila (World Bank), Piet Kleffmann (KfW), and Kathy Mikitin (Co-Author of Practice Standards for Conservation Trust Funds) took part in this panel.

As an example of a successful CTF, Adriana Moreira spoke of the experience of FUNBIO, in Brazil, giving information about its internal structure, its programs and its relations with donors. He noted in particular that, in addition to representatives of various sectors of activity, the government has a seat on the FUNBIO Board of Directors.

Other members of the panel then indicated what, in their opinion, could guarantee the success of BIOFUND:

- 1) *Governance* – A strong Board of Directors. In the sense of choosing people for their interest in wanting to ensure victory for the principle that natural capital is important in order to improve the country; in their composition, the environmental funds should have the right mix of representatives of the government, of the private sector and of civil society; an innovative management in fund raising and also in the defense of biodiversity;
- 2) *Transparency* in the management of financial resources. The capitalization funds should be handled by international banks;
- 3) *Partnership with the Government* – in the case of Mozambique the main beneficiary will be ANAC;
- 4) *Demonstrate concrete results* (with the establishment of a good platform for publicizing results and impacts);
- 5) *Professionnalisation of the executive directorate*: credible staff with the capacity to carry out the day-to-day work;
- 6) *Diversity* – seek balance by working with varied sources of finance.





QUESTIONS RAISED FROM THE FLOOR

Why is KfW so daring in its financing?

- Mr Piet Kleffmann commented that KfW is the German Development Bank and has a history in Mozambique of supporting initiatives for the conservation of Biodiversity, notably in the Limpopo Park; at international level, it has already supported 15 foundations for the conservation of Biodiversity. While it recognises the need to expand the fund of capitalisation of BIOFUND with the accession of more partners *“there is no better argument than setting an example to convince other stakeholders, such as governments, global funds, etc. to become involved in the foundation”*.

Is there any specific challenge for environmental funds in Africa?

- *1st challenge:* make the governance structure functional, minimising the incidence of party political interests.
- *2nd challenge:* understand the need to take rigorous, careful and well-grounded decisions. There will never be enough resources to respond to all needs.

For the panellists, what is the worst story you know in the conservation of biodiversity?

- In general, the panellists reported examples of financial management (undue use of resources, for example, to pay the wages of government staff); Change of approach (e.g. the government arbitrarily changes the priorities of the Fund);



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IV. WAY FORWARD AND FINAL CONSIDERATIONS



The presentations and discussions lead to a closing session on 'The Way Forward', moderated by Eoin Sinnott (Evolos), in which a panel of relevant donors and the audience reflected upon what was discussed all day and identified ways to increase BIOFUND's endowment fund to the level needed and other means of ensuring BIOFUND's long-term success in supporting Mozambique's sustainable future.

This panel of BIOFUND donor representatives was composed by Wame Hambira (Conservation International), Ghislain Rieb (AFD), Michael Troester (German Cooperation), Nadia Vaz (UNDP), André Aquino (World Bank) and Anabela Rodrigues (WWF).

REFLECTION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

- ✦ BIOFUND should attract investors, showing that it is able to manage the funds entrusted to it: It needs to consolidate trust.
- ✦ In the short term, BIOFUND will have to show its capacity to do things, to convince donors, and to show transparency in the management of funds;
- ✦ The sustainability of BIOFUND should be achieved in the short term, and management and transparency are determinant for raising other funds;
- ✦ BIOFUND exists in an ecosystem of institutions. From this viewpoint, the planning of the conservation areas should be done jointly. That is, there is a need to include BIOFUND in the planning process;



- ✦ Dissemination of the results. The capacity to raise funds has to do with the capacity to present results, in the framework of its relation with ANAC;
- ✦ Funds on climate change. BIOFUND should reflect on how to access these funds;
- ✦ BIOFUND should find mechanisms such as communication networks – a platform in which it is a facilitator and motivator.
- ✦ Need to adopt a strong monitoring system, linking adequate management of the funds to impacts on the ground;
- ✦ On the performance of the foundation for Biodiversity, focus on the indicators and targets defined for the conservation areas;

At the close of the event, Professor Narciso Matos began by congratulating the executive team and all their collaborators for the organisation of the event. He then thanked all the participants and the rich contributions made at the forum. He recognised and praised the presence of young people, their participation, questions and concerns, and directed a word of gratitude to the organisations and all the individuals who had given their support right from the start and have helped build BIOFUND.

He especially thanked His Excellency the President of the Republic, declaring that his words, at the launch ceremony, represent a reaffirmation of the need to pay attention to the cause of conservation. The leadership of the government in this entire process is important.

Finally, he thanked the Eduardo Mondlane University, not only for the space made available for the event, but because its participation represents an academic commitment to the questions of Biodiversity, through promoting research, and publicising good practices, among others.

Maputo, 13 June 2015





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COMPLETE PROGRAMME

10th June	BIOFUND Launch Event
13:30-14:15	Participant Registration Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Luis Bernardo Honwana, Executive Director of BIOFUND <i>Welcoming remarks</i> Professor Orlando Quilambo, Rector of the University of Eduardo Mondlane <i>The Creation of BIOFUND</i> Professor Lourenço do Rosário, Chairperson of the General Assembly of BIOFUND <i>Conservation in a Green Economy</i> Jennifer Topping, United Nations Resident Coordinator and United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative <i>Conservation Through the Lens of a Development Bank</i> Dr. Magda Lovei, Practice Manager, Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice, World Bank Group <i>Advancing Protected Areas as a Driver of Mozambique's Economy</i> Douglas Griffiths, United States Ambassador to Mozambique <i>Germany's Contribution to Protecting Biodiversity</i> Dr. Philipp Schauer, German Ambassador to Mozambique Remarks by the Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Celso Correia Official Launch of BIOFUND and Opening of the Exhibition-Fair: "Partnerships for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Mozambique"
14:30-15:30	Reception and Tour of the Exhibition-Fair
16:00-18:00	
11th June	Forum: Conservation as a Pillar of Development
9:00	"Exhibition-Fair open to the public Opening of the Forum Moderator Professor Narciso Matos, Chairman of BIOFUND Oversight Committee
9:00-9:20	"Keynote Address Dr. Steven Stone, Chief of the United Nations Environment Programme Economics and Trade Branch"

	Theme 1 - Biodiversity and Development
	<i>Ecosystem Services, Natural Patrimony, Green Economy</i> Anabela Rodrigues, WWF and Board Member of BIOFUND
9:20-10:20	<i>Water Resources and Biodiversity</i> Professor Carmo Vaz, University of Eduardo Mondlane
	<i>The Global Importance, Potential and Management of the Conservation Areas of Mozambique</i> Bartolomeu Soto, Director General, ANAC
10:20-10:50	Open Discussion
	Coffee break
	Theme 2 - Biodiversity and Business
	Moderator Sean Nazareli, Consultant
10:50-12:05	<i>Introduction to the Concept of No Net Loss and Findings from the "Offset Road Map"</i> Dr. George Ledec, World Bank Group
	<i>Performance Standards on Biodiversity and the Role of the Equator Principles</i> Conrad Savy, International Finance Corporation
	<i>African Examples of Compensation Mechanisms by the Private Sector</i> Ray Victorine, Wildlife Conservation Society
	<i>Potential for Collaboration between the Conservation Sector and Business</i> Pippa Howard, Fauna and Flora International
12:05-14:00	Open Discussion
	Buffet lunch
	Theme 3 - The Role of Conservation Trust Funds
	Moderator Melissa Moye, WWF
14:00-15:10	Panel Debate: Adriana Moreira, Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) Dr. Claudia Sobrevila, World Bank Group Piet Kleffmann, KfW Development Bank Kathy Mikitin, Co-Author of Practice Standards for Conservation Trust Funds
15:10-15:40	Open Discussion
	Coffee break

	Closing Session - The Way Forward
	Moderator Eoin Sinnott, Director, Evolos
	<i>Reflections on the Ideas and Suggestions of the Day</i> Conservation International Global Conservation Fund Representative French Development Agency Representative
15:40-16:45	Panel Debate: German Cooperation Representative WWF Representative United Nations Development Programme Representative World Bank Group Representative
	Open Discussion
16:45-17:00	Closing remarks Professor Lourenço do Rosario, Chairman of BIOFUND General Assembly
17:00-18:00	Convivio do fim do dia
18:00	Exhibition-Fair Closes
12th June	Biodiversity Children's Day
9:00	Exhibition-Fair open to the public, students and children's groups Guided visits to the exhibition-fair Children's educational activities Films, shows and technical presentations
18:00	Exhibition-Fair Closes
13-27 June	Exhibition open to the public daily (except Sundays) from 9am to 6pm

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The Lost Mountain
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South African National Biodiversity Institute
Dolphin encounters research centre
Phytotrade
RARE
ROOT
IUCN
Zavora Marine Laboratory
Limpopo National Park
Ponta do Ouro Special Reserve
Living Earth Centre
Natural History Museum
France Original

EXHIBITORS AT THE BIODIVERSITY FAIR



PONTA DO OURO PARTIAL MARINE
RESERVE

EDUARDO MONDLANE UNIVERSITY
ANAC

ADDITIVE ADVENTURE / THE LOST
MOUNTAIN

BIODINAMICA / CREOCEAN

COVANE COMMUNITY LODGE

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST /
BAZARUTO ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL
PARK

GORONGOSA NATIONAL PARK

LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK

INHACA MARINE BIOLOGY STATION
MICAIA

NIASSA CARNIVORES PROJECT

PHYTOTRADE AFRICA

RARE

WCS

WWF

EVENT TEAM



HOLDING THE EVENT

BIOFUND – Organization and general coordination of the event

ANIMA – Creation and development, production, direction and presentation of the Biodiversity exhibition/fair

ESS Consultoria Lda – Security of the event

Ferro & Ferro – General coordination of the logistics of the event, secretarial services and communication

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Kate Newman – WWF US

Brit Reichelt Zolho – WWF German

Christof Griebenow – KfW

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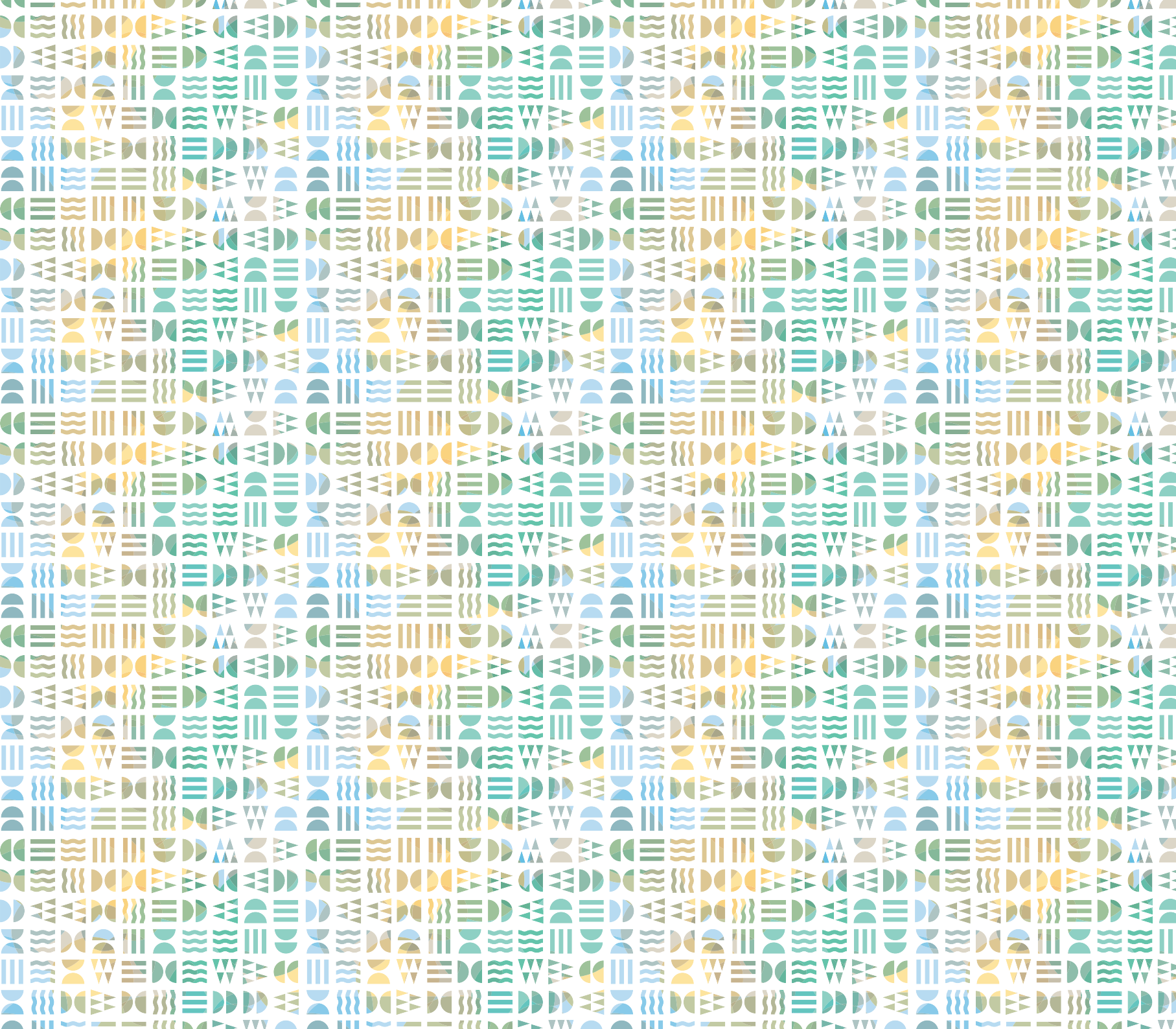
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