

**MOZAMBIQUE CONSERVATION AREAS FOR BIODIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT
- PHASE 2. MOZBIO – P166802**

Process Framework

July 9th, 2018

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List of Abbreviations

AC	Conservation Area / <i>Área de Conservação</i>
ACTF	Transfrontier Conservation Area / <i>Área de Conservação Transfronteiriça</i>
ANAC	National Conservation Areas Administration / <i>Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação</i>
AP	African Parks
ARA-Z	Zambeze Region Water Resources Administration / <i>Administração Regional de Água de Zambeze</i>
BIOFUND	Foundation for Biodiversity Conservation
CA	Conservation Area
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CC	Consultative Council
CCG	Co-management Committee
CCP	Fisheries Co-management Committee / <i>Comité de Co-gestão Pesqueira</i>
CGAC	Conservation Area Management Council / <i>Conselho de Gestão da Área de Conservação</i>
CGCM	Marromeu Complex Management Council / <i>Conselho de Gestão de Complexo de Marromeu</i>
CGRN	Natural Resources Management Committee / <i>Conselho de Gestão dos Recursos Naturais</i>
COGEP	Local Participatory Management Council / <i>Conselho de Gestão participativa</i>
CONDES	National Council for Sustainable Development / <i>Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável</i>
DA	District Administrator
DINAF	National Directorate of Forestry / <i>Direcção Nacional de Florestas</i>
DINAT	National Directorate of Land / <i>Direcção Nacional de Terra</i>
DINATUR	National Directorate of Tourism / <i>Direcção Nacional de Turismo</i>
DINOTR	National Directorate for Territorial Planning and Resettlement / <i>Direcção Nacional de Ordenamento Territorial e Reassentamento</i>
DNA	National Directorate for the Environment / <i>Direcção Nacional de Ambiente</i>
DNAS	National Directorate for Water and Sanitation / <i>Direcção Nacional de Água e Saneamento</i>
DNDR	National Directorate of Rural Development / <i>Direcção Nacional de Desenvolvimento Rural</i>
DNEA	National Directorate of Agricultural Extension / <i>Direcção Nacional de Extensão Agrária</i>
DNGRH	National Directorate of Water Resources Management / <i>Direcção Nacional de Gestão de Recursos Hídricos</i>
DPASA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security / <i>Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar</i>
DPCULTUR	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism / <i>Direcção Provincial de Cultura e Turismo</i>
DPP	Provincial Directorate of Fisheries / <i>Direcção Provincial de Pesca</i>
DPPF	Provincial Directorate of Planning and Finance / <i>Direcção Provincial de Plano e Finanças</i>

DPTADER	Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development / <i>Direcção Provincial de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</i>
EA	Environmental Assessment
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FDD	District Development Fund / <i>Fundo de Desenvolvimento Distrital</i>
FNDS	National Sustainable Development Fund / <i>Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável</i>
GD	District Government / <i>Governo do Distrito</i>
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HWC	Human-wildlife conflict
IDEPA	Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries / <i>Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Pesca Artisanal</i>
IIP	Fisheries Research Institute / <i>Instituto de Investigação Pesqueira</i>
INAMAR	National Marine Institute / <i>Instituto Nacional de Marinha</i>
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management / <i>Instituto Nacional para a Gestão de Calamidades</i>
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAEFP	Ministry of State Administration and Public Service / <i>Ministério de Administração Estatal e Função Pública</i>
MCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism / <i>Ministério de Cultura e Turismo</i>
MEF	Ministry of the Economy and Finance / <i>Ministério de Economia e Finanças</i>
MICAIA	Environmental NGO
MISAU	Ministry of Health / <i>Ministério de Saúde</i>
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development / <i>Ministério de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</i>
MMAIP	Ministry of the Sea, Interior Waters and Fisheries / <i>Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas</i>
MMAIP	Ministry of the Sea, Interior Waters and Fisheries / <i>Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas</i>
MOPHRH	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources / <i>Ministério de Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos</i>
Mozbio2	Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development - Phase 2
MSLF	Multi-Stakeholder Landscape Forum
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NP	National Park
NR	National Reserve
ONG	<i>Organização não governamental</i>
OP	Operational Policy (of the World Bank)
PDO	Project Development Objective
PDUT	District Land Use Plan / <i>Plano Distrital de Uso de Terra</i>
PEOT	Strategic Spatial Plan / <i>Plano Estratégico de Ordenamento Territorial</i>
PF	Process Framework
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
PRA	Participatory Rural Assessment

PUT	Land use plan / <i>Plano de Uso da Terra</i>
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
REM	Maputo Special Reserve / <i>Reserva Especial de Maputo</i>
RNC	Chimanimani National Reserve / <i>Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani</i>
RNN	Niassa National Reserve / <i>Reserva Nacional de Niassa</i>
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDAE	District Service for Economic Activities / <i>Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas</i>
SDEJT	District Service for Education, Youth and Technology / <i>Serviço Distrital de Educação, Juventude e Tecnologia</i>
SDPI	District Service for Planning and Infrastructure / <i>Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infraestruturas</i>
SDSMAS	District Service for Health, Women and Social Action / <i>Serviço Distrital de Saúde, Mulher e Acção Social</i>
SPFB	Provincial Services for Forests and Wildlife / <i>Serviços Provinciais de Floresta e Fauna Bravia</i>
SPGC	Provincial Services for Geography and Cadastre / <i>Serviços Provinciais de Geografia e Cadastro</i>
SSA	Social Safeguards Assistant
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TOR	Terms of Reference
TTL	Task Team Leader (World Bank)
UGP	Landscape Management Unit / <i>Unidade de Gestão de Paisagem</i>
UIP	Project Implementation Unit / <i>Unidade de Implementação do Projecto</i>
UN	United Nations
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

I Sumário Executivo

Visão Geral

O sistema de áreas de conservação de Moçambique está actualmente composto por sete Parques Nacionais, seis Reservas Nacionais e onze concessões de caça controladas (ou coutadas). As comunidades vivem dentro e ao redor de todas essas áreas de conservação, dependendo dos recursos naturais locais para sua subsistência. A segunda fase do Projecto de Biodiversidade e Desenvolvimento das Áreas de Conservação em Moçambique (Mozbio2) está a ser preparada para três Áreas de Conservação (ACs) e suas paisagens circundantes: (1) Paisagem da Costa dos Elefantes (incluindo Reserva Especial de Maputo, Reserva Marinha Parcial da Ponta do Ouro, Inhaca e a Reserva Florestal de Licuati) (2) Paisagem de Chimanimani (incluindo a Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani) e (3) a Paisagem do Complexo de Marromeu (incluindo a Reserva Nacional de Marromeu e as Coutadas 10, 11 e 14).

Embora o potencial e o contexto das actividades de desenvolvimento económico das paisagens e de suas ACs sejam marcadamente diferentes, a fauna, a floresta, os prados e os recursos hídricos em todos eles ficarão sob crescente pressão das pessoas que vivem dentro e fora destas, nas próximas décadas. As estratégias de gestão e desenvolvimento da comunidade para essas áreas precisam de considerar cenários futuros e trabalhar de forma transparente com as comunidades para garantir que os benefícios da conservação sejam salvaguardados para todas as partes.

O Governo de Moçambique solicitou uma segunda fase do Projecto Mozbio para aproveitar os sucessos e lições aprendidas desde a sua primeira fase que terminará em 2019, para fortalecer ainda mais a gestão eficaz das ACs e a sua contribuição para a diversificação de oportunidades económicas. O Projecto Mozbio2 está, portanto, a ser desenhado para melhorar a gestão das Paisagens das áreas de Conservação alvo e melhorar as condições de vida das comunidades existentes dentro e em torno destas ACs, bem como, para constituir o principal instrumento para implementação da Política de Conservação, da Lei e Regulamento de Áreas de Conservação.

O Projecto Mozbio2 apoiará instituições complementares, tais como o novo Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Social (FNDS) criado para financiar e implementar projectos baseados em recursos naturais e a Administração Nacional de Áreas de Conservação (ANAC) responsável pelas actividades estratégicas, políticas e de aplicação da lei sob a tutela do Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural (MITADER). Também apoiará a Fundação para a Conservação da Biodiversidade (BIOFUND) e duas Unidades de Gestão baseadas nas Paisagens (UGP) a serem estabelecidas nos distritos de Sussundenga e Marromeu, enquanto no Distrito de Matutuine o apoio será assegurado pela Equipa Transversal de Apoio aos Projectos do Pelouro de Gestão de Projectos na FNDS. As UGPs ligarão com as ACs alvo que estarão sob co-gestão com parceiros técnicos e financeiros internacionais ou nacionais para gerir melhorias de conservação e desenvolvimento da comunidade.

Estrategicamente, o Mozbio2 irá concentrar-se em menos ACs e adoptará a abordagem da paisagem para abordar os amplos sistemas ecológicos, conservação e redução da pobreza. Essa abordagem concentrada ou agrupada também proporcionará a oportunidade de elevar os níveis de financiamento e gerar as condições para mudanças mais significativas. Como tal, Mozbio2 enfatizará o financiamento de negócios de cadeias de valor de produtos para fora das ACs e das zonas tampão para

mercados além deles. A atenção às comunidades que vivem em torno e dentro das ACs será ampliada com vistas a melhorar os meios de subsistência e a participação em diversas actividades geradoras de renda, incluindo o aumento da cadeia de valor relacionado ao turismo e recursos naturais fora das ACs.

O Projecto Mozbio2 será implementado através de três componentes, que integram a função de gestão:

- *Componente 1:* Fortalecimento da Capacidade das Instituições Nacionais de Conservação e Sustentabilidade Financeira do Sistema das Áreas de Conservação;
- *Componente 2:* Melhoramento da Gestão de Áreas de Conservação em paisagens alvo;
- *Componente 3:* Promoção de desenvolvimento rural compatível com a conservação e o manejo sustentável da paisagem nas paisagens alvo.

Questões e lições chave aprendidas durante a implementação do Mozbio e que contribuem para o desenho da sua segunda fase e este Quadro de Processos de participação incluem:

- Os provedores de serviços foram bem-sucedidos em projectos de desenvolvimento comunitário, tendo alcançado um grande número de beneficiários, embora os benefícios diretos para a conservação não tenham sido sentidos significativamente nesta primeira fase.
- Principalmente devido ao isolamento contínuo das ACs e ao baixo número de visitantes que não conseguiam manter os níveis de renda viáveis, as iniciativas de negócios permaneceram isoladas e fracas. Iniciativas comunitárias como produção de mel, produtos e serviços artesanais eram dependentes de mercados locais baseados em números de visitantes inviáveis para as ACs e empreendimentos de turismo.
- As organizações comunitárias de base (OCBs) ainda têm dificuldade em navegar e cumprir os requisitos administrativos do Governo para a sua criação e operações, que quase sempre requerem apoio de um facilitador externo.
- Devem ser criadas condições específicas para as mulheres participarem em novos projectos comunitários sustentáveis, parcerias e co-gestão de recursos que estimulem o desenvolvimento dos meios de subsistência locais, caso contrário, serão excluídos. Estes devem incluir alfabetização e literacia básica numérica.
- A gestão de conflitos entre pessoas e animais, dentro e fora das áreas totalmente protegidas das ACs ainda não é satisfatório para a maioria dos envolvidos.
- O zoneamento como base para a melhoria da gestão da AC foi adotado, mas isso ainda não se traduziu em cooperação de recursos ou implementação de programas para gerir os assentamentos da zona tampão e ordenamento do uso da terra, contrariamente, as zonas tampão são atraentes para pessoas de fora, pois são menos densamente ocupadas e têm recursos naturais próximos e assim que as invasões para dentro das ACs continuaram.
- O controlo do uso ilegal de recursos em áreas protegidas, especialmente a caça furtiva de grandes mamíferos, pesca excessiva, extração de madeira e minerais envolve os serviços de protecção em abordagens que não criam confiança com as comunidades locais.
- Alguns gestores e funcionários da AC têm começado a fornecer incentivos para a conservação e o desenvolvimento da comunidade, especialmente na alocação dos benefícios, como os 20% da receita, infraestrutura compartilhada e outros.
- A importância de um processo de planificação participativa e estruturada do ordenamento territorial para desenvolver uma estrutura comum acordada para os diversos actores e

interesses está bem institucionalizada na legislação de Ordenamento Territorial, mas a liderança e a alocação de recursos para implementar os planos muitas vezes são escassas.

- A maioria das ACs terrestres ainda não possui um produto suficientemente atraente, ou níveis de acesso, que as torne prontos para ampliar o turismo ou oferecer oportunidades efectivas para parcerias com a comunidade.

Oportunidades relevantes para o Mozbio2, como uma parte do programa de gestão de paisagens do Governo incluem: apoiar novas organizações institucionais e oportunidades para financiamento inovador que estão sendo estabelecidos (REDD +, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, programas de responsabilidade corporativa de investidores da indústria extrativa ou como compensações à degradação ambiental) que podem também ajudar a financiar a conservação no nível da paisagem.

Âmbito da política e a aplicação

A política do Banco Mundial OP 4.12 sobre Reassentamento Involuntário exige que projectos de conservação que restrinjam o acesso a parques e / ou áreas legalmente protegidas, sem adquirir a terra de forma definitiva exijam a elaboração de um Quadro de Processos participativos. O objectivo do Quadro é descrever os processos pelo qual as comunidades potencialmente afectadas participarão de maneira mais ampla e integrada na identificação dos impactos das suas restrições no acesso aos recursos naturais e na planificação de mitigação desses efeitos, com a visão geral de gerir de forma sustentável os recursos naturais nessas ACs designadas.

O Mozbio2 reforçará as restrições de acesso aos recursos naturais nas áreas de protecção total das ACs para as comunidades locais e implementará estratégias aprimoradas para regular seu uso em outras partes das ACs e nas zonas tampão através da actualização e implementação de planos de gestão das ACs e de planos de negócios para orientar investimentos. O Projecto pretende continuar o programa de translocação da fauna bravia para as ACs para que estas se tornem mais atraentes para o turismo. Existem riscos que isso fará com que algumas famílias ou comunidades se tornem vulneráveis a conflitos devido a danos de propriedade e riscos à vida devido à fauna bravia. Algumas famílias numa das ACs alvo já pediram apoio a gestão da AC para se deslocarem voluntariamente para fora da CA, antes de qualquer introdução de nova fauna bravia, que está sendo abordado independentemente do Projecto Mozbio (Fases I e II) pela Administração da AC e o Co-gestor da AC, a Fundação Peace Parks.

A aplicação de planos de gestão das áreas de conservação envolvendo novas construções como centros operacionais de ACs, *lodges* e vedações também pode restringir o acesso e uso de recursos locais. Essas restrições e a incompatibilidade das actividades de subsistência das comunidades locais com os objectivos das ACs levaram ao desencadeamento da OP / BP 4.12 sobre Reassentamento Involuntário.

Este quadro descreve o processo participativo de consulta e integração através de:

- Definição de impactos e medidas para apoiar os grupos afectados nos seus esforços para restaurar e melhorar os seus meios de subsistência;
- Definição de critérios de elegibilidade dos grupos afectados para se beneficiar da assistência do Projecto serão determinados;
- Implementação da Conservação de recursos naturais e de sub-projectos juntamente com as comunidades;

- Estabelecimento de um mecanismo de reclamações e reparação de queixas para resolver disputas que podem surgir relacionadas a restrições de uso de recursos, insatisfação com critérios de elegibilidade, medidas de planificação ou implementação comunitária;
- Monitoria e Avaliação,
- Estimativa orçamental para apoiar a implementação pacífica e sustentável do processo de participação.

O propósito deste Quadro de Processos é descrever os processos pelos quais as comunidades potencialmente afectadas participarão, de uma maneira mais integrada e pacífica, em:

1. Identificação de impactos e estratégias de prevenção e de mitigação para as Pessoas Afectadas pelas componentes do Projecto (PAP) através de Avaliações Sociais (realizadas na fase inicial do Projecto) em cada AC e sua paisagem (e avaliação ambiental e social de planos de construção e concessões em localizações específicas), Avaliações Ambientais e Sociais Estratégicas, macrozoneamento a nível da paisagem, dentro e em volta das ACs designadas; e
2. Em casos onde há impactos residuais que requerem medidas para apoiar as PAPs nos seus esforços de melhorar os seus meios de subsistência, ou pelo menos restaurá-los, em termos reais, mantendo a sustentabilidade da AC, serão apoiadas. outras intervenções. Estas concentrar-se-ão na identificação de áreas socialmente sensíveis (incluindo locais onde o uso dos recursos naturais está ou potencialmente irá gerar conflitos) que serão priorizadas para microzoneamento, na optimização do uso da terra nestas áreas e no estabelecimento de Acordos Comunitários que identificam as responsabilidades e obrigações em torno de pagamentos para a conservação baseados no desempenho.
 - a. O microzoneamento participativo que leva à delimitação formal e ao certidão de título envolve os líderes da comunidade e os anciãos na identificação dos limites e com o restante da comunidade os recursos atuais que usam. O apoio técnico e a conscientização das comunidades durante o microzoneamento e delimitação incluirão a documentação dos serviços ecossistêmicos fornecidos às comunidades pelos recursos naturais em suas áreas.
 - b. A delimitação da comunidade e o título de direito de uso da terra reconhecido na certidão é uma afirmação de direitos existentes (ou anteriores). Em zonas polivalentes onde o microzoneamento pode ser formalizado no título de delimitação, se um investidor ou parceiro potencial deseja otimizar o uso da terra da comunidade para subprojectos ou actividades apoiados pelo Projecto, eles terão de cumprir com os requisitos do Projecto estabelecidos no Quadro de Política de Reassentamento.
 - c. O processo de rastreio de posse e uso da terra que faz parte do Quadro de Gestão Ambiental e Social será usado para examinar a proposta do investidor e a comunidade cedente. O Acordo Comunitário, conforme descrito no Quadro da Política de Reassentamento e no presente documento, faz parte dos resultados da triagem, se a comunidade concordar em ceder.
 - d. A facilitação do acordo para as condições de cedência buscará garantir que todas as negociações e cedências sejam voluntárias e que o acordo da comunidade forneça benefícios que voluntariamente compensem de forma eficaz, quaisquer perdas.
 - e. Se quaisquer perdas involuntárias permanecerem, elas serão compensadas de acordo com o Quadro de Política de Reassentamento (que inclui um orçamento de contingência).

Todos esses processos são apoiados pelo Mecanismo de Diálogo para Resolução das Reclamações (MDR).

Os processos em que as comunidades afectadas irão participar são esquematizados abaixo:

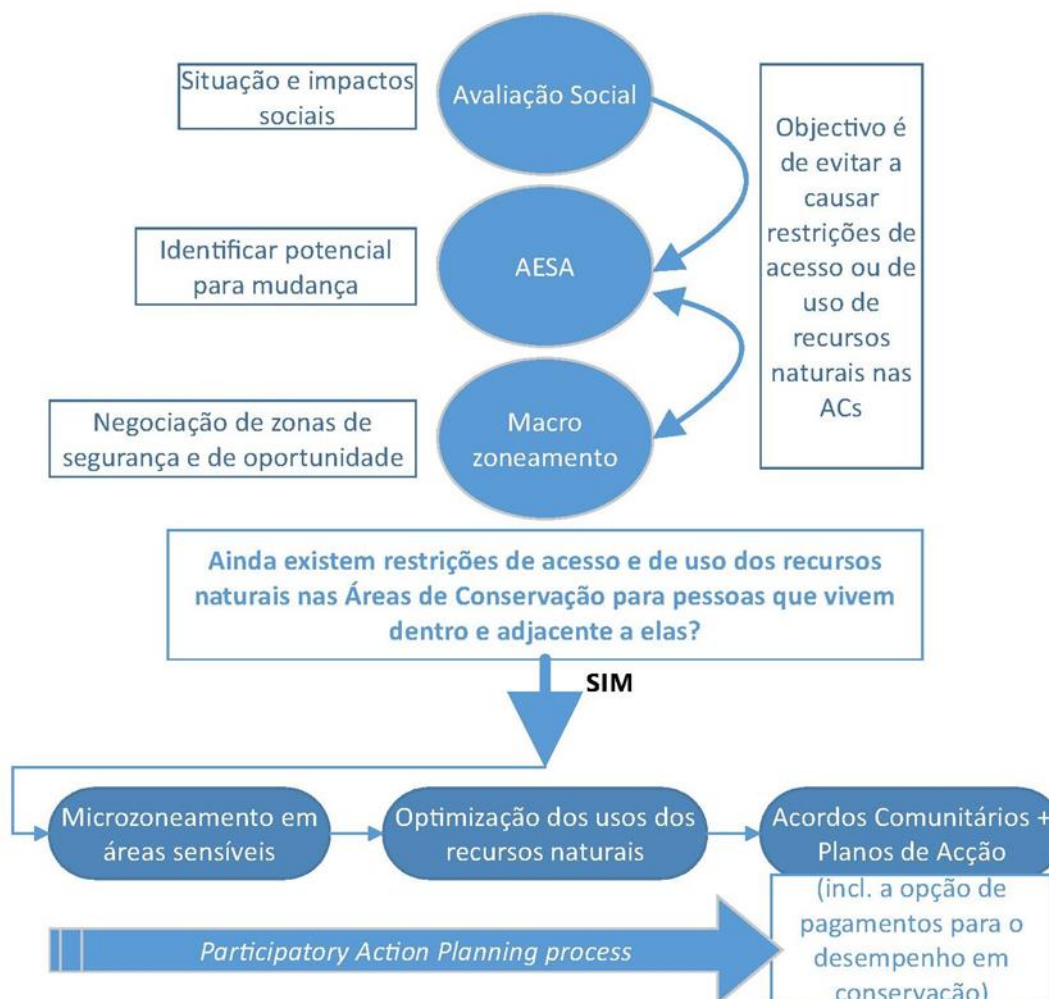


Figura 1. Participação da comunidade na identificação de impactos, evitando-os e mitigando-os

Serão alcançados Acordos Comunitários através de negociações com o sector privado e autoridades governamentais, dentro das ACs e suas zonas tampão, envolvidas na governação local no final de um processo de planificação de uma ação envolvendo microzoneamento e visualização comunitária para a optimização do uso e conservação de recursos naturais no futuro. A sua implementação oferece a oportunidade de envolvimento de ONGs e parceiros do sector privado para ajudar a capacitar as comunidades locais e desenvolver capacidade para sustentar isso. Uma vez desenvolvidos, os Acordos Comunitários serão administrados por organizações comunitárias representativas. Em casos em que o desempenho em termos de resultados de conservação está incluído nos Acordos Comunitários dentro das ACs, fóruns conjuntos reunir-se-ão pelo menos anualmente para rever o desempenho e os benefícios a serem partilhados. Os Acordos serão actualizados conforme necessário.

No geral, o enquadramento legal moçambicano e as políticas do Banco Mundial endossam a participação da comunidade na concepção e aplicação de actividades de conservação, a fim de ajudar a identificar alternativas aceitáveis aos padrões insustentáveis de uso de recursos e promover o apoio da comunidade para tais alternativas.

De fundamental importância é a Lei de Áreas de Conservação nº 16/2014 que prevê o estabelecimento legal de Conselhos de Gestão da Área de Conservação (CGAC), órgãos consultivos abrangendo uma ou mais ACs compostas por representantes das comunidades locais, sector privado, associações e órgãos locais de Estado para a protecção, conservação e promoção de desenvolvimento e uso sustentável da diversidade biológica. Em 2017, a Lei nº 5 foi aprovada alterando a Lei de Conservação de 2014 para cobrir a conservação dos recursos naturais e da biodiversidade dentro e fora do sistema de ACs e para introduzir mecanismos de pagamento para estoques de carbono geridos e perdas líquidas de biodiversidade, bem como o processamento criminal de infractores que danificam recursos naturais protegidos. A Lei da Conservação também:

- Legaliza as parcerias público-privadas para gestão das ACs e para contratos de concessão.
- Legaliza o julgamento e a punição com longas sentenças de prisão de pessoas envolvidas no uso não autorizado e comércio de produtos faunísticos e silvícolas protegidos obtidos ilegalmente, e aqueles que atearam fogo afectando directamente a AC e suas zonas tampão.
- Apresenta categorias para a classificação de áreas protegidas em a) áreas totais de conservação e b) áreas de conservação de uso sustentável.
- Os planos de manejo da AC devem ser coerentes com os instrumentos de planificação espacial em todos os níveis e planos especiais de uso da terra serão necessários para o zoneamento ecológico de ACs e agrupamentos de ACs e suas zonas tampão, corredores ecológicos e outras áreas críticas para a preservação do equilíbrio ecológico e elementos de continuidade espacial.
- Os interesses e o envolvimento das comunidades legalmente dentro das ACs e suas zonas tampão, em actividades de geração de renda que promovam a conservação da biodiversidade e fortaleçam a capacidade de conservação, serão focos fundamentais de médio e longo prazo de planificação de manejo das ACs.
- Áreas de conservação comunitárias com direitos garantidos de uso da terra proporcionarão às comunidades opções de gestão das áreas de parcerias e concessões a terceiros.
- O desenvolvimento das zonas tampão será orientado pelos Planos de Maneio das ACs - instrumentos com o mesmo nível de obrigação jurídica que os Planos de Uso da Terra e os e Planos de Gestão Ambiental (e Social).
- A Lei também prevê a possibilidade de o Estado a reassentar pessoas fora de um AC, se a sua presença for incompatível com o estatuto legal da AC ou impedir sua boa gestão. O Estado, através das autoridades locais e do Administrador da AC, é responsável pelo reassentamento de pessoas para que elas vivam em condições melhores do que as condições em que viviam anteriormente. O MozBio2 não financiará o reassentamento físico de pessoas excepto em circunstâncias extraordinárias de vulnerabilidade resultante de conflitos com animais selvagem.

A Lei de Terras fornece reconhecimento legal e protecção dos direitos tradicionais de ocupação e subsistência e um mecanismo para formalizar esses direitos. Como tal, as comunidades podem usar a sua posse desses direitos para negociar acordos, produzindo benefícios tangíveis para si pelo uso de suas terras por terceiros. A Lei de Florestas e Fauna Bravia cria mecanismos para que as comunidades locais participem na co-gestão de recursos florestais e faunísticos. Como a maioria das AC contém populações residentes, vários programas e instituições (PRODER, iTC-F, CEDECA UP entre outros) têm e continuam a delimitar terras de comunidades que vivem em áreas de conservação e áreas de uso

sustentável, como parte de seus programas mais amplos de promoção de processos participativos de desenvolvimento com base em direitos.

A consignação de 20% da receita do uso de florestas e fauna bravia para turismo (fotográfico, caça esportiva etc.) e produtos madeireiros, para as comunidades locais é identificada na Lei de Florestas e Fauna Bravia nº 10/1999 e no seu regulamento - Decreto nº 12 / 2002. O mecanismo para o tornar funcional é abrangido pelo Diploma Ministerial nº 93/2005. Os Comitês de Gestão Comunitária (CGC) facilitam o recebimento deste e de outros benefícios do uso de recursos naturais por terceiros. Os CGC, no entanto, não são especificamente legalizados como órgãos representativos de suas comunidades para gestão comunitária.

Impactos nas comunidades locais

No geral, existem três categorias principais de pessoas afectadas pelo Projecto:

- Membros da comunidade que serão directamente afectados, desde que estejam sujeitos a restrições totais de acesso e uso de recursos de modo que seus meios de subsistência ou empreendimentos sejam limitados pela perda de direitos à colecta de lenha, abastecimento de água à pessoas e animais e culturas plantadas;
- Outras comunidades que vivem nas zonas tampão da AC e áreas de uso múltiplo, que podem sofrer restrições parciais de acesso e uso, e aquelas que sofrem danos a culturas e outras propriedades como resultado de incursões por animais selvagens.
- Os membros das comunidades que vivem dentro dessas ACs, e que são subsequentemente menos resilientes, em resultado do conflito homem-animal, que afecta a sua capacidade de assegurar o acesso e uso igual aos recursos naturais, como desfrutavam anteriormente.

Elegibilidade para assistência do Projecto

Estima-se que o número total de famílias usando recursos nas seis ACs seleccionadas, incluindo as coutadas e as reservas florestais em torno destas, é aproximadamente de 16,500.

Estimativas da população residente nas tres ACs das Paisagens nos seus arredores são apresentadas na tabela abaixo:

Nome da Área de Conservação	Estimativa da população dentro da AC	Estimativa de famílias da AC	Estimativa de dentro das Zonas Tampão
TOTAL DE 3 ACs nas PAISAGENS (Reserva Especial de Maputo e Reserva Marinha Parcial da Ponta de Ouro na Paisagem da Costa dos Elefantes; Reserva Nacional de Marromeu e quatro coutadas vizinhas na Paisagem do Complexo de Marromeu e Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani na Paisagem de Chimanimani)	82.598	16.516	27.500

A estimativa da população nas ACs é alta como resultado de decisões administrativas no passado que levaram a a) um centro de reassentamento de emergência transferindo vítimas das cheias do vale do rio Zambeze para terras mais altas na Coutada 11, e b) à atribuição de 7.000 ha para a Coutada 14 e

para a Companhia do Sena para plantações de cana-de-açúcar. As comunidades vivem dentro das plantações de açúcar que foram estabelecidas nesta terra. A estimativa da população no centro de reassentamento e na área adjacente a ele dentro da Coutada 11 é de 36.464 habitantes. A estimativa da população na plantação de cana-de-açúcar na Coutada 14 é provavelmente cerca de 33.000. Se essas áreas fossem zoneadas fora das coutadas, restariam cerca de 13.100 pessoas nas tres ACs nas paisagens. O Quadro do Processo focará nas famílias com acesso e uso limitado de recursos que está a degradar os seus meios de subsistência e bem-estar num grau significativo. As áreas de foco para apoio serão identificadas a partir dos resultados da Avaliação Social, AEAS e ESIA's específicas do local que identificarão e categorizarão o grau de risco e o potencial de conflito no uso de recursos dentro e ao redor das ACs.

Este Quadro de Processos abordará a restrição potencial de acesso a recursos naturais e a mitigação de conflitos entre humanos e fauna bravia, identificando os processos participativos no desenho do Projecto e quaisquer atividades adicionais que possam ser necessárias para salvaguardar os meios de subsistência e bem-estar das pessoas afectadas por sua implementação. Os critérios de elegibilidade para a assistência do Projecto baseiam-se nas restrições de uso de recursos e nos impactos que estes podem ter sobre os meios de subsistência e bem-estar das pessoas afectadas.

Um resumo dos possíveis impactos, critérios, mecanismos de gestão e mitigação pode ser visto resumido na matriz abaixo:

Critérios de Elegibilidade e tipos de Mecanismos de Gestão e Actividades de Mitigação apoiados pelo Projecto

Critérios de Elegibilidade de Pessoas Afetadas pelo Projecto	Tipo de Impacto	Mecanismo de Gestão	Actividades de Mitigação Potenciais
Pessoas que vivem dentro das Acs	Restrição total ou parcial sobre o uso de recursos para subsistência	Avaliação Social, Avaliação Ambiental e Social Estrategica, Macro-zonamento, Planos de Maneio da AC <i>Para gerir impactos residuais:</i> Micro-zonamento, optimizacão no uso de recursos, Acordos Comunitários (e Planos de Acção)	- Co-gestão da AC, emprego pelos concessionários, formação de entidades comunitárias legais, desenvolvimento de capacidade comunitária, parcerias com o sector privado para o ecoturismo. - Micro-zonamento que também identifica práticas de conservação e uso e ocupação ordenados da terra dentro das ACs, e a partilha de benefícios baseado em desempenho ou seja dos resultados de conservação, e caça controlada. - Apoiar melhores oportunidades de meios de subsistência fora das ACs com: áreas de conservação comunitárias, agricultura de conservação, uso sustentável de recursos naturais e identificação e implementação de actividades que tenham uma cadeia de valor fora da CA (coleta de ovos de crocodilo, mel e outros produtos florestais não madeireiros; produção pesqueira). - Desenvolvimento de habilidades em turismo, conservação e outras profissões para aumentar as oportunidades de emprego e diversificar as actividades geradoras de renda.
Pessoas que residem fora da AC mas que usam os recursos dentro da AC para a sua subsistência	Restrição parcial sobre o uso de recursos para subsistência	Avaliação Social, Avaliação Ambiental e Social Estrategica, Macro-zonamento, Planos de Maneio da Zona Tampão <i>Para gerir impactos residuais:</i> Micro-zonamento, optimizacão no uso de recursos, Acordos Comunitários (e Planos de Acção)	- Formação de entidades comunitárias legais, desenvolvimento de capacidade comunitária para negócios e conservação, parcerias com o sector privado para o ecoturismo e outras parcerias públicas e privadas para oportunidades de negócios. - Identificação de opções alternativas de uso de recursos, actividades secundárias de PMME, áreas de conservação comunitárias, experiências de turismo cultural, lotes comunitários de espécies de árvores de rápido crescimento para lenha e carvão, produção pesqueira. - Micro-zonamento e delimitação onde necessário, que também identifique práticas conservacionistas e uso e ocupação ordenados da terra estando como potenciais comunidades hospedeiras. - Promover a coordenação com distritos para apoiar a identificação de locais de hospedagem e desenvolvimento alternativo. - Apoiar oportunidades de melhorar os meios de subsistência com áreas de conservação comunitárias, agricultura de conservação, uso sustentável de recursos naturais e identificação e implementação de actividades que tenham uma cadeia de valor fora da AC. - Desenvolvimento de habilidades em turismo, conservação e outras profissões para aumentar as oportunidades de emprego e diversificar as actividades geradoras de renda.
Pessoas que vivem fora das AC mas que pertencem grupos sociais com bens sociais ou culturais dentro da AC que precisam honrar compromissos rituais	Restrição parcial de acesso a propriedade social ou cultural	Avaliação Social, Avaliação Ambiental e Social Estrategica, Macro-zonamento, Planos de Maneio da Zona Tampão / Planos de Gestão de Paisagem <i>Para gerir impactos residuais:</i> Micro-zonamento, optimizacão no uso de recursos, Acordos Comunitários (e Planos de Acção)	- Planificação conjunta para assegurar acesso seguro e a realização de ritos necessários, a protecção dos locais, e o respeito dos valores culturais.
Pessoas que sofrem danos ou perda de propriedade devido a actividades de fauna bravia dentro e fora das AC	Perda parcial de meios de subsistência	Avaliação Social, Avaliação Ambiental e Social Estrategica, Macro-zonamento, Planos de Maneio da Zona Tampão <i>Para gerir impactos residuais:</i> Micro-zonamento, optimizacão no uso de recursos, Acordos Comunitários (e Planos de Acção)	- Participar no zonamento macro e mapeamento de riscos para priorizar intervenções pela gestão da AC. - Participação no microzonamento para identificar áreas seguras e procedimentos mais seguros relacionados à protecção da propriedade. - Integração de acções de conscientização e protecção com iniciativas de subsistência sustentável. - Partilha de benefícios baseado em desempenho no esforço de conservação nas ACs. - Formação técnica para reduzir os impactos da fauna bravia sobre as actividades comunitárias e medidas de mitigação (cercas de piri piri, cercas de abelhas, locais de abeberamento de animais bravos longe de locais-chave da comunidade, etc.). Participar na divulgação de resultados para incentivar a co-gestão comunitária dos riscos.
Pessoas que vivem fora das ACs e que estão sujeitas a um influxo desordenado de utentes de recursos locais, impedidos de acessá-los na AC para buscar benefícios de actividades de desenvolvimento economico.	Restrição parcial no uso dos recursos para subsistência	EIAs para actividades especificas e planos de gestão + planos de gestão de fluxo de pessoas, se necessario	- Formação de entidades comunitárias legais, desenvolvimento de capacidade comunitária, sensibilização sobre direitos, micro-zonamento para identificar potenciais areas de desenvolvimento, delimitação e DUATs - Acordos Comunitarios de identificação identificação de direitos e criterios de exclusão
Utilizadores de recursos naturais nas AC com fins comerciais ilegais.	Restrição parcial no uso dos recursos para subsistência	Plano de maneio da AC	- Envolvimento da comunidade na gestão de recursos e uso e capacitação de tribunais comunitários para corrigir questões locais. - Inelegibilidade para a partilha de benefícios baseado em desempenho dos esforços de conservação em ACs. - Conscientização sobre as penalidades legais para a caça furtiva e comércio ilegal de recursos naturais protegidos.

Podem ser convocadas reuniões para o desenvolvimento de critérios de elegibilidade onde representantes dos sectores relevantes do Governo local são convidados como consultores técnicos. Além disso, especialistas de salvaguardas das paisagens deveriam estar presentes para fornecer subsídios para a tomada de decisões relacionadas aos critérios de elegibilidade para participar em actividades alternativas de subsistência. A consulta deve fazer uso dos Comitês de Gestão Comunitária de Recursos Naturais (CGRN).

Medidas para reduzir os impactos negativos

O desenho do projeto inclui medidas para evitar o deslocamento e o empobrecimento da população local, através de:

- a) Avaliação Social para avaliar os potenciais impactos sociais de actividades específicas, seleccionadas para cada AC alvo e sua zona tampão e para dar contributos ao desenho do projeto em cada AC e à aplicação de instrumentos de salvaguardas.
- b) Avaliação Ambiental e Social Estratégica (SESA) que acompanha o Plano de Uso Especial da Terra (PEOT) na Paisagem da Costa dos Elefantes, e o zoneamento da paisagem nas Paisagens de Marromeu e Chimanimani.
- c) Zoneamento de paisagem identificando zonas de uso polivalente, zonas tampão e zonas de protecção total das AC e actividades centrais a serem promovidas nestas áreas. O processo de zoneamento paisagístico contribuirá para actualizar os Planos de Gestão das AC e os Planos de Uso da Terra do Distrito (PDUT). O processo identificará a localização espacial dos grupos comunitários e avaliará a sensibilidade do local aos impactos negativos das actividades do Projeto, identificando os impactos residuais e a necessidade de mais Planificação de Ação da comunidade.

Os impactos residuais que continuarem a causar perda de acesso a recursos naturais, para uso de subsistência pelas comunidades e seus membros serão abordados por meio de um processo de planificação de acção que é concluído num Acordo Comunitário e Plano de Ação. O Plano de Acção irá concentrar-se nas áreas sensíveis, onde as comunidades podem viver em proximidade com a fauna bravia ou com recursos naturais, que exijam protecção total para fins de turismo ou pesquisa.

Microzoneamento é um processo de identificação participativa dos limites da comunidade, do uso de recursos naturais, mapeamento de benefícios e definição de visão estratégica, onde as comunidades identificam como gostariam de viver daqui a uma década ou mais. Fora das áreas totalmente protegidas, as comunidades podem obter certificados de delimitação de suas terras, como um passo para melhorar a gestão de recursos naturais. Dentro das Acs, onde é realizado o microzoneamento, o processo de visão estratégica será usado para identificar atividades alternativas de desenvolvimento sustentável, proporcionando os mesmos benefícios que os perdidos, ou que possam compensar os modos restritos de vida. Esses resultados formarão a base dos Planos de Acção da comunidade para a implementação subsequente.

As parcerias de gestão da AC e de paisagem são prioridades do Governo que são apoiadas pelo Mozbio2. Estas fornecem a oportunidade de olhar para a visão de longo prazo da coexistência de pessoas e fauna bravia. Assim, por um lado, uma visão de longo prazo requer maior clareza de responsabilidades para a governação nas zonas de tampão e trabalho para reconhecer os papéis das Administrações da AC e do Governo local e dos próprios membros da comunidade e, por outro lado, promover uma melhor conservação nas ACs e zonas tampão. Os pagamentos por desempenho podem ser apropriados para providenciar incentivos para a conservação através da emissão de pagamentos com base em resultados de conservação. Um modelo de sucesso que pode ser aplicado no Mozbio2 está a ser realizado no Projecto Carnívoros da Reserva Nacional do Niassa. Nesse projecto, os pagamentos pelo desempenho de conservação requerem acordo sob compromissos e são baseados num processo participativo de identificação de recursos dentro de uma área microzoneada. São acordados os indicadores a serem monitorados dentro de uma área, localizada no interior da AC e os benefícios por resultados positivos e as penalidades por resultados negativos a serem aplicados a ambas as partes - a administração da AC e a comunidade.

Os Acordos Comunitários irão fornecer os meios formais de reconhecimento de Planos de Acção, dos papéis e responsabilidades de todas as partes (Gestão da AC, comunidades e possivelmente o sector privado) e irão reforçar a ênfase no desempenho, levando a que as comunidades sejam parceiras mais ativas no esforço na conservação. Durante a preparação do Quadro de Processos observou-se que

muitas comunidades e seus líderes já definem informalmente os benefícios locais com base no desempenho da comunidade, e a gestão de algumas ACs também prioriza as comunidades elegíveis da mesma maneira.

O Projecto Mozbio2 é planeado para minimizar os riscos imediatos de conflitos entre humanos e fauna bravia, aumentando a conscientização sobre os riscos da vida selvagem entre os residentes e alunos em escolas relevantes, e usando vedações para reduzir fisicamente os riscos bem como o fornecimento de treinamento sobre técnicas para reduzir os impactos dos animais selvagens na produção agrícola e outros bens. Onde eles forem bem-sucedidos, eles serão compartilhados com outras comunidades para que as boas práticas possam ser amplamente disseminadas.

Quando é criada uma área de protecção total ou santuário numa das ACs, com introdução de animais selvagens, as pessoas poderão ter de deixar para trás sepulturas e locais sagrados nessas áreas, com os quais precisam manter contacto ao longo do tempo. Os processos de zoneamento e planeamento de manejo das AC fornecerão as oportunidades para estabelecer regras que permitam o acesso seguro a locais culturalmente importantes para a realização de rituais e outras atividades apropriadas. As pessoas que vivem nas ACs também podem se tornar menos capazes de garantir sua subsistência e bem-estar no ambiente precário em que vivem, conforme definido nos planos de manejo. O Projecto será obrigado a monitorar residências que possam se tornar especialmente vulnerável e definir assistência especial ou exigir que eles se mudem para áreas seguras para viver. Para minimizar a resistência a essas sugestões, esses programas serão acompanhados de oportunidades para integrá-los em actividades de turismo e conservação que ajudarão a sustentar suas necessidades.

Processos participativos

Duas componentes da Fase 2 do Projecto Mozbio envolverão atividades que podem causar novas restrições ou restrições mais rigorosas no acesso e uso de recursos naturais nas CAs alvo. O Quadro do Processo requer a participação e inclusão de comunidades potencialmente afectadas na decisão sobre o alcance das restrições e as medidas de mitigação propostas da seguinte maneira:

Componente 2 - Melhoramento da Gestão de Áreas de Conservação em paisagens alvo: Os Acordos Comunitários e Planos de Acção reconhecerão os efeitos de restrições de oportunidades de desenvolvimento nas ACs e poderão incluir opções de partilha de benefícios baseada no desempenho na conservação. O processo nas CAs envolverá:

- Identificar e contratar Facilitadores de Desenvolvimento Comunitário para trabalhar na gestão dos Acordos Comunitários dentro e fora das ACs.
- Através da avaliação social e macrozoneamento:
 - Obtendo uma melhor compreensão de a) áreas sensíveis na paisagem onde as comunidades ou famílias estão ou podem tornar-se vulneráveis devido à translocação de fauna bravia ou perder acesso a recursos comumente usados devido à construção e melhoria de infraestruturas planificadas ou medidas para proteger a fauna bravia e as florestas a serem implementadas como parte do plano de manejo da área;
 - Identificando impactos, medidas de prevenção e mitigação e identificando situações em que restrições significativas poderão ainda causar impactos em famílias que utilizam recursos naturais na AC.
- Priorizar áreas sensíveis e comunidades ou famílias que requerem atenção por parte d gestão das ACs, dentro do Projecto Mozbio2 para:

- Realizar o microzoneamento de áreas comunitárias dentro e fora de ACs, e identificação de usos futuros e potenciais benefícios, a serem obtidos pelo uso de terceiros;
- Assegurar a posse de áreas comunitárias fora das ACs onde as actividades económicas são consideradas no microzoneamento;
- Dentro de ACs, o processo de preparação de Planos de Acção e a negociação de Acordos Comunitários que afirmam regras de governação, responsabilidades e benefícios recebidos dependendo do desempenho de ambas as partes e identificar mecanismos de reparação de queixas; e,
- Implementar Acordos Comunitários e Planos de Acção que ofereçam apoio a opções tais como i) capacitação em todos os níveis que aumentem a compreensão e a valorização das ACs e as práticas de subsistência sustentáveis dependentes; ii) treinamento para comités de gestão de recursos naturais da comunidade sobre a partilha de benefícios baseada no desempenho; capacitação de organizações comunitárias sobre democracia, prestação de contas, transparência e uso e gestão de fundos, inclusive sobre o uso de 20% das receitas de áreas de conservação canalizadas para as comunidades e seu papel potencial em alavancar co-financiamento fora das ACs, bem como apoio à comunidade na protecção contra as animais selvagens dentro de ACs; iii) campanhas de sensibilização sobre a valorização da área de conservação e oportunidades; e iv) treinamento em conservação ambiental e uso sustentável de recursos naturais.

Instrumentos existentes e recomendados para participação na preparação das medidas de mitigação – por AC

Instrumentos <i>existentes</i> com oportunidades de participação	CNR	REM/Pd'O	Coutadas reservas florestais Complexo Marromeu + no de	RNM
Planos de Maneio	✓	✓	✓	✓
Planos de Negócio	✓	✓	? coutadas	
Planos de Desenvolvimento de Turismo	✓			
Plano de Maneio de Zona Tampão	✓			
Instrumentos <i>recomendados</i> com oportunidades de participação	CNR	REM/Pd'O	Coutadas reservas florestais Complexo Marromeu + no de	RNM
Planos de Maneio (zoneamento, recategorização)	actualizar	actualizar	actualizar	actualizar
Planos de Negócio	actualizar	actualizar	actualizar / ■	■
Planos de Desenvolvimento de Turismo	actualizar	■	■	■
Acordos Comunitários e Planos de Acção	■	■	■	■
Partilha de benefícios baseado no desempenho	■	■	■	■

Componente 3 - Promoção de desenvolvimento rural compatível com a conservação e o manejo sustentável da paisagem nas paisagens alvo: Uma vez que algumas comunidades que continuam a viver dentro de ACs ficam com os seus direitos humanos em risco, devido às restrições no acesso a necessidades básicas, educação, saúde e o futuro para seus filhos; zonas tampão e de multiuso além destas, serão desenvolvidas através de uma abordagem de paisagem. Essas áreas fornecerão os locais para serviços sociais básicos e melhor uso dos recursos naturais - como por exemplo, melhorar a

produtividade agrícola e pesqueira e a geração de renda desses produtos com ligações feitas a mercados externos. Um impulsionador dessas atividades é o facto de que, se as zonas externas não poderem fornecer as oportunidades que respondem às necessidades específicas das pessoas que vivem fora das ACs, estas zonas não as ancorarão e as pessoas irão continuar a recorrer a recursos naturais dentro da AC.

Instrumentos existentes e recomendados para participação na preparação das medidas de mitigação – por Paisagem

Instrumentos existentes com oportunidades de participação	Paisagem de Chimanimani	Paisagem Costa dos Elefantes	Paisagem Complexo de Marromeu
Planos de Maneio			✓
Planos de Negócio	✓		
Planos de Desenvolvimento de Turismo	✓		
Delimitação comunitária	?	✓ (sem certidões)	A decorrer
PEOT		A decorrer	✓
Plano de Maneio de Zona Tampão	✓		
Fórum de Gestão de Paisagem			CGCM
Instrumentos recomendados com oportunidades de participação	Paisagem de Chimanimani	Paisagem Costa dos Elefantes	Paisagem Complexo de Marromeu
Planos de Maneio	■	■	■
Planos de Negócio	■	■	■
Planos de Desenvolvimento de Turismo	■	■	
Macro zoneamento de paisagem	■	■	■
Forum de Gestão de Paisagem	■	■	Adicionar valor

Se forem identificados impactos sociais através de avaliações sociais, macrozoneamento ou processos de triagem ambiental e social, e se estes impactos não forem mitigados através desses processos, particularmente a perda de acesso e uso de recursos naturais nas ACs adjacentes, serão necessários Planos de Acção para a mitigação de impactos residuais. Em zonas de multiuso onde o microzoneamento pode ser formalizado pela delimitação comunitária com um certidão de título, se as comunidades concordarem em ceder terras, será necessário um Acordo Comunitário com o investidor do sector privado e testemunhas independentes. O escopo e o conteúdo de tal acordo são abordados no Quadro de Política de Reassentamento do Projecto.

Na tabela abaixo apresenta-se um resumo do processo de desenvolvimento de Acordos Comunitários e Planos de Acção, dentro das ACs, com comunidades individuais, ou fora deles onde comunidades dependem dos recursos naturais das ACs, e o seu acesso e uso destes recursos é restringido.

Sumário do processo da realização dos Acordos Comunitários

Instrumentos de reastreio	Quando é um Acordo Comunitário necessário?	Que ferramentas para identificar as PAP?	Que informação é necessário para fazer um Acordo Comunitário e para monitorar PAPs?	O que é necessário para fazer um Plano de Acção participativo para cada Acordo Comunitário?
Macrozoneamento, avaliação do impacto socio-económico para o Plano de Mancio da AC <i>E onde o impacto residual indicam locais específicos de alto risco e sensíveis:</i> Microzoneamento e a avaliação do impacto socio-económico para actividades específicas ou Mecanismo de reclamações	- Restrição total ou parcial sobre o uso de recursos para subsistência de comunidades residentes dentro de uma AC que não pode ser resolvido através do macro-zoneamento ou de Avaliações Sociais	Avaliações Sociais, micro-zoneamento para definir limites e identificar o uso de recursos naturais em áreas sensíveis, dados quantitativos de levantamentos aéreos sobre uso do solo e pesquisas sobre a fauna bravia para avaliar mudanças, relatórios de monitoramento sobre caça e conflitos homem-animal e extração ilegal de recursos naturais.	<i>Acordo Comunitária dentro de uma AC:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organização socio-espacial tradicional existente, uso de recursos naturais e os valores comparativos atribuídos a eles por idosos, homens, mulheres e jovens, rapazes e raparigas, dependendo dos usos e estatuto. • A relação entre governação tradicional e local e os respectivos territórios. • Os impactos da sobreposição da AC com os territórios da comunidade, limites, recursos e as regras de sua gestão. • As aspirações partilhadas e separadas para o futuro e as razões para estas, detidas por idosos / mulheres / jovens / raparigas / rapazes. • Desempenho anterior da comunidade com práticas de conservação, uso de benefícios e desenvolvimento comunitário. • Vontade de pagar e outras características de demanda por serviços, bens e acesso ao emprego e ao trabalho autónomo por meio do desenvolvimento de capacidades. • Fontes de financiamento para actividades de subsistência alternativas ou melhoradas. • Fontes de financiamento para incentivos de relocação voluntária e pacotes de apoio. <i>Informação adicional para um Acordo Comunitarian na zona tampão de uma AC:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Os planos do Governo que endossam propostas de produção económica ou a criação de nós para promoção de treinamento / formação. • Potencial económico e de ligações para ser um nó de produção ou de treinamento que suporte uma ou mais cadeias de valor. • Segurança na posse de terra, comunidades, indivíduos, empresas existentes e futuras. • Acesso a recursos naturais (árvores para lenha/carvão, terras agrícolas e pastagens para as famílias que chegam), a localização destas dentro das ACs, e oportunidades de meios alternativos sustentáveis de subsistência. • Acesso a serviços de financiamento e treinamento, especialmente para mulheres e jovens. • Funções e responsabilidades de: comunidade anfitriã, migrantes, comunidade de origem na AC, governo local, governo distrital e sectores, Administração da AC e quaisquer ONGs envolvidas. • Fontes de financiamento para construção de infraestrutura social, conservação, actividades de treinamento profissional e de negócios, oportunidades de negócios, apoio à restauração de meios de subsistência para pessoas deslocadas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impactos residuais socio-económicos devido à perda de meios de subsistência como resultado do acesso ou uso limitado ou inexistente de recursos naturais em uma AC que o zoneamento, a gestão social e os Planos de Gestão da CA não atenuam ou evitam. • Microzoneamento para identificar os benefícios perdidos de recursos e actividades de subsistência alternativas para substituí-los ou melhorá-los. • Um processo participativo para identificar e priorizar actividades alternativas de subsistência, oportunidades de aprendizagem e elegibilidade para participar delas. • Apoio de facilitação para grupos focais e reuniões da comunidade para: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identificação de actividades existentes que precisam de apoio do Projeto e novas actividades propostas. • Identificação, avaliação da viabilidade e priorização de actividades para produzir um Plano de Acção com um plano para o desenvolvimento da comunidade e para a conservação. • Identificação da necessidade de o apoio a comunidade para um programa de conservação baseado no desempenho, onde apropriado, identificar áreas, indicadores, funções, responsabilidades, e cronogramas de avaliação e de pagamento.
Gestão da AC, Assistente de Salvaguardas da UGP	Gestão da AC, Assistente de Salvaguardas Sociais da UGP	Oficiais Comunitários da AC / Facilitadores de Desenvolvimento Comunitário da UGP + Assistente de Salvaguardas Sociais da UGP	Oficiais Comunitários da AC / Facilitadores de Desenvolvimento Comunitário da UGP + Assistente de Salvaguardas Sociais da UGP	Oficiais Comunitários da AC / Facilitadores de Desenvolvimento Comunitário da UGP + Assistente de Salvaguardas Sociais da UGP

Será formulado e implementado um Plano de Comunicação para assegurar que informações oportunas e precisas estejam prontamente disponíveis para os implementadores do Projecto e outras partes interessadas, a montante e a jusante de investimentos planeados, e para outras partes interessadas. Essa estratégia de comunicação será uma ferramenta essencial para ajudar as comunidades a aprender sobre as oportunidades e se envolver na efectivação de mudanças sustentáveis nos meios de subsistência. Também assegurará fluxos de comunicação bidirecional e de troca de conhecimento entre os diferentes níveis de comunidades e instituições do governo local dentro das zonas tampão no contexto da formulação e implementação de meios de subsistência e oportunidades de desenvolvimento de negócios.

Mecanismo de diálogo e reclamações

Conflitos ou queixas podem surgir de situações já existentes, particularmente aquelas que envolvem perdas de propriedade (p.ex. conflitos entre pessoas e fauna bravia). Os conflitos geralmente surgem em resultado de má comunicação, inadequação ou falta de consulta, fluxo inadequado de informações precisas ou restrições que podem ser impostas às pessoas através da implementação das actividades do Projecto. Os conflitos também podem surgir da desconfiança gerada pelas medidas cada vez mais zelosas contra a caça furtiva pelos gestores da AC, onde os membros da comunidade podem ser apanhados entre interesses conflictuantes, aumentando as tensões dentro das próprias comunidades e em relação aos fiscais da AC. Os conflitos podem ser especialmente propensos a surgir onde há movimento significativo de recursos naturais para fora das ACs e a exploração ilegal de recursos naturais esta presente e, especialmente onde as comunidades são também implicadas pelas autoridades da AC. Além disso, as acções de turistas e visitantes culturalmente diversificados com atitudes e expectativas particulares podem causar danos culturais, sociais e às vezes económicos localmente, e as pessoas afectadas podem ter poucos meios para corrigir a situação.

A sensibilização sobre as actividades do Projecto será mantida durante todo o Projecto, a fim de reduzir os mal-entendidos e as reclamações. O processo participativo de Avaliação Social para macrozoneamento, o desenvolvimento de planos de gestão das ACs e a onde necessário, a formulação participativa do Plano de Acção identificarão possíveis conflitos e envolverão pessoas potencialmente afectadas. Consultas e negociações serão realizadas com os PAPs, onde há indicações de possíveis conflitos. O treinamento de equipas técnicas, comités de gestão de recursos naturais e líderes locais na gestão de conflitos também ajudará a minimizar o impacto negativo dos conflitos. As comunidades serão envolvidas na sensibilização e formação sobre seus direitos e obrigações, como obter assessoria jurídica e representação, e como buscar reparação contra o que consideram práticas desleais por parte de parceiros de investimento, turistas ou outros.

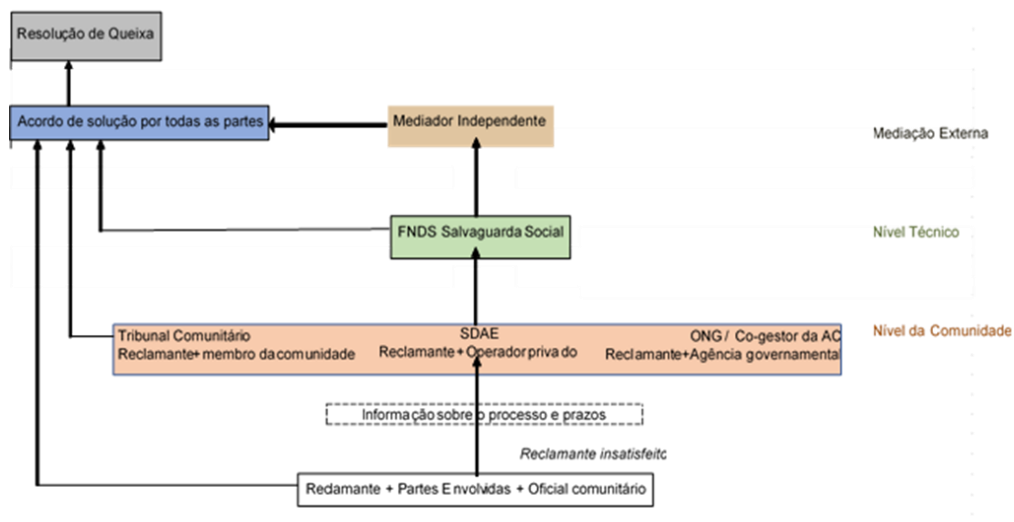
Mozbio2 contará com o Mecanismo de Reclamações e Reparações comum que foi estabelecido para todos os projectos incluídos na Carteira Integrada de Gestão da Paisagem do Banco Mundial em Moçambique - denominado “Mecanismo de Diálogo e Reclamações (MDR)”¹. Este mecanismo foi discutido com as principais partes interessadas, incluindo as comunidades locais, e foi testado na Reserva Especial de Maputo para validar os seus procedimentos. Envolve a apresentação de reclamações directamente aos destinatários do primeiro nível a nível da comunidade, onde podem ser resolvidos imediatamente, se possível. Caso necessitem de apoio técnico dos Especialistas em Salvaguardas Sociais da FNDS, estes podem ser solicitados como um recurso de segundo nível. Finalmente, se um caso não puder ser resolvido internamente, ele pode ser encaminhado pelo FNDS (com a concordância do reclamante) para um mediador independente para resolução.

¹ Veja: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qJ6SgclpBP9n7gVs6hiwchUqWyqE37LL/view>

As reclamações deverão, na medida do possível, ser resolvidas de maneira amigável e a nível local de acordo com os regulamentos e critérios do Manual de Implementação do Projecto. Se para a resolução do caso for necessário considerar compensações adicionais significativas, medidas correctivas complexas ou a imposição de sanções, estas devem estar em linha com as regras operativas do Projecto, o quadro legal nacional, e as políticas do Banco Mundial (particularmente as salvaguardas sócio ambientais).

Decisões sobre resolução e comunicação ao reclamante devem ser tomadas em tempo hábil em todos os níveis. Se as pessoas afectadas não ficarem satisfeitas com o processo informal demonstrado a baixo, ou porque a natureza da queixa requer um apelo de nível mais alto, a legislação nacional prevê queixas em vários setores nos níveis mais altos do Governo, como Directores Nacionais e Ministros.

Processo de resolução de reclamações de acordo com o MDR



Se uma das partes em um conflito ou reclamador não estiver satisfeito com o Mecanismo de Diálogo e Reclamações, a parte afectada poderá levar a queixa ao tribunal, onde será tratada de acordo com a lei Moçambicana. Em princípio, uma comunidade pode levar uma empresa a tribunal por não cumprir os termos de um Plano de Gestão Ambiental. Todos os cidadãos têm o direito de apresentar denúncias ao Ministério Público, que é responsável por assegurar a correcta aplicação da lei, particularmente no desenvolvimento de instrumentos de gestão territorial e sua implementação.

O FNDS garantirá que um "Registo de Reclamações" seja mantido no nível da paisagem. Em todos os casos em que são feitas reclamações sobre a implementação das actividades do Projecto, o FNDS é obrigado a investigar a reclamação e resolvê-la internamente, aplicando o Quadro do Processo e o MDR em uso no Projecto e retornando a resposta dentro de um período inferior a 15 dias.

A gestão do MDR é de responsabilidade do MITADER/FNDS que deve assegurar a implementação com apoio de parceiros e o Governo a nível provincial e local.

Os assistentes de salvaguardas das UGP, oficiais comunitários das Áreas de Conservação e os técnicos de manejo comunitário a nível do DPTADER são os pontos focais do MDR e portanto, responsáveis por receber, tramitar, investigar e acompanhar o processo de resolução das reclamações. Para reclamações que não possam ser resolvidas informalmente, os oficiais de salvaguardas e oficiais comunitários serão responsáveis por canaliza-las a outras instâncias de decisão (de acordo com o definido no Passo 4 do Procedimento no Manual de MDR) e manter informados aos reclamantes.

O FNDS é responsável pela monitoria, através do sistema do MDR alojado no Sistema de Informação de Salvaguardas (SIS) da plataforma da medição, relatório e verificação (MRV) do REDD+ para realizar a monitoria das reclamações.

Todas as estruturas de gestão da comunidade, ligadas às autoridades locais e ao Conselho de Administração da AC devem ouvir, verificar e responder a queixas à medida que os direitos são compreendidos e aceitos ou mudam com o tempo.

As comunidades e indivíduos afectados pelo Projecto podem enviar reclamações para atendimento do Serviço de Reparação de Reclamações do Banco Mundial ou ao seu Painel de Inspeção Independente que determina se o dano ocorreu ou poderia ocorrer como resultado do descumprimento de políticas e procedimentos do Banco. Para obter informações sobre como enviar reclamações ao Serviço de Reparação de Reclamações corporativo do Banco Mundial, visite <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. Para obter informações sobre como enviar reclamações ao Painel de Inspeção do Banco Mundial, visite www.inspectionpanel.org.

Monitoria e avaliação

O MITADER é responsável pela monitoria externa e pelo cumprimento da gestão ambiental e dos planos de uso da terra. Os sistemas de monitoria e avaliação do Projecto devem incluir indicadores para medir a eficiência da monitoria e resolução das reclamações e incorporá-la no Quadro de Resultados do Projecto.

O Projecto utilizará inquéritos domiciliares no âmbito da Avaliação Social para Áreas Protegidas (SAPA) para definir a informação de referência e um sistema monitoramento. A metodologia inclui uma abordagem multi-ferramenta, incluindo análise das partes interessadas, sessões de aprendizagem e de partilha de informações assim como sessões de validação a nível da comunidade. Identifica impactos sociais significativos, explora em mais profundidade esses impactos e questões de governança relacionadas de forma a gerar recomendações de acção (<http://pubs.iied.org/14659IIED>). Ferramentas participativas serão usadas sempre que possível para que as comunidades assumam a responsabilidade de verificar os impactos do Projecto e actividades alternativas de meios de subsistência sobre as comunidades e indivíduos afectados.

A consulta e participação da comunidade em todos os processos de planificação na AC e zona tampão desenvolverão a capacidade da comunidade de identificar indicadores e eles contribuirão para o desenvolvimento de ferramentas de monitoramento participativo que apoiam os assistentes de Salvaguardas Sociais da UGP e os Oficiais de Desenvolvimento Comunitário.

A nível da comunidade, os CGRN e as OCBs serão as principais estruturas envolvidas no monitoramento participativo e na verificação de cumprimento dos Planos de Acção Comunitários.

Eles serão apoiados pelos Oficiais Comunitários das ACs para monitorar famílias especialmente vulneráveis e definir assistência especial, ou exigir que eles se mudem para áreas seguras para morar.

Os CGRN, OCBs e grupos comunitários de interesse identificarão indicadores para os Planos de Acção, que fazem parte dos Acordos Comunitários desenvolvidos com sua participação e receberão treinamento sobre como gerir a informação para o uso pelos comités, Gestão das ACs e outros intervenientes envolvidos. Quando o desempenho relacionado à conservação for uma questão significativa, o Acordo Comunitário identificará um grupo de monitoria composto pelas diversas partes envolvidas com autoridade para garantir a conformidade ou aplicar as penalidades acordadas. Todas as estruturas de gestão da comunidade ligadas às autoridades locais e aos Conselhos de Administração da AC devem ouvir, verificar e responder a queixas à medida que os direitos são compreendidos e aceites ou que mudam ao longo do tempo.

Os comités de gestão comunitária e os Conselhos de Administração da AC serão responsáveis pela coordenação de seus membros para monitorar, regular e supervisionar a preparação dos Acordos Comunitários e assegurar a coerência nos planos de gestão relevantes e os resultados. As Unidades de Gestão das Paisagens conterão informações de monitoramento geridas pelas equipes técnicas da UGP / AC e pelos comités de gestão da comunidade. As equipes técnicas monitorarão regularmente a situação dos grupos vulneráveis por meio de consultas e, quando necessário, o acompanhamento das comunidades e indivíduos identificará atividades e fontes de renda que podem melhorar seu bem-estar.

O Escritório de Coordenação do Projecto e a Divisão de Monitoramento e Avaliação do FNDS sob a Secção de Gestão de Projecto, juntamente com o Especialista em Salvaguardas responsável na Unidade de Salvaguardas Socioambientais, serão responsáveis pelo desenvolvimento e supervisão de todas as actividades de monitoramento e avaliação relacionadas ao Projecto. Ao nível das ACs, os Conselhos de Administração das ACs e as Unidades de Gestão das Paisagens devem ter a capacidade técnica e financeira para realizar tarefas de monitoria e avaliação em cada paisagem, em coordenação com os Oficiais Comunitários da AC. Os Conselhos de Gestão das ACs e os Fóruns de Paisagem multissetoriais analisarão os resultados e recomendarão mudanças administrativas e estratégicas, quando necessário.

Custos

Os custos são estimados por actividade e anualmente na distribuição de actividades por ano ao longo dos cinco anos de duração do Projecto e chegam a um total de US\$ 580,000.

Foram tomadas providências para que as principais actividades de consulta e facilitação sejam realizadas por Assistentes de Salvaguardas Sociais e Oficiais Comunitários junto com as comunidades na realização de:

- Facilitação da capacitação e participação das comunidades em avaliações qualitativas, zoneamento, Acordos Comunitários e Planos de Acção e em monitoramento e avaliação;
- Apoio a actividades alternativas sustentáveis de subsistência para comunidades nas ACs nas áreas mais sensíveis.

As estimativas também cobrem os custos associados ao risco de precisar compensar para restrições de uso de recursos e actividades de resolução de conflitos, com atenção especial aos recursos para grupos vulneráveis afectados, a fim de reduzir sua exposição a novos impactos negativos.

I Executive Summary

Overview

Mozambique's system of conservation areas is currently made up of seven National Parks, six National Reserves and eleven controlled hunting concessions (or *coutadas*). Communities live inside and around all of these conservation areas relying on the local natural resources for their livelihoods. The second phase of the Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development (Mozbio2) project is being prepared for three Conservation Areas (CAs) and their surrounding landscapes: (1) Elephant Coast Landscape (including Maputo Special Reserve, Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Inhaca island and Licuati Forest Reserve), (2) Chimanimani Landscape (including Chimanimani National Reserve and three Forest Reserves) and (3) Marromeu Complex Landscape (including Marromeu National Reserve and *Coutadas* 10, 11 and 14).

Although the potential and context of economic development activities of the landscapes and their CAs are markedly different, the wildlife, forest, grassland and water resources in all of them will come under increasing pressure from people living in and outside of them in the next decades. Community management and development strategies for these areas need to consider future scenarios and transparently work with communities to ensure the benefits of conservation are safeguarded for all parties.

The Government of Mozambique requested a second phase of the Mozbio Project to build on the achievements and lessons learned from its first phase concluding in 2019 to further strengthen the effective management of the CAs and their contribution to the diversification of economic opportunities. The Mozbio2 Project is therefore being designed to improve Conservation Areas Landscapes and enhance the living conditions of communities in and around these Conservation Areas and to be the main instrument to implement the Conservation Areas Policy, Law and Regulations.

The Mozbio2 Project will support complementary institutions such as the National Social Development Fund (FNDS) created to finance and implement key natural resources based projects and the National Conservation Areas Administration (ANAC) responsible for strategic, policy and law enforcement activities under the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). It will also support the Foundation for Biodiversity Conservation (BIOFUND) and two landscape-based Management Units (LMU) to be established in Sussundenga and Marromeu districts, while in Matutuine district the support will be secured by the Transversal Project Support Team in the Projects Management Sector of FNDS. The LMUs will link with target CAs which will be under co-management with international or national technical and financial partners to manage conservation and community development improvements.

Strategically Mozbio2 will focus on fewer CAs and take the landscape approach to address broad ecological systems, conservation and poverty reduction. This concentration or clustered approach will also provide the opportunity of raising financing levels and generating the conditions for more significant changes. As such, Mozbio2 will emphasise business financing of product value chains leading out of CAs and buffer zones to markets beyond these. Attention to communities living around and within CAs will be scaled up with the view to improving livelihoods and participation in diverse income generating activities, including tourism and natural resources related value chain enhancement outside of CAs.

The Mozbio2 Project will be implemented through three components with embedded management functions:

Component 1: Strengthening Capacity of National Conservation Institutions and Financial Sustainability of the CA system;

Component 2: Improving Conservation Areas Management in target landscapes;

Component 3: Promoting conservation-compatible rural development and integrated landscape management in target landscapes.

Key issues and lessons learned during the implementation of Mozbio and contributing to the design of its second phase and this Process Framework include:

- The service providers were successful in community development projects reaching large numbers of beneficiaries, even though the direct benefits to conservation were not felt significantly in this first phase.
- Mostly due to the continued isolation of the CAs and the low numbers of visitors that could not sustain viable income levels, business initiatives remained isolated and weak. Community initiatives with honey production, artisanal products and services were dependent on local markets based on unviable visitor numbers to the CAs and tourism enterprises.
- Community based organizations (CBOs) still have difficulty navigating and meeting GoM administrative requirements for their creation and operations which almost always require assistance from an external facilitator.
- Specific conditions must be created for women to participate in new sustainable community projects, partnerships and joint management of resources that stimulate local livelihoods development otherwise they are excluded. These should include literacy and numeracy.
- Management of human-animal conflicts in and outside of core areas of CAs is still not satisfactory for most of those involved.
- Zoning as a basis for improved CA management was taken up, but this has not yet translated into resource cooperation or implementation of programs to manage buffer zone settlement and ordered land use, contrarily the buffer zones are attractive to outsiders since they are less densely occupied and have natural resources close by and encroachment into CAs has continued.
- Controlling illegal resource use in core areas especially poaching of large mammals, over-fishing, timber and mineral extraction has involved the protection services in approaches that do not build trust with local communities.
- Some CA managers and staff have begun providing incentives for conservation and community development, especially in the allocation of the benefits such as the 20% of revenue, shared infrastructure and others.
- The importance of a structured, participatory, spatial planning process to develop an agreed-upon common framework for the many different actors and interests is well institutionalised in the Territorial Planning legislation but the leadership and resource allocations to implement the plans are often lacking.
- Most terrestrial CAs do not yet have a sufficiently attractive product, or levels of access, that makes them ready to scale up tourism or offer effective opportunities for community partnerships.

Relevant opportunities for Mozbio2 as part of the government's landscapes management program include: supporting new institutional organization and opportunities for innovative financing that are being established (REDD+, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, extractive industry investors'

corporate responsibility programs or as offsets to environment degradation) that may also help finance conservation at the landscape level.

Policy trigger and scope

The World Bank policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement requires that conservation projects that restrict access to legally designated parks and/or protected areas without acquiring the land outright require a Process Framework. The purpose of the framework is to describe the process by which potentially affected communities will participate in a more consultative and integrated manner in identifying the impacts of their restrictions on access to natural resources they use and in planning mitigation of these effects, with the overall view of sustainably managing the natural resources in these designated CAs.

Mozbio2 will reinforce access restrictions to natural resources in core areas of the CAs for local communities and implement improved strategies to regulate their use in other parts of the CAs and in buffer zones through updating and implementing CA management plans and business plans to guide investments. The Project intends to continue the program of translocation of wildlife to the CAs so that they become more attractive for tourism. There are risks that this will cause some households or communities to become vulnerable to conflicts due to damage of property and risks to life due to wildlife. Families in one of the target CAs have already requested the CA management for support to leave the CA prior to any introduction of new wildlife, which is being addressed independently of the Mozbio Project (Phases I and II) by the Co-manager of the CA, the Peace Parks Foundation.

The application of conservation area management plans involving new constructions such as CA operations centres, lodges and fences may also constrain access to and use of local resources. These restrictions and the incompatibility of local communities' livelihoods activities with the objectives of the CAs have led to the triggering of OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

This framework describes the participatory consultation and integration process by which:

- Impacts and measures to assist affected groups in their efforts to restore and improve their livelihoods will be determined;
- The criteria for eligibility of affected groups to benefit from project assistance will be determined;
- Natural resources conservation and sub-projects will be implemented with communities;
- A complaints and grievance redress mechanism is established for resolving disputes that may arise relating to resource use restrictions, dissatisfaction with eligibility criteria, community planning measures or actual implementation;
- Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out, and,
- An estimated budget to support the peaceful and sustainable implementation of the participation process.

The purpose of this Process Framework is to describe the processes by which potentially affected communities will participate in a more integrated and peaceful manner, in:

1. Identifying impacts and strategies for avoiding and mitigating these for People Affected by implementation of Project (PAP) components through early Social Assessments of each CA and its landscape (and location specific environmental and social assessments - ESA - of construction plans and concessions,) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments and landscape level macrozoning in and around designated CAs; and,

2. Where there are residual impacts that still require measures to assist PAPs in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the CA other interventions will be supported. These will focus on the identification of socially sensitive areas (including where natural resources use is generating actual or potential conflicts) which will be prioritised for microzoning, on optimization of land-use in these areas and on Community Agreements identifying the responsibilities and obligations around performance-based conservation payments.
 - a. Participatory *microzoning* leading up to formal delimitation and title certificate involves the community leaders and elders in identifying the boundaries and with the rest of the community the current resource uses. Technical support and awareness raising with communities during microzoning and delimitation will include documenting ecosystem services provided to communities by the natural resources in their areas.
 - b. Community delimitation and the land use rights title recognised in a certificate is an affirmation of existing (or prior) rights. In multipurpose zones where microzoning may be formalized in a delimitation title, if an investor or potential partner wants to *optimise* use of community land for Project supported sub-projects or activities they would have to comply with Project requirements and as identified the Resettlement Policy Framework.

The land tenure screening process that is part of the ESMF will be used to screen the investor's proposal and the ceding community. The *Community Agreement* as described in the Resettlement Policy Framework and the present document is part of the results of screening, if the community agrees to cede.

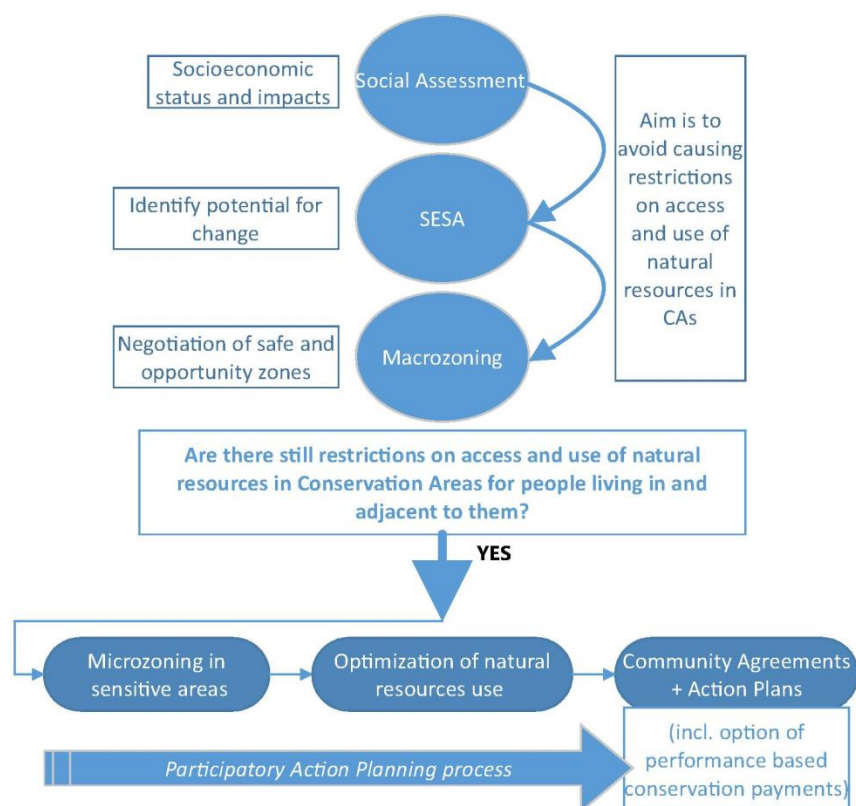
Facilitating agreement to conditions of cedence will try to ensure that all trade-offs are voluntary and that the community agreement provides benefits that outweigh and effectively compensate any losses on a voluntary basis.

If any involuntary losses remain they will be compensated according to the Resettlement Policy Framework (which includes a contingency budget).

All these processes are supported by the Dialogue Mechanism for Grievances Redress (MDR).

The processes in which affected communities will participate are outlined below:

Community participation in identifying impacts, avoiding and mitigating them



Community Agreements will be reached through negotiation with private sector and government authorities inside CAs and their buffer zones involved in local governance at the end of an action planning process involving microzoning and community visioning for the optimisation of natural resources use and conservation in the future. Their implementation provides the opportunity for involvement of NGOs and private sector partners in helping to empower local communities and building capacity to sustain this. Once developed, Community Agreements will be managed by representative community organisations. Where conservation performance is included in Community Agreements inside CAs, joint forums will convene at least annually to review performance and benefits will be shared accordingly. Agreements will be updated as necessary.

Overall, the Mozambican legal framework and World Bank policies endorse community participation in the design and enforcement of conservation activities in order to help identify acceptable alternatives to unsustainable patterns of resource use and promote community support for such alternatives.

Of key importance is the Conservation Areas Law n° 16/2014 that provides for the legal establishment of Conservation Area Management Councils (CGAC), advisory bodies covering one or more CA composed of representatives of local communities, the private sector, associations and local state bodies for the protection, conservation and promotion of sustainable development and use of biological diversity. In 2017 Law n° 5 was approved altering the 2014 Conservation Law to cover conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in and outside of the conservation area system and

to introduce payment mechanisms for managed carbon stocks and liquid losses of biodiversity as well as criminal prosecution of infractors damaging protected natural resources.

The Conservation Law also:

- legalizes public-private partnerships for CA management and for concession contracts.
- It also legalises the trial and punishment with long gaol sentences of people involved in unauthorised use and trading in illegally obtained protected wildlife and forestry products, and those who set fires directly affecting CA and their buffer zones.
- It presents categories for the classification of protected areas into a) total conservation areas and b) sustainable use conservation areas.
- CA management plans must cohere with spatial planning instruments at all levels and special land use plans will be required for the ecological zoning of single or clusters of CAs and their buffer zones, ecological corridors and other areas critical to the preservation of the ecological balance and spatial continuity elements.
- The interests and involvement of communities legally inside CAs and their buffer zones, in income generating activities that promote biodiversity conservation and strengthen conservation capacity will be key medium and long-term foci of CA management planning.
- Community conservation areas with secured land use rights will provide communities with area management options of partnerships and concessions to third parties.
- Buffer zone development will be guided by CA Management Plans - instruments with the same level of juridical obligation as Land Use Plans and Environmental (and Social) Management Plans.
- The Law also provides the possibility for the State to resettle people to outside of a CA if their presence is incompatible with the legal status of the conservation area or impedes its good management. The State, through the local authorities and AC Administrator, is responsible for resettling people so that they then live in conditions that are better than the conditions they lived in previously. MozBio2 will not finance the involuntary physical resettlement of people except in extraordinary circumstances of vulnerability resulting from conflicts with wildlife.

The Land Law provides legal recognition and protection of traditional rights for occupation and subsistence and a mechanism for formalizing these rights. As such, communities can use their tenure of these rights to negotiate agreements producing tangible benefits for them from the third-party use of their land. The Forest and Wildlife Law creates mechanisms for local communities to participate in the joint management of forestry and wildlife resources. As most conservation areas contain resident populations, various programmes and institutions (PRODER, iTC-F, CEDECA UP among others) have and continue to, delimit land of communities living within conservation and sustainable use areas, as part of their wider programmes to promote rights-based, participatory development processes.

The consignment of 20% of revenue from the use of forests and wildlife for tourism (photographic, sports hunting etc.) and wood products, to local communities is identified in the Forests and Wildlife Law n° 10/1999 and its regulation Decree n° 12/2002. The mechanism for making this functional is covered by Ministerial Diploma n° 93/2005. Community Management Committees (CGC) facilitate the receipt of this and other benefits from third party natural resource use. The CGC are however not specifically legalized as bodies representative of their communities for community management.

Impacts on local communities

Overall there are three major categories of Project affected people:

- a) Community members who will be directly affected since they are subject to total restrictions on access and use of resources such that their livelihoods or enterprises are constrained through loss of rights to firewood collection, water supply, livestock watering and to crop fields;
- b) Other communities living in CA buffer zones and multiple use areas who may suffer partial restrictions of access and use, and those who suffer damage to crops and other property as a result of wildlife incursions.
- c) Members of communities living inside these CAs that are less resilient as a result of wildlife conflicts affecting their capacity to ensure their access and use of natural resources as they enjoyed previously.

Eligibility for Project Assistance

It is estimated that the total number of families using resources in the six selected CAs including *coutadas* and the forest reserves around these is approximately 16,500.

Estimates of the population in and around the six CAs may be seen below:

Conservation Area Name	Estimated population in CA	Estimated families in CA	Estimated population in Buffer Zones
TOTAL OF 6 CAs in 3 LANDSCAPES (Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta de Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in the Elephant Coast Landscape; Marromeu National Reserve and four neighbouring <i>coutadas</i> in the Marromeu Complex Landscape; and Chimanimani National Reserve in the Chimanimani Landscape)	82,598	16,516	27,500

The estimated population in CAs is high as a result of administrative decisions in the past that led to a) an emergency resettlement centre transferring flood victims from the Zambezi River valley to higher land in *Coutada* 11, and b) to the attribution of 7,000 ha to both *Coutada* 14 and to the Sena Company for sugar plantations. Communities live within the sugar plantations that have been established on this land. The estimated population in the resettlement centre and adjacent to it inside *Coutada* 11 is 36,464, and the estimated population in the sugar cane plantation in *Coutada* 14 is probably around 33,000. If these areas were to be zoned out of the *coutadas* it would leave a total of approximately 13,100 people in the six CAs. The Process Framework will focus on the families with constrained access to and use of resources is undermining their livelihoods and well-being to a significant degree. Focus areas for support will be identified from results of the Social Assessment, SESA and location specific ESIs that will identify and categorise the degree of risk and potential for conflict in resource use in and around the CAs.

This Process Framework will address the potential restriction of access to natural resources and the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts by identifying the participatory processes in the Project's design and any additional activities that may be necessary to safeguard the livelihoods and well-being of people affected by its implementation. Eligibility criteria for Project assistance are based on resource use restrictions and the impacts these may have on affected people's livelihoods and wellbeing.

An outline of potential impacts, criteria, management and mitigating mechanisms can be seen summarised in the matrix below:

Eligibility Criteria and types of Project supported Management Mechanisms and Mitigation Activities

Eligibility Criteria of Project Affected People	Type of Impact	Management Tool	Potential Mitigating Activities
People living inside CAs	Total or partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	Social Assessment, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, Macro zoning, CA Management Plans <i>For addressing residual impacts:</i> Micro-zoning, resource use optimisation, Community Agreements (and Action Plans)	- Co-management of CA, employment by concessionnaires, formation of community legal entities, community capacity development, partnerships with private sector for eco-tourism. - Micro-zoning that also identifies conservation practices and orderly land use and occupation within the CAs, and performance-based benefit-sharing from conservation and controlled hunting. - Support improved livelihoods opportunities in CAs with credit and savings especially involving women, sustainable natural resources use and identification and implementation of activities that have a value chain outside of the CA (honey and other non wood forest products, controlled fisheries production). - Skills development in tourism, conservation and other professions to increase employment opportunities and diversify income generating activities.
People living outside CAs but who use resources inside the CAs for their livelihoods	Partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	Social Assessment, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, Macro zoning, Buffer zone plans <i>For addressing residual impacts:</i> Micro-zoning, resource use optimisation, Community Agreements (and Action Plans)	- Formation of community legal entities, community capacity development for business and conservation, partnerships with private sector for eco-tourism, and other public and private partnerships for business opportunities. - Identification of alternative resource-use options, secondary SMME activities, credit and savings especially involving women, community conservation areas, cultural tourism experiences, community rapid growth tree species wood lots, fisheries production. - Micro-zoning and delimitation of sensitive areas that also identifies conservation practices and orderly land use and potential development opportunities. - Promote coordination with districts to support alternative development sites, roles and responsibilities. - Support improved livelihoods opportunities with sustainable natural resources use and identification and implementation of activities that have a value chain outside of the CA. - Skills development in tourism, conservation and other professions to increase employment opportunities and diversify income generating activities
People who live outside CAs but who belong to social groups with cultural or social assets inside a CA which require observation of certain ritual commitments	Partial restriction of access to cultural or social assets	Social Assessment, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, Macro zoning, Buffer zone / Landscape Management Plans, <i>For addressing residual impacts:</i> Micro-zoning, resource use optimisation, Community Agreements (and Action Plans)	- Joint planning to ensure safe access and realization of necessary rituals, protection of sites, and respect of cultural values.
People who suffer damage or loss of property and become highly vulnerable as a result of wildlife activities in and outside of CAs	Partial loss of livelihood resources	Social Assessment, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, Macro zoning, Buffer zone Plans, <i>For addressing residual impacts:</i> Micro-zoning, resource use optimisation, Community Agreements (and Action Plans)	- Participating in macro-zoning and risk mapping to prioritize interventions by the CA management. - Participation in micro-zoning to identify safe areas and safer procedures related to property protection, including efforts to integrate them in tourism related activities, site interpretation and stewardship. - Integration of awareness and protective actions with sustainable livelihoods initiatives. - Conservation performance-based benefit-sharing in CAs. - Technical training to reduce the impacts of wildlife on community activities and mitigation measures (chili pepper plant fences, bee hives fences, watering holes away from key community sites, etc.). Participate in dissemination of results to encourage community co-management of the risks.
People living outside CAs subject to disorderly influx of local resource users restricted from access to these in the CA to seek benefits from economic development activities.	Partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	Development activity ESIA's and management plans + influx management plans if necessary.	- Formation of legal community entities, community capacity development and rights awareness raising, micro-zoning to identify potential development areas, delimitation and DUAT awards. - Community Agreements identifying entitlements and criteria for exclusion.
Illicit users of natural resources for commercial ends in CAs	Partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	CA Management Plan.	- Community involvement in resource management and use and capacity development of community courts to redress local issues. - Ineligibility to conservation performance-based benefit-sharing in CAs. - Awareness raising on legal penalties for poaching and illegal trade in protected natural resources.

Meetings may be convened for the development of eligibility criteria where local government representatives of relevant sectors are invited as technical advisors. In addition, landscape level safeguards specialists should be present to provide inputs to decision making relating to eligibility criteria for participating in alternative livelihoods activities. Consultation should make use of Community Management Committees for Natural Resources (CGRN).

Measures to reduce negative impacts

Project design includes measures to prevent displacement and impoverishment of local people, through:

- d) A Social Assessment to evaluate the potential social impacts of the specific activities selected for each target CA and its buffer zone and to inform project design in each CA and the application of safeguards instruments.
- e) A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the Special Land Use Plan (PEOT) in the Elephant Coast Landscape, and the landscape zoning in the Marromeu and Chimanmani Landscapes.
- f) Landscape zoning identifying multipurpose use zones, buffer and core protected CAs and activities to be promoted therein. The landscape zoning process will feed into updating CA Management Plans and District Land Use Plans (PDUT). The process will identify the spatial location of community groups and evaluate the sensitivity of the location to negative effects from or to Project activities and identifying residual impacts and the need for further community Action Planning.

Residual impacts that continue to cause loss of access to natural resources for subsistence use by communities and their members will be addressed through an action planning process that is concluded in a Community Agreement and Action Plan. Action planning will focus on sensitive areas where communities may live in close proximity with wildlife or with natural resources requiring total protection for tourism or research purposes.

Microzoning is a process of participatory community boundary identification, and natural resources use and benefit mapping and strategic visioning where communities identify how they would like to be living a decade or more hence. Outside of totally protected areas communities may obtain certificates of the delimitation of their land areas as a step towards improving natural resource management in them. Inside CAs where microzoning is carried out, the strategic visioning process will be used to identify alternative sustainable development activities providing the same benefits as the lost ones, or that can compensate for the constrained ways of life. These results will form the basis of community Action Plans for subsequent implementation.

CA and landscape management partnerships are government priorities that are supported by Mozbio2. These provide the opportunity to look at the longer-term vision of the coexistence of people and wildlife. Thus, on the one hand a longer-term view requires increased clarity of responsibilities for governance in the buffer zones and work to recognise the roles of CA Administrations and local Government and community members themselves and on the other hand, to promote better conservation in the CAs and buffer zones. Performance payments may be appropriate to provide incentives for conservation by issuing payments based on conservation outcomes. A successful model that may be applied in Mozbio2 is being carried out in the Carnivore Project in Niassa National Reserve. There, payments for conservation performance require agreement on commitments and are based on a participatory process of resource identification within a microzoned area, agreeing on

indicators to be monitored within this area inside the CA, the benefits for positive results and penalties for negative ones which will be applicable to both parties – the CA management and the community.

Community Agreements will provide the formal means of recognising Action Plans, roles and responsibilities of all parties (CA Management, communities and possibly private sector) and a strengthened emphasis on performance will make communities more active partners in the conservation effort. It was noted in the preparation of the Process Framework that many communities and their leaders already informally define local benefit entitlement based on community performance, and the management of some CAs also prioritise eligible communities in the same way.

Mozbio2 is planning to minimize immediate risks of human-wildlife conflict by raising awareness about the risks of wildlife among residents and schoolchildren in relevant schools, and using fencing to physically reduce risks and provide training on techniques for reducing the impacts of wildlife on their crops and other property. Where these are successful, they will be shared with other communities so that good practices may become widely disseminated.

As core protected areas or sanctuaries are created in CAs with the further introduction of wildlife, people may have to leave graves and sacred sites in these areas that they need to maintain contact with over time. The zoning and management planning processes will provide the opportunities to establish rules permitting safe access to culturally important sites for the performance of rituals and other appropriate activities. People living in the CAs may also become less able to guarantee their subsistence and well-being in the precarious environment in which they live as the management plans are enforced. The Project will be obliged to monitor households that may become especially vulnerable and define special assistance or require that they move to safe areas to live. To minimise resistance to such suggestions, these programs will be accompanied by opportunities to integrate them in tourism and conservation activities that will help support their needs.

Participatory processes

Two Mozbio Phase 2 Project components will involve activities that may cause new or more stringent restrictions on the access and use of natural resources in the targeted CAs. The Process Framework requires the participation and inclusion of potentially affected communities in deciding the scope of the restrictions and the mitigation measures proposed as follows:

Component 2 - Improving Conservation Areas Management in target landscapes:

Community Agreements and Action Plans will recognise the effects of constrained development opportunities in CAs optionally include performance based conservation benefit sharing. The process in CAs will involve:

- Identifying and hiring Community Officers to work on community agreement management in and outside the CAs.
- Through social assessment and macrozoning:
 - Gaining a better understanding of sensitive areas in the landscape where communities or households are or may become vulnerable due to wildlife translocation or lose access to commonly used resources due to planned infrastructure construction and improvement, or measures to protect wildlife and forests to be implemented as part of the area management plan.

- Identifying impacts, avoidance and mitigation measures, and identifying areas where significant constraints will still cause residual impacts on households using natural resources in the CAs.
- Prioritise sensitive areas and communities or households for attention by the CA management within the Mozbio2 Project to:
 - Carry out microzoning of community areas in and out of CAs and identify future uses and potential benefits to be gained by third party use;
 - Secure tenure of community areas outside of CAs where economic activities are considered in microzoning;
 - Inside CAs support the action planning process and negotiation of Community Agreements that affirm governance rules, responsibilities and benefits received depending on performance of both parties and, identify grievances redress mechanisms; and,
 - Implement Community Agreements and Action Plans providing support for options such as i) capacity building at all levels that increase understanding and valuing of CAs and dependent sustainable livelihoods practices; ii) training for community natural resource management committees on performance based benefit sharing; capacity building of community organizations on democracy, accountability, transparency and the use and management of funds, including on the use of the 20% of conservation areas revenues channelled to communities and their potential role in leveraging co-funding outside CAs as well as supporting community protection from wildlife inside CAs; iii) awareness campaigns on conservation area values and opportunities; and iv) training on environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource use.

Existing and recommended instruments for participation in preparation of mitigation measures - by CA

Existing Instruments with Opportunities for Participation	RNC	REM/Pd'O	Marromeu complex Coutadas + forest reserves	RNM
Management Plans	✓	✓	✓	✓
Business Plans	✓	✓	? coutadas	
Tourism Development Plans	✓			
Buffer Zone Management Plan	✓			
Recommended Participation Instruments	RNC	REM/Pd'O	Marromeu complex Coutadas + forest reserves	RNM
CA Management Plans (zoning, recategorization)	update	update	update	update
Business Plans	update	update	update / ■	■
Tourism Development Plans	update	■	■	■
Community Agreements and Action Plans	■	■	■	■
Performance-based benefit-sharing agreements	■	■	■	■

Component 3 - Promoting conservation-compatible rural development and sustainable landscape management in target landscapes: Since some communities that continue living inside CAs put their human rights at risk as they have restricted access to basic necessities, education, health and a future for their children; buffer zones and multipurpose zones beyond these will be developed

through a landscape approach. These areas will provide the location for basic social services and improved natural resources use – such as improving agricultural and fishing productivity and income generation from these products with linkages made to external markets. A driver of these activities is the fact that if the external zones cannot provide the opportunities that respond to specific needs of people outside of CAs, it will not anchor them and they will continue resorting to natural resources inside.

Existing and recommended participation instruments by Landscape

Existing Participation Instruments	RNC landscape	Elephant landscape	Coast	Marromeu complex landscape
Management Plans				✓
Business Plans	✓			
Tourism Development Plans	✓			
Community delimitation	?	✓ (no certificates)		under way
PEOT		under way		✓
Buffer Zone Management Plan	✓			
Landscape management forum				CGCM
Recommended Participation Instruments	RNC landscape	Elephant landscape	Coast	Marromeu complex landscape
Management Plans	■	■		■
Business Plans	■	■		■
Tourism Development Plans	■	■		
Landscape level zoning	■	■		■
Landscape management forum	■	■		add value

If social impacts are identified through the social assessment, macrozoning or project screening processes and are not able to be mitigated by these processes, particularly loss of access to and use of natural resources in adjacent CAs then residual impact mitigation Action Plans will be necessary. In multipurpose zones where microzoning can be formalized in community delimitation with a title certificate, if communities agree to cede land, a Community Agreement with the private sector investor and independent witnesses will be necessary. The scope and content of such an agreement is covered in the Resettlement Policy Framework for the Project.

A summary of the process for developing Community Agreements and their Action Plans inside CAs with single communities, or outside them where communities dependent on CA natural resources have their access and use constrained can be seen in the table below.

Summary of the Community Agreements and Action Planning process

Issue	Screening tools	When is a Community Agreement necessary?	Tools to identify PAPs	What information is needed to make a Community Agreement and monitor PAPs?	What is needed to make a Participatory Action Plan for each Community Agreement?
Description	<p>Macro zoning, socioeconomic impact assessment for CA Management Plan,</p> <p><i>And when residual impacts continue to flag high risks and sensitivities in specific locations:</i></p> <p>Micro zoning and social impact assessment for specific activities, or the Grievance mechanism</p>	<p>- Total or partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods of communities inside a CA that cannot be resolved by macro zoning or social assessments.</p>	<p>Social assessments, micro zoning to identify boundaries and resource use and users in sensitive areas, quantitative data from aerial surveys on land use and wildlife surveys to measure changes, monitoring reports on hunting and HWC and illegal extraction of natural resources.</p>	<p><i>Community Agreement inside a CA :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing socio-spatial traditional organization, natural resource use and the comparative values attributed to these by elders, men, women, and youth, boys and girls depending on uses and status. • The relationship between traditional and local governance and territories. • The impacts of conservation area overlay with community territories, boundaries, resources and the rules of their management. • The shared and separate aspirations for the future and reasons for these held by elders / women / youth / girls / boys. • Prior community performance with conservation practices, use of benefits and community development. • Willingness to pay and other demand characteristics for services, goods, and access to employment and self-employment via capacity development. • Sources of finance for alternative or improved livelihoods activities. • Sources of finance for voluntary relocation incentives and support packages. <p><i>Plus additional information for a Community Agreement in CA buffer zone :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government plans that endorse proposed economic production or training node creation. • Local tenure security, communities, individuals, companies and future perspectives. • Access to natural resources (wood fuel, agricultural and grazing land for incoming households), location of these being inside the CA, and alternative opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. • Access to financing services and training especially for women and youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residual socioeconomic impacts due to lost livelihoods as a result of limited or no access to and use of natural resources in a CA that zoning, social management and CA Management Plans do not mitigate or avoid. • Micro zoning to identify lost benefits from resource use and alternative livelihood activities to replace these or improve on them. • A participatory process to identify and prioritise alternative livelihood activities, learning opportunities eligibility to participate in these. • Facilitation support to focus groups and community meetings for them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify existing activities that need support from the Project, and new ones proposed. • Identify, assess feasibility and prioritise activities to produce an Action Plan with a road map for community development and conservation. • Identify the need and community support for a performance based conservation program, where appropriate, identify areas, indicators, roles, responsibilities, assessment and payment schedules.
Responsible	CA Management, LMU Social safeguards assistant	CA Management, LMU Social safeguards assistant	CA / Landscape Community Officers + LMU Social safeguards assistant	CA / Landscape Community Officers + LMU Social safeguards assistant	CA / Landscape Community Officers + LMU Social safeguards assistant

A Communication Plan will be formulated and implemented to ensure that timely and accurate information is readily available to project implementers and other stakeholders, up and downstream of planned undertakings, and to other interested parties. This communication strategy will be an essential tool to help communities to learn about opportunities and become involved in effecting sustainable livelihood changes. It will also ensure two-way communication and knowledge exchange streams between the different levels of local government institutions and communities in the buffer zones in the context of formulation and implementation of livelihoods and business development opportunities.

Complaints and grievances redress mechanism

Conflicts or grievances may arise from already existing situations particularly those involving property losses (i.e. conflicts between people and wildlife). Conflicts generally arise from poor communication, inadequate or lack of consultation, inadequate flow of accurate information, or restrictions that may be imposed on people through the implementation of Project activities. Conflicts may also arise from mistrust generated by the increasingly zealous anti-poaching measures of CA management where community members may be caught between conflicting interests raising tensions within the communities themselves and in relation to CA rangers. Conflicts may be especially prone to arising where there is a significant movement of natural resources out of CAs and illegal exploitation of natural resources is ongoing and especially when communities are also implicated by CA authorities. In addition, the actions of tourists and culturally diverse visitors with particular attitudes and expectations may cause cultural, social and sometimes economic damages locally, and affected people may have little recourse to correct the situation.

Awareness-raising about Project activities will be continued throughout the Project in order to reduce misunderstanding and grievances. The participatory social assessments, macrozoning process, CA management planning and where necessary, participatory Action Plan formulation will identify potential conflicts and involve potentially affected people. Consultations and negotiations will be carried out with PAPs where there are indications of potential conflicts. Training for technical teams, natural resource management committees and local leaders in conflict management will also assist in minimizing the negative impact of conflicts. Communities will be involved in awareness-raising and training concerning their rights and obligations, how to obtain legal advice and representation, and how to seek redress against what they regard as unfair practices by investment partners, tourists or others.

Mozbio2 will rely on the common Grievance and Redress Mechanism that has been established for all projects included in the World Bank's Integrated Landscape Management Portfolio in Mozambique – called the "Dialogue and Grievance Mechanism (MDR)"². This mechanism has been discussed with key stakeholders, including local communities, and has been tested in the Maputo Special Reserve to validate its procedures. It involves presentation of complaints directly to first level recipients at community level where they may be resolved immediately if possible. Should they require technical support from FNDS Social Safeguards Specialists these may be sought as a second level recourse. Finally, should a case not be resolvable internally it may be referred by FNDS (in agreement with the complainant) to an independent mediator for resolution.

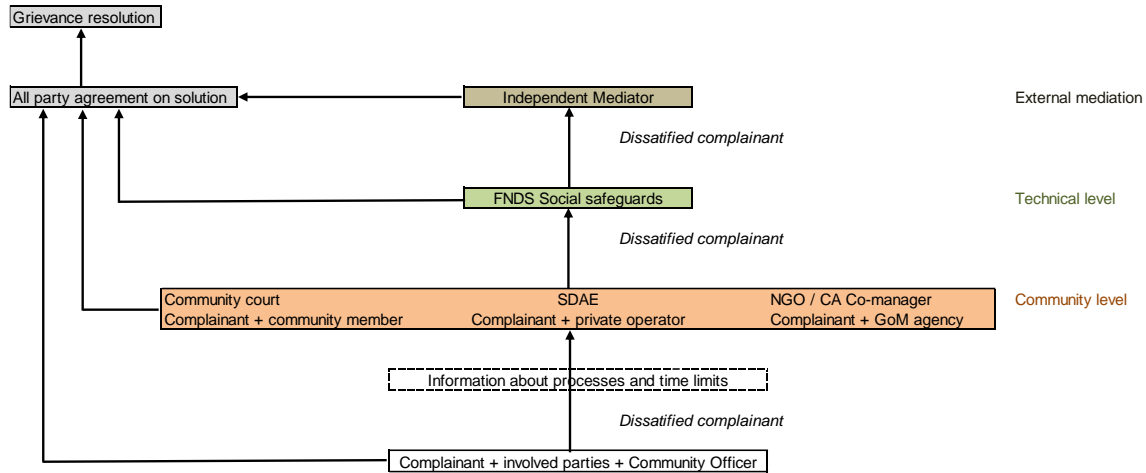
Complaints should, as far as possible, be resolved in a friendly manner and at local level in accordance with the regulations and criteria of the Project Implementation Manual. If it is necessary to consider significant additional compensation, complex corrective measures or sanctions, it should be in line

² See: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qJ6SgclpBP9n7gVs6hiwchUqWyqE37LL/view>

with the Project's operational rules, national legal framework, and World Bank policies (particularly social and environmental safeguards).

Decisions on resolution and communication to the complainant must be made in a timely fashion at all levels. Should affected people not be satisfied by the informal process shown, or because the nature of the complaint requires higher level appeal, national legislation provides for making complaints in various sectors at the highest levels of Government such as National Directors and Ministers.

Grievance resolution process outline according to the MDR



Should either party in a conflict or the complainant be dissatisfied with the Dialogue and Grievance Mechanism, the affected party may bring the complaint to court, where it will be treated in accordance with Mozambican law. In principle, a community may take a Company to court for failing to comply with the terms of an environmental management plan. All citizens have the right to submit complaints to the Public Prosecutor's Office, which is responsible for ensuring the correct application of the law, particularly in the development of territorial management instruments and their implementation.

FNDS will ensure that a "Complaints Register" is maintained at landscape level. In all cases where complaints are made about the implementation of Project activities, FNDS is obliged to investigate the complaint and resolve it internally by applying the Process Framework and MDR manual in use in the Project and returning the response within a period of less than 15 days.

MDR management is the responsibility of MITADER / FNDS which should ensure implementation with support from partners and the Government at provincial and local level.

LMU safeguards assistants, Conservation Area community officers and DPTADER community managers are the focal points of the MDR and responsible for receiving, processing, investigating and monitoring the complaint resolution process. For complaints that cannot be settled informally, safeguards officers and community officials will be responsible for channelling them to other decision-making bodies (as defined in Step 4 of the MDR Manual Procedure) and keep complainants informed.

FNDS is responsible for monitoring through the MDR system housed in the Safeguards Information System (SIS) of the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) REDD+ platform to monitor complaints.

All community management structures linked to local authorities and the CA Management Board should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as entitlements are understood and taken up or as they change over time.

Communities and individuals affected by the Project may submit complaints for review to the World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS) or to its independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of non-compliance with its policies and procedures. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate GRS, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

Monitoring and evaluation

MITADER is responsible for external monitoring of environmental management and land use plans compliance. Project monitoring and evaluation systems should include indicators to measure the effectiveness of monitoring and resolution of complaints and incorporate them into the Project Results Framework.

The Project will be using the Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA) household survey to establish a baseline and monitoring system. The methodology includes a multi-tool approach including stakeholder analysis, information learning and sharing workshops and validation workshops at community level. It identifies significant social impacts, explore these impacts and related governance issues in more depth to generate recommendations for action (<http://pubs.iied.org/14659IIED>). Participatory tools will be used wherever feasible so that communities take responsibility for verifying the impact of the Project and alternative livelihoods activities on affected communities and individuals.

Community consultation and participation in all CA and buffer zone planning processes will build community capacity to identify indicators and they will contribute to development of participatory monitoring tools supporting LMU Social Safeguards Assistants and Community Officers.

At community level, the CGRN and CBOs will be the main structures involved in participatory monitoring of compliance in Community Action Plans. They will be supported by the CA Community Officers to monitor especially vulnerable households and define special assistance, or require that they move to safe areas to live.

CGRN, CBOs and community interest groups will also identify indicators for Action Plans that form part of Community Agreements developed with their participation, and will be trained on how to manage the information for committee, CA Management and other involved stakeholders' use. Where conservation related performance is a significant issue, the Community Agreement will identify a multi-stakeholder monitoring group with the authority to ensure compliance or to apply agreed penalties. All community management structures linked to local authorities and the CA Management Boards should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as entitlements are understood and taken up.

The community management committees and CA Management Boards will be responsible for coordinating their members for monitoring and regulating Community Agreement preparation and ensuring coherence with relevant management plans and outputs. The LMUs will store the monitoring

information managed by the LMU/CA technical teams and community management committees. Technical teams will regularly monitor status of vulnerable groups through consultation, and where necessary follow-up work with communities and individuals will identify activities and sources of income that can improve their well-being.

The Project Coordination office and FNDS Monitoring and Evaluation Division under the Project Management Section jointly with the Safeguards specialist responsible in the Social and Environmental Safeguards Unit will be responsible for the development and oversight of all Project and safeguard related monitoring and evaluation activities. At AC level, the AC Management and LMUs must have technical and financial capacity to carry out monitoring and evaluation within each landscape in coordination with the CA Community Officials. The AC Management Council and multi-sectoral Landscape Forums will review findings and recommend management and strategic changes where necessary.

Costs

Costs are estimated by activity and annually in the distribution of activities per year over the five year duration of the Project and come to a total of \$ 1,005,000.

Provision has been made for key consultative and facilitation activities to be carried out by Mozbio2 recruited Social Safeguard assistants and Community Officers together with communities in the realization of:

- Community capacity development facilitation and community participation in qualitative assessments, zoning, Community Agreements and Action Plans and in monitoring and evaluation;
- Support to alternative sustainable livelihoods activities for communities in CAs in the most sensitive areas.

Estimates also cover costs associated with the risk of needing to provide compensation for resource use restrictions and for conflict resolution activities, with particular attention to resources for affected vulnerable groups in order to reduce their exposure to further negative impacts.

2 Project Description

The second phase of Mozbio (Mozbio2) is being prepared for three Conservation Areas (CAs) and their surrounding landscapes: (1) Elephant Coast Landscape (including Maputo Special Reserve, Ponta do Ouro Marine Reserve, Inhaca island and Licuati Forest), (2) Chimanimani Landscape (including Chimanimani National Reserve, Moribane, Zomba and Maronga Forest Reserves) and (3) Marromeu Complex Landscape (including Marromeu National Reserve and *Coutadas* 10, 11 and 14, Inhamitanga and Nhampacué Forest Reserves).

The Mozbio2 Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve management of targeted Conservation Areas Landscapes and enhance the living conditions of communities in and around these Conservation Areas Landscapes.

The Mozbio2 Project will have the following components supported by embedded management functions:

- Component 1: Strengthening Capacity of National Conservation Institutions and Financial Sustainability of the CA system
- Component 2: Strengthening Conservation Areas development in targeted landscapes
- Component 3: Facilitating Conservation-compatible rural development in targeted landscapes

1.1 Project Components

The Project is being designed around three components with project management functions embedded in each. This section describes the three components.

Component 1: Strengthening Capacity of National Conservation Institutions and Financial Sustainability of the CA system

The objective of this component is to consolidate the national conservation institutions ANAC, FNDS and BIOFUND:

Strengthening of ANAC. The project will support ANAC to become a reference conservation institution in southern Africa, by strengthening its business development capacity to attract investments in support of conservation. The project will finance: a) establishment and functioning of a “Business Unit” to identify, market, manage and monitor public private partnerships for CA management (co-management) and to promote tourism concessioning within CAs, particularly new tourism concessions in the targeted CAs; b) development and piloting of an electronic visa (e-visa) system to facilitate tourists’ entry in the country through an online application process; c) participation in national, regional and international conservation meetings to guarantee exchange of knowledge with other partners and institutions; d) technical assistance (firms and individual consultants) to draft regulations (such as for human resources and gender guidelines for CA Management among others); e) office equipment and operating costs (especially for utilities, stationaries, travel to field among others). ANAC will also be supported through the Conservation Leadership Program (below).

Strengthening of BIOFUND. The project will strengthen BIOFUND’s capacity to become an international reference on sustainable financing of CAs. The project will finance: a) part of the salaries and operating costs of the BIOFUND secretariat, which will permit full use of the endowment fund for distribution to the operating costs of the CAs thus improving CA management. This will also allow for the endowment fund to continue to build and foster future

self-sustainability; b) studies to explore sources of sustainable financing for CAs and to secure such opportunities, including a funds mobilization strategy, assessing the real value of conservation areas for national and local economies, opportunities for payments of ecosystem services, and piloting a biodiversity offset initiative with the private sector. The project intends to contribute to the conservation endowment fund managed by BIOFUND, through GEF 7 funding once available, through an additional finance to the current project.

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

To enable the institutional environment and ensure the financial sustainability of the Conservations Areas system, the following are also foreseen:

Promotion of the Conservation Leadership Program. The project will establish and maintain a Conservation Leadership Program to promote a cohort of skilled professionals in biodiversity conservation who is expected to work for the different organizations in Mozambique's CA system. This will be promoted through: a) long- and short-term trainings delivered by national and international organizations, b) professional experience in national and international conservation institutions. The Program will teach a broad set of skills, including leadership (conservation management, planning, monitoring, financial management, etc.), science (ecology, botany, zoology, etc.), and climate change risks. The Program will establish an internship program, grant scholarships and promote an annual conference on biodiversity to raise awareness of conservation skills needs and offers in the country. Targeted beneficiaries are staff currently employed at key conservation institutions (ANAC, BIOFUND and FNDS) and young Mozambicans engaged in conservation. Beneficiaries will be selected through a robust transparent and merit-based process (with at least 10 percent of staff beneficiaries being women and 50 percent of the broader public beneficiaries being women), led by ANAC and BIOFUND. The Program will establish partnerships with international agencies, such as South Africa's Parks (SANParks) and the Brazilian Park's Agency (ICMBio), and collaborate with regional training institutions, such as Southern Africa Wildlife College (SAWC), Mweka Wildlife College, and others, and with domestic knowledge centers, particularly the E.O. Wilson Lab in the Gorongosa National Park and other relevant academic partners.

Component 2: Improving Conservation Areas Management in target landscapes

This component will improve biodiversity conservation management of target CAs, particularly the governance of CAs (including its relationship with surrounding stakeholders), human resources management, infrastructure establishment and maintenance, human-wildlife coexistence, research, resources control and patrolling, promoting environmental awareness and strengthening of community-based organizations (CBOs) among local communities. Activities to be financed will be in line with the CA management plan. Biodiversity conservation management is a pillar of the MozBio

Program, to which this component contributes directly. Expected results include significantly improved management effectiveness of the targeted CAs (an average increase of 20 percent in the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool score across the targeted CAs), ensuring that key species populations are maintained or increased, among others.

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

Supporting CAs' operations. The project will finance: a) operational costs to strengthen CA governance, including the establishment and functioning of CA management councils; b) resource protection including patrol costs (ration, fuel, bonus, etc.); c) delivery of environmental awareness and education campaigns through the use of cultural activities including local community radio programs (including family planning messages), support to girls' and environmental clubs, scholarships to local youth, and promotion of vocational training; d) strengthening community-based organizations among local communities; and e) a pilot of payments for ecosystem services (PES) in Maputo Special Reserve. These activities will be implemented by BIOFUND.

Activities specific to the targeted CAs are as follows:

- a) **Elephant Coast Landscape (Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Marine Reserve).** The project will finance: I. *Related to human resources and fixed assets:* a) staff salaries and training; b) infrastructure development, including a connection road to the park entrance/headquarters building and an all-weather game loop in its vicinity, construction of additional staff housing and rehabilitation of a training center; c) equipment, including field equipment; d) translocation of animals. II. *Related to CAs' operations:* a) supporting operational costs linked to the governance of the CA, including the establishment of its management council; b) enhancing environmental awareness, promotion of girls' clubs, provision of scholarships, community trainings and campaigns including on family planning; c) support to CBOs; d) operating costs, including fuel, rations, equipment maintenance; Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) will act as the co-manager for these CAs through an agreement signed with the GoM.
- b) **Chimanimani Landscape (Chimanimani National Reserve).** The project will finance: I. *Related to human resources and fixed assets:* a) staff salaries and training; b) infrastructure construction and maintenance, including staff housing, camps, roads, drifts, trails, signage, c) equipment, including field equipment; d) translocation of animals. II. *Related to CAs' operations:* a) operational costs linked to the governance of the Reserve, including the establishment of its Management Council, b) updating the management plan, c) enhancing environmental awareness, promotion of girls' clubs, provision of scholarships, community trainings and campaigns including on family planning; d) operating costs, including fuel,

rations, equipment maintenance. A partnership for the co-management of this CA will be pursued by ANAC.

- c) **Marromeu Complex Landscape (Marromeu Reserve and Coutadas 10, 11, 14).** The project will finance I. *Related to human resources and fixed assets:* a) staff salaries and training; b) infrastructure construction and maintenance, including staff housing and office, water and electric access, and road improvement, c) equipment, including field equipment; d) translocation of animals. II. *Related to CAs' operations:* a) operational costs linked to the governance of the Reserve, including the establishment of its Management Council, b) updating the management plan, c) enhancing environmental awareness, promotion of girls' clubs, provision of scholarships, community trainings and campaigns including on family planning; d) operating costs, including fuel, rations, equipment maintenance; e) research and survey work, including on estuarine and marine ecosystems, considering climate change impacts. A partnership for the co-management of this CA will be pursued by ANAC.

Component 3: Promoting conservation-compatible rural development and sustainable landscape management in target landscapes

This component will promote conservation-compatible rural development in target landscapes through support to sustainable value chains, and promote integrated landscape management, by financing land use planning, establishment of Landscape Management Units, and capacity strengthening of targeted districts to reduce pressure on CAs. Restoration of degraded habitats will be promoted once GEF 7 funds are available. These activities contribute to a pillar of the MozBio Program, and requires addressing several constraints, including limited access to credit, technical assistance and inputs, insufficient market access and employment opportunities. This can only be achieved through an integrated set of interventions across the landscape (integrated landscape management), including spatial planning, and restoration of degraded habitats (land, forests, mangroves, etc.). Conservation-compatible rural development aims to improve the livelihoods of communities living in these landscapes while also reducing pressure on CAs from surrounding communities and restoring degraded habitats. Expected results include an increase in the number of rural households and local communities connected to sustainable value chains, and restoration of degraded habitats. This component draws on the implementation tools of the ongoing Sustenta Program, financed by the Bank. Expected results include: increased number of households included in sustainable value chains, in particular of women-headed households, rural population's financial literacy increased, local land use plans completed, and area of degraded habitats restored.

Promoting conservation-compatible rural development through access to finance and technical assistance (matching grant scheme – Sustenta Biodiversidade). The project will finance a) a matching grant scheme targeting local entrepreneurs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to promote conservation-compatible value chains, including financial literacy of local communities through the establishment of Saving and Credit Groups (PCRs), which primarily comprise women and represents one of the few working mechanisms that help women to increase their financial credit and savings.

Promoting integrated landscape management, particularly landscape zoning, restoration of degraded habitats and reduction of habitat loss in the targeted landscapes. The project will finance: a) operational costs and consultancy to develop participatory and gender sensitive

land use zoning plans for the target landscapes, including consultation, mapping, field work, and dissemination; b) operational costs and equipment to establish Landscape Management Units; c) operational costs and equipment to strengthen the capacity of Districts in the targeted landscapes; d) operational costs, equipment and consultancy to restore degraded habitat, including land restoration, and to halt the loss of critical habitats through the adoption of sustainable land use practices (such as conservation agriculture, agroforestry and reforestation). These sustainable land management activities are expected to be financed through GEF 7 (as additional financing to this project). Land restoration activities will be entered in the national registry to facilitate the financing of ecological restoration activities by the private sector as a potential biodiversity offset asset.

Activities specific to each landscape are mentioned below.

Elephant Coast Landscape. The project will support: a) value-chain activities, possibly including: fisheries associations in the bay area of the marine reserve, nature-based tourism private or community/private joint ventures, sustainable wildlife management and cattle farming, conservation-compatible livestock schemes, crab farming, handcrafting, beekeeping; (b) establishment of Savings and Credit Groups. A Special Land Use Plan (PEOT) for the landscape will be the base for the Elephant Coast Management Plan (currently under preparation). With GEF 7 financing, habitat restoration efforts will be conducted (including clearance of alien invasive species in Maputo Special Reserve), as well as reduction of habitat loss in critical areas (such as the Licuati forest reserve) potentially through the establishment of a community conservation area.

Chimanimani Landscape. Potential value-chain to be promoted include: a) NBT private or community/private joint ventures, wildlife and cattle farming, forestry, including small-scale plantations; conservation agriculture—e.g. macadamia, coffee, beekeeping, soy, maize, sesame, which also provide opportunities for improved adaptive capacity to manage climate related risks. b) New Savings and Credit Groups will be formed. A detailed land use plan for the Sussudenga District will be conducted. With GEF 7 financing, land restoration, including restoration of areas along the key rivers of the watershed, will be promoted as well as reduction of habitat loss in critical areas potentially through the establishment of community conservation areas.

Marromeu Complex Landscape. Potential value-chains to be promoted include: a) fisheries in the estuary and coastal area; private or community/private joint ventures in game farming; forestry, non-timber forest products; conservation agriculture—e.g. cashew nuts, sugar cane, beekeeping, wildlife products; crab farming; b) new Savings and Credit Groups will be formed. A detailed land use plan for the Marromeu District will be conducted, which complements the already existing Zambezi Valley land use plan. With GEF 7 financing, land restoration activities will be promoted, including mangrove and wetland restoration, as well as the reduction of habitat loss in critical areas.

The Matching Grant Scheme (MGS) will provide matching funds to local entrepreneurs, community-based organizations (cooperatives, associations, and natural resources committees, among others), small and medium enterprises and individuals for revenue-generating businesses. At least 30 percent of beneficiaries will be women and/or youth. Businesses to be supported have to be (i) conservation-compatible, (ii) consistent with the approved zoning for the landscape, (iii) economically viable. Types of businesses to be promoted include value chains based on wildlife products, such as buffalos and crocodile farming, on forest products (timber and non-timber forest

products), NBT, agriculture and livestock. The project will provide assistance for the identification, preparation and implementation of the business plans. MGS will follow the procedures currently implemented by the Sustenta project (P149620).

Some of the key issues identified relating to community participation in the CA system that have been identified during the first phase of Mozbio include:

Key issues:

- The service providers were successful in community development projects reaching large numbers of beneficiaries, even though the direct benefits to conservation were not felt significantly in this first phase.
- Mostly due to the continued isolation of the CAs and the low numbers of visitors that could not sustain viable income levels, business initiatives remained isolated and weak. Community initiatives with honey production, artisanal products and services were dependent on local markets based on unviable visitor numbers to the CAs and tourism enterprises.
- CBOs still have difficulty navigating and meeting GoM administrative requirements for their creation and operations which almost always require an external facilitator.
- Specific conditions must be created for women to participate in new sustainable community projects, partnerships and joint management of resources that stimulate local livelihoods development otherwise they are excluded. These should include literacy and numeracy.
- Management of human-animal conflicts in and outside of core areas of CAs is still not satisfactory for most of those involved.
- Zoning as a basis for improved CA management was taken up, but this has not yet translated into resource cooperation or implementation of programs to manage buffer zone settlement and ordered land use, contrarily the buffer zones are attractive to outsiders since they are less densely occupied and have natural resources close by and encroachment into CAs has continued.
- Controlling illegal resource use in core areas especially poaching of large mammals, over-fishing, timber and mineral extraction has involved the protection services in approaches that do not build trust with local communities.
- Some CA managers and staff have begun providing incentives for conservation and community development, especially in the allocation of the benefits such as the 20% of revenue, shared infrastructure and others.
- The importance of a structured, participatory, spatial planning process to develop an agreed-upon common framework for the many different actors and interests is well institutionalised in the Territorial Planning legislation but the leadership and resource allocations to implement the plans are often lacking.
- Most terrestrial CAs do not yet have a sufficiently attractive product, or levels of access, that makes them ready to scale up tourism or offer effective opportunities for community partnerships.

Relevant opportunities for Mozbio2 as part of the government's landscapes management program include supporting new institutional organization and opportunities for innovative financing that are being established (REDD+, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, extractive industry investors' corporate responsibility programs or as offsets to environment degradation) that may also help finance conservation at the landscape level.

Strategically Mozbio2 will focus on fewer CAs and take the landscape approach to address broad ecological systems, conservation and poverty reduction. This will also provide the opportunity of raising financing levels and generating the conditions for more significant changes. As such, Mozbio2 will emphasise business financing of product value chains leading out of CAs and buffer zones to markets beyond these.

Attention to communities living around and within CAs will be scaled up with the view to improving livelihoods and participation in diverse income generating activities, including tourism and natural resources related value chain enhancement outside of CAs. It will include a strong human resources and awareness-building component and ensure experience sharing and feedback from M&E into implementation and sector policies.

2 Policy Trigger

OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement requires that conservation projects that restrict access to legally designated parks and/or protected areas without acquiring the land outright require a Process Framework. The purpose of the framework is to describe the process by which potentially affected communities will participate in a more consultative and integrated manner in identifying the impacts of their restrictions of access and in the planning of mitigation of these effects, with the overall view of sustainably managing the natural resources in these designated CAs.

Mozambican legislation has clarified the legal status of people living in CAs and the role of CA management plan implementation, zoning and boundary changes in avoiding or minimizing the need for resettlement. The Project will reinforce access restrictions to natural resources in core areas of the CAs for local communities and implement improved strategies to regulate their use in other parts of the CAs and in buffer zones.

In addition, Mozbio2 intends to continue the program of translocation of wildlife to the CAs so that they become more attractive for tourism. There are risks that this will cause some households or communities to become vulnerable to conflicts due to damage of property and risks to life due to wildlife incursions. Families in one of the target CAs have already expressed their desire for support to voluntarily relocate out of the CA prior to any introduction of new wildlife, which is being addressed independently of the Mozbio Project (Phases I and II) by the Co-manager of the CA, the Peace Parks Foundation.

Communities living in buffer zones are also potentially affected as they will also be governed by CA management plans, be subject to zoning and development plans for sustainable resource use. The application of environmental management plans for new infrastructure such as operations centres, lodges, roads, bridges and fences may also constrain access to and use of local resources. These restrictions and the incompatibility of local communities' livelihoods activities with the objectives of the CAs have led to the triggering of OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

Mozbio2 aims to improve CA management through improved community participation and integration in the decision-making process via co-management arrangements, new zoning and categorisation of management units and tourism activities that broadly encourage opportunities to create community conservation areas, as well as associated business partnerships in undertakings ranging from guided walks or production of local artefacts through to conservation-friendly businesses with linkages to increase their value and gain market access.

It is also expected that integrated development planning based on participatory planning principles and updated socio-economic baseline information on the role of natural resource use in community livelihoods, will lead to more sustainable socioeconomic impacts of improved agriculture, market linkages, community-based tourism and conservation activities. These aim to promote collaborative planning of conservation friendly sub-projects in buffer zones and benefits from conservation for people in CAs.

3 Process Framework

The poorest and most vulnerable groups of rural populations, especially women headed households and elderly people living alone are often the most dependent on natural resources for sustenance and income generation. Many of these groups incorporate natural resources use in strategies to manage food insecurity risks. Rural communities living in or near CAs bear direct and indirect costs of improved regulation of access and use of protected natural resources, and damage to or loss of crops, livestock and human life caused by wildlife. To become partners in biodiversity conservation, local communities must derive sufficient benefits from it to compensate for these costs, and participate in and share responsibility for CA management.

If affected populations do not participate in identifying their resources, designing and agreeing on restrictions to these, and in proposing the mitigation measures, it is unlikely that they will take the responsibility of complying with conservation plans.

The purpose of this Process Framework is to describe the process by which potentially affected communities will participate, in a more integrated and peaceful manner, in:

1. Identifying impacts and strategies for avoiding and mitigating these for People Affected by implementation of Project (PAP) components through early Social Assessments of each CA and its landscape (and location specific environmental and social assessments - ESA - of construction plans and concessions,) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments and landscape level macrozoning in and around designated CAs; and,
2. Where there are residual impacts that still require measures to assist PAPs in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the CA other interventions will be supported. These will focus on the identification of socially sensitive areas (including where natural resources use is generating actual or potential conflicts) which will be prioritised for microzoning, on optimization of land-use in these areas and on Community Agreements identifying the responsibilities and obligations around performance-based conservation payments.
 - a. Participatory *microzoning* leading up to formal delimitation and title certificate involves the community leaders and elders in identifying the boundaries and with the rest of the community the current resource uses. Technical support and awareness raising with communities during microzoning and delimitation will include documenting ecosystem services provided to communities by the natural resources in their areas.
 - b. Community delimitation and the land use rights title recognised in a certificate is an affirmation of existing (or prior) rights. In multipurpose zones where microzoning may be formalized in a delimitation title, if an investor or potential

partner wants to *optimise* use of community land for Project supported sub-projects or activities they would have to comply with Project requirements and as identified the Resettlement Policy Framework.

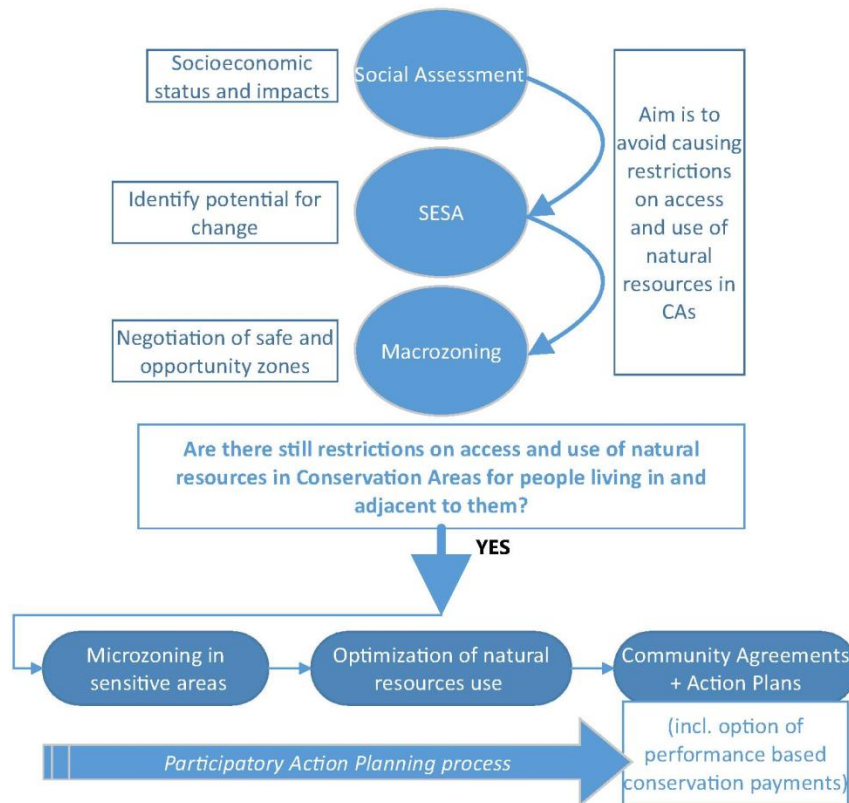
The land tenure screening process that is part of the ESMF would be used to screen the investor's proposal and the ceding community. The *Community Agreement* as described in the Resettlement Policy Framework and the present document is part of the results of screening, if the community agrees to cede.

Facilitating agreement to conditions of cedence will try to ensure that all trade-offs are voluntary and that the community agreement provides benefits that outweigh and effectively compensate any losses on a voluntary basis.

If any involuntary losses remain they will be compensated according to the Resettlement Policy Framework (which includes a contingency budget).

All these processes are supported by the Dialogue Mechanism for Grievances Redress (MDR).

The processes in which affected communities will participate are outlined below:



3.

Figure 3-1 Community participation in identifying impacts, avoiding and mitigating them

Community Agreements will include Action Plans for their implementation. Agreements will be reached through community negotiation with NGOs, private sector and government authorities inside

CAs and with other communities in the CA buffer zones. Action planning will involve microzoning and community visioning for the optimisation of natural resources use and conservation in the future. Their implementation provides the opportunity for involvement of NGOs and private sector partners in helping to empower local communities and building capacity to sustain this. Once developed, Community Agreements will be managed by representative community organisations. Where conservation performance is included in Community Agreements inside CAs, joint forums will convene at least annually to review performance and benefits will be shared accordingly. Agreements will be updated as necessary.

This framework describes the participatory consultation and integration process by which:

- Impacts and measures to assist affected groups in their efforts to restore and improve their livelihoods will be determined;
- The criteria for eligibility of affected groups or displaced persons to benefit from Project assistance will be determined;
- Natural resources conservation and livelihoods development support, and business initiatives will be implemented with communities;
- A complaints and grievance redress mechanism is used for resolving disputes that may arise relating to resource use restrictions, dissatisfaction with eligibility criteria, joint planning measures or actual implementation;
- Monitoring and Evaluation will be carried out, and,
- An estimated budget to support the peaceful and sustainable implementation of the participation process.

Consultation with the Administrators and AC team members of all ACs as well as with central level personnel associated with the Mozbio Phase 2 Project design has been carried out through visits, meetings, and telephone conversations. Visits to all CAs and discussion with not only staff but also private sector, NGO stakeholders and community leaders in the areas also assisted in the development of the Process Framework. Further consultation for validation purposes was implemented at the end of June and the first week of July 2018 (see Section 6 in this document for details).

3.1 Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

3.1.1 Policy

The policy framework guiding community participation and benefits from conservation areas and their buffer zones cover the conservation, tourism, agriculture and environmental sectors through their policies and strategies.

The environment sector's policy framework³ provides for the participation of local communities, among others, in development of policy and laws for natural resource, management of CAs, and policing to ensure compliance with environmental norms and regulations. The sector promotes the view that communities in protected areas retain their rights, and can use them to negotiate returns on income generated. It promotes planning with project affected people, information sharing and consultation with them, consensus and coordination of actions and strategies between sectors and

³See Appendix H for a more detailed description of the policy and legal context.

hierarchical levels so that equitable and sustainable use of the land and natural resources can contribute to socio-economic development.

The Conservation Policy promotes accountability for environmental services through the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly communities using natural resources as a means of basic livelihood. It aims to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources while at the same time providing the necessary benefits and services for sustainable development including local communities. The policy emphasizes the need for participative management of CAs and awareness-raising about conservation. The Tourism Policy endorses finding innovative and pragmatic ways of addressing how people live inside the national parks and reserves.

3.1.2 Institutional

The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) plays an important role in ensuring environmental standards compliance and environmental licensing of projects. It also hosts the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) the Ministry's integrated sustainable development program and project portfolio manager, and financial management agency. This focuses on sector revenue, investments, shareholding partnerships, resources attributed via international Conventions and the financing of institutional development activities. It is expected that it will eventually also manage distribution of sector revenue to communities (20%). FNDS is a key focus for development support of Mozbio2. This Fund together with the BIOFUND are important elements for improving the sustainable financing of the CAs and their communities.

Protected areas management in rural areas of Mozambique falls within three government institutions. The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) for all national parks, reserves, hunting areas, game farms and buffer zones. Protected areas can also be proclaimed under the Historical and Cultural Heritage Law (Ministry of Education) and under the Fisheries Law (Marine Reserves) and may be managed by municipalities and local State entities. Since the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) passed responsibility for Forest Reserves to MITADER, no further recognition of their status has taken place and they are not yet officially part of the Conservation Areas system.

The National Authority for Conservation Areas (ANAC) has autonomous financial, administrative and property responsibility under MITADER. Under ANAC, Conservation Area Management Boards (CGAC) will be set up as collegiate organs that support Conservation Area (CA) administration implementation of management plans and that may include private and community partnerships, whose exact size and form depend on the areas under their responsibility. Decree n° 8/2016 updates the roles and responsibilities of ANAC making explicit the link between i) conservation and spatial planning, zoning and local and national development instruments; ii) the role of the CA Management Councils in contributing to business plans, management plans and to partnerships with private sector operators and local communities; and iii) the role of the Conservation Committee in providing technical support to ANAC. This high level multi-sector Committee supports progress in CA management, policy and strategy implementation, investment and research projects.

Provincial and local authorities are charged with promoting conservation actions for natural resources and biodiversity at the level of communities, localities, administrative posts, districts and provinces.

3.1.3 Legal

The **Conservation Areas Law** n° 16/2014 recently altered and republished in Law n° 5/2017 provides for the legal establishment of Conservation Area Management Councils (CGAC), advisory bodies covering one or more CA composed of representatives of local communities, the private sector, associations and local state bodies for the protection, conservation and promotion of sustainable development and use of biological diversity. The CGAC is charged with supporting the CA Administration with implementation of management plans, ensuring rangers' protection of CA, meeting the development needs of communities legally residing in CA and buffer zones as well as supporting pursuit of new income generating activities that will reduce the pressure exerted by local communities on biodiversity, including biodiversity-based businesses; concession contract supervision and taking measures to strengthen conservation capacity.

The conservation legislation provides the challenge of how to integrate communities residing in conservation areas and buffer zones into the management of the local biodiversity and natural resources therein. It offers community involvement in protection and policing of conservation areas as well as creating mechanisms for the sustainability of the conservation areas themselves, and, addressing the development needs, cultural values and quality of life of the communities by: a) actively engaging them in management of the natural resources and biodiversity to encourage their sustainable use and protection; b) providing the option of resettling them out of the conservation areas to locations in the buffer zone that provide comparative conditions but with the added advantage that socio-economic development may be freely pursued; or c) legalizing CA boundary changes excising communities from core protected areas. The Law also:

- legalizes public-private partnerships for CA management and for concession contracts.
- It also legalises the trial and punishment with long gaol sentences of people involved in unauthorised use and trading in illegally obtained protected wildlife and forestry products, and those who set fires directly affecting CA and their buffer zones.
- It presents categories for the classification of protected areas into a) total conservation areas and b) sustainable use conservation areas.
- CA management plans must cohere with spatial planning instruments at all levels and special land use plans will be required for the ecological zoning of single or clusters of CAs and their buffer zones, ecological corridors and other areas critical to the preservation of the ecological balance and spatial continuity elements.
- The interests and involvement of communities legally inside CAs and their buffer zones, in income generating activities that promote biodiversity conservation and strengthen conservation capacity will be key medium and long-term foci of CA management planning.
- Community conservation areas with secured land use rights will provide communities with area management options of partnerships and concessions to third parties.
- Buffer zone development will be guided by CA Management Plans - instruments with the same level of juridical obligation as Land Use Plans and Environmental (and Social) Management Plans.
- The Law also provides the possibility for the State to resettle people to outside of a CA if their presence is incompatible with the legal status of the conservation area or impedes its good management.

In 2017 Law n° 5 was approved altering the 2014 Conservation Law to cover conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in and outside of the conservation area system and to introduce payment

mechanisms for managed carbon stocks and liquid losses of biodiversity as well as criminal prosecution of infractors damaging protected natural resources.

Most of the Conservation Areas that form the focus of Mozbio2 are categorised according to the Conservation Law as conservation and sustainable use areas, as distinguished from totally protected areas. Thus:

- the controlled hunting areas (*Coutadas oficiais*), the categorised special reserves (MSR), game farms (*Fazendas do Bravio*) and any community conservation areas must be managed as conservation and sustainable use areas. Although created under the Forests and Wildlife Law Chimanimani and Marromeu national reserves still need to be re-categorised under the present Conservation Law.
 - For the purpose of this Process Framework it is assumed that since a) Chimanimani National Reserve (CNR) was created (Decree n° 34/2003) to protect the flora and fauna of the area “considering the ecological characteristics, the rich biodiversity and endemism of flora, the importance of Chimanimani massif as source of various rivers and the existence of mount Binga, the highest mountain of the country..”; and b) that Marromeu National Reserve was created specifically to protect buffalo, that they might also be categorised as special reserves and would be managed as conservation and sustainable use areas.
- Chimanimani is surrounded by a legally created multiple use buffer zone, Marromeu Complex has a small buffer zone consisting of forest concessions, reserves and wildlife farms south of *Coutada* 12 and west of *Coutada* 10, and Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) does not have a legalized buffer zone; instead natural resource use activities would still be obliged to recognise the status of the surrounding area south to the border with South Africa and west to the River Maputo as a “Special Surveillance Zone” (Decree n° 2904 of 9 August 1969).
- The buffer zone of CNR includes Moribane, Zomba, and Maronga forest reserves; also, within the Marromeu Complex are Nhampacué and Inhamitanga forest reserves and in the general landscape of MSR is the Licuati forest. Although protecting important biodiversity, these are not legally protected as part of the national conservation network (Mourana and Serra, 2010). However of note for management planning, IUCN criteria would place the forest reserves in a category requiring a higher level of protection than their surrounding sustainable and multiple use zones respectively.
- People still live inside the reserves and controlled hunting areas under conditions that they are not a threat to, or threatened by, the wildlife. CA legislation permits resettlement when the cohabitation of people and animals is no longer tenable. The State, through the local authorities and AC Administrator, is responsible for resettling people so that they then live in conditions that are better than the conditions they lived in previously.

Other relevant legislation defining community roles and obligations in relation to natural resources use and management includes⁴:

- The Mozambican **Constitution** (2004) is the overall guide for application of the legal framework.
- The **Land Law** (Law n° 17/1997 of 1 October) specifies that land belongs to the State, and use rights can be awarded by the State. It defines Total and Partial Protection Zones that include areas designated for nature conservation activities. The Land Law

⁴ Discussion of each piece of legislation can be found in Appendix H.

provides the details of rights based on customary claims and the procedures for acquisition of title for use and benefits by communities and individuals.

- Decree n° 15/2000 describes the articulation of **local state authorities and community leadership** gives them powers under Article 24 of the Land Law to participate in conflict resolution, represent community opinions on applications for land, and identify and delimit community land.
- **Law on Local State Administration** (n.° 8/2003, 19th May) provides the space for community participation based on a model of “integrated administration” emphasising participatory District governance and budget decisions.
- **Forestry and Wildlife Law** n° 10/1999 – identifies the principles of local community participation in sustainable natural resources management in and outside of protected areas.
 - It proposes 20% of concession fees should go to local communities resident in a concession area.
 - Local Participatory Management Councils (COGEPs) constituted under the legislation of associations with representation of all stakeholders with interests in the use of natural resources in a given area should be created as a mechanism for articulating and defending participants’ interests.
- The mechanisms for channelling and utilizing the 20% of taxes to benefit local communities was created in 2005 through Ministerial Diploma n° 93/2005 of May 4th. Beneficiaries can only receive money if their community is organised in a Management Committee with a bank account.
- Legal Diploma n.° 2629, of August 7th 1965 that approves the **Coutadas regulation** identifies that the meat of sport hunted wildlife must be provided to the local population after trophies are removed by the hunters.
- **Environmental Law** n° 20/1997 stipulates that local communities and to a certain extent NGOs and the private sector shall have ‘considerable and indispensable participation in the management’ Environmental Protection Areas.
- The regulations on **Environmental Impact Evaluation** (Decree n° 54/2015) oblige a project proponent to carry out consultation with PAPs whose use of natural resources is restricted by a project or physical displacement is implied through the project preparation process.
- The **Cultural Heritage** Protection Law (Law n.° 10/1988) aims to protect all national antiquities, historical and cultural heritage.
- The **Territorial Planning Law** (Law n.° 19/2007 of 18 July) requires a broad consultation and disclosure process for comment on all planning processes, for complaints and if unavoidable, dispute settlement.
- The **Fisheries Law** (n° 3/90) endorses the involvement of communities in management of artisanal fisheries and a participatory approach to conservation and appropriate use of aquatic biologic resources and ecosystems.
- The **Marine Fisheries Regulation** (Decree, n.° 43/2003) stipulates that the Ministry of Fisheries adopts participatory management of fisheries resources. Community Fisheries Councils (CCPs) are legal entities that contribute to the participative management of fisheries and to developing activities to promote resource sustainability and improvement of living conditions, incorporating the interests of the community in development action plans.
- The **Tourism Law** n° 4/2004 sees tourism contributing to economic growth, employment creation and alleviation of poverty. The specific improvement of the

standard of living of local communities is expected as a result of their active participation in tourism activities.

Land use administration is guided by the Land Policy of 1995, the Land Law n° 19/1997, its Regulations (Decree n° 66/1998) and Technical Annex on community land delimitation as well as Decree n° 43/2010 referring to who should participate in community consultation and who has the statutory power to sign the minutes of a consultation meeting. Minor improvements to the original legislation include Decree n° 50/2007 defining the power to approve community land regularization according to size of the area.

The Territorial Planning Policy (Ministerial Resolution n° 18/2007) and legislation (Law n° 19/2007 regulated by Decree n° 23/2008) guide balanced rural and urban development spatial planning including that required for resettlement. Land Use Plans (district and detailed plan levels) are legally binding instruments of equal enforcement status to Conservation Area Management Plans.

Total and partial protection zones are classified in the Land Law. Total protection zones include areas reserved for the conservation of nature and areas of importance for national defence. Partial protection zones include areas around public infrastructure and water resources. It clarifies that DUATs may not be acquired in total and partial protection zones and special licenses may be acquired for the exercise of certain activities.

DUATs are allowed and local communities may legally reside inside game farms, controlled hunting areas and forest concessions (DUAT may be possible under a special license if the approved Management Plan permits) and community conservation areas managed as conservation and sustainable use areas.

The Land Law provides legal recognition and protection of traditional rights for occupation and subsistence and a mechanism for formalizing these rights. As such, communities can use their tenure of these rights to negotiate agreements producing tangible benefits for them from the third-party use of their land. However, although the Forest and Wildlife Law, creates mechanisms for local communities to participate in the joint management of forestry and wildlife resources, they only have subsistence level non-transmissible user rights to them.

As most conservation areas contain resident populations, various programmes and institutions (PRODER, iTC-F, CEDECA UP among others) have and continue to, delimit land of communities living within conservation and sustainable use areas, as part of their wider programmes to promote rights-based, participatory development processes.

The consignment of 20% of revenue from the use of forests and wildlife for tourism (photographic, sports hunting etc.) and wood products, to local communities is identified in the Forests and Wildlife Law n° 10/1999 and its regulation Decree n° 12/2002. The mechanism for making this functional is covered by Ministerial Diploma n° 93/2005. Community Management Committees (CGC) facilitate the receipt of this and other benefits from third party natural resource use. The CGC are however not specifically legalized as bodies representative of their communities for community management.

3.1.3.1 National legislation in relation to World Bank Policy

World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement covers the direct economic and social impacts of the expropriation of land or the restriction of access to national parks or legally designated conservation/protected areas (natural resources). **OP 4.12** covers Bank-assisted investment projects that cause the restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the affected groups especially ownership, occupancy or use rights.

Insofar as the Mozbio Phase 2 Project aims to strengthen CA legislation implementation through zoning, CA management plan update and implementation, people living in the targeted CAs and buffer zones will be affected, at different levels, by regulated and restricted access to use of resources. The resources use rights of people living in the CAs are protected by the Mozambican Land Law and the Conservation Areas Law.

The application of OP 4.12 to develop a Process Framework clarifies the participatory and integrated approach to peacefully managing conservation activities in legally designated conservation areas due to the presence of people in almost all of these.

The Tourism and Conservation policies confirmed the reality of people living in CAs⁵, which subsequent legislation has turned into mechanisms to organise access and use of resources⁶. The Process Framework will describe the processes for the participation of communities in strategic spatial and CA planning and their involvement in management and in sharing benefits from the improved management of CAs and their buffer zones.

Overall, the Mozambican legal framework and the World Bank endorse community participation in the design and enforcement of spatial and conservation planning and management in order to help identify acceptable alternatives to unsustainable patterns of resource use and promote community support for such alternatives.

As a result of the complexities surrounding involuntary resettlement and experiences to date in Mozambique, assisting households to voluntarily move out of protected areas to buffer zones or beyond, must to look to the opportunities provided by existing conservation, land and territorial planning policies. Socio-economic development and improving the welfare of isolated development-constrained households resident in CAs needs careful identification of incentives, responsive participatory planning and meeting jointly agreed commitments. This requires the CA management on the one hand, and communities on the other, to be prepared to deliver on conservation promoting performance, infrastructure development and incentive commitments as well as a process for delivery that is based on planned communication and capacity development.

The World Bank involuntary resettlement policy does not apply to voluntary resettlement.

⁵ Tourism Policy and Strategy (2003), section 7.5 on conservation areas for tourism: ‘Resources will be made available for private investment promotion in conservation areas, as well as for the promotion of tourism related activities that contribute to the development of local communities inside these areas, namely in national parks and reserves, official hunting areas, game farms and community-based projects.’

⁶ The Conservation Areas Law provides the legal base for re-categorising CAs so that core protected areas without human presence (Total Nature Reserves) are distinguished from other areas inside CAs with resident communities that will have regulated access to natural resources - varying depending on the degree of protection the new categorisation will impose for the management of these areas.

Any involuntary resettlement that may be caused by conflicts with wildlife would be obliged to follow national legislation as well as the World Bank's involuntary resettlement policy, in this respect a Resettlement Policy Framework is being prepared in order to guide such situations.

3.2 Impacts and Criteria for Determining Eligibility for Assistance

Individuals, families and communities in and around the CAs may become particularly vulnerable to hardship as a result of new or strengthened restrictions on access to natural resources. Communities may lose use rights, or traditional access to resources when zoning and effective CA management enforces regulations prohibiting or restricting resource use in areas designated as legally protected for the purpose of conservation and tourism. Overall there are three major categories of Project affected people:

- i. Community members who will be directly affected since they are subject to total restrictions on access and use of resources such that their livelihoods or enterprises are constrained through loss of rights to firewood collection, water supply, livestock watering and to cropping fields;
- ii. Other communities living in CA buffer zones and multiple use areas who may suffer partial restrictions of access and use, and those who suffer damage to crops and other property as a result of wildlife incursions.
- iii. Members of communities remaining living inside these CAs that are less resilient as a result of wildlife conflicts affecting their capacity to ensure their access and use of natural resources as they enjoyed previously.

3.2.1 Eligibility criteria

Co-existence of people and wildlife in protected areas has been addressed by various means over the past 15 years in Mozambique, including resettlement, boundary changes, fences and natural barriers between animals and people. Community involvement in conservation has however begun to change. Protected area administrations now complement their strategies for a) creating physical distance between local people and wildlife; b) reinforcing this with gradually increasing the policing and now prosecution of poachers; with c) more recent initiatives to use performance payments for conservation. Performance payments provide incentives for conservation by issuing payments based on indicators of conservation outcomes to mitigate wildlife-people conflicts.

With long-term co-management agreements of 10 to 25 years, or eventually possibly more, long-term visioning becomes important. The updated CA Management Plans that are due to be prepared in MSR, MNR and CNR are an ideal vehicle for materializing changes in a) responsibility for governance in the buffer zones from CA Administrations towards local Government and the people themselves, and b) decisions on realistic zoning and resource use rules. Communities that are suspended in states of constrained development inside CAs need to be assisted to become active participants in conservation and local development in the buffer zones.

Communities living in the CAs do so under constrained conditions in which they are prohibited from the use of various natural resources while subsistence use of others is permitted. Their presence in the CAs requires management effort and resources to ensure community and wildlife protection, and their positive contribution to tourism is still not fully realized. Partnerships with communities must assume

a long-term view of capacity development oriented towards subsequent identified benefits. Indeed, the presence of communities is seen by CA management as detracting from the unique potential the CAs have to offer visitors wild natural experiences. Evidence shows that communities tend to scare off wildlife that leaves the area to avoid being hunted, or they may deplete the resource by over-use, and their settlements interfere with the wild natural landscapes the CAs try to offer to tourists.

Programmes in the past decade, to reintroduce wildlife in some of the CAs, have alerted CA management and financing agencies to the increased risks of human-wildlife conflicts, losses of people's property and potentially of human life. Policy and legislative changes permitting people to live in protected areas at their own risk means they must live deprived of the material benefits and security needed for their well-being.

In MSR elephants have long been the charismatic species attracting visitors to the area. Recently, *ad hoc* requests for assistance to leave the CA were made by six households seeking refuge from risks of human-wildlife conflicts. These were later formalized in letters and verification visits were carried out by sector safeguards staff and World Bank safeguards personnel. This led to the co-management partner (Peace parks Foundation) developing a pilot approach to assisting voluntary resettlement in MSR. This process is not part of Mozbio2.

This Process Framework will therefore address the potential restriction of access to natural resources and the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts by identifying the participatory processes in the Project's design and any additional activities that may be necessary to safeguard the livelihoods and well-being of people affected by its implementation. Eligibility criteria for Project assistance are based on resource use restrictions and the impacts these may have on affected people's livelihoods and wellbeing. An outline of potential impacts, criteria, management and mitigating mechanisms can be seen summarised in the matrix below:

Table 1. Eligibility Criteria and types of Project supported Management Mechanisms and Mitigation Activities

Eligibility Criteria of Project Affected People	Type of Impact	Management Tool	Potential Mitigating Activities
People living inside CAs	Total or partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	Social Assessment, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, Macro zoning, CA Management Plans <i>For addressing residual impacts:</i> Micro-zoning, resource use optimisation, Community Agreements (and Action Plans)	- Co-management of CA, employment by concessionnaires, formation of community legal entities, community capacity development, partnerships with private sector for eco-tourism. - Micro-zoning that also identifies conservation practices and orderly land use and occupation within the CAs, and performance-based benefit-sharing from conservation and controlled hunting. - Support improved livelihoods opportunities in CAs with credit and savings especially involving women, sustainable natural resources use and identification and implementation of activities that have a value chain outside of the CA (honey and other non wood forest products, controlled fisheries production). - Skills development in tourism, conservation and other professions to increase employment opportunities and diversify income generating activities.
People living outside CAs but who use resources inside the CAs for their livelihoods	Partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	Social Assessment, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, Macro zoning, Buffer zone plans <i>For addressing residual impacts:</i> Micro-zoning, resource use optimisation, Community Agreements (and Action Plans)	- Formation of community legal entities, community capacity development for business and conservation, partnerships with private sector for eco-tourism, and other public and private partnerships for business opportunities. - Identification of alternative resource-use options, secondary SMME activities, credit and savings especially involving women, community conservation areas, cultural tourism experiences, community rapid growth tree species wood lots, fisheries production. - Micro-zoning and delimitation of sensitive areas that also identifies conservation practices and orderly land use and potential development opportunities. - Promote coordination with districts to support alternative development sites, roles and responsibilities. - Support improved livelihoods opportunities with sustainable natural resources use and identification and implementation of activities that have a value chain outside of the CA. - Skills development in tourism, conservation and other professions to increase employment opportunities and diversify income generating activities
People who live outside CAs but who belong to social groups with cultural or social assets inside a CA which require observation of certain ritual commitments	Partial restriction of access to cultural or social assets	Social Assessment, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, Macro zoning, Buffer zone / Landscape Management Plans, <i>For addressing residual impacts:</i> Micro-zoning, resource use optimisation, Community Agreements (and Action Plans)	- Joint planning to ensure safe access and realization of necessary rituals, protection of sites, and respect of cultural values.
People who suffer damage or loss of property and become highly vulnerable as a result of wildlife activities in and outside of CAs	Partial loss of livelihood resources	Social Assessment, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, Macro zoning, Buffer zone Plans, <i>For addressing residual impacts:</i> Micro-zoning, resource use optimisation, Community Agreements (and Action Plans)	- Participating in macro-zoning and risk mapping to prioritize interventions by the CA management. - Participation in micro-zoning to identify safe areas and safer procedures related to property protection, including efforts to integrate them in tourism related activities, site interpretation and stewardship. - Integration of awareness and protective actions with sustainable livelihoods initiatives. - Conservation performance-based benefit-sharing in CAs. - Technical training to reduce the impacts of wildlife on community activities and mitigation measures (chili pepper plant fences, bee hives fences, watering holes away from key community sites, etc.). Participate in dissemination of results to encourage community co-management of the risks.
People living outside CAs subject to disorderly influx of local resource users restricted from access to these in the CA to seek benefits from economic development activities.	Partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	Development activity ESIs and management plans + influx management plans if necessary.	- Formation of legal community entities, community capacity development and rights awareness raising, micro-zoning to identify potential development areas, delimitation and DUAT awards. - Community Agreements identifying entitlements and criteria for exclusion.
Illicit users of natural resources for commercial ends in CAs	Partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods	CA Management Plan.	- Community involvement in resource management and use and capacity development of community courts to redress local issues. - Ineligibility to conservation performance-based benefit-sharing in CAs. - Awareness raising on legal penalties for poaching and illegal trade in protected natural resources.

Meetings may be convened for the development of eligibility criteria where local government representatives of relevant sectors are invited as technical advisors. In addition, specialists should be present to provide inputs to decision making relating to eligibility criteria for participating in

alternative livelihoods activities. Consultation should make use of Community Management Committees for Natural Resources (CGRN).

3.2.2 Measures to Reduce Negative Impacts while maximizing positive ones

In the course of promoting more attractive CAs through better protection, more wildlife, and improving conditions for visitors, livelihoods of the residents will be adversely affected. The Project will assist all affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them to pre-project levels. Specific mitigating activities will be identified and decided upon at the time that the restrictive measures are being considered during the following participatory activities:

- g) A Social Assessment to evaluate the potential social impacts of the specific activities selected for each target CA and its buffer zone and to inform project design in each CA and the application of safeguards instruments.
- h) A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) accompanying the Special Land Use Plan (PEOT) in the Elephant Coast Landscape, and the landscape zoning in the Marromeu and Chimanimani Landscapes.
- i) Landscape zoning identifying multipurpose use zones, buffer and core protected CAs and activities to be promoted therein. The landscape zoning process will feed into updating CA Management Plans and District Land Use Plans (PDUT). The process will identify the spatial location of community groups and evaluate the sensitivity of the location to negative effects from or to Project activities and identifying residual impacts and the need for further community Action Planning.

Residual impacts that continue to cause loss of access to natural resources for subsistence use by communities and their members will be addressed through an action planning process that is concluded in a Community Agreement and Action Plan. Action planning will focus on sensitive areas where communities may live in close proximity with wildlife or with natural resources requiring total protection for tourism or research purposes.

Microzoning is a process of participatory community boundary identification, and natural resources use and benefit mapping and strategic visioning where communities identify how they would like to be living a decade or more hence. Outside of totally protected areas communities may obtain certificates of the delimitation of their land areas as a step towards improving natural resource management in them. Inside CAs where microzoning is carried out, the strategic visioning process will be used to identify alternative sustainable development activities providing the same benefits as the lost ones, or that can compensate for the constrained ways of life. These results will form the basis of community Action Plans for subsequent implementation.

CA and landscape management partnerships are government priorities that are supported by Mozbio2. These provide the opportunity to look at the longer-term vision of the coexistence of people and wildlife. Thus, on the one hand a longer-term view requires increased clarity of responsibilities for governance in the buffer zones and work to recognise the roles of CA Administrations and local Government and community members themselves and on the other hand, to promote better conservation in the CAs and buffer zones. Performance payments may be appropriate to provide incentives for conservation by issuing payments based on conservation outcomes. A successful model that may be applied in Mozbio2 is being carried out in the Carnivore Project in Niassa National Reserve. There, payments for conservation performance require agreement on commitments and are

based on a participatory process of resource identification within a microzoned area, agreeing on indicators to be monitored within this area inside the CA, the benefits for positive results and penalties for negative ones which will be applicable to both parties – the CA management and the community.

Community Agreements will provide the formal means of recognising Action Plans, roles and responsibilities of all parties (CA Management, communities and possibly private sector) and a strengthened emphasis on performance will make communities more active partners in the conservation effort. It was noted in the preparation of the Process Framework that many communities and their leaders already informally define local benefit entitlement based on community performance, and the management of some CAs also prioritise eligible communities in the same way.

Mozbio2 is planning to minimize immediate risks of human-wildlife conflict by raising awareness about the risks of wildlife among residents and schoolchildren in relevant schools, and using fencing to physically reduce risks and provide training on techniques for reducing the impacts of wildlife on their crops and other property. Where these are successful, they will be shared with other communities so that good practices may become widely disseminated.

As core protected areas or sanctuaries are created in CAs with the further introduction of wildlife, people may have to leave behind graves and sacred sites that they need to maintain contact with over time. The zoning and management planning processes will provide the opportunities to establish rules permitting safe access to culturally important sites for the performance of rituals and other appropriate activities. People living in the CAs may also become less able to guarantee their subsistence and well-being in the precarious environment in which they live as the management plans are enforced.

The Project will be obliged to monitor households and small clusters that may become especially vulnerable and define special assistance or require that they move to safe areas to live. To minimise resistance to such suggestions, these programs will be accompanied by opportunities to integrate them in tourism and conservation activities that will help support their needs.

Curbing the mining and sale of gold from Chimanimani, and wood for charcoal and small wildlife species from the Marromeu Complex and Maputo Special Reserve are important local priorities of Mozbio2. It is recognised that these and other natural products are highly valued by the collectors, traders and final consumers and their protection must include communities changing attitudes, behaviours, skills which cannot be change by force. Instead, Mozbio2 aims to use a long term vision for framing its support for long-term partnerships for conservation, providing the basis for working with communities in a continuous fashion to try and gain their involvement in responsible stewardship of the wildlife and forest resources.

The adaptive management model used by the AC system will allow plans to be adjusted and brought in line with reality changing incrementally over the life of the Project and beyond. Participatory tools will be developed wherever feasible so that communities take responsibility for verifying the impact of the Project and alternative livelihoods activities on affected communities and individuals. To the extent possible, community organizations will be responsible for ensuring the compliance of community members bound by formal sustainable resource use agreements.

Mitigation strategies in existing CA management plans include: community game farms, timber mills and more efficient charcoal production projects in buffer zones, carbon sequestration projects, provision of viable alternative energy, community development centres in *coutadas* to receive meat

and 20% of revenue, local employment sourcing, through to temporary marine protected areas for fish replication, job-sharing employment opportunities in tourism - particularly by women, value chain development for fishers and many other natural resources users. These will require micro and more significant financing through grants and loans, management skills, education, training, and sub-projects will have to be well designed so that participation is used to achieve sustainability and empowerment – not further dependence and short-lived community projects. The current management plans for MNR and CNR also include encouraging voluntary resettlement out of the reserves.

In order to effectively engage with communities, the development of community institutions to represent the interests of these communities is a pre-requisite. In creating and strengthening these, CA management partnerships must ensure where possible, that such organizations are representative of different interest groups within each community, including in terms of gender, ages and different livelihood activities (traditional fishers, honey collectors, traditional healers, hunters, etc).

In order to participate in Landscape Forums, technical staff from the CA and Landscape Management Unit will train members of community institutions to effectively represent and promote the interests and development of their communities. A concrete output of community management committees or legally representative associations where these exist, will be Community Agreements which define roles and responsibilities within specific areas for conservation and for development and in accordance with CA management and zonation plans. In this regard effective resource use planning processes with local communities is key. See Figure 3-2 below for a schematic representation of community organisation for participation in the main local institutions for decision-making in the project.

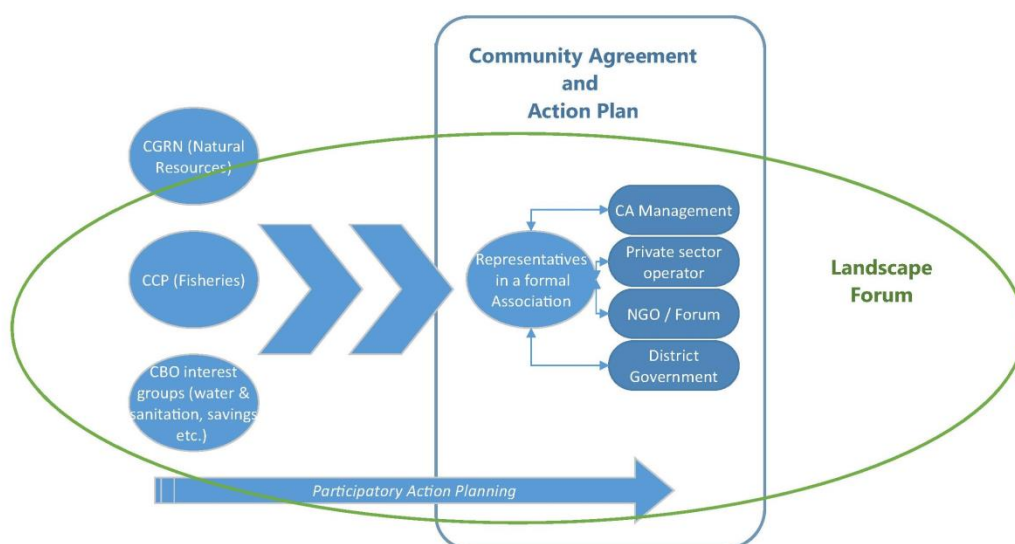


Figure 3-2 Community organization for participation

The delivery of benefits should be focused on those communities directly associated with the area from which benefits are derived, and the receipt of benefits should be linked to cooperation by individual communities towards achieving the conservation objectives of a given CA.

Community partnerships may be contracts for the provision of services, participation as shareholders, channelling of revenues and other taxes to a community fund within a certain zoning unit, where

appropriate, sale of community quota to private operators or sub-contracts for the leasing of the user rights in *coutadas* to resident communities, them receiving part of the revenue generated in these units.

In the unlikely cases, where despite Community Agreements and land use planning and optimisation, conflicts with wildlife escalate and involuntary resettlement may be unavoidable, it can only be addressed as a conflict resolution solution and be guided by the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework. Mozbio2 will not finance the planned involuntary resettlement of people. A Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared for Mozbio2 to address minor losses of property due to construction of Project infrastructure in CAs and sub-projects causing economic displacement outside CAs.

3.3 Mechanisms /Procedures for Participation and inclusion of Project affected persons (PAPs) in choosing mitigating measures

3.3.1 Overview

Two Mozbio Phase 2 Project components will involve activities that may cause new or more stringent restrictions on the access and use of natural resources in the targeted CAs. The Process Framework requires the participation and inclusion of potentially affected communities in deciding the scope of the restrictions and the mitigation measures proposed as follows:

Component 2 - Improving Conservation Areas Management in target landscapes.

Strengthening the effectiveness of CA management will require infrastructure (housing, fences, roads and bridges) and other development projects that will require environmental and social impact screening.

Increasing wildlife through translocation and their subsequent protection with other natural resources through the creation of temporary sanctuaries and improving the effectiveness of rangers and guards will make CAs more attractive to investors and visitors. These activities may also increase the potential for human-wildlife conflict as the volume of translocated animals rises and communities still resident in CAs in specific locations may become vulnerable to damage of property and possibly threats to their lives by wildlife. Participation in social assessments, macrozoning and preparatory planning as well as reaching agreements prior to wildlife translocations with potentially vulnerable communities or families should aim to establish agreed measures to avoid or minimize the possibilities of conflicts through behaviour changes such reducing or stopping use of areas likely to be used by the wildlife, fencing (chilli pepper plant fences, bee hives fences, watering holes away from key community sites, etc.) and technical training where necessary, as well as participatory risk mapping to prioritize community participation in the management of the risks and benefits.

Updating zoning and territorial management units will also be necessary for CAs to become compliant with the legal CA categories. If social impacts are identified particularly loss of access to and use of natural resources then mitigation and benefit-sharing plans will be necessary and defined in the **CA Management Plans**.

All CAs have Management Plans though some are outdated. Plans to consolidate the MSR and the Ponta d'Ouro Partial Marine Reserve will require a new management plan; CNR and MNR and the

Marromeu Complex Management Plan will all need updating and revision following a landscape level zoning process. This component will help three specific CAs and their buffer zones in a landscape-based approach to demonstrate the potential for substantial change resulting from stakeholder participation in improved CA management and protection due to collaborative residents, and the promotion of socio-economic development in multipurpose use zones outside of CAs.

CA Management Plans are based on an adaptive management approach. This will continue and through the diverse strong management partnerships and commitment to longer term CA development, will be the basis for bringing communities into agreements that see benefit sharing as part of a long-term vision. Past partnerships with communities have had variable results, and in order to manage the risks to conservation objectives being undermined by communities living in and around CAs formal agreements reached through a process of strategic visioning and negotiation will clearly define responsibilities and performance-based benefit sharing and compliance with management plans. The long-term vision should see:

- Natural resources in the CAs and buffer zones being sustainably used and protected by all users (including visitors) from overuse and misuse;
- Human pressures on the natural resources being reduced and where possible ceased;
- Wildlife pressures on local households' property being reduced; and,
- Life-threatening risks reduced and ceased where possible.

If the future involves a community-led process for them to become active custodians of the natural resources that bring them income, this activity needs to provide them with income or benefits to a level that is greater than the value it provided them before.

Community Agreements and Action Plans will recognise the effects of constrained development opportunities in CAs and optionally include performance based conservation benefit sharing. The process in CAs will involve:

- Identifying and hiring Community Officers to work on community agreement management in and outside the CAs.
- Through social assessment and macrozoning:
 - Gaining a better understanding of sensitive areas in the landscape where communities or households are or may become vulnerable due to wildlife translocation or lose access to commonly used resources due to planned infrastructure construction and improvement, or measures to protect wildlife and forests to be implemented as part of the area management plan.
 - Identifying impacts, avoidance and mitigation measures, and identifying areas where significant constraints will still cause residual impacts on households using natural resources in the CAs.
- Prioritise sensitive areas and communities or households for attention by the CA management within the Mozbio2 Project to:
 - Carry out microzoning of community areas in and out of CAs and identify future uses and potential benefits to be gained by third party use;
 - Secure tenure of community areas outside of CAs where economic activities are considered in microzoning;
 - Inside CAs support the action planning process and negotiation of Community Agreements that affirm governance rules, responsibilities and benefits received

- depending on performance of both parties and, identify grievances redress mechanisms; and,
- Implement Community Agreements and Action Plans providing support for options such as:
 - i. Capacity building at all levels that increase understanding and valuing of CAs and dependent sustainable livelihoods practices;
 - ii. Training for community natural resource management committees on performance based benefit sharing; capacity building of community organizations on democracy, accountability, transparency and the use and management of funds, including on the use of the 20% of conservation areas revenues channelled to communities and their potential role in leveraging co-funding outside CAs as well as supporting community protection from wildlife inside CAs;
 - iii. Awareness campaigns on conservation area values and opportunities; and
 - iv. Training on environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource use.

A profile of the instruments currently and likely to be developed in the future are the entry points for participation in decisions on mitigation and management measures that can have outcomes that improve communities and households' livelihoods and well-being, can be seen in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Existing and recommended instruments for participation in mitigation measures - by CA

Existing Participation Instruments	RNC	REM/Pd'O	Marroneu complex Coutadas + forest reserves	RNM
Management Plans	✓	✓	✓	✓
Business Plans	✓	✓	? <i>coutadas</i>	
Tourism Development Plans	✓			
Buffer Zone Management Plan	✓			
Recommended Participation Instruments	RNC	REM/Pd'O	Marroneu complex Coutadas + forest reserves	RNM
CA Management Plans (zoning, recategorization)	update	update	update	update
Business Plans	update	update	update / ■	■
Tourism Development Plans	update	■	■	■
Community Agreements and Action Plans	■	■	■	■
Performance-based benefit-sharing agreements	■	■	■	■

Communities living in CAs will be encouraged to participate in mechanisms for inclusion in natural resources management and conservation and where they can participate in the decision-making processes on CA management; as well as opportunities for potential livelihoods improvement activities that can help off-set loss of access to and use of natural resources due to CA management regulations.

Training centres in the CAs for enhancing knowledge and skills that contribute to conservation management for current and future staff and local communities will contribute to raising awareness and to building community capacity to eventually participate more fully and responsibly in business relationships that can bring direct benefit to them. This preparation will not only support CA operations, but will also be an important part of investing in developing and implementing viable sub-project business proposals.

Constituency building for conservation including girls' clubs, environmental clubs linked to primary schools, scholarships to local youth or vocational training may result in new business or tourism development activities; it may simply result in strengthening capacity and markets for on-going or new tourism investments by supporting the development of small enterprises such as producing and selling fish, honey, artisanal products, cultural products such as dance performances or guided visits to natural or cultural sites of interest for example. Important is the consultation and joint learning process to identify appropriate opportunities and develop and implement effective business proposals that provide fair benefits for effort and to help off-set community privation from use of local natural resources.

Livelihoods promoting strategies will be necessary to assist families remaining in the CAs with constraints on their use of natural resources. These include:

- i. Incorporation of biodiversity conservation and environmental management in local land use planning;
- ii. Community-based natural resource management initiatives (related to community conservation area development objectives);
- iii. Technical assistance from the Landscape Management Unit to identify potential tourism and sustainable natural resource management business opportunities that are viable and seek interested investors;
- iv. Identification and development of community development models adapted to the local context in each of the targeted CAs (i.e. types of activities to be supported and institutional arrangements to provide such support) to support sustainable livelihoods development.
- v. Promotion of small-scale business opportunities considering the whole chain of services (involvement of operators and linkages to market initiatives) from inside to outside of the CA, providing funds and technical assistance to communities in the CA, as well as marketing opportunities and information sharing.
- vi. Strengthening of community organization of existing representative institutions (CGRN, CCP etc.), and capacity building through training in business and organizational development so that they may form or strengthen their organisation as transparent legal entities so that they are able to participate in formal contractual arrangements;
- vii. Legal advice and representation for rights-based resource management activities and for mechanisms to enable communities to seek redress against what they regard as unfair practices by investment partners;
- viii. Strengthening capacity among local communities to engage more fully in productive partnerships with private sector and through community initiatives including strengthening financial capacity through savings and credit systems specially focusing on women, or other support to appropriate community initiatives;
- ix. Education, awareness raising, technical assistance and vocational training for developing secondary enterprises relating to a) conservation and tourism, such as products and market linkages, handicrafts, food services, guide services, and relating to b) sports hunting, such as skills transfer for mechanics, administration, professional guides, hospitality etc.;

- x. Communities in and around CAs will be encouraged and assisted to conserve natural habitats and protect biodiversity in areas identified as conservation priorities in CA Management Plans and jointly zoned areas.
- xi. Where nature-based tourism does not provide sufficient revenues and benefits to be an effective incentive, specific livelihoods activities will be supported by the Project in exchange for agreed sustainable conservation actions and outcomes identified and formalized in written agreements between the CA administration and community representatives (Community Agreements and Action Plans).

Component 3 - Promoting conservation-compatible rural development and sustainable landscape management in target landscapes.

Since some communities that continue living inside CAs put their human rights at risk as they have restricted access to basic necessities, education, health and a future for their children, buffer zones and multipurpose zones beyond these will be developed through a landscape approach. These areas will provide the location for basic social services and improved natural resources use – such as improving agricultural and fishing productivity and income generation from these products with linkages made to external markets. A driver of these activities is the fact that if the external zones cannot provide the opportunities that respond to specific needs of people outside of CAs, it will not anchor them and they will continue resorting to natural resources inside.

Zoning is a strategic management tool used at macro level in CA Management Planning and in Strategic District Development, Spatial and Land Use Planning. In order to align themselves with CA legislation (law and regulations), all of the CAs will need to review and revise their zoning and classification including their buffer zones. Multipurpose use areas adjacent to CAs and their buffer zones in the landscapes will be included in zoning and focused on with the intention of providing opportunities for interlinking conservation related value chains across these zones. Taking into consideration the need for functional district land use plans, zoning will also be the basis for integrated strategic planning and community-based or partnered enterprises in and outside of CAs. All landscape level initiatives will need to be supported by **Business Plans** and **Tourism Development Plans** to help guide implementation. (See

Table 3 below for existing and recommended participation instruments).

Table 3. Existing and recommended participation instruments by Landscape

<i>Existing Participation Instruments</i>	RNC landscape	Elephant landscape	Coast	Marromeu complex landscape
Management Plans				✓
Business Plans	✓			
Tourism Development Plans	✓			
Community delimitation	?	✓ (no certificates)		under way
PEOT		under way		✓
Buffer Zone Management Plan	✓			
Landscape management forum				CGCM
<i>Recommended Participation Instruments</i>	RNC landscape	Elephant landscape	Coast	Marromeu complex landscape
Management Plans	■	■		■
Business Plans	■	■		■
Tourism Development Plans	■	■		
Landscape level zoning	■	■		■
Landscape management forum	■	■		add value

Landscape level zoning is a participatory tool that will provide a framework for screening sensitivities (proximity of settlements and wildlife and other natural resources) and implementing (i) microzoning and where relevant, agreements on responsibilities for conservation performance and benefit sharing inside CAs, (ii) identifying concrete opportunities for community livelihoods and tourism development in and outside of CAs, and, (iii) promoting opportunities for providing incentives for people, especially young men and women, such as training to become incorporated in income generating activities that meet their longer term expectations of independence and growth in a sustainable environment, and mechanisms for creating these conducive environments.

Savings and credit schemes and the **matching-grant scheme** will be made available to facilitate the leverage communities or small private enterprises need to engage in sustainable, conservation-compatible income generating activities.

In the preparation of **partnership agreements** for private and community nature-based tourism concessions it will be necessary to agree with communities on the area covered by the concession, the specific uses it will be put to, and if it contains or is close to resident populations, their involvement in the management or benefit schemes. When external investors are being considered for tourism or conservation partnerships outside of the CAs, communities will be encouraged to carry out **microzoning and delimitation** of their land in order to protect their rights and interests.

Should community conservation areas be identified, these and the establishment of new concessions will include a consultative process for securing land tenure. Prior delimitation will facilitate this process. New governance rules will then see local communities with a stake due to either their present or past use of the area, encouraged to actively support the proposed activities and also to benefit from them. The passive reception of benefits does not encourage buy-in to resource conservation and ideally concession agreements should also include community representation in decision-making bodies that are concerned with management of the natural resource sustaining the commercial venture.

Interventions across different types of CAs and landscapes are foreseen with integrated conservation and sustainable development approaches in coastal/marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems. Support to communities' livelihoods development aims to focus on sustainable production systems (e.g. fisheries, agricultural, forestry, livestock) and/or other income generating opportunities related to tourism and natural resource-based value chains for example. The number of community members supported shall be determined once participatory macro and microzoning interventions have been undertaken considering local sensitivities, the needs of local populations and the conservation priorities.

Interventions in coastal/marine and freshwater areas of CAs especially in the Elephant Coast landscape and the Marromeu Complex landscape aim to focus on strengthening the capacity of existing community fisheries co-management committees (CCP), associations and community based natural resource management committees (CGRN) to manage the sustainable utilization of marine and coastal natural resources, promoting economic development of fishing communities, supporting and strengthening coastal communities resource rights in order to protect their livelihoods and improve food security by generating income sustainably.

The terrestrial approach in all three landscapes will require zoning and integrated planning in the first years of Mozbio2 implementation by FNDS Landscape Management Units, CA management partners, communities and other private sector partners to:

- In buffer zones and multipurpose areas adjacent to CAs including *Coutadas*, specifically identify areas for multipurpose activities and classify other areas for their sensitivities based on human-wildlife conflict potential, illegal resource extraction and need for resource protection:
 - Carry out community based microzoning and integrated planning to clarify residual impacts and provide the vision for future sustainable resource use. This should identify locations to develop businesses and markets and other entrepreneurial opportunities, and where possible, develop performance-based conservation initiatives.
 - Focus on priority areas identified by community microzoning and where land tenure is being regularised;
 - Ensure community land delimitation and registration in priority areas (*Coutadas* and buffer zones) where potential investments (conservation, controlled hunting, tourism) will take place (ensuring community rights in these areas);
 - Support access for vulnerable groups to activities that aim to improve the sustainable livelihoods of communities living in the CAs.
- Support activities that reduce the levels of human-wildlife conflicts within and surrounding targeted CAs undertaken in an integrated approach as part of other sustainable community development initiatives.
- Promote the landscape approach for sustainable forest management and to address local drivers of deforestation⁷. Interventions with the agriculture, forestry and energy sectors will require inter-sectoral coordination at local level (through the FNDS Landscape Management Unit and the local District planning bodies). Actions may include community forest management, multi-purpose reforestation, promotion of alternative energy sources and conservation agriculture and agroforestry. Support will also be provided to analytical studies to establish forest carbon baseline, to identify the drivers of deforestation benefit and to

⁷In the Marromeu Complex and Chimanimani landscapes.

develop sharing mechanisms for potential revenues from sustainable forest management in consultation with local communities.

Implementation of matching-grant financing will require clear **communication** campaigns to inform selected areas of the opportunities to participate, and to publicise eligibility criteria and provide the tools and support to proposal development. Social Safeguard assistants from FNDS Landscape Management Units (LMU) together with landscape level Community Officers will be able to deliver this activity. Communication channels would be maintained during project implementation to facilitate presentation of feedback and participatory monitoring as identified in the project proposals. Details of the sub-project cycle can be found in the Project Implementation Manual.

Emphasis must be laid on **capacity development of communities**, not only to assist their creation or strengthening of legally recognised entities that may be eligible to participate in sub-project identification, design and proposal preparation, but also for the demands of managing equity based relationships and benefits as they become available. Training in business management, community development and strategic planning must accompany vocational skills training, tourism enterprise training and conservation actions awareness raising.

3.3.2 Mechanisms for Community Participation and Inclusion

Through Mozbio2, communities residing in and around CAs will increasingly become involved in changes in their strategic use and management of local natural resources that bring about more opportunities for sustainable livelihoods development than they currently have.

The previous section identified the main the planning tools foreseen for developing and implementing Components 2 and 3. This section shows when they are implemented and which participation mechanisms are associated. These can be seen in the diagram below.

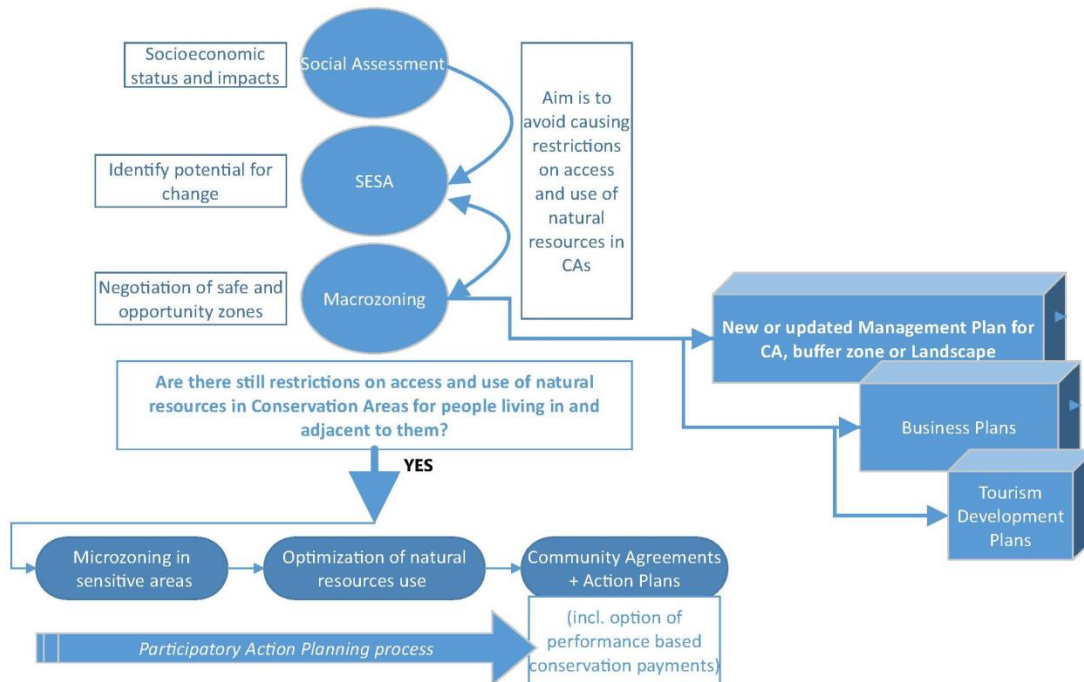


Figure 3-3 Social and spatial assessment and planning tools which communities will participate in

In practice the mechanisms for participation for Components 2 and 3 will overlap somewhat due to the landscape approach, and efforts through Mozbio2 to positively engage in development outside of CAs in order to attract participants from inside to them and to enhance conservation and related income generation opportunities.

If social impacts are identified through the social assessment, macrozoning or project screening processes and are not able to be mitigated by these processes, particularly loss of access to and use of natural resources in adjacent CAs then residual impact mitigation Action Plans will be necessary. In multipurpose zones where microzoning is formalized in community delimitation with a title certificate, if communities agree to cede land, a Community Agreement with the private sector investor and independent witnesses will be necessary. The scope and content of such an agreement is covered in the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework. A summary of the process for developing Community Agreements and their Action Plans inside CAs with single communities, or outside them where communities dependent on CA natural resources have their access and use constrained can be seen in Appendix B 7.2.

What follows is an overview of the processes for ensuring participation and inclusion in planning and implementing activities supported by Mozbio2. All socioeconomic assessments and spatial planning processes leading to Management Plans, Business Plans and Tourism Development Plans will include community participation in order to address as far as possible, the negative impacts created by proposed enforcement of the regulations they contain regarding natural resource use in protected areas. Communities will participate in identification of mitigation and management measures that will be included in the plans.

3.3.2.1 Social Assessments

The Project will be using the Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA) household survey to establish a baseline and monitoring system. The methodology includes a multi-tool approach including stakeholder analysis, learning about social impacts, prioritising these and analysing their effects on community well-being in community workshops as well as identifying site-specific information needed from the field through multi-stakeholder workshops. Validation workshops will share the results of the assessment with the key stakeholders and supporting them to develop recommendations for action to improve the situation. Thus SAPA identifies significant social impacts, explores these impacts and related governance issues and key stakeholder relationships in more depth to generate recommendations for action (<http://pubs.iied.org/14659IIED>). The SAPA will assist with design of interventions in CAs particularly around managing negative livelihoods related impacts that affect community well-being, and improvements in governance with the involvement of key stakeholders.

Social assessment at landscape level will take the SAPA approach into account and extend the methodology outside of the CA. If the social assessment is consistent with SAPA in key design and sampling bases, then the data across the landscape should be comparable at some levels.

In addition, screening to determine the need for environmental and social impact assessments⁸ will be used when site specific physical development activities are planned. This participatory process will identify communities and/or individuals directly or indirectly affected by planned development and potential sub-project activities (and see Appendix C) in and outside of CAs. Impact assessments will detail the impacts and the exact numbers and categories of affected groups and individuals, and recommend mitigating actions.

Macrozoning of CAs and buffer zones as well as the multipurpose areas adjacent to them, will be used to identify sensitive areas based on human-wildlife conflict potential, illegal resource extraction and need for resource protection and areas with potential opportunities as development nodes. Macrozoning includes strategic social and environmental assessment of the impacts of spatial organization and classification areas for different uses. The strategic level assessment is especially important as it will be used to consider not only present negative impacts but also future opportunities presented in the landscape and zoning will recognise these.

Some of these areas where residual impacts of loss of access to natural resources may demand further interventions, and will become the targets for microzoning in and outside of the CAs. Close attention to the loss of benefits provided by the lost natural resources will be coupled with strategic visioning to plan support to more active community participation in conservation, tourism and benefit sharing.

⁸ See the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework for details.

3.3.2.2 Decision-making

The CA system and local government capacity, institutional jurisdictions and approaches towards community involvement vary by CA and landscape (and see Appendix D). Mozbio2 aims to work towards strengthening the overall CA system and calls for greater effective involvement of communities, especially their female members, in decisions that affect them. Mozbio2 also aims to strengthen linkages and working environments between actors in CAs (private, public and communities) and local government with responsibilities in the buffer zones and outside these. Decentralization processes have placed community representation in the centre of local development planning and decision-making. The Project will use approaches that reinforce local governance institutions and systems.

3.3.2.3 Macrozoning for Management Plans

The use of macrozoning in CA Management Plans as well as incorporation into District Land Use Plans (PDUT) is now institutionalised. The CA Administration is responsible for buffer zone management, but this does not exclude district and local government being responsible for the primary governance mechanisms in these areas. Legal status has also been provided to CA Management Plans to strengthen consultative and joint responsibility mechanisms.

Macrozoning is an exercise in stakeholder engagement, discussion, negotiation and agreement on boundaries, activities that may or may not be carried out within them, and how the relations between neighbours using these areas should be governed. The results provide the basis for identifying core conservation areas, buffer zones, community conservation and community multiple use areas. They provide the space in which plans can be made for management and good governance. They can also help identify sensitive areas or hot spots where settlements and natural resource systems are putting one another at risk or, potential opportunities due to infrastructure or agencies that can facilitate access to markets and services to add value to local products.

Defining the responsibilities for stewardship of natural resources is a primary objective of macrozoning of landscapes targeted by Mozbio2. Empowering communities to take responsibility for conservation and to reap the benefits of their management of wildlife and forests in their domain will be an objective of such zoning. Defining the potential of certain zones together with the communities occupying them and considering how they can become part of the governance system responsible for their sustainable management will be one of the long-term options considered with them. This may be possible in the *coutadas* of the Marromeu Complex where benefits from hunting can be directly related to the conservation effort made by responsible communities. This is already practiced in other parts of the country (Manica for example) and may be replicated in the Complex.

3.3.2.4 Microzoning of sensitive community areas

Microzoning within CAs will be directly related to providing space for mitigation of significant sensitivities identified in earlier assessments and identification of opportunities for taking increased responsibility for the stewardship of wildlife and forest resources. This may be indirectly through third party managers with whom communities will make agreements regarding performance-related benefit-sharing inside CAs, or it may be through partnerships with private sector investors in community areas.

Microzoning may be carried out to map out historical use and also to plan future management of areas occupied by communities inside CAs. In *coutadas*, buffer zones and beyond buffer zones,

microzoning is integral to the process of community delimitation and a foundation for formalising their legal rights to use of the land based on their occupation. It is a key instrument for action planning and making agreements with other users of these areas concerning responsibilities, governance and benefit-sharing. Microzoning will define specific areas where income generating activities that can benefit communities may be carried out and where the actual or potential organization of groups or individuals to realize these is identified. Delimitation is a precursor for DUAT award in these areas.

As part of the DUAT process, agreements between the investor and local community claiming prior land rights may be formally made to ensure community benefits are achieved by the direct involvement of community members or by indirect benefit from the income generated from businesses undertaken in the area.

Capacity building of communities to enter into agreements so that they reflect the interests of all groups of the community must be planned for and implemented.

3.3.2.5 Preparation and implementation of Community Agreements and Action Plans

Community Agreements will define responsibilities, commitments, and areas in which these apply as well as the activities that avoid or mitigate the negative impacts already existing or foreseen when new or more stringent restrictions on the use of natural resources are made by CA Management Plans. Agreements should include:

- Formal recognition of communities' relinquishment of access to and use of common, natural resources.
- Collective agreement that communities will work together and with the CA Administration and / or private sector partners towards development and implementation of a community benefits program.
- Broad principles for this program (e.g. types of benefits, conditions of access by communities and the vision for future generations and in return, community obligations to respect conservation rules, exclusion zones and to manage any disputes through agreed resolution mechanisms).
- A road map (sequence of activities, agreements and schedule) for implementation and agreement updating.
- Outline of types of activities that may be supported through Mozbio2 and partner organizations in an Action Plan covering for example:
 - The establishment and management of multiple-use conservation areas (including formal and informal core protected areas, appropriate buffer and support areas);
 - Conservation education for school children and training for youth;
 - The initiation of sustainable income generating alternatives (environmentally and economically sustainable tourism development, joint management, private sector partnerships in community-based conservation or tourism etc.) that mitigate unsustainable, destructive use of natural resources and instead raise awareness and promote their conservation by local communities.

Agreements should also identify in detail the process, responsibilities and obligations of each involved party in terms of:

- Access to benefits;
- Eligibility of households to compensation for damages or losses;
- Mechanisms for tenure security of rights to compensation and benefits from the other parties using community land;

- Identifying the interest groups of the community;
- Identifying the community benefits that will mitigate the impact of the loss of use and access to common natural resources previously used;
- Identifying the nature, purpose, participants, responsibilities, obligations and planned operations of the CA or Mozbio2 and the arrangements for access to savings and credit schemes, the matching grant funds and other benefits; and
- Management of the agreed area (CA and /or buffer zone) within which certain activities are prioritized and other prohibited - by consensus.

Community participation throughout Community Agreement preparation and implementation should at a minimum consist of:

- *Individual consultation* with local influence leaders and recognised traditional authorities and community consultation to validate decisions and legitimate the results of these;
- Use of *participatory methods* such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) to identify local resources, mobility mapping and existing resource use management, ranking importance and management preferences, locating and mapping land-use boundaries, and verifying customary procedures for decision-making, conflict resolution and identifying areas with resource use conflicts etc.
- *A communication strategy* to supply information about the objectives of the project, the zoning and planning roadmap highlighting community decisions, opportunities and eligibility to participate in different livelihood development activities, and grievance communication mechanisms.
- *Consultation with groups of project affected people* to raise awareness about the participatory planning process and objectives of the project, explain policy and procedures for buffer zone planning and developing sub-project applications and build trust in the participatory process.
- *Community validated CGRN* (including representatives from village councils or committees where these already exist) in *dialogue* with the management of the CA, legal community associations and Consultative Councils (CC) for local development planning. CGRN are responsible for:
 - Facilitating community involvement in decision-making regarding sustainable use and monitoring of natural resources in CAs;
 - Becoming a forum for community-based decisions regarding the management and utilisation of natural resources;
 - Participating in macro and microzoning of the CAs and buffer zones into different level resource use areas;
 - Mobilising and monitoring communities' access and sustainable use of natural resources in the CA;
 - Representing concerns and suggestions in CA management decision-making processes; and
 - Resolving conflicts arising from resource utilisation, and infringement of CA regulations.
- *Building capacity of CGRNs* (and where possible, Community Consultative Councils) in use of communication methods, identification of assets, opportunities and constraints to local resource use, identification and assessment of the adverse impacts of restrictions on resource use, definition of scope of restrictions, identification of criteria for who is eligible for mitigation assistance, identification of appropriate mitigation actions, potential candidates for relocation, receipt and use of 20% benefits from CA and tourism or hunting activities, receipt of direct benefits from controlled hunting, income generation project identification,

prioritisation and proposal formulation, the identification of monitoring indicators, counselling, managing information and monitoring.

- *Legalising community associations and other institutions* that may represent and lead communities in negotiating rules of conservation of CA resources and access to benefits, or negotiating partnerships with CA Managers and/or private sector developers of conservation or other enterprises in which communities would benefit. Legalised community entities would be able to:
 - Prepare proposals and subject to credit or matching grant awards, implement income generating businesses compatible with conservation in previously agreed areas;
 - Represent communities' interests on CA Management Councils;
 - Advocate for integration of local ecological services to communities and social knowledge into CAs' management systems.
- *Participatory governance processes* should involve:
 - Trade-off management for decision-making, efforts to work with social groups (men, women, youth, elderly, leaders, etc.) separately to ensure they can express their own needs and priorities without inhibitions,
 - Using interest groups drawn from territorially diverse locations to make consultative groups more representative, continuously improve representativeness and equitable attribution of benefits.
 - Building capacity of communities and facilitating mechanisms for dialogue with private operators to enable them to interface better with one another in ways that generate community cooperation and benefits.
 - Participation in annual planning and participatory evaluation activities at community and interest group levels.
 - Monitoring through community structures linked to local authorities and the CA Management Councils.
 - Community, CA Management and local Government involved in hearing, verifying and responding to grievances as entitlements to benefits are understood and taken up.
 - District and local Government teams must be involved in all zoning, planning and project activities and monitoring in buffer and multipurpose zones as they are the primary entities responsible for community welfare and development in these areas. Local communities will be assisted through communication campaigns to learn how and where to channel grievances to local structures and to receive the information for redress (see details in section 3.3.3 below).
 - The status of women, youth and vulnerable groups should be regularly monitored through participatory and inclusive consultation.

The many documented lessons learned from operational natural resources management structures created by Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries legislation have fed into manuals that guide the organisation of these community committees but not their sustainability. This must come from transformation into associations or establishment of linkages that not only enhance their operational capacity but can also gain access to further income generating activities. Guidelines on these steps are being developed by similar projects (Terra Firma and Oram for Portucel communities, SUSTENTA and others).

Community participation in district development planning is supported by official guidelines which clearly demonstrate the roles and responsibilities of community and local government institutions involved. Although this model for community dialogue with local government authorities through

consultative councils and community forums is directed at district development planning, it is a useful model for establishing community level participation structures.

3.3.2.6 Communication

A multi-media Communication Plan will be formulated and implemented to ensure that timely and accurate information is readily available to project implementers and other stakeholders, up and downstream of planned enterprises, and to other interested parties. This communication strategy will be an essential tool to help communities to learn about opportunities and become involved in effecting sustainable livelihood changes. It will also ensure two-way communication and knowledge exchange streams between the different levels of local government institutions and communities within the buffer zones in the context of formulation and implementation of livelihoods and business development opportunities.

Communication is part of the stakeholders' consultation process which is an iterative process through which all actors contribute to identifying, minimizing and sustainably mitigating the risks. Communication should generate effective participation in processes of innovation for change and development, for making free, prior and informed decisions and for resolving conflicts in a constructive and sustainable manner. A communication strategy at community level should not only build upon existing local structures and mechanisms, but also focus on:

- Ensuring access to information for all local stakeholder groups, no matter their gender and vulnerability status;
- Strengthening the ability of all stakeholders to articulate, disseminate accurate information and make their own informed decisions.

The main social groups targeted by the communication strategy will potentially become involved in activities that promote local socio-economic development. The strategy should initially create awareness among communities about the Project and opportunities associated with it, the planning processes, eligibility and options for participating in development activities.

Eligibility criteria for social groups to participate in potential sub-project development should be transmitted as part of the communication campaign. Criteria might include whether they are affected by the Project (loss of access to resources or conflicts with animals for example), geographical quotas, gender criteria, and evidence of past or present commitment in similar undertakings. These kinds of criteria can ensure transparency and fair access to opportunities.

Intermediaries from local government, NGOs and / or private sector may assist in this process.

By combining a communication approach with a focus on household livelihood security, early warning systems for identifying vulnerabilities can be developed. Redress would focus on improving the resilience of vulnerable groups. This might involve programmes which focus on strengthening social networks and links with enterprise opportunities, income generating skills acquisition, reproductive health awareness raising, institutional development and empowerment. Livelihood promotion activities should focus on the longer-term and use participatory methodologies with an empowerment philosophy.

The institutional arrangements for communicating concerns to the Project authorities and receiving feedback will follow the same channels as those established for grievance procedures as described in section 3.3.3.

3.3.3 Resolution of Complaints, Potential Conflicts or Grievances

Conflicts or grievances may arise from already existing situations particularly those involving property losses (i.e. conflicts between people and wildlife). Conflicts generally arise from poor communication, inadequate or lack of consultation, inadequate flow of accurate information, or restrictions that may be imposed on people through the implementation of Project activities. Conflicts may also arise from mistrust generated by the increasingly zealous anti-poaching measures of CA management where community members may be caught between conflicting interests raising tensions within the communities themselves and in relation to CA rangers. Conflicts may be especially prone to arising where there is a significant movement of people across international borders and illegal natural resource exploitation is ongoing and communities are also implicated by CA authorities. In addition, the actions of tourists and culturally diverse visitors with particular attitudes and expectations may cause cultural, social and sometimes economic damages locally, and affected people may have little recourse to correct the situation.

Preventative measures

As a preventative measure, awareness-raising about Project activities will be continued throughout the Project in order to reduce misunderstanding and grievances. The participatory zoning processes, CA strategic development planning, Community Agreements and participatory Action Plan formulation will identify potential conflicts and involve potentially affected people. Consultations and negotiations will be carried out with PAPs where there are indications of potential conflicts. Training for technical teams, joint management committees and local leaders in conflict management will also assist in minimizing the negative impact of conflicts. Communities will be involved in awareness-raising and training concerning their rights and obligations, how to obtain legal advice and representation, and how to seek redress against what they regard as unfair practices by investment partners, tourists or others.

Dialogue and Grievance Mechanism

Mozbio2 will rely on the common Grievance and Redress Mechanism that has been established for all projects included in the World Bank's Integrated Landscape Management Portfolio in Mozambique – called the “Dialogue and Grievance Mechanism (MDR)”⁹. A manual of procedures and a communication strategy were prepared and an IT platform was designed to register and monitor the reported cases. This mechanism has been discussed with key stakeholders, including local communities, and has been tested in the Maputo Special Reserve to validate its procedures. The MDR is in the process of being implemented and will be operationalized in all Project areas either as part of Mozbio1 or at the inception of Mozbio2. This can be seen in the outline below:

⁹ See: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qJ6SgclpBP9n7gVs6hiwchUqWyqE37LL/view>

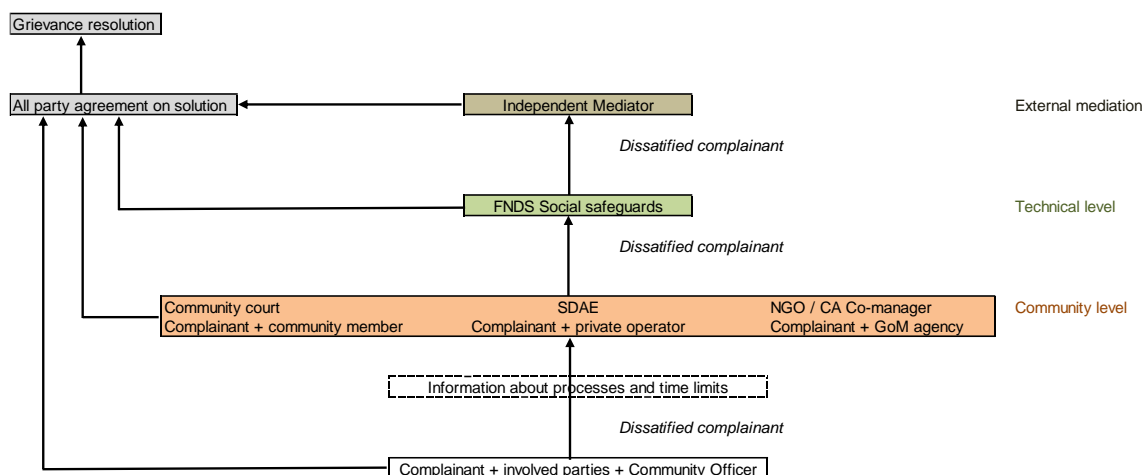


Figure 3-4. Grievance resolution process outline according to the MDR

Figure 3-4 above **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the presentation of complaints directly to first level recipients at community level where these may be resolved immediately if possible. Complaints are made directly to first level recipients at community level through locally identified and trusted communication channels. These local receptors will be site specific and identified via the stakeholder analyses that will constitute part of the Project's communication strategies. Should community level interfaces require technical support from FNDS Social Safeguards Specialists or decisions from FNDS management these may be sought as a second level recourse. Finally, should a case not be resolvable internally it may be referred by FNDS (in agreement with the complainant) to an independent mediator for resolution.

Complaints should, as far as possible, be resolved in a friendly manner and at local level in accordance with the regulations and criteria of the Project Implementation Manual. If it is necessary to consider significant additional compensation, complex corrective measures or sanctions, it should be in line with the Project's operational rules, national legal framework, and World Bank policies (particularly social and environmental safeguards).

Decisions on resolution and communication to the complainant must be made in a timely fashion at all levels. Should affected people not be satisfied by the informal process of the MDR, or because the nature of the complaint requires higher level appeal, national legislation provides for making complaints in various sectors at the highest levels of Government such as National Directors and Ministers.

Should either party in a conflict or the complainant be dissatisfied with the Dialogue and Grievance Mechanism, the affected party may bring the complaint to court, where it will be treated in accordance with Mozambican law. In principle, a community may take a Company to court for failing to comply with the terms of an environmental management plan. All citizens have the right to submit complaints to the Public Prosecutor's Office, which is responsible for ensuring the correct application of the law, particularly in the development of territorial management instruments and their implementation.

FNDS will ensure that a "Complaints Register" is maintained at landscape level. In all cases where complaints are made about the implementation of Project activities, FNDS is obliged to investigate the complaint and resolve it internally by applying the Social Safeguards Frameworks and MDR manual in use in the Project and returning the response within a period of less than 15 days.

MDR management is the responsibility of MITADER / FNDS which should ensure implementation with support from partners and the Government at provincial and local level.

LMU safeguards assistants, Conservation Area community officers and DPTADER community managers are the focal points of the MDR and responsible for receiving, processing, investigating and monitoring the complaint resolution process. For complaints that cannot be settled informally, safeguards officers and community officials will be responsible for channelling them to other decision-making bodies (as defined in Step 4 of the MDR Manual Procedure) and keep complainants informed.

FNDS is responsible for monitoring through the MDR system housed in the Safeguards Information System (SIS) of the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) REDD+ platform to monitor complaints.

All community management structures linked to local authorities and the CA Management Council should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as entitlements are understood and taken up or as they change over time.

Communities and individuals affected by the Project may submit complaints to the World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS). For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.

Project affected communities and individuals may also submit a complaint to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

3.3.4 Administrative and Legal Procedures

Administrative processes related to communities will be led by the Project's Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists from the Transversal Projects Support Team in FNDS. However, Government ministries represented by respective national and provincial directorates or departments may be called on to participate in planning and implementing Community Agreements outside of CAs, community conservation agreements, community / private / public partnerships for development activities. These will include:

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Council of Ministers	Creates, modifies or extinguishes national parks and reserves, establishes buffer zones around these according to their management plans, approves the criteria for declaring historical-cultural use zones, authorises certain activities in CAs, fixes taxes and defines the percentages attributed to different parties of collected monies, guarantees wildlife and forest policing.
Provincial Government / Municipal Assembly	Approve creation of conservation areas within their jurisdictions according to type and size.
MITADER/FNDS /LMUnit	<p>Will provide operational inputs, technical assistance and the Social Safeguards assistant in newly created Landscape Management Units.</p> <p>Will recruit and train landscape level Community Officers based on site in the landscapes whose scope includes close coordination with CA Community Officers in the preparation of communities to enter into Community Agreements and other commitments in the course of implementing Mozbio2.</p> <p>Will enter into legally binding agreements with banks and local development financing agencies to subsidise matching grants to be awarded to community and private entrepreneurs, and micro and small enterprises.</p>
MITADER (ANAC)	<p>Will enter into legally binding agreements with co-managers of CAs based on management and business plans that assure the support of communities inside CAs with: performance-based benefit-sharing, support livelihoods development projects in exchange for commitments to observe stipulated and agreed to conservation actions and sustainable uses of natural resources. These will have clear indications of validity period and conditions and identify mechanisms for their enforcement on all parties.</p> <p>Approve management plans for CAs and their buffer zones and is responsible for ensuring compliance.</p> <p>Approve forestry and wildlife management plans outside of CAs.</p> <p>License hunting and ecotourism activities in CAs.</p> <p>Set hunting quotas.</p> <p>Receive revenue from controlled hunting, ecotourism in CAs and consign 20% to communities in CAs.</p> <p>Supervise contracted CA co-managers.</p> <p>Where land use is required for infrastructural development or tourist investments inside CAs, ANAC will designate the sector licensing process for use of an area.</p>
BIOFUND	Open and fund dedicated accounts for conservation scholarships. Support operating costs of CAs via revolving and endowment funds. Prepare biodiversity offset proposals.

MMAIP / DPMAIP	Approve marine protected area management plans and be responsible for compliance.
	Execute fisheries licencing and support and legalization of CCPs.
Provincial Governor	Authorise historical-cultural use zones.
MCT (DINATUR)	Ensure tourism planning and development are integrated with other sectoral agendas at the provincial, district and local levels.
MITADER / FNDS / Mozbio2 Project / LMUs	Responsible for providing technical assistance to affected persons during their adjustment period. Such assistance will include administering training, support with material grants where necessary, and providing guidance on identification and development of alternative livelihood strategies. This may be outsourced. The Social and Environmental Safeguards staff of the LMUs will lead and facilitate the process with communities to acquire special licences if needed for economic development initiatives in protected areas.
CA & Landscape-based operations	CA Community Officers together with landscape level Community Officers will create community awareness on legal status, rights and options; facilitate community coordination with District Governments and private operators, capacity development of community institutions (CGRN, other OCBs and associations) and creation of legal entities to represent communities in communication and contracts with CA management and investors.
MAEFP.	District Governments through local authority chiefs and traditional leaders will provide land for infrastructural development outside of CAs.
MEF/DPPF + MAEFP/GD	Are responsible together for implementation of participatory decentralised district development planning and financing.
MITADER (DINAT / DPTADER /SPGC)	Has the authority to delimit community land and to gazette it. The SPGC processes land use rights title acquisition and title deed transfers.
DPASA/SPEA	Provides extension services and technical services for identification and evaluation of assets lost by Project affected people, demarcation of plots, and other technical assistance.
MOPRH/DNAS + DPOPRH/DAS	Responsible for the development of potable water and together with DPASA/SPEA, small-scale irrigation works. Authorisation and emission of construction licences.
MEDH / SDEJT + MISAU / SDSMAS	Teachers and health workers, respectively, are provided by these Ministries via their district service to provide services from social infrastructure built by the Project. Awareness raising and community organisation and mobilization and particular support to women's community organizations and vulnerable people is part of their mandate.

The Mozbio2 Project Coordination office shall be responsible for coordinating these intersectoral activities, in collaboration with CA Management.

MITADER approves full ESIA's; simple ESAs are approved by the provincial DPTADER. All ESIA require a report of public consultation carried out and the full integration of local issues and

recommendations into the Environmental Management Plan. Full ESIA's are obligatory for activities that imply potential conflicts concerning people's use of natural resources.

Government ministries have the legal authority to grant concessions in and outside of protected areas, without local consultation. Provisions in the ESIA regulations, territorial planning law and land law are the principle tools for ensuring that projects are screened for their potential impacts on local populations and obligate public consultation if people are found to be affected.

Legal procedures for restricting access to natural resources and for mitigating the impacts on local communities shall be observed as provided for in the Constitution and laws of Mozambique and supplemented by this Process Framework. Land use plan compliance is monitored by MITADER through DNOTR.

Particular attention during planning and implementation must be paid to the following principles outlined in the Constitution, and environmental, tourism, forestry and wildlife, land and territorial planning laws and regulations:

- Consultations with local authorities and affected people must occur before and during project implementation.
- Notification of intentions or plans to restrict access to natural resource must be made public as required by the laws and this Framework.
- Determination of alternative livelihood measures will be made together with the affected people, with the assistance of the Mozbio2 Unit, DPTADER, DPASA, DPMAIP and NGOs with proven expertise in the initiative.
- Should Mozbio2 activities inadvertently cause damage to community property, alternative livelihood measures must be offered, and full compensation must be paid to project affected people.
- Lost assets and other losses must be valued. Determination of compensation will be guided by Mozambican law, MITADER, MASA and MOPRH sector norms, the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and World Bank's O.P 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.
- In the unlikely event that physical displacement of households is caused by Mozbio2 requiring involuntary resettlement, the RPF and World Bank's O.P 4.12 must be used.

4 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

MITADER is responsible for external monitoring of environmental management and land use plan compliance. Project monitoring and evaluation systems should include indicators to measure the effectiveness of monitoring and resolution of complaints and incorporate them into the Project Results Framework.

The Project will be using the Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA) household survey to establish a baseline and monitoring system. Significant social impacts, related governance issues in and community well being will be monitored in and outside of CAs. Participatory tools will be used wherever feasible so that communities take responsibility for verifying the impact of the Project and alternative livelihoods activities on affected communities and individuals.

Community consultation and participation in all CA and buffer zone planning processes will build community capacity to identify indicators and they will contribute to development of participatory

monitoring tools supporting LMU Social Safeguards assistants and Community Officers. The tools will be used to assist in formulating interventions in the CAs and for participatory monitoring and feedback to external monitors during the implementation of Management Plans. Communities will also participate in external evaluation of outcomes of implementing Management Plans and Business Plans.

At community level, the CGRN, CBOs and community interest groups will be the main structures involved in participatory monitoring of compliance in community Action Plans. They will also identify indicators for the Action Plans and Community Agreements developed with their participation and will be trained on how to manage the information for committee, CA Management and other involved stakeholders' use. Where conservation related performance is a significant issue, the Community Agreement will identify a multi-stakeholder monitoring group with the authority to ensure compliance or to apply agreed penalties. All community management structures linked to local authorities and the CA Management Councils should listen to, verify and respond to grievances as impact mitigation entitlements are understood and taken up.

The community management committees and CA Management Councils will be responsible for coordinating their members for monitoring, regulating and supervising Community Agreement preparation and ensuring coherence with relevant management plans and outputs. The LMUs will store the monitoring information managed by the LMU/CA technical teams and community management committees. Technical teams from district level will regularly monitor status of vulnerable groups through consultation and where necessary, follow-up work with communities and individuals will identify activities and sources of income that can improve their well-being.

CA management will devise and undertake such social research and monitoring as is required to understand the aspirations and livelihood strategies of local affected communities in order to design practical, acceptable and mutually beneficial conservation and development interventions.

Written agreements between CA / LMU and community representatives will be jointly monitored and where possible community organizations will be responsible for ensuring the compliance of community members.

The Project Coordination office and FNDS Monitoring and Evaluation Division under the Project Management Section jointly with the Safeguards specialist responsible in the Transversal Projects Support Team will be responsible for the development and oversight of all Project and safeguard related monitoring and evaluation activities. At AC level, the AC Management and LMUs must have technical and financial capacity to carry out monitoring and evaluation within each landscape in coordination with the CA Community Officials. The AC Management Council and multi-sectoral Landscape Forums will review findings and recommend management and strategic changes where necessary.

The quality of monitoring processes should be regularly reviewed and improved. Issues such as leadership, representation, equity, and treatment of individuals vulnerable to specific hardships must be adequately addressed through identifying sensitive indicators and their monitoring. Training of all participants in how to use monitoring and evaluation for adaptive management decisions and how to use it as a basis for good communication flow will be essential for good project management

5 Implementation Schedule and Costs

Costs are estimated by activity and annually by in the distribution of activities per year. Provision has been made for key consultative and facilitation activities to be carried out by Mozbio2 recruited Social Safeguard assistants and Community Officers together with communities in Table 4 in the realization of:

- Grievance redress;
- Community capacity development facilitation and community participation in qualitative assessments, zoning, Community Agreements and Action Plans and in monitoring and evaluation;
- Support to alternative sustainable livelihoods activities for communities in CAs in the most sensitive areas including natural resource management activities in CAs and people living outside and adjacent to CA boundaries including activities implemented under Action Plans such as, adult education, support for skills acquisition, and others.
- Start-up funds and running costs for pilot conservation performance payment system.

Table 4: Estimated Costs by Activity and Location

Activity	Cost in USD
Grievance Redress	\$ 30,000.00
Participation : Communités Agreements +Action Plans + microzoning	\$ 60,000.00
Community facilitator (Marromeu Complex Landscape)	\$ 5,000.00
Community facilitator (Chimanimani Landscape)	\$ 5,000.00
Community facilitator (Elephant Coast Landscape)	\$ 5,000.00
Compensation and mitigation for resource use restriction (Marromeu National Reserve)	\$ 200,000.00
Compensation and mitigation for resource use restriction (Chimanimani National Reserve)	\$ 200,000.00
Compensation and mitigation for resource use restriction (Maputo Special Reserve)	\$ 200,000.00
Pilot performance based conservation (Marromeu National Reserve)	\$ 100,000.00
Pilot performance based conservation (Chimanimani National Reserve)	\$ 100,000.00
Pilot performance based conservation (Maputo Special Reserve)	\$ 100,000.00
Total Process Framework	\$1,005,000.00

All costs above are estimated at the time of appraisal.

6 Inter-Agency and Public/NGO Consultation

The Process Framework has been developed in consultation with key officials of the World Bank and FNDS and Mozbio team contributing to developing the Project Appraisal Document in order to understand the institutional and implementation organisation of the Project. Each CA Administrator was contacted and detailed information requested concerning management planning, community status and involvement in development projects, key issues, capacity development, financing and development agencies working with the CA, and historical experience of conflicts with wildlife and among local communities, and how these were addressed. Although not all responded, other staff members were included and a matrix of their responses was drawn up to provide basic data to complement available secondary information on the CAs for the elaboration of the Process Framework.

Visits were made to Maputo Special Reserve, Chimanimani National Reserve and the Marromeu Complex where the CA Administrators, their management teams and those responsible for community issues were interviewed. Visits were made to community projects and to meet the District Administrators of Marromeu and Sussundenga and the Permanent Secretary of Matutuine and NGOs such as WWF and MICAIA.

Key stakeholders in the Marromeu Complex such as the *Coutada* concessionaire of *Coutada 11*, the operators in the field in *Coutada 14* and *Coutada 11*, and briefly, rangers from Gorongosa National Park who were training rangers in *Coutada 12*. These were met to understand their operations, community relations and social investments, as well as their relationships with regard to the Marromeu Complex as a whole. NGOs, operators and community leaders in *Coutada 11* and *Coutada 14* were met to verify progress with community organization, performance in natural resources management and their perspectives on key issues and their resolution.

Consultation meetings on the MozBio-2 Safeguards were held in the three landscapes, with the participation of members of the district consultative council, including representatives of district government, local authorities, civil society and private sector.

Table 5. Consultations meetings to present Drafts of the Safeguards Instruments

Landscape	Date	Location	Nr. of Participants
Elephant Coast	02.07.2018	Bela Vista town	37
Chimanimani	29.06.2018	Sussundenga town	60
Marromeu Complex	30.06.2018	Marromeu town	66

The minutes of these meetings and the lists of attendees are included in Annex 11 of the ESMF.

In all meetings MozBio-2 was welcomed and seen as an opportunity for socioeconomic development and for minimization of conflicts with conservation.

Meetings held in the Elephant Coast and Chimanimani landscapes a clear understanding of the conservation objectives was evident and they understood that tourism opportunities could benefit the communities. The development of value chains activities outside the buffer zone was welcomed and additional products were proposed. In Chimanimani some concern was raised on the possible

provision of DUATs and establishment of development activities within the buffer zone, as this is the area that has wildlife.

In Marromeu the conflicts due to encroachment of public and private activities and installations into *Coutadas* 11 and 14 are causing an important desire for new zoning and land use planning to clearly define the land use boundaries. In addition, the opportunities of the large community in Malingapanse Administrative Post in Marromeu Reserve to assist the district develop economically due to its highly marketable sweet potatoes and freshwater fish have established a very strong linkage of this location with markets in Marromeu and beyond. However access roads, to Malingapanse and to the Marromeu Reserve were identified as great constraints to their development and tourism. Education in schools and awareness raising among adults and rangers was raised as a priority given that almost all of Marromeu District is covered with protected areas and conflicts between community members and rangers are frequent. In addition support to livelihoods development was strongly supported and ideas raised ranged from sugarcane outgrowing to honey production as income generating activities.

The participatory processes provide the key link for articulating social safeguard and social development policies between the Government, affected communities and other key stakeholders, and the World Bank.

7 Appendices

7.1 A. List of References

Franks, P and Small, R (2016) Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA). Methodology Manual for SAPA Facilitators. IIED, London.

Plano de Maneio da Reserva Nacional de Chimanimani, 2010 -MITUR

Plano de Maneio da Reserva Marinha Parcial da Ponta de Ouro, 2011 – MITUR

Plano de Maneio da Reserva Especial de Maputo, 2009 – MITUR

Plano de Maneio do complexo de Marromeu, 2014

Plano Estratégico do Distrito de Matutuine, 2010 – Governo do Distrito de Matutuine

Política de Conservação e Estratégia de sua Implementação, Resolução número 63/2009 de 2 de Novembro

Política de Ordenamento Territorial, 10 de Abril de 2007

Política e Estratégia de Desenvolvimento de Florestas e fauna Bravia, Resolução 8/97 de 1 de Abril

Regulamento da Lei de Ordenamento do Território. Decreto 23/2008 de 1 de Junho

Regulamento da Lei de Terras. Decreto 66/98

Regulamento de Parceria Público Privado e Concessões Empresariais de Pequena Dimensão. Decreto 69/2013

Relatório anual época venatória 2017, coutada oficial número 11. PROMOTUR

Sofala Community Carbon Project, Project Design Document According to CCB and Plan Vivo Standards. Envirotrade, August 2010.

7.2 B. Community Agreements and Action Planning Processes

Issue	Screening tools	When is a Community Agreement necessary?	Tools to identify PAPs	What information is needed to make a Community Agreement and monitor PAPs?	What is needed to make a Participatory Action Plan for each Community Agreement?
Description	<p>Macrozonning, socioeconomic impact assessment for CA Management Plan,</p> <p><i>And when residual impacts continue to flag high risks and sensitivities in specific locations:</i></p> <p>Microzonning and social impact assessment for specific activities, or the Grievance mechanism.</p>	- Total or partial restriction on resource use for livelihoods of communities inside a CA that cannot be resolved by macrozonning or social assessments.	<p>Social assessments, microzonning to identify boundaries and resource use and users in sensitive areas, quantitative data from aerial surveys on land use and wildlife surveys to measure changes, monitoring reports on hunting and HWC and illegal extraction of natural resources.</p>	<p><i>Community Agreement inside a CA :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing socio-spatial traditional organization, natural resource use and the comparative values attributed to these by elders, men, women, and youth, boys and girls depending on uses and status. • The relationship between traditional and local governance and territories. • The impacts of conservation area overlay with community territories, boundaries, resources and the rules of their management. • The shared and separate aspirations for the future and reasons for these held by elders / women / youth / girls / boys. • Prior community performance with conservation practices, use of benefits and community development. • Willingness to pay and other demand characteristics for services, goods, and access to employment and self-employment via capacity development. • Sources of finance for alternative or improved livelihoods activities. • Sources of finance for voluntary relocation incentives and support packages. <p>Plus additional information for a <i>Community Agreement in CA buffer zone :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government plans that endorse proposed economic production or training node creation. • Local tenure security, communities, individuals, companies and future perspectives. • Access to natural resources (wood fuel, agricultural and grazing land for incoming households), location of these being inside the CA, and alternative opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. • Access to financing services and training especially for women and youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residual socioeconomic impacts due to lost livelihoods as a result of limited or no access to and use of natural resources in a CA that zoning, social management and CA Management Plans do not mitigate or avoid. • Microzonning to identify lost benefits from resource use and alternative livelihood activities to replace these or improve on them. • A participatory process to identify and prioritise alternative livelihood activities, learning opportunities eligibility to participate in these. • Facilitation support to focus groups and community meetings for them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify existing activities that need support from the Project, and new ones proposed. • Identify, assess feasibility and prioritise activities to produce an Action Plan with a road map for community development and conservation. • Identify the need and community support for a performance based conservation program, where appropriate, identify areas, indicators, roles, responsibilities, assessment and payment schedules.
Responsible	CA Management, LMU Social safeguards assistant	CA Management, LMU Social safeguards assistant	CA / Landscape Community Officers + LMU Social safeguards assistant	CA / Landscape Community Officers + LMU Social safeguards assistant	CA / Landscape Community Officers + LMU Social safeguards assistant

7.3 C. Identification of stakeholders and Project Affected People

It is estimated that the total population using resources in the six selected CAs including *coutadas* and the forest reserves around these is over 82,500. This very high figure is result of administrative decisions in the past that led to an emergency resettlement centre transferring flood victims from the Zambezi River valley to higher land in *Coutada* 11 along the main road to Marromeu, and secondly to the attribution of 7000 ha to both *Coutada* 14 and to the Sena Company for sugar plantations. Communities live within the sugar plantations that have been developed on this land. The estimated population in the resettlement centre and adjacent to it inside *Coutada* 11 is 36,464, and the estimated population in the sugar cane plantation in *Coutada* 14 is probably around 33,000.

Estimates of the population in the six CAs may be seen below in the first line; in the second line is a hypothetical estimate if a proposed zoning exercise were to categorise these populated areas in the *coutadas* as multipurpose zones buffering the protected areas and not actually inside them:

Conservation Area Name	Estimated population in CA	Estimated families in CA	Estimated population in Buffer Zones
TOTAL OF 6 CA's in 3 LANDSCAPES (Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta de Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in the Elephant Coast Landscape; Marromeu National Reserve and four neighbouring <i>coutadas</i> in the Marromeu Complex Landscape; and Chimanimani National Reserve in the Chimanimani Landscape)	82,598	16,516	27,500
Estimate adjusted to exclude the population centres that emerged due to past administrative decisions resulting in a resettlement centre in <i>Coutada</i> 11 and 7,000 ha of sugar plantations with communities living in them in <i>Coutada</i> 14.	13,134	2,627	40,634

Consultation during the preparation of the Process Framework revealed that all stakeholders consulted who were involved in the conflicts being generated in the densely populated parts of the two *coutadas* between the protected area wildlife protection personnel and the local people, would like to carry out zoning and revise land use plans and the boundaries of the protected areas.

The Process Framework will focus on the families with constrained access to and use of resources is undermining their livelihoods and well-being to a significant degree. Focus areas for support will be identified from results of the Social Assessment, SESA and location specific ESIA's that will identify and categorise the degree of risk and potential for conflict in resource use in and around the CAs.

The primary stakeholders are thus the rural communities partly or wholly affected by the implementation of Mozbio2 activities and who are considered highly important to project outcomes but who still have little real influence over these. They are the main social focus of CA management plans, current zoning covering CAs as well as the sub-project proposals for community development in the buffer zones and multiple use areas to be financed under Component Three of the Mozbio2

Project. Secondary and external stakeholders such as government departments, financing agencies, implementing agencies, private and NGO sector agents all have greater influence over the outcomes of the Project, and over what primary stakeholders will gain or lose as a result of planning and implementing Project components. Mozbio2 will support secondary stakeholders to increase primary stakeholder participation in natural resources management and conservation and in achieving benefits from these and tourism activities.

Communities

At community level, in all the CAs' resident communities have historical relationships to the land and other natural resources that in many places define their identities and have been strong enough to draw them back to these areas after Peace from civil strife was declared in 1992.

Traditional leadership in all areas is integrated into a complex system of influence that also includes CA management implementers, local government authorities and political party leaders. The relationships between the territorial leaders (*regulos*, *muenes*), their subordinates and the local government structure, political party secretaries and village presidents varies from location to location. All ethnic groups in the southern and central CAs are patrilineal (Ronga, Changana, Ndau and Shona), offering little sanctioned autonomy to women. Local influence leaders including religious leaders, teachers, interest group leaders, community health practitioners and local extension workers must be consulted during planning processes. Women must be consulted as a social group with particular needs and areas of influence but with limitations of public expression.

Almost no health services, few schools, and limited public communications exist in the three CAs and over approximately 70% of the people living in the CAs are illiterate. Some CAs have railway lines and power lines passing through that serve other people living outside of them. In common with most of the poorest rural areas, people's health and nutrition status is poor, longevity low (approximately <38 years) and under-fives mortality rate is reportedly high. Commercial infrastructure and public transport are minimal in the CAs. In many CAs people and local communities struggle to participate in the cash economy with only natural resources at hand to trade. Household income is low in CAs and many families live in isolated areas where they have minimal linkages with markets. Communities and particularly the groups most vulnerable to changes in resource use such as the elderly, women, orphans and families with many dependents will merit special attention during conservation and development planning.

A profile of livelihoods related factors characterising communities living in and around the CAs in the Project Landscapes can be seen in Appendix J.

The isolation and poor access to and in most of the CAs encourages dependence of communities on the local natural resources on which they base their livelihoods and the relationship is cemented by rituals to maintain such continuity. Dependence on medicinal plants and practitioners of traditional medicine is also enhanced due to the absence of health facilities in the CAs and in buffer zones. Despite these dependencies traditional management control of access and use of natural resources such as forests and water bodies are only still used at a few specific sites, and most of these have eroded due to social and cultural disruptions over many decades.

On the whole, natural resources in most of the CAs are not yet being threatened by overexploitation by customary users, residents in and outside of the CAs. *Coutadas* 11 and 14 in the Marromeu

Landscape are densely populated on their northern sides closest to the River Zambeze as mentioned above. In the case of *Coutada* 11 the flood resettlement site in the *Coutada* together with the original residents around Nensa north of the railway line (an area which is not considered part of the core protected hunting area) contain a total of around 36,500 people. *Coutada* 14 is severely encroached in an area identified as around 7,000 ha by the sugar plantations of the Companhia de Sena which has attracted residents inside the fields and swelled the peripheries of the municipality. It is estimated that the population in this area is approximately 33,000 people. These areas are for all practical purposes, now multipurpose use areas. Local traditional resource users have been motivated to protect the natural resources in the areas where they live only with encouragement provided by the CA management in Chimanimani Reserve and incentives provided to the Natural Resource Management Committees (CGRN).

Wildlife depletion is mainly due to organised poaching for commercial reasons, forests in buffer zones of CNR, in the Elephant Coast Landscape, and north of *Coutada* 11 are encroached for charcoal and building materials and to make way for expanded cultivation, and in some forest reserves, illegal timber extractors are operating. These incursions and the extraction of minerals - much of which is carried out by non-residents of CAs have resulted in increasing efforts to train and apply more effort into protection by rangers. This has tended in general to generate a fearful mistrust of rangers by the communities who are often implicated by these forces, of collaborating with poachers.

Where community charcoal production and timber cutting is linked to demanding markets in and around CAs closer to urban centres such as Maputo for example, there a serious threat to forest and bushland resources. Community access to good quality water is very poor throughout the CAs. Very often they and their livestock must share unprotected surface water sources.

The Maputo Special Reserve (REM), Marromeu National Reserve (MNR) and the buffer zone of CNR have populations of elephants as well as other game (hippopotami, crocodiles, buffalo, bush pigs, baboons and other monkeys etc.) that cause conflicts with local communities due to crop destruction and occasionally the threat to people's lives. In almost all cases communities seek solutions from CA management and Forestry and Wildlife staff from SDAE depending on if they are resident in CAs or not. In almost all cases the solutions involve community preferences to continue practicing agriculture and permanent occupation of the land rather than moving to another area. However, in the Marromeu Complex for example, communities are being encouraged by SDAE to start to abandon their isolated fields to join fields together in blocks where vigilance is easier and more effective.

Restrictions established by CA Administrations and local governments on uncontrolled burning of vegetation, and on use of natural resources in CAs have also caused friction between communities and CA management. In Marromeu Complex the control and management of rangers is a challenge for the *Coutadas* that have had and continue to have, precarious relations with communities as rangers have been on the one hand been over-zealous (burning community charcoal without dialogue first for example), and on the other hand, communities are unwilling to lose access to their livelihoods. Despite changes in legislation opening up the possibility of severe penalties of prison for illegal hunting, violence has been threatened by communities unwilling to cede, and it is very evident that without government leadership, community collaboration and clear communication, that private operators cannot operate with large numbers of people in the *Coutadas*.

Actions taken to promote conservation through zoning, natural resource use regulations per zoned management unit, and efforts to off-set or compensate for communities' loss of access were initiated

in most CAs but implementation is uneven. In order to protect core areas of the CAs, voluntary resettlement was recommended in RNC and RNM management plans but was never actually assisted by the reserves. Migrations out of CNR took place without assistance from the Reserve. Resettlement has taken place in *Coutada* 11 organised and paid for by the Operator in collaboration with the district government. This was a small scale move of 37 families away from the main tourist camp to an area some five kilometres away near the railway line from Marromeu, but still south of it. Full social infrastructure and services were provided with collaboration from the District Government, and compensation rates were also evaluated and established by SDAE. Homes for the most part were built by the people themselves, except for the leader who was given a replacement cement block house.

North of the railway, the Government through INGC, resettled several hundred families to a site in Nensa, inside *Coutada* 11, to save them from the floods in 2000-2001. The only experience the Landscapes have with applying the World Bank's OP4.12, has been the development and implementation of Community Action Plans created in TFCA II for Maputo Special Reserve and for CNR as described in the Process Framework for that phase. These have been the guides for community development implementation to date.

7.4 D. Community organisation to date

Since TFCA II many communities have been involved in the creation of mechanisms to facilitate joint management together with the CA authority to secure access to and negotiate, define and guarantee a fair sharing of the management functions, entitlements and responsibilities. These include a) informal community *fora*, b) formally constituted Natural Resource Management Committees (CGRN) and along the coast, artisanal Fisheries Co-Management Committees (CCP) and c) registered legalised community organisations that can make contracts and agreements with the private sector.

The need to channel the 20% of CA income to communities to offset losses of use of natural resources in CAs encouraged the creation of the CGRN. Payments could only be made to bank accounts in the name of a community, which have with some difficulty, been achieved by creating higher level CGRN, often formalised as associations, to take the responsibility and later distribute the funds. In practice this caused various inter-community problems and efforts have been made to open bank accounts for payment for as many CGRN as possible, whether formalised as associations or not. This has also raised issues about representation as the CGRN are not legally recognised entities and cannot open bank accounts as a group. In the Marromeu Complex a total of 21 CGRN have bank accounts and receive funds directly from ANAC, three of which are in *Coutada* 11 and supervised by the local traditional leader – the *Régulo*. So far, the income has financed a community shop, a grain mill and a community sesame field. This *régulo* is also responsible for ensuring there are no encroachments into the area south of the railway line, and he is very conscious of this service needing some kind of recompense. This attitude is very common in all CAs and the issue of incentives needs to be well considered in community development efforts. In addition, where the community cooperation depends on *régulos*, as it does in other *coutadas* the effectiveness of CGRN depends completely on whether the *régulo* is weak or strong. The *coutadas* do not have community development personnel to carry out community capacity building and therefore tend to work mainly or singularly with the traditional leaders.

A key tool for involving communities in legal partnerships in the buffer zones has been the process of delimiting community lands so that they can be used as the basis for legalising the communities. Legalised representation of communities may enter into agreements with partners for joint

management, co-ownership, development initiatives and benefit sharing. Over the past two decades most communities in the Elephant Coast Landscape outside of the CA have been involved in delimitation exercises to identify their community land area and the resources used on it. ORAM facilitated the delimitation of the buffer zone including the Futi Corridor area between 2007 and 2009 for about 10 communities. They have demarcated areas and know these boundaries. Mabuluco community on the Machangulo Peninsula has also had its area demarcated too. The processes were all closed and communities' dossiers submitted to the provincial authorities in 2009/2010 to receive certificates. However, to date no certificates have been produced despite follow-up early on by the TFCA project.

ORAM also delimited six communities in CNR buffer zone early on in the TFCA project and EcoMICAIA has been working with the associations created from these activities. A GIS review of settlements is being carried out by EcoMICAIA presently, with a view to considering best management options.

Communities living in most CAs in the country have some experience of natural resources management through committees. CA management in MSR and CNR have worked with communities in participatory zoning processes and developing management plans and Community Action Plans to encourage communities to take up livelihoods improvement activities in the buffer zones and outside of the CAs since TFCA I. In CNR and MSR contracted community brokers (MICAIA Foundation and PPF respectively) organised the capacity development of communities to create structures to facilitate tourism development and conservation through joint venture partnerships with private sector partners or directly. Communities in CA buffer zones were targeted. There are no community staff nor history of community capacity development by MNR or the *coutadas* making up the Marromeu Complex. WWF has been the only facilitator bringing in NGOs and CSOs to work with communities in the *coutadas* for example.

By the beginning of Mozbio it was evident that community brokers were variously successful in facilitating community partnerships for tourism and natural resources based economically productive projects that would benefit the local communities as a compensation for loss of access to natural resources. Eco-camps and lodges in the buffer zones for MSR and CNR were variably successful as businesses – mostly due to the continued isolation of the CAs and the low numbers of visitors that could not sustain viable income levels. Other community initiatives with honey production, artisanal products and services were also dependent on local markets based on visitors to the CAs and tourism enterprises. As such, the approach of Mozbio2 to emphasise business financing of product value chains leading out of the CA and buffer zones to markets beyond these was developed as a lesson learnt.

Fisheries Co-management Committees (CCP) have been significantly involved in natural resources management and small investment projects where there are tourists and markets. In Marromeu, the fishers are many and part of a highly productive artisanal trade of freshwater fish inland and south to Beira by rail. However, there are also marine fishing camps located all along the eastern seaboard of the Reserve and *Coutada* 10. These have almost no linkages inland. They are cut off due to rivers and swamps for more than half the year. As a result their trade is seaward, and this is where Chinese buyers are providing a perfect market for them. Products are collected from land bases and boat bases.

Eco-camps in the Chimanimani Landscape were developed through successful community joint ventures with TFCA II financed equity (Ndzou Camp is a joint venture between EcoMICAIA Ltd and

the Associação Kubatana Moribane and Binga Camp and activity centre is EcoMICAIA in partnership with Nhyabawa Community Association), and lodge development in REM (Chemucane). Since then EcoMICAIA has continued working with these and other producer communities in the centre and north of the Reserve and buffer zone in businesses such as the Mozambique Honey Company and ensuring the feasibility of Ndzou Camp.

Of interest for the future are the positive results of the Plan Vivo community carbon projects implemented by communities and the private sector company Envirotrade in a pilot phase in two of the *coutadas* of the Marromeu CA cluster. These results indicate a need for greater sharing of experience and expansion of this activity in other buffer zones, if the international markets remain conducive.

In Ponta do Ouro Marine Partial Reserve awareness is rising although some rights and responsibilities remain unclear as many agencies are learning about the marine CA's management plan. Where tourism and other investors are forcing fishers to concentrate their activities in increasingly smaller areas conflicts are easier to trigger. Development resources such as access to credit and business training to fishers and land-based natural resource users will be pursued in Mozbio2 as well as more emphasis put on the study of the value chains and opportunities for strategic support to market development to better ensure economically and environmentally sustainable enterprises.

Operators with concession contracts in *Coutadas* 9 and 13 have used *de facto* zoning plans to manage the presence of people in the *Coutadas*, to create a core area for hunting and multi-resource use areas where community development and conservation activities can be promoted. These operators have made formal agreements and have delivered on their commitments with the result that their relationships with communities are collaborative. In addition, a local arrangement for community responsibility for wildlife in a community hunting zone in *Coutada* 9, means that if they conserve the wildlife for hunting in this zone they receive 75% of the trophy fee instead of the normal 25% of the trophy fee the operator offers for each animal hunted in the core hunting area.

The Marromeu Complex includes a core protected area, three *coutadas*, two forest reserves, a development zone that includes a municipality and a buffer zone which are all included in the Complex Management Plan. The Plan¹⁰ focuses on the benefits of a large spatial area from a Ramsar Wetland in the Zambezi Delta to the boundaries with PNG in the south. It aims for synergies and managed trade-offs in the community development and conservation of the Landscape. It also has the management structure established and a framework within which priorities are well identified, and which focus strongly on conservation of the Marromeu National Reserve ecosystems and wildlife, especially buffalo. There is plenty of opportunity for developing the objectives of the Complex Management Plan which endorses the main approaches Mozbio2 intends supporting.

¹⁰ The Marromeu Complex Management Plan was developed under the Ramsar Site requirements by the Ministry responsible for the environment.

7.5 E. Institutional responsibilities for Project implementation

Mozbio Phase 1 was implemented by the Mozbio Project Unit, which was initially placed under ANAC. Lessons learnt in the early stage of project implementation showed weakness in operational issues and business development, despite relatively good performance on issues related to strategy, policy and legislation and coordination of law enforcement. The Mozbio PIU was later transferred to FNDS that became responsible for Project operations. Mozbio Phase 2 Project will be Coordinated from a Project Coordination office under FNDS' Projects Management Sector Administrator.

For Mozbio2, ANAC will continue in the strategic, policy and law enforcement position supporting the implementing agency FNDS. The Mozbio2 Project Coordination office will be under FNDS and coordinate with the Foundation for Biodiversity Conservation (BIOFUND) and landscape-based Management Units (LMU) to link with target CAs, which will be under co-management with international or national technical and financial partners. MITADER's Rural Development Directorate will also participate in the community development projects.

As in the implementation of other projects financed by the World Bank, FNDS will establish Landscape Management Units (LMU) at the CA landscape level. These will be established in Sussundenga and Marromeu districts, while in Matutuine district the support will be secured by the central Project Coordination office.

Progress of Mozbio2 will be systematically measured by indicators defined in the Project Implementation Manual. The World Bank will assess progress at the end of Mozbio and discuss with the Government any changes to the project implementation arrangements that may be implied for the second phase.

As in the already existing LMUs, Multi-Stakeholder Landscape Forums (MSLFs) will be established where community representation either directly or through CSOs will be key to their issues being heard and responded to. MSFLs play an important role in Project coordination and in promoting integrated landscape management.

Social safeguards will be established through awareness raising and training by Social Safeguards assistants at LMU level. Support will be provided to Community Officers placed on site but at a landscape level, covering the whole landscape and not a single CA for example, to implement social and community organization and training for meeting the requirements of the Process Framework. The LMU Social Safeguards assistants will endeavour to promote participatory monitoring involving not only the Community Officers but also CA Community Officers and communities in assessing their progress in meeting commitments made in agreements with each other and with the Government and private sector.

Given the complexity and level of inputs required for a genuine commitment to community collaboration for conservation, it is recommended that one Social Safeguards assistant is supported by two Community Officers dedicated 100% to facilitating the realization of participatory processes at landscape level.

7.6 F. Available data on people in CAs

Conservation Area Name	Province	Districts in Conservation Area	Estimated population in CA	Estimated families in CA	Estimated population in Buffer Zones
Maputo Reserve	Maputo	Matutuine	510	102	
Futi Corridor + Sanctuary		Matutuine,			7,525
Partial Marine Reserve Ponta de Ouro	Maputo	Matutuine,	-	-	-
	Maputo City	Kanyaka			
SUB-TOTAL CLUSTER			510	102	-
Chimanimani Reserve	Manica	Sussundenga	2,650	494	27,500
SUB-TOTAL			2,650	494	27,500
Marromeu Reserve	Sofala	Marromeu	5783	1183	7315
		Cheringoma			
SUB-TOTAL			5783	1183	7315
Coutada 10	Sofala	Cheringoma			
		Marromeu			
		Muanza			
SUB-TOTAL			1467	300	
Coutada 11	Sofala	Cheringoma			
		Marromeu	1476 Ngaze + 36,464 in Nensa		
SUB-TOTAL			37,931	7586	
Coutada 12	Sofala	Cheringoma			
		Marromeu			
SUB-TOTAL			37,931	364	
Coutada 14		Marromeu	34,257	6,851	
SUB-TOTAL CLUSTER			79,438	15,920	
TOTAL			82,598	16,516	27,500

7.7 G. List of Consultants preparing process framework

Gaye Thompson – Social safeguards specialist.

With assistance from the Mozbio team especially Catarina Chidiamassamba and Adelino Amado (FNDS safeguards) as well as AC Administrators and community development staff of REM/PdO, RNC and RNM and the *Coutada* operators of *Coutadas* 11 and 14 among others.

7.8 H. Policy

The policy framework guiding community participation and benefits from conservation areas and their buffer zones cover the tourism, agriculture and environmental sectors through their policies and strategies.

Mozambique is also signatory to various environmental treaties and protocols, including the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Convention for the Combat of Desertification, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Declaration on Human Settlements, the Millennium Declaration, the Action Plan for Sustainable Development, and the Treaty of Cross-border Conservation Areas.

The **Conservation Policy** (2010- 2015), (Resolution n° 63/2009) promotes accountability for environmental services through the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly communities using natural resources as a means of basic livelihood. It aims to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources while at the same time providing the necessary benefits and services for sustainable development and to local communities.

The policy emphasizes the need for participative management of CAs, awareness raising about conservation, and to define strategies for biodiversity management at country level, in order to guarantee reaching ecological, social and economic objectives.

Where conservation and the presence of people in conservation areas are incompatible other solutions are not possible, resettlement may be necessary. This may occur in fully protected areas and other areas of national interest. The policy outlines resettlement principles that protect the rights and interests of affected people.

The **National Environment Policy** (Resolution n° 5/95, 3rd August) aims to lead the country towards sustainable socio-economic development. The main strategy documents outlining local communities' role in relation to the environment are the Strategic Plan for the Environment Sector 2005-2015 and the Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development 2007-2017 (EADS).

The environment sector's policy framework provides for the participation of local communities, among others, in development of policy and laws for natural resource, management of CAs, and policing to ensure compliance with environmental norms and regulations. The sector promotes the view that communities in protected areas retain their rights and can use them to negotiate returns on income generated.

The **Forestry and Wildlife Policy** (Resolution 8 / 1997 of April 1st) encourages (i) the creation of autonomous development societies to administer and manage conservation areas with the involvement of private sector and local communities; (ii) revision of the boundaries of parks and reserves, and creation of Transfrontier Conservation Areas through demarcation and development of existing National Parks and Reserves with the involvement of private sector and communities.

The **Territorial Planning Policy** (Resolution n° 18/2007) promotes planning with project affected people, information sharing and consultation with them, consensus and coordination of actions and strategies between sectors and hierarchical levels so that equitable and sustainable use of the land and natural resources will contribute to socio-economic development while respecting existing spatial organization of settlement.

The National **Tourism Policy** and Implementation Strategy (Resolution no. 14 of 4th of April 2003), sets the direction for future tourism growth and development. The Tourism Policy endorses finding innovative and pragmatic ways of addressing how people live inside the national parks and reserves. Communities associated with a conservation area have a right to participate in decision making that affects them, their livelihoods and well-being.

7.8.1 Institutional

The co-management and co-financing model with the private sector and financing intermediaries adopted by the Conservation sector has not yet permitted most conservation areas to receive enough financing to be self-sufficient except for Gorongosa National Park. However, Niassa National Reserve in co-management with WCS, Limpopo National Park with the Peace Parks Foundation and the Bazaruto Archipelago National Park and African Parks are leading the establishment of similar models in the country. In addition, Peace Parks Foundation in Maputo Special Reserve / Ponta d'Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and Zinave National Park, the MICAIA Foundation in Chimanimani National Reserve and possibly with the Carr Foundation in Marromeu Complex further models of co-management are due to be established.

Most forest reserves have no management structure. Although some are partially managed by local communities this is not a permanent feature. Organizational coordination between national interests and local associations are being initiated to consider ways of transforming some forest locations into tourism destinations.

MITADER is responsible for the protection, conservation and rational and sustainable use of forest resources and wildlife outside of CAs. The focus for the sector is on controlling the acceleration of deforestation, exploitation of timber, biomass and building materials, forest fires, poaching and marginalization of rural communities.

The National Directorates of Lands and Forests (DINAT and DINAF) are responsible for surveying, registration and maintenance of the national land registry and the management of the use of forest resources and wildlife. The functions of these Directorates are mostly actions related to conservation and sustainability of land resources, forest and wildlife and in practice the control of unlicensed resource extraction and trade, as well as responding to human: animal conflicts take up much of its effort.

All income from wildlife and forests exploitation, tourism concessions and visitors to CAs is passed to the national level and MITADER/ANAC receives 80% for redistribution for conservation management - 20% of this portion, for the benefit of communities in CAs. The flow of funds is slow and accountability difficult, rendering a good policy difficult to implement. Communities are required to be legally represented with a bank account to benefit from funds due to them. Formalised legal recognition of a community is a slow process in which members must organize in an association or as formal land use rights owners and pass through many bureaucratic hurdles, which even when finalized does not necessarily result in a functional long term institution.

The Ministry of Fisheries defines and establishes fisheries resources conservation measures including prescribing conservation and management measures including fishing areas designed exclusively for artisanal fisheries. It has responsibility for the management of the protected marine areas and can propose new CAs to be approved by the Council of Ministers. Marine CAs are zoned and regulated through management plans as their terrestrial counterparts are, and marine protected areas may be created inside existing national CAs. Marine resource use is controlled by the sector to the extent that it can, through regulated conservation areas and fish catches and inventories / stock takes to determine licensing and permissions. The Mozambique navy, INAMAR and MITADER have compliance roles in fisheries management supporting the monitoring role of the Fisheries Research Institute (IIP) and the integrated development approach of the Artisanal Fisheries Development Institute (IDEPA).

The artisanal fisheries sector has operational co-management arrangements as the basis for managing competitive resource use closer to shore and for resolving associated conflicts. Increasing coastal and inland human populations is causing overfishing in certain areas and catch monitoring and management does not have very even coverage through the country.

National policies in all sectors include decentralization of governance processes as key element. The Ministry of State Administration and Public Service and Ministry for the Economy and Finance are the important drivers for the country's decentralized district planning and financing policy implementation. Provincial and local authorities are charged with promoting conservation actions for natural resources and biodiversity at the level of communities, localities, administrative posts districts and provinces. However, the theme of environment and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity is only slowly gaining a place in the political agendas used in the exercise of governance.

Significant for the operation of CAs and their buffer zones has been the attribution of development planning, financial and budget responsibilities to districts to help them become more autonomous units. Since 2006 community development projects have been financed by the District Development Fund (FDD) which provides resources for financing projects that are locally defined as priorities through a participatory mechanism. Although eligible areas of spending were initially meant to be diverse, central guidelines called for approximately half of the funds to be allocated for agricultural development or food production (World Bank, 2011¹¹) especially where employment is created. Unfortunately since the end of external support for the national program the high logistical costs of bringing community representatives to meeting places has forced many of the institutions for participation created at community level to a standstill, and the loan repayment levels have been so poor that in some areas they are no longer providing loans to individuals, but even the associations that are receiving funds are not repaying them as planned.

¹¹World Bank. 2011. Mozambique: Analysis of Public Expenditure in Agriculture, Volume 1: Core Analysis. Report No. 59918-MZ. World Bank, Washington, DC

The National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES) is Cabinet's consultative body on environmental issues and was formally established by the 1997 Environment Law. It is subordinated to the Prime Minister's Office and is comprised of Ministers and Vice-ministers from related sectors (agriculture, tourism, energy, mineral resources, planning and development, health, etc.) and chaired by the Minister of Environment. It is at the top of the government's environmental policy management and monitoring hierarchy.

MITADER's National Environmental Directorate plays an important role in ensuring environmental standards compliance and where necessary licensing of a project. Environmental licensing follows a consultative assessment process that identifies environmental impacts and recommends mitigating actions to be undertaken by the Project.

Many government institutions have environmental units to permit more effective coordination and implementation of compliant projects with more sustainable approaches.

A protected area may be proclaimed under the Ministry of Education should this be based on its historical and cultural heritage.

The Ministry of Public Works, Housing Water Resources is responsible for public infrastructure construction including roads, bridges and water supplies. The Environmental Guidelines for Road Works in Mozambique have since 2002 provided comprehensive assistance to sector development and were strengthened in 2014 by sector legislation on the permitted use of the partial protection zones alongside national roads. Policies of the roads and water sectors require community involvement in decision-making concerning infrastructure improvement and to secure local economic benefit, their involvement in construction works

Inter-institutional coordination is weak overall, leading to overlaps and gaps in the application of policies.

7.8.2 *Legal*

The Mozambican **Constitution** (2004) is the overall guide for all application of the legal framework. One of the fundamental principles of the Constitution is that natural resources and means of production are public property of collective interest. The Constitution provides the safeguards to any loss or violation of rights through the principle of compensation and of the right to present complaints to the appropriate authority to redress the situation for the benefit of the general interest.

The **Land Law** (Law N° 17/1997 of 1 October) specifies that land belongs to the State, and only use rights can be awarded by the State. Art. 111 clarifies that title to use rights of the land may be acquired or exist as hereditary or occupation rights. However exception is when an area is a legal reserve (i.e. a Protected Zone) or where the land has been legally attributed to another person or entity.

The regulations under this law define areas designated as “*Total Protection Zones*” and “*Partial Protection Zones*”. The Total Protection Zones includes areas designated for nature conservation activities. The Law specifies that no land use and benefit rights can be acquired in total and partial protection zones which are considered public domain, however special licences for specific activities may be issued.

The Land Law identifies Provincial Governors as responsible for authorizing special licences for activities in partial protection zones. For total protection areas special licenses are authorized by the Minister of Agriculture. Presidential Decree n° 9/2000 transferred responsibility for creation of conservation areas and the proposal of partial protection zones for tourism in these, from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Tourism. In 2013 the responsibility for conservation areas passed to MITADER and licensing of hunting and ecotourism activities in conservation areas and proposing special licenses for activities in total and partially protected CA passed to ANAC (Decree n° 9/2013 updated in Decree n° 8/2016) under MITADER.

The Urban Land regulation (Decree n° 60/2006) establishes the local State entities or municipalities as responsible for issuing special licenses in partial protection zones in these areas. This regulation is relevant for conservation to the extent that partial protection zones are created with the intention of reducing human presence and protect biological diversity.

The Land Law provides the details of rights based on customary claims and the procedures for acquisition of title for use and benefits by communities and individuals. In rural areas local communities participate in the management of natural resources and the resolution of conflicts, the process of obtaining title and in identification and definition of the boundaries of the land they occupy (Art 24).

The Law defines that the right to use and benefit of the land may be acquired through occupation by Mozambican individuals who have been using the land in good faith for at least ten years, and by local communities whose right to use and benefit of the land will comply with the principles of co-titularity. Existing rights to use and benefit of the land may be terminated through revocation of such right for reasons of public interest and after the payment of fair compensation; in which case all non-removable improvements will revert to the State.

The land law is clear that a community land use rights certificate or the title received after demarcation cannot be used as collateral in contracts with third parties.

Decree n° 15/2000 describes the articulation of **local state authorities and community leadership** mainly in rural areas through local councils and legitimises community leaders - traditional leaders and neighbourhood secretaries. The decree (n° 15/2000) gives them powers under Article 24 of the Land Law to participate in conflict resolution, represent community opinions on applications for land, and identify and delimit community land.

Forestry and Wildlife Law n° 10/1999 – identifies the principles of local community participation in sustainable natural resources management in and outside of protected areas. It also emphasises that actions for the conservation and sustainable use of resources should harmonise with those of the local authorities within the framework of decentralization.

Article 10 of the Forest and Wildlife Law defines national parks, reserves and areas of historical or cultural value as Protected Zones. These protected areas are allocated buffer zones for multiple resource use around them by the Council of Ministers and their use is regulated by the protected area management plan. The Forestry and Wildlife Law points out that agriculture and livestock rearing are prohibited in national parks unless otherwise stipulated in a management plan.

The Regulations for Forestry and Wildlife (Decree n° 12/2002), determine communities as having have an inalienable right to draw benefit from conservation that uses land and resources over which they have tenure or hold rights of access and use.

- It proposes 20% of concession fees should go to local communities' resident in the concession area.
- Communities associated with a conservation area have a right to participate in decision making that affects them, their livelihood and wellbeing.
- Local Participatory Management Councils (COGEPs) constituted as associations with representation of all stakeholders with interests in the use of natural resources in a given area may be created as a mechanism for articulating and defend participants' interests.

The mechanisms for channelling and utilizing the 20% of taxes to benefit local communities was created in 2005 through Ministerial Diploma n° 93/2005 of May 4th. This stipulates that funds can only be received by a community organised in a legalized association with a bank account prior to distribution to beneficiaries. Associations may be related to the use of marine or terrestrial resources as are local Fisheries Community Councils (CCP) and management *fora* at local, district and provincial levels - Co-Management Committees (Fisheries legislation) and Natural Resource Management Committees (CGRN) (Forestry and wildlife legislation).

In relation to community benefits from wildlife, Legal Diploma n° 2629, of August 7th, 1965 that approves the *Coutadas* regulation also notes that the meat of sport hunted wildlife be provided to the local population after trophies are removed for the hunters.

The **Tourism Law** n° 4/2004 emphasises that social and economic development must respect forests, wildlife, mineral archaeological and historic heritage and preserve values, marine and land biodiversity and ecosystems. It sees tourism contributing to economic growth, employment creation and alleviation of poverty. The specific improvement of the standard of living of local communities is expected as a result of their active participation in tourism activities. Private sector participation in promotion and development of tourism resources and the establishment of inter-institutional communication and participation mechanisms are key sector responsibilities.

The **Conservation Areas Law** n° 16/2014 provides for the legal establishment of Conservation Area Management Councils (CGAC), advisory bodies covering one or more CA composed of representatives of local communities, the private sector, associations and local state bodies for the protection, conservation and promotion of sustainable development and use of biological diversity. It legalizes public-private partnerships for CA management and for concession contracts.

The Law also presents the categories for the classification of protected areas into a) total conservation areas and b) sustainable use conservation areas. CA management plans must cohere with spatial planning instruments at all levels and special land use plans will be required for the ecological zoning of single or clusters of CAs and their buffer zones, ecological corridors and other areas critical to the preservation of the ecological balance and spatial continuity elements. The interests and involvement of communities legally inside CAs and their buffer zones, in income generating activities that promote biodiversity conservation will be considered in new CA Strategic Development Plans. Community conservation areas with land use rights will provide communities with area management options of partnerships and concessions to third parties. Buffer zones will be managed by the CAs jointly with the Fisheries sector as relevant, through CA Management Plans - instruments with the same level of juridical obligation as Land Use Plans and Environmental (and Social) Management Plans. The Law

also provides the possibility for the State to resettle people to outside of a CA if their presence is incompatible with the legal status of the conservation area or impedes its good management.

Environmental Law n° 20/1997 – defines responsibilities for establishing Environmental Protection Areas to safeguard socio-economic, biodiversity and ecosystems interests. It stipulates that local communities and to a certain extent NGOs and the private sector shall have ‘considerable and indispensable participation in the management of such areas’, that will be subject to monitoring and inspection by government. It also prohibits activities therein that may threaten conservation, reproduction, quality and quantity of biological resources.

The regulations on **Environmental Impact Evaluation** (Decree n° 54/2015) oblige a project proponent to carry out consultation and public participation with project affected people whose use of natural resources is restricted by a project or physical displacement is implied through the project preparation process.

MICOA’s Directive for the **Public Participation** Process published as Ministerial Diploma 130/2006 of 19 July provides details on the public participation process during an environmental impact assessment, the permanent or temporary relocation of people or communities, and the displacement of goods or assets or restrictions on the use of or access to natural resources.

The **Cultural Heritage** Protection Law (Law N.º 10/1988) aims to protect all national antiquities, historical and cultural heritage.

The **Territorial Planning Law** (Law N.º 19/2007 of 18 July), recognising the rights of occupation of local communities requires a broad consultation and disclosure process for comment, complaint and if unavoidable, dispute settlement during planning. Regional, provincial and district plans are created through a consultative process led by an intersectoral technical group and approved only after full disclosure through at least two public hearings and consultation with all stakeholders prior to publication legalizing the instruments in the Government Gazette.

Under the Territorial Planning Law **the Regulation for Resettlement Arising from Economic Activities** (Decree N.º 31/2012 of 08 August) determines the resettlement rights for people affected by a project. Resettlement plans require socio-economic study, spatial planning and replacement housing, facilities, and utilities designed so to restore affected people’s conditions to the same or a higher level than before. Regular consultation and four public meetings are required during the resettlement planning process and the minutes of meetings must be certified by affected people and different levels of government.

The **Fisheries Law** (n° 3/90) endorses the involvement of communities in management of artisanal fisheries. The fish resources are propriety of the State. Their management requires a participatory approach to conservation and appropriate use of aquatic biologic resources and ecosystems, the precautionary and polluter pays principles. The area of territorial waters up to three nautical miles from the coast is exclusively for small-scale and subsistence fisheries, scientific research and sport fisheries.

The **Marine Fisheries Regulation** (Decree, N.º 43/2003) stipulates that the Ministry of Fisheries adopts participatory management of fisheries resources. Participatory management pursues the following objectives (Art. 15): ensure responsible management of fisheries; ensure the access rights

to fisheries by fishing communities; promote the participation of fishing communities in the planning and implementation of fishery management measures; promote training activities through fishery extension work; create a favorable environment for a peaceful coexistence between artisanal fishers and other industrial operators.

The Commission for Fisheries Administration (CAP) and the Co-Management Committees (CCG) are the participatory management *fora* for representation of all key stakeholders. The Co-Management Committee is responsible for participatory management at local, district and provincial level and includes the local Fisheries Administration Authority, Community Fisheries Councils, fisheries operators, processors, research and extension workers, maritime authority and local fisheries related product traders.

CCPs are legal entities recognised by the Minister of Fisheries that contribute to the participative management of fisheries and to developing activities to promote resource sustainability and improvement of living conditions, incorporating the interests of the community in development action plans.

The regulation defines the responsibility for creation of four types of areas reserved for preservation and protection of marine species and provides for the establishment of marine parks, marine reserves and marine protected areas.

Additional fishery-related regulations relevant to the protection of marine resources include the Ministerial Decree of 23 April 2002 declaring a Moratorium on coral and ornamental fish collection and trade.

Decree N.º 15/2000 on **Local Authorities** establishes the ways local state organs link with community authorities viz., traditional chiefs, village secretaries, and other legitimated leaders (which would include a wide variety of potential leaders). The main mandates of these authorities are: (a) Disseminate government laws and policies among community members; (b) Collaborate with government in keeping peace and fighting crime, especially over the exploitation of natural resources; (c) Mobilise and organise communities for local development activities, including the building and maintenance of certain social and economic facilities; (d) Participate in the civic education about sustainable natural resource management; and (e) Mobilise and organise people to pay taxes.

The decree is regulated through Ministerial Diploma 107-A/2000 which identifies community authorities and local councils as the two means of communicating with communities. A joint Ministerial dispatch of the Ministries of State Administration, Planning and Finance and Agriculture and Rural Development (13th of October 2003) approved the “Guidelines for Community Participation and Consultation in District Planning”. These guide installing consultative councils at the lowest local government levels, identifying participatory mechanisms for their operation, and include recommendations for operation of representative community forums at village / community level.

Law on Local State Administration (n.º 8/2003, 19th May) provides the space for community participation based on a model of “integrated administration” emphasising the territorial dimension of public management - the law gives the District government authority and a budget. Decentralized participatory planning is a key vehicle for public sector reform and rural development promotion at district level.

7.9 I. Terms of Reference for Social Safeguards assistant in FNDS Landscape Management Unit and Community Officers

- A. FNDS will establish Landscape Management Units for Mozbio2 and subsequent landscape-based projects such as MozLand that will host a team of technical staff. One of these will have responsibilities to oversee and lead grievance redress management and environmental licensing, development, Community Agreements and Action Plans and relevant Project related monitoring and evaluation. This specialist will thus be assisting with oversight of social safeguards.

Responsibilities of the LMU Social Safeguards assistant (SSa) include but will not be limited to:

- Create /support / and join District and Provincial Government coordination, planning and financing platforms (committees, working groups, councils etc.);
- Clarify mechanisms with District and Provincial Government for collaboration and financial and logistical delivery of the social safeguards approach and reach documented agreement;

Community Agreements and Action Planning verification

- Ensure capacity development is in place to effectively support communities to formulate their Agreements and Action Plans, and monitor, evaluate and update them.
- Supervise the Landscape Community Officers and together with the CA Administrator, the CA Community Officers, particularly in relation to developing participatory monitoring processes.
- Monitor Community Agreement implementation and ensure reports are provided to the CA Administrator and the District Administrator and Provincial Government.

Grievance redress management

- Oversee and lead grievances redress management ensuring access to register complaints is freely available for the elderly and vulnerable, women and youth.
- Lead the administrative and legal recourse procedures for grievances redress ensuring the process is timely.
- Ensure all complaints are properly registered, provided to the complainant and copies filed at the LMU.

Community Capacity Development

- Support awareness-raising on resource use rights and restrictions by ensuring the supply of materials and training of landscape level Community Officers and CA Community Officers and supervise their subsequent performance.
- Ensure community participation in zoning and land use planning by ensuring linkages between Community Officers, CA Community Officers, Agricultural sector extension staff, territorial planning specialists, and District planning teams.
- Ensure community land delimitation and certification is supported by coordinating and facilitating linkages with legal advisors and CA Community Officers and Community Officers.
- Support CA Community Officers and Community Officers to facilitate community planning and guide them through the licensing processes for creating conservation areas and other initiatives.
- Support community needs assessments for capacity development plans for coherent training and support with resources that are screened for sustainability and long-term community and conservation benefits.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Together and in coordination with the Project Coordination office and FNDS Monitoring and Evaluation Section develop and oversee all Project related monitoring and evaluation activities.
- Support AC Management Councils to ensure participatory monitoring and evaluation is operational in coordination with the CA Community Officers and Community Officers.
- Assist Community Officers and CA Community Officers to establish Development Information and Coordination Centres on an as-needed basis.

B. Social Safeguards Assistants will be supported at community level by **Community Officers in the CAs** and **Community Officers** based on-site in the landscapes.

CA Community Officers and Community Officers supporting Mozbio2 implementation would be required to:

- Educate and raise awareness amongst the communities about the purpose of Community Agreements in CAs, when DUATs are being prepared, and for investor partnerships.
- Disseminate information about the steps and schedule to be followed to complete the agreements.
- Disseminate information about the kind of benefits that will result once agreements are in place and the need to manage related expectations.
- Assist communities to decide how they want to be organized and represented during community benefit discussions.
- Educate each community on the nature and extent of natural resources that they will relinquish and their rights and entitlements to receive benefits in return.
- Assist communities to consider the kind of benefits and community development assistance that would best help them to overcome their losses and improve their livelihoods and standard of living.
- Explain the steps that communities will need to take to finalize community agreements and form representative associations and to give them assurance that they will be assisted to do this.
- Facilitate community benefits discussions and reaching agreement with the CA Administration, other communities, private sector investors and partners and government representative(s) and reach agreement on a mutually acceptable set of benefits, commitments and obligations.

7.10 J. Socio-economic summary of selected CAs

MozBio 2	Main livelihoods sources (& Accessibility of CA)	Estimated resident population	Social service facilities in Reserve	Social & economic data	Conservation Area infrastructure	Public Infrastructure	Social organization
Maputo Special Reserve	Very productive agriculture in the low lying valleys, fishing in rivers, wetlands, and sea, small animal production, hunting. Subsistence agriculture practiced by 5 community in CA (Buingane, Lihundo, Tsolombane, Mvukuza e Madjedjane). Agriculture along the Maputo River, on alluvial soils, cattle rearing. Production and collecting honey.	5,000	Machangulo: 3 full primary schools, 2 health units a final to be finance by Machangulo SA. One resettlement site targeted at Mabaluko, but limited development opportunities. Reserve: 1 school (?) Buffer zone to River Maputo:	People in the Reserve are very mobile and hunting for bush meat is active. Most poaching activities are carried out by people living outside of the CA. Land use in the Reserve by communities is very limited. Aside from residences, agricultural production is practically non-existent. These families have lived without producing maize and other crops for many years. They use cash from trading in bush meat and dried fish from lakes and the sea that is carried out, as it has been for many decades, in South Africa. The Muvukusa community does own some cattle which are left free to graze close to the fence line boundary with the Machangulo peninsula. Based on the experiences of employment at Chemucane Lodge, where the staff (young people from Muvukusa) live in Mabaluko, it is expected that Milibangalala Lodge will also provide a significant opportunity for employment in the area. The Lodge is conceptualised as a 100 bed facility with high levels of employment although as this is a high end facility there will be no camping permitted at Milibangala thus removing the historical informal employment opportunities in supporting campers. The Reserve requires the Lodge to create a camp for its staff and it is proposed that only people living outside of the Reserve will get work, while living in the staff camp during their work time. The only sources of income will be working on the Milibangalala development, or as service providers – which	In the process of rehabilitation: new offices almost complete, still to do: parts of the main camp, outposts, roads, bridges, culverts and boundary fence. Roads are still in poor conditions limited for 4 x 4 vehicles, which has been a constraint for visitors.	Main highway joining Maputo to Ponta d'Ouro is being finalized for the end of 2018 (?). This will have a major impact in the area, creating more pressure in the reserve (plots along the road area being fenced) and the access improvement could result in more pressure on forest resources (mainly for firewood to supply Maputo and Matola cities) and also for poaching. It would also create opportunities for tourism development as well as other value chains.	Traditional leadership structures have survived, and there are strong allegiances to the Tembe traditional leadership in the south. Created the following associations in 2009 Ahi Zameni Chemucane and in 2010: Ass. Pfiuka Guengo, Matchia Community Ass., Massuane Development Ass., Phuza Development Ass., and Mabaluko Development Association. CA community activities were initiated in 2008 with the preparation of a Community Action Plan as part of the 2009 Reserve Management Plan. Planning was carried out with the 24 communities affected by the Reserve who identified and prioritised activities to be undertaken. The Community Action Plan of 2010 compiles an operational plan of activities, many of which are still being undertaken as part of the Reserve's current implementation plan. Community organisation at that time to participate in the Reserve Management Committee (with ANAC, Mozbio, the District government, MSR, private sector and NGOs), regional and community forums, is no longer functional, though the allocation of areas to be covered by community staff does still respect this organisation and informally works with representatives of the communities in a similar
Futi Corridor	Agriculture, fishing in rivers and sea, charcoal production, small animal production, hunting.	n/a	5 schools, 1 health unit	The density population of Matutuine is 7.5/km2, more than 50% of population are women. The majority of population are active, it means that the age of 52% are between 15 and 64. The index of masculinity is 94.9, the gross rate of fecundity is 3.9. Large cement factory in the landscape and an associated quarry. The average age within the proposed Futi Corridor is 47, eight years older than people in adjoining areas; 22% of children in the corridor are under the age of 15 years, compared to 77% in areas to the east and west (Els, 2001). Area settled for centuries by Ronga. Changama are now most numerous inhabitants. Most settlement is along the edges of Maputo river floodplain at Salamanga, Chia, Mussongue & Gueveza. Palm wine harvesters live in Puza. Returning miners are settling near Ponta D'Ouro & Ponta Malongane.	Roads are in poor condition but passable with four wheel drive. Electricity installed to Salamanga. Railway through the corridor.		Traditional leadership structures have survived, and there are strong allegiances to the Tembe traditional leadership in the south.
Partial Marine Reserve Ponta de Ouro	Smallholder and subsistence fishers, emigrants from South Africa use this area.	n/a	1 school, 1 health unit	Marine Reserve is a part of Matutuine District (see above).	Some shops, a fuel pump, hotel, a resort with cottages and campsites.	The town of Ponta do Ouro has a few shops, a petrol station, hotel, a resort comprising chalets and campsites, and a small resident population with various diving operators. The towns of Zitundo, Salamanga and Bela Vista lie inland on the road from Ponta do Ouro to Maputo.	Ronga people, traditional leaders are influential, though local government attributed official authority. The livelihood of families is still heavily dependent on women, who mainly practice slash and burn agriculture, and who also collect natural resources such as firewood, fruit, inter-tidal organisms, building materials and water. Men practice hunting and fishing.

Natural resource use & management	Settlement patterns	H:W incidents	Resettlement experience	Relationships CA and buffer and landscape	NGOs in reserve	NGOs and private sector in Landscape	Financing agencies
<p>Use of sacred sites for ceremonies & burials in P.A. Problems with burning grassland. Subsistence use of natural resources considered sustainable, and localised, close to settlements. Perceive little participation in CBNRM. Residences in the Reserve close to Lodges considered to detract from the aesthetic quality of the natural experience being offered. Focus on Milibangalala. Milibangalala community elders are greatly attached to their livelihoods in the Reserve and have consistently returned after being resettled outside. Maputo Bay fisheries are apparently declining, and fishers are adapting to this by prolonging their netting periods and effort, in order to obtain enough for basic needs. Out of the sea fishing seasons, families depend on remittances, local labour or small trade opportunities. Lake fishing is permitted in the Reserve are the three largest pans for subsistence only, however the resource is still diminishing unsustainably due to the proximity of the South African market. The Communities team of the CA have initiated a community consultative process where the 20% park revenue sharing is structured through community elected representatives and are linked to compliance with agreed behaviour standards. The team is responsible for a geographical area and the communities therein (Machangulo and the projects being developed there, Tchua and Machia communities and their horticulture, chilli production and agricultural projects, and the remaining communities in the BZ, and the communities in the Reserve) or particular topics such as health.</p>	<p>The people in Muvukusa inside the Reserve near Milibangalala have lived off tourism for the past ten years or so. Residents of Muvukusa near Ponta Milibangalala had the roughest experiences with the CA management over several decades and have been the most difficult to win-over through the years, many times providing successful resistance, especially to ideas of being moved away from the area.</p>	<p>Yes: in over 3 recent incidents, and 2 deaths that have been reviewed by the sector and WB and resulted in voluntary relocation concept to implement in future to be able to assist people to move out of the Reserve.</p>	<p>People living inside the present boundaries that fished, hunted and gathered wild foods were forcibly relocated (in 1958) to Salamanga village and along the River Maputo. Returnees removed again in the late 1970s, returnees again removed by the forestry and wildlife authorities in 1983/4 to the area between the two rivers - Maputo and Futi. People were encouraged to farm in the flood plains of the River Maputo until a major flood in 1984 killed many of them and increased resentment of the Reserve. Other out-migration took place during the peaks of civil unrest in the 1980s. Various conflicts with animals and a couple of deaths have caused a few families to request the Reserve management for assistance to leave their homes in the CA. It is being considered by the management that these families should demonstrate assisted voluntary relocation as an example for other families.</p>	<p>Reluctance to pass delimitation certificates since 2009 to date to 10 communities delimited in the buffer zone. Continued threat of the deepwater port at Ponta Dabela, could be a fundamental change dynamic in the area. The CA communities team is five people including the community programme coordinator – supported by a centrally based PPF Community Development manager, and is thinly spread given the number of activities. Community capacity building for participating in the tourism business has been provided by the South African Tourism College. Community benefits from the Lodge, aside from 40% of profits is a small amount of the revenue for every guest going there and employment for around 29 local people. The production of chillies and vegetables in Machia, was initiated in 2013. The chilli is sold to a South African company (Nandos) and is on-going successfully although it still needs to obtain long term sustainability objectives. Social projects have included providing water supplies, water troughs for cattle around the Futi Corridor to draw herds and their owners away from the lakes in the reserve. Efforts to ensure sustainable fishing in Maputo Bay are being investigated and community reproductive health initiatives are also being supported.</p>	<p>PPF, IUCN, CTV, LVIA, CESVI</p>	<p>Maputo Corridor Development Agency</p>	<p>Government, World Bank, PPF, Ford Foundation, Bell Foundation</p>
<p>In the BZ around MSR – charcoal is a significant source of income, with markets in Maputo providing high demand and guaranteed income. Population dependent on natural resource use to complement slash and burn agriculture. Sale of fish is an important source of income. They use forest resources for food, fuel and housing.</p>			<p>After the end of the war in 1992, people returned to cultivate along the Reserve boundary and inside the Reserve along the River Futi and the animals also returned once they became protected again.</p>	<p>The 2010 Action Plan presents the concept of creating support nodes with social services and agricultural assistance to provide an incentive for Muvukusa community in particular, to move to such a node in order to benefit from these programmes. Mabuluco is identified as a possible site for such a node. The Plan also identifies the potential for development of small enterprises to provide services to the tourism investment at Chemisacae for example. Another node is potentially identified in the Cuengo community to support community guided trails for adventure tourists. Further activities considered include the potential co-management of a wildlife sanctuary for eco-tourism or the breeding of animals for hunting or sale in a community area adjacent to the Futi Corridor. Most of these ideas still persist to today and preparation of areas such as Mabuluco for agricultural development and</p>	<p>LUPA, CESVI, ORAM, JDA</p>		<p>Government, World Bank, PPF, Wildlands, SANBI, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund</p>
<p>Tourism and migrants from South Africa as well as population increases locally put pressure on fisheries. Poor conservation of coastal areas by tourists and investors. Local Government is not upholding urban planning norms. Land ownership is complex and the boundaries often difficult to determine, being a mixture of Traditional Chiefs, MSR, and Ministry of Transport Concessions.</p>	<p>Ponta do Ouro</p>		<p>No resettlement experience, and compensation not provided for many tourism development activities along the coast.</p>	<p>Land use and tenure conflicts have been commonplace in Matutine district around the MSR and the PP marine reserve for many decades, and with the extension of the CA along the Futi corridor, further pressures were added as access to and use of natural resources serving as livelihoods bases were gradually reduced. With the entry of private sector investors, especially linked to tourism along the coastline, low level local employment became an opportunity, but reportedly communities were not compensated for the loss of their land, despite legislation encouraging this.</p>	<p>LUPA</p>		<p>Government, World Bank, PPF</p>

MozBio 2	Main livelihoods sources (& Accessibility of CA)	Estimated resident population	Social service facilities in Reserve	Social & economic data	Conservation Area infrastructure	Public Infrastructure	Social organization
Chimanimani NR	Productive traditionally shifting agriculture, use of wild fruits, plants, animals and fish. Agriculture and the use of natural resources is the main economic mainstay of the communities (land, wood, gold trade). Most of the CA is accessible on foot, and climbing is an attraction. Roads in the CA have been rehabilitated but they do not cover more than the periphery, and mostly occur in the buffer zone. Access to the Reserve from Chimoiio has improved with the all weather upgrading of the main road to Dombe and drifts on the main roads inside the Reserve rehabilitated by Mozbio, are in good working order.	30,900 in buffer zone. In CA around 2,470 (25,000?)	Sussundenga District has 88 primary schools and 5 secondary. 10 health units.	10 registered and operational shops in Sussundenga District. Literacy rate in the district is around 51%, of whom majority are men. Over 80% of Sussundenga's population are rural agricultural producers, fishers or extractors of forest based products most of whom use their produce to generate the income needed for other basic needs. The incidence of poverty in the district is 52% on a slow rising trend. Inside the Reserve where contact with markets is more difficult, the dependency on natural resources is high and direct. Gold has played an important part in the local economy for many years, and even though it has reduced significantly in recent years as the resource is running out, low key operations are still underway and the trade still an important livelihoods source. Inside the Reserve hunting for small antelopes is also practiced locally for food and income.	1 new headquarters camp with office, gates, accommodation for rangers, water supply system and electricity generated by solar pannels. There is already an agreement with an internet/cell phone provider to provide access in short-term. Close to the headquarter there is two tents and camping area with ablutions for visitors. The construction of drifts during TFCA and Mozbio1 projects improved the circulation within the Reserve, although there are still access limitations during the rainy season, when the river levels are high and the roads damaged by erosion. Presently only rangers posts (built with local material) are located inside the core area.	Secondary school in all administrative post headquarters. Three providers of cell phone / internet in the district, although there are several areas with no or low coverage. The tarmac surfacing of the Chimoiio-Sussundenga road (2014) has profoundly altered land use in the Sussundenga district. Various agricultural projects (avocado, lychee, macadamia - South African and Australian investors) and agricultural and livestock projects (mainly Mozambican investors) emerged.	Ndau people with strong traditional relationships with each other and local natural resources. Traditional hierarchy influential with highest leader living in Zimbabwe and spiritual leader in the Mahate area. Community councils organised to manage small development projects. Communities closer to the border with Zimbabwe has strong connection with Zimbabwe, having families and social life in both sides of the border. It is very common men emigration to Zimbabwe or to other districts or provinces. Polygamy is a common practice which seems to contribute to early marriages. In polygamic families there is a hierarchy between the wives, the wives standing on this hierarchy depends on the order of the man's marriages, as such the first wife has a higher standing, which in most cases leaves the last wives in a more vulnerable position. Traditionally the land use owns to man and in case of death the man's family can take all the assets and land from the wife.

Natural resource use & management	Settlement patterns	H/W incidents	Resettlement experience	Relationships CA and buffer and landscape	NGOs in reserve	NGOs and private sector in Landscape	Financing agencies
Traditional conservation practices, sacred sites protected by local community. Have wide experience of CBRNM but programme ran out of funds. 12 associations developed in buffer zone from 2008 to 2011 to manage natural resources and community tourism investments. Gold mining a major risk for social and NRM initiatives. The distribution of 20% of the revenue delivered to CNR by ANAC is distributed based on the community performance in natural resources conservation, as an incentive. The community to receive the contribution is selected by the CNR as the best performing in the period. MICAIA have been working in Chimanimani for 10 years, initially focused on the south zone and only with Mozbio in the central and northern areas of the Reserve. Until the ACTF2 project the RNC had rangers in the buffer zone, which allowed a better control. Due to fund limitations the checkpoints are currently only in the total reservation zone.	The high mountain ranges and plateaux within the reserve are not inhabited. Population is scattered in small settlements in the surrounding foot hills and valleys. The main urban center is the Sussundenga district headquarter. Micaia is currently mapping settlements in the CA and around it to update census data. Nhabawe community the number of families is declining as the poor soils are less productive. Now it consists of 30 families in the buffer zone and 6 families in the CA. Other areas such as along the Mussapa river, inside the Reserve has seen more families arriving (Currently 70 in Matsiane). Mussapa Locality has increased its population x18 in the past 10 years - possibly due to poor census coverage in 2007.	There have been incidents with elephants in Mpunga and Mahate (close to Monbane Forest Reserve)	There is no resettlement experience. In the revision of the CNR border (Decree 89/2013) some communities were excluded from the core area. Recently there were voluntary resettlement in the community of Nhabawa, apparently due to low fertility of soils. One of the 30 families (6 inside the TPZ) left and others already expressed their will. The CNR had no intervention. The fruit tree plantations projects and the Portoced project in Sussundenga have generated a need to displace populations, which in some cases after receiving compensation go to the CNR buffer zone.	The rangers activities are focused on control of illegal mining, poaching and fire control. Poaching is practiced by local communities, but essentially for subsistence. There are NRM in communities both in the total protection zone (TPZ) and in the buffer zone. The upgrade of Chimoiio-Sussundenga road to a tarmac road has strongly boosted the economic development of Sussundenga district, which is shaped by the establishment of new large farms (5 projs of macadamia and avocado, 1 litchi plantation) established by foreign investors. Two other agriculture projects are expected - bane and sugar cane. Livestock is increasing and will continue to increase due to the new dairy palm in the AP of Moia. In addition, the Manica Province Government has been strongly encouraging an increase in agriculture production. PROJRIU/ IRRIGA WB Project is improving irrigation schemes in the district. These developments are putting pressure in the buffer zone.	Fundação MICAIA	CLUSA (PROMAC); Jlipiego	World Bank, DFID

MozBio 2	Main livelihoods sources (& Accessibility of CA)	Estimated resident population	Social service facilities in Reserve	Social & economic data	Conservation Area infrastructure	Public Infrastructure	Social organization
Marromeu NR	Subsistence farmers who make extensive use of local resources to supplement their diets and income and to fulfill basic needs for items such as fuel, shelter, household items, and medicines. Sweet potato and rice are grown in the flood plains. Limited income is available from working in Coutada 14 next to MNR, the majority of employment in the area is with Sena sugar company which draws in 3-4000 migrants at peak periods of the year.	4,400	5 EP1 and 1 EPC schools and 1 health centre + maternity, and 1 first aid post in Malingapense. 11 water points of which 2 were inoperative and one formal market.	Very low literacy rates under 10% in some areas. Almost 25% employment rates close to urban centres. Five adult education programs in Malingapensi - including two via radio.	None inside the Reserve. An old degraded office in Marromeu town and a new Reserve Administrator's house (being concluded, financed by Mozbio) only. Plans to build a Reserve Gate at Sacasse Mulico, new rangers' posts and options for tourists to camp at / near these posts. (2 boats were attributed to the Reserve by Mozbio). No access roads to enter beyond the boundary and circulate in Marromeu Reserve.	To reach east coast and Chinde need a boat to move down the rivers. Transport to and from Chinde stops in Marromeu. Housing for Administrative Post authorities in Malingapense. 16 boreholes in Malingapense PA of which 6 are operational, the highest level of inoperational pumps in the district. Movitel mobile network extends to Malingapensi.	The majority are Phozo ethnic groups from Luabo in Zambezia, Sena people from Cheringoma, Caia, Mutarara, Morrumbala and Mopeia, as well as some Macua, Chuábo, Ndau and Ngoni that came as labour on the plantations. Sena is also the predominant language spoken. Local traditional leadership is still very influential via regulos, sapandas and fumos. There are 3 regulados in PA Malingapensi.
Hunting concessions Coutadas 14, 11, 12 and 10 (MNR buffer zone)	Important food crops grown in the area include maize, sorghum, rice, beans, pumpkins, cassava, sweet potato, pigeon pea and sesame as a cash crop. Most households also grow fruits and vegetables, which are as diverse as the food crops. Common fruits and vegetables grown in the area include mangoes, bananas, papayas, lime, guavas, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, and peppers. Most people in the Coutadas carry out hunting for small animals. Some resources are abundant and can be harvested sustainably--wood, papyrus, and reeds are used to make commonly used household items (kitchen utensils, cooking sticks, clay pots, reed mats, handles for axes and hoes); palms are used to produce wine; wild fruits and honey are eaten; commercial fishing is an important livelihood activity for communities living close to the Zambezi River and the floodplain area (sales to Chinese anchored off-shore), while those living near larger pans and drainages are mainly subsistence fishers (Cunliffe et al. 2008).	43,000	C11: 1 School, health unit of conventional materials north of railway. South of railway at Nensa resettlement site 1 school, 1 health unit, water supply. Rest of Nensa: 4 first aid posts, 1 health centre and one health post and around 14 primary schools and 1 secondary school. C14: 2 first aid posts, 1 health centre. 5 or 6 primary schools.	Very low literacy rates under 10% in some areas. Less than half of students are girls. Almost 25% employment rates close to Marromeu town in C14. 70 community members employed by C11 in 2017. 10 - 30 tons (2017) of meat distributed to communities annually, and around 12,000,000 MZN distributed as 20% income to 1700 people in C11. Very poor record of repayment of loans from District Development Fund. 8.4% of the money disbursed to associations (after deciding that the risk was higher with loans to individuals), a drop of 33% in relation to 2016. Constraints to development in Marromeu: Repayment default of DDF; Persistence of human/wildlife conflicts; insufficient housing for employees, water points, health units (Miguguni); lack of electricity everywhere except Vila Sede, need classrooms at Marromeu Secondary School, lack of a gaol, poor transitivity of N283 and intransitability of Marromeu to Malingapensi Administrative Post in the rainy season. There are around 40 adult education programs in C11 and C14, including via community radio. Companhia de Sena produces almost 40% of the national production of sugar and employs around 8000 workers at peak season. Small local industry (carpentry, handicrafts, bakery, milling, tinsmithing, small workshops) are occupational alternatives to the predominant agro-livestock activities.	C11 (Munguri, Ngazi and Mangaia) and C14 have permanent and tented hunting camps for guests. C12 has a hunting camp converted to a rangers' camp. C11 has a 1000m aerodrome and helipad and maintains 150 km of tracks.	Little access to these forested areas. Only public infrastructure is road and bridges along the north and east of the coutadas, and the railway line from Beira to Marromeu town, cutting across the Coutadas from Inhamitanga to Marromeu. Administrative posts of Chapungu and Malingapense have little more than social infrastructure. The dyke protection of Marromeu town and the sugar plantations starts around the River Salome running to Marromeu to the limits of the sugar plantations preventing flooding into the Reserve and C14, as well as parts of C11. One of the coutadas (C14?) and Companhia de Sena maintained 45 km of road between Chneza and Malingapensi in 2017. 150 operational boreholes in Marromeu district (excluding Malingapensi) and 22 inoperational. Community radio and TV in Marromeu town. Cell and fixed networks Vodacom, Mcel, Movitel e TDM.	People living in the Zambezi Delta site are ethnically Sena and this is also the predominate language spoken. The majority are Phozo ethnic groups from Luabo in Zambezia, Sena people from Cheringoma, Caia, Mutarara, Morrumbala and Mopeia, as well as some Macua, Chuábo, Ndau and Ngoni originally came as labour on the plantations. Many of new immigrants still come in search of employment and to hunt illegally. Local traditional leadership is still very influential via regulos, sapandas and fumos. In C11 the leader claims to be risking his reputation with his community in trying to implement the Coutada rules. There are about 20 different religious groups, mainly protestant, but including Muslim and Catholic. There are 257 traditional authorities, of which 17 are regulos - in Marromeu district. There is a court and prosecutor in Marromeu.

Natural resource use & management	Settlement patterns	H:W incidents	Resettlement experience	Relationships CA and buffer and landscape	NGOs in reserve	NGOs and private sector in Landscape	Financing agencies
The forest outside the community boundary and within the Reserve is managed by the Provincial Forest and Wildlife Service and MITADER. Various associations were created by ORAM to address land use conflicts pre-Mozbio.	Few settlements in Marroneu Reserve, the village and administrative post of Malingapansa was included inside the Marroneu Reserve by IUCN in 1995 and is expanding rapidly onto the surrounding floodplain. Settlements along the coast are seasonal, based on hot wet season high fishery productivity. Fishers and traders arrive from Zambezia, Sofala and even Tanzania and stay temporarily there.	In 2017, 69 cases were recorded in Marroneu District: of these 7 in the Administrative Post of Malingapansa in MNR.	The district government & INGC almost resettled Malingapansa population in the 1985 floods, but were stopped by the costs. They could not afford to do so. In addition the leader was not interested in moving. They were given two optional sites - Choeza about 40 km away, and Chipunga just over 100 km away and implementation of the program reached awareness raising only. Voluntary relocation of the population from Malingapansa is planned in the Marroneu Complex Management Plan (in English).	The Reserve is practically inaccessible. As such is it self-maintaining and a) emergency actions are carried out by C14 to support with rangers, inspection, apprehension, fire control and anti-poaching; and b) planned activities such as Rama Rama fixed Rangers Post for the MNR is in C14. Relationship of Reserve and C14 is very good. C14 trained the Reserve boat landers, lead missions to the sea fishers and up the rivers. Reserve and district government - relationship has no leadership. No rationale or pressure from Reserve on Government not to encourage communities expanding farmland, or not to construct permanent public infrastructure (health unit with maternity).	None?		Mozbio, Government
The forest inside the community boundary is owned by the whole Régulado as a common resource which can be used by community members for subsistence purposes. If members of the community want to utilise forest products for a commercial purpose, e.g. making charcoal or selling timber, then she/he has to acquire a licence from the district administrator. Many other resources are not used sustainably, however, and ever-expanding zones of cumulative impact radiate around new settlements. These impacts include especially the clearing of woodlands and forests for fields and the trapping of wildlife for subsistence consumption and sale. In addition to the actual harvesting of wildlife, many animal species are sensitive to disturbances associated with the presence of settlements and associated activities, such that they actively avoid such areas. Thus, despite the very low overall densities of settlement, due to the widely dispersed pattern of households, the overall impact to wildlife populations is likely to be far greater than might be anticipated from the numbers alone (Cunliffe et al. 2008). Firewood is exhausted around settlement sites, used as the principal source of fuel by resident communities and sold at urban centers as firewood and charcoal. Illegal logging of construction materials, such as poles and timber, occurs along the northern periphery of the coutadas. Extensive areas of the coutadas burn on an annual basis, with most fires initiating from settlements. Fishing camps frequently serve as a base for illegal bushmeat hunting as well. Licensed sports hunting in all coutadas except 12, provides the resident population with meat and where organised with accounts, 20% payments. Payments were made in cash, at the moment are organizing bank accounts for transfers, so better use is made of the money. Of the 21 CGRN in the Marroneu Complex, three are in C11 at Ngadze, Nhapiundo and Nhamuca.	The highest concentrations of settlements are to the northeast of the Marroneu Complex, along the strip between the R219 road inside northern boundary of Coutada 11 and the Zambezi River, and to the southwest in the vicinity of Inhaminga. The high population figures of Coutada 11 refer to the area north of the railway line as far as the northern boundary. The principal urban settlements on the periphery of the Marroneu Complex are the district centers of Marroneu and Inhaminga, and also Chipunga. Outside of these urban centers, the alluvial areas along the banks of the Zambezi River extending in places onto the floodplain, support markedly higher densities of settlement than elsewhere in the complex. The other Coutada with a high resident population is Coutada 14 due to an overlap of boundaries and the encroachment of the Sena sugar Company around 7,000ha into the Coutada. There are settlements inside the sugar cane plantations as these were historically permitted, and have grown.	In 2017, 69 cases were recorded in Marroneu District: Along the River Zambeze - 25 occurred in Miguguni locality in the villages of (Pambane, Quione, Mpungamera, Macuere, Botão and Vila Nova de Salone); 20 in Nensa locality in the villages of (Banaze, Niéwe Island and Giwa); 5 in Chipunga Sede, and 8 occurred in the Administrative Post of Marroneu Sede in Joaquim Chissano neighbourhood and 4 occurred in the Mponda locality. These 69 cases resulted in 5 deaths and 2 injuries. Compared to 44 cases in 2016 that resulted in 5 deaths and 1 wounded, there was a growth in cases of 56.8%. In 2017 - most destruction of crops caused by hippo (43 cases), followed by buffalo (10 cases), and attacks by crocodiles (16 cases).	Many of the households along the northern periphery of Marroneu Complex are families who were displaced by flooding from areas closer to the Zambezi River or downstream on the Zambezi floodplain, and formally settled in two sites (at Nensa and Chipunga) by the government after the 2000/2001 floods. Settlement is in a linear fashion immediately along the road, just within Coutada 11. These families have expanded north into the Coutada for their fields and in order to access natural resources (Cunliffe et al. 2008). At two resettlement sites 07 neighbourhoods have been created - Chipunga, Chibuririburi, Amambos, Nensa, Choeza, Chilolo and Nhaminaze. In the first three neighborhoods (Chipunga, Amambos and Chibuririburi), 222 houses were built between 2007-2010. Coutada 10 tried to move a fishing community to a location inland - but desisted when they could not replace the livelihoods successfully. C11 resettled 40 families north within the core zone to 5.5 kms from the tourist camp.	All the coutada operators are hunters (except C12) and carry out legally required benefit sharing with communities inside their boundaries. Meat from all animals hunted is provided to communities, also all receive 20% of revenue back from the GOM - even if late. In C11 they also receive a community quota but the community is not clear on how it is calculated. In C11, resettlement site at Nensa is inside the Coutada, also Regulo Thozor's sites at Nlassase I, II and Mpaini in Ngaze community. All endorsed and involving collaboration (Ngaze sites) or leadership of District government (for Nensa site). The district government gets on well with Coutadas but no leadership by government, citing the reason being that Coutadas are managed from Maputo. Among themselves coutadas collaborate on day to day activities, but no shared investments. There is no collaboration with C12 now, as it is unclear how the management was taken over. The people in each one of the 3 northern coutadas has had conflicts with the coutada - the government has been called in to mediate in all areas - after complaints by communities about the rangers. These have been violent protests against the Rangers by communities against C14, and against C11 and C12 because of rangers - some drink and then set alight people's charcoal even if with an authorisation document from C11 (C11 and C12).	Aside from the operators in each Coutada, only CEDECA UP contracted by iTC to delimit communities and organize to receive 20% Legal rights and duties of communities in coutadas - Muleide Legal awareness raising and delimitation - ADEL Sofala	Marroneu Complex and Ramsar site management: WWF Land rights: iTC-F (Fundação Iniciativa Terras Comunitárias) Water and sanitation: ASAS Construções All sectors - water supply, school construction, computers, sports, access roads, accommodation, air transport: Companhia de Sena S.A. Legal rights and duties of communities in coutadas - Muleide Legal awareness raising and delimitation - ADEL Sofala Zambere Development Agency - value chain development ARA-Zambeze water resources governance and technical inputs to River Salone issue.	PROMOTUR; Zambeze Delta Safaris; Bahari Lda; Nyati Safaris, Lda; and private financiers of logistics in C11 (flight plane and helicopters)