

MOZAMBIQUE

# Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project



**Protected Areas & Project Sites**

- Zinave National Park
- Banhine National Park
- Chimanimani National Reserve
- Gilé National Reserve
- Maputo Special Reserve
- Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve
- Quirimbas National Park
- Bazaruto National Park
- Pomene National Reserve
- Limpopo National Park
- Marrumeu National Reserve
- Coutadas Nos: 11, 12, 13 and 14

**Donor**

- [World Bank Group](#)
- [Global Environmental Facility](#)

**Dates**

- Start: 11/18/2014
- End: 11/29/2019

**Project Status**

Active

**Donor Funding Amount**

- WBG Total Amount (US\$): \$40 million
- WBG IWT Percentage: 20%
- GEF Total Amount: \$6.32 million
- WBG IWT Percentage: 100%

**Primary IWT Intervention Type**

Protected areas

*Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project (MozBio)* is a US\$46.32 million World Bank Group and Global Environment Facility financed project to support the conservation of Mozambique’s wildlife, biodiversity and ecosystems and contribute to the livelihood of local communities within and surrounding the conservation areas network. The five-year MozBio project, 2014 to 2019, addresses some of the most pressing challenges to conservation areas (CAs) in Mozambique, which cover 25 percent of the country. Besides strengthening the legal and institutional framework for conservation and promoting nature-based tourism and infrastructure facilities, the project invests in livelihood alternatives to local communities that live in and around the CAs. After its third year of implementation, MozBio results include: (i) elaboration of the Conservation Law and its Regulation decree as well as other normative instruments that supports ANAC effective management of CAs; (ii) strengthened institutions such as Biofund by enabling its functioning and capitalizing its endowment fund; (iii) regularized tourism concessions in CAs; (iv) supported the signing of co-management agreements for Bazaruto National Arquipelago Park and the ongoing process in Maputo Special Reserve (MSR); and (v) financed the re-stocking of 2,500 animals in MSR. As of December 2017, the project has brought 1.8 million hectares under enhanced biodiversity protection; enhanced METT scores for PAs and provided direct project benefits to 38,285 people (37% females); biodiversity fund disbursement of \$1.1 million;



Ranger in Quirimbas National Park

Photo: World Bank

created 1,237 tourism jobs; deployed 26,163 patrols in target PAs. Lessons learned include that institutional reform and organizational strengthening takes time, commitment from the top, and a coherent long-term approach is needed. Public-private-partners are needed to attract additional finance and technical capacity to sustain long-term success.

## Project Objective

To increase the effective management of the Conservation Areas and enhance the living conditions of communities in and around the Conservation Areas.

## Activities and Executing Partners

### COMPONENTS

**Component 1:** Strengthening Institutions for Conservation Area Management. Improve the capacity of the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), the Foundation for Biodiversity Conservation (BIOFUND) and Ministry of Land, Environmental and Rural Development (MITADER) to develop and influence conservation and tourism policies and regulations, strengthen coordination and management of the Conservation Areas system and critically endangered species conservation, increase the financial sustainability of Conservation Areas and tourism revenues, improve monitoring and evaluation systems and support communication strategies.

**Component 2:** Promotion of Tourism in Conservation Areas. Support ANAC and selected public-private institutions to address several barriers to nature-based tourism development, to better manage sports hunting administration and improve revenues generation in the Republic of Mozambique.

**Component 3:** Improving Conservation Areas Management. Strengthen management of key Conservation Areas, and carrying out wildlife surveys and monitoring.

**Component 4:** Piloting Support to Sustainable Livelihoods of Communities within and around Conservation Areas. Improve and strengthen natural resource-based livelihoods of communities living in and surrounding the Conservation Areas through promotion of:

- i. Enabling conditions for sustainable management of natural resources by local communities
- ii. Sustainable livelihoods within and around Conservation Areas
- iii. Sustainable forest management within and around selected Conservation Areas through the provision of technical advisory services, equipment and payment of Operating Costs to reduce deforestation and promoting energy efficiencies

\*In addition, *Component 5: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation* supports management and coordination of the Project and building its procurement, financial and safeguards management, monitoring and evaluation capacity through the provision of technical advisory services, carrying out of training, the acquisition of goods, and the payment of operating costs.

### KEY EXECUTING PARTNERS INVOLVED

- Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development of the Republic of Mozambique
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Biofund

# Donor Coordination

## All donors that co-financed this project or related investments:

The project is financed by the International Development Association (IDA) (\$40 million) and is co-financed by the GEF (\$6.32 million).

Other sources of parallel financing to the overall MozBio Program include the French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement, AFD) with around US\$6.8 million; the German “Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau” (KfW) has contributed 25 million Euros to BIOFUND’s endowment fund and 14 million Euros to the Limpopo National Park, and the Global Conservation Fund of Conservation International (CI GCF) will contribute with US\$1 million. Government of Mozambique’s contribution is estimated at approximately US\$2 million per year. However, thus far there has been a lack of strategic and sustained coordination among key international donors.

## Key project benefits resulting from donor coordination and areas for improvement:

Planning for MozBio II is underway. It will have an enhanced focus on stakeholder coordination, including joint planning with donors. MozBio coordination will leverage national donor conservation group for joint planning and donor coordination. MozBio will finance head of conservation group, which will support the government-led strategic efforts.

## Results

### KEY OUTCOMES

#### Component 1: Strengthening Institutions for Conservation Area Management

- Amendment of Conservation law 056/2017 and publication of its regulation 89/2017 and revision of decree that creates ANAC
- Signed/ submitted two co-management agreements for the Bazaruto Archipelago National Park and Maputo Special Reserve / Ponta do Ouro Marine Partial Reserve

#### Component 2: Promotion of Tourism in Conservation Areas

- Regularized two tourism concessions in the Bazaruto Archipelago National Park

#### Component 3: Improving Conservation Areas Management

- Brought 1.8 million hectares under enhanced biodiversity protection (as of December 2017)
- Deployed 6,114 patrols across all Conservation Areas

#### Component 4: Piloting Support to Sustainable Livelihoods of Communities within and around Conservation Areas

- Provided direct project benefits to 31,719 people (37 percent female) across all CAs
- The number of beneficiaries of community development subprojects reached 20,833 in 2018
- Created 1,549 tourism jobs

- Income derived from tourism and wildlife utilization in targeted CAs and returned to communities was amounted to \$3,201,061, largely attributed to the Sustainable Wildlife Use of Marrromeu National Reserve in 2017
- Biodiversity fund disbursement of \$1.1 million

### KEY CHALLENGES

1. Policies, legislation and institutions: Mozambique's National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) being stripped of its administrative and financial autonomy; increasingly weak human resources at all levels;
2. Financial sustainability: a reduction of the Government's budget for financing CAs;
3. Biodiversity conservation management: changes in macroeconomic and political environment caused a shift in some of the development partners' resources from a more multi-donor-financed programmatic approach to specific project-level approach; many of the CAs during this period also experience an increase in wildlife poaching, especially elephant and rhinos; and
4. Community development: increased human pressure on CA natural resources from buffer zones and surrounding areas.

## Lessons Learned

### Top lessons learned:

1. Institutional reform and strengthening takes time, commitment from the top, and a coherent long-term approach is needed.
2. Public-private partners offer significant potential to attract additional finance and technical capacity that help strengthen management of CAs.
3. Support to many CAs enables only nominal biodiversity conservation across all sites. To achieve transformational change for priority CAs, larger dedicated investments to fewer CAs are required.
4. Adequately financed endowment funds are an effective mechanism to support basic operational costs of CAs, in addition to other sources of revenues, namely tourism, environmental services, and sustainable use of wildlife.

### ADDITIONAL REFERENCES & OTHER INFORMATION

#### Websites:

BioFund on Participation in the MozBio Project: <http://www.biofund.org.mz/en/projects/participation-in-the-mozbio-project/>

GEF's MozBio Project Webpage: <https://www.thegef.org/project/mozambique-conservation-areas-biodiversity-and-development-project>

Mozambique's Integrated Landscape Management Portfolio (ILM): <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique/brief/mozambiques-integrated-landscape-and-forest-management-ilfm>

Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project: <http://www.projects.worldbank.org/P131965?lang=en>

**Reports:**

Conservation and Development in Mozambique: Lessons from the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Program and New Perspectives for the MozBio Program: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/199741449520242770/Conservation-and-Development-in-Mozambique-TFCA-2015.pdf>

**Blogs:**

Sharing Paradise: Nature-Based Tourism in Mozambique: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/nasikiliza/sharing-paradise-nature-based-tourism-in-mozambique>

Using a Rhino Mascot and School Sports to Raise Awareness on Wildlife Conservation: <http://blogs.worldbank.org/nasikiliza/using-a-rhino-mascot-and-school-sports-to-raise-awareness-on-wildlife-conservation>

**Media:**

World Bank Supports Mozambique's Conservation and Biodiversity Efforts to Reduce Poverty: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2014/11/18/world-bank-mozambique-conservation-biodiversity-efforts-reduce-poverty>

Chimanimani; <https://vimeo.com/241915288>; Password: anima2017

Chimanimani; <https://vimeo.com/241576094>; Password: anima2017

Parque Nacional das Quirimbas; <https://vimeo.com/233814513>; Password: anima2017

Ponta do Ouro; <https://vimeo.com/216712556>; Password: anima2017

Reserva Especial de Maputo; <https://vimeo.com/218660540>; Password: anima2017

Parque Nacional do Arquipélago do Bazaruto; <https://vimeo.com/227747051>; Password: anima2017

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