



Sectoral Integration in Mozambique

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Ministry for the Coordination for Environmental Action	3
3. Ministry of Tourism.....	3
4. Ministry of Agriculture	4
5. Ministry of Fisheries.....	4
6. Ministry of Mineral Resources	5
7. Ministry of Public Works and Habitation.....	5
8. Ministry of Science and Technology	6
9. Ministry of Finance	7
10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	7
11. Ministry of Industry and Trade	8
12. Ministry of Plan and Development	8
13. Ministry of Education and Culture	9
14. Ministry of Health	9
15. Biodiversity Legal Instruments.....	9
16. Mechanisms that promote mainstreaming happening in Mozambique	12
(i) Government adopted programmes.....	12
(ii) Existing formal communication mechanism for mainstreaming.....	15

(iii) Government funding mechanisms for environment	16
(iv) NGO and CBO that engage on mainstreaming biodiversity	18
(v) Existing research initiatives at research institutes dealing with biodiversity	22
(vi) Ecosystem adoption approach and EIA regulation	22

1. Introduction

Mozambique¹ (2009) assessed the degree of engagement of Mozambican sectors (key actors) in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. These main institutions, its sectors (main directorate), roles in dealing with biodiversity issues; its mandates and institutions framework are discussed. In addition this document deals with national, regional and international instruments most relevant to the approach and protection of biodiversity. This is followed by the analysis on biodiversity incorporation on institutions, its integration, exiting ecosystem approach adopted and issues related with biodiversity on EIA. This report brings existing mechanisms in Mozambique that promotes and makes mainstreaming happening highlight to adopted strategies by the government, NGO and CBO programmes and outputs. Examples of mainstreaming in Mozambique are provided.

2. Ministry for the Coordination for Environmental Action

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Decide on the studies of environmental impact inherent in the realization of socioeconomic activities in the context of development projects of sectors;
- Decide on the technical quality of assessments of environmental impacts;
- Conducting environmental audits and activation of due legal procedures when there are violations under the Environment law;
- Propose to the Council of Ministers policies for sustainable development of the country;
- Communicate and inform, regularly, on the environmental situation of the country;
- Recommend to the government to create environmental incentives;
- Decide, after the areas of supervision and research institutions on the establishment of areas of ecological value and/or environmental;
- Decide on the sustainability of development plans.

3. Ministry of Tourism

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Promotion of development of sustainable tourism;

¹ Mozambique (2009). Fourth National Report, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Maputo, June 2009, 95 pp.

- Promoting the conservation of wildlife in its use as a component necessary for the development of tourism;
- Contribution to the establishment of a licensing policy for the expansion of the practice of gambling in hotels and similar establishments;
- Promote training of professionals to improve the quality of services provided by the tourism sector;
- Ensure the development of tourism through the establishment of tourist infrastructure and sustainable management of sensitive ecosystems, conservation areas, areas of unique beauty and shrines of great biological diversity;
- Planning and preparation of joint proposals for election of new areas for conservation and management;
- Licensing concessions (game preserve and other areas of protection) and other areas for tourism infrastructure.

4. Ministry of Agriculture

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Promotion of production, agro-industrialization, commercialization of agricultural products and inputs;
- Plant and animal health protection;
- Extension and technical assistance to producers;
- Development of agricultural research and technology and its dissemination;
- Management and exploitation of forest resources and biodiversity;
- Management of land and allocation of rights to use and exploit;
- Agro-ecological, agricultural and veterinary research;
- Development and rural extension.

5. Ministry of Fisheries

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Ensure protection and conservation of marine resources and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources;

- Promote the empowerment of the sector and improve the quality of life of fishing communities;
- Evaluation of current reserves and zoning by type of fish and events;
- Evaluation of the sensitivity of marine ecosystems and locusts considered;
- Environmental impact assessment of the capture effort;
- Environmental licensing;
- Evaluation of environmental impacts of activities on land (agriculture, mining, public works) in the productivity of marine ecosystems and lake;
- Selection of sites and environmental impact assessment of aquaculture and its sustainability.

6. Ministry of Mineral Resources

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Sustainable use of sustainable techniques of mining that cause the least environmental impact;
- Assessing the impact of traditional mining;
- Environmental impact assessment of major projects (coal, oil, gas and other minerals);
- Strengthening the Environmental Unit of the sector of mineral resources;
- Assessment of appropriate technologies for mining and sustainable causing minimal damage to the environment;
- Assessment of commissioning and closure of mining properties;
- Selection of sites and spatial planning, taking into account the impact on human settlements and the mining community.

7. Ministry of Public Works and Habitation

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Evaluation of environmental impacts of projects;
- Analysis of the sustainability of the works and projects;
- Selection of sites for the implementation of projects to avoid fragile ecosystems;
- Appropriateness of technology and design of large engineering works for the environment;
- Impact of agreements on shared water management;

- Increasing access, assessment and monitoring of availability and water quality;
- Planning and implementation of reorganization measures at low cost;
- Monitoring of the impacts of environmental disasters (floods, droughts and other);
- Selection of areas suitable for urban expansion;
- Infrastructure and sanitation in selected areas of urban sprawl;
- Elaboration of structure plans;
- Adoption of eco-design as a way to adjust the types of housing to the environment;
- Development and implementation of prototypes of rural housing.

8. Ministry of Science and Technology

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Synergies in the preparation of training plans and facilitating training in environmental matters;
- Coordination of the research topics that have reflected on technologies and production processes environmentally friendly;
- Coordination of research projects and training which would reflect results from mining practices lead to environmental impacts;
- Promotion of environmental education of communities;
- Restructuring curriculum for the inclusion of materials that relate to the environment and sustainable development;
- Determines, regulates, plans, coordinates, develops, monitors and evaluates the activities within the science and technology;
- Formulating policies and strategies for the development of science and technology;
- Normalization, standardization, regulation, coordination of development in the areas of science and technology;
- Promotion of scientific research and technological innovation;
- Promoting the dissemination of science and technology;
- Promoting the enhancement of local knowledge and its dissemination;
- Promoting protection of intellectual property rights;

- Promotion of methodologies for research and technological innovation that are based on values of ethics and ensure benefits to the economic, social and cultural life of the country;
- Promoting development through the introduction of new tip technologies;
- Coordination of research and technology development.

9. Ministry of Finance

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Catalyze actions that led to environmental protection and poverty reduction;
- Promotion and financing of activities with direct impact on poverty reduction and the use and management of natural resources;
- Promotion of inter-sectoral cooperation in implementing the Action Plan for Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA);
- Integration of sustainability concerns in the various plans and programs of development and the Millennium Development Goals;
- Facilitation of funds subsidized the business initiatives aimed at protecting the environment or minimize the impact of current business;
- Granting tax benefits to operators that differ in environmental protection;
- Creation of green funds;
- Promotion of actions to enable the companies retain additional funds obtained by means of "cleaner production";
- Facilitation of investment activities of eco-efficiency
- Formulation of indicators of sustainable development within the PARPA.

10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Monitoring the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals United Nations and the recommendations of Johannesburg;
- Monitoring the process of signature and ratification of international protocols;
- Divulgence of agenda and achievements of the environment sector in the international arena;

- Mobilization of the international community to provide resources to ensure compliance with the goals of sustainable development;
- Promotion of relationships with other countries of Africa and the world to gather experience on the relationship of economic development with the environmental agenda;
- Accreditation of international NGOs.

11. Ministry of Industry and Trade

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Introduction of options for cleaner production in enterprises;
- Adoption of conservation measures and energy efficiency;
- Mobilization of green funds through public-private partnerships to support the industry and develop trade;
- Establishment of industrial eco- parks to take advantage of synergies resulting for the development of clean industries;
- Dissemination of quality standards and environment to overcome trade barriers caused by the non-certification of national production;
- Adoption of MSDS (Sheets safe handling of products) for products with potential to contaminate the environment or affect public health;
- Implementation of Environmental Management Systems by the ISO 14000 standards;
- Management of packs with potentially dangerous products;
- Management of the product cycle;
- Explore opportunities for re-use or recycling of products.

12. Ministry of Plan and Development

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Assistance in the planning district as a way of supporting the decentralization process;
- Initiatives to promote private investment within the plans and programs set by the government;
- Promotion of actions to integrated rural development through the rational use of available natural resources;
- Coordination of inter-sectorial actions to rural development;

- Promote and encourage community participation in identification, formulation, implementation and evaluation of local development initiatives;
- Participate in studies and in formulating policies and strategies for rural development.

13. Ministry of Education and Culture

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Ensure the inclusion in the educational curriculum programs of environment subjects and intensify training and retraining of teachers in this subject;
- Updating and introduction of environmental subjects in the programs and school books;
- Update the programs of IMAP (Instituto de Magistério Primário) to take account of environmental issues in the teachers training;
- Dissemination of sustainable practices of use of natural resources and eco-efficiency.

14. Ministry of Health

Main functions related with biodiversity/ environment:

- Ensure the control of substances that endanger public health for a greater role in management of plant drugs, general waste and hospitality and casual aspects of endemic diseases like malaria and cholera;
- Capacity strengthening of centers of Environmental Hygiene and Medical Examination (CHAEM);
- Monitoring of water quality;
- Adoption of methods of bio-safety in health units;
- Adoption of innovative methods for treatment and management of hospital waste;
- Strengthening the sanitation and education campaigns to prevent malaria, cholera and other endemic;
- Improvement of public health programs and management of hospital waste;
- Strengthening coordination with the environmental sector for the management of obsolete and other drugs with the potential to affect public health.

15. Biodiversity Legal Instruments

The legal instruments for biodiversity can be divided in national, regional and global. The regional and national legal instruments most relevant to the approach and protection of biodiversity in Mozambique are presented below.

Table 1. Main regional instruments relevant for diversity and ratified by Mozambique

Title	Description
African convention on the Conservation Nature and Natural Resources	To enlance environmental protection to foster the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and to harmonize and coordinate in this fields with a view to achieving ecologically rational. (subsidiary legislation is the Marine Pollution Protocol)
Nairobi Convention, November 1996	Convention on protection, management of Eastern Africa marine and coastal region. Emphasis also on land based issues that can affect the coastal waters
Protocol Concerning protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region (1985)	To provide protection of threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna, and important natural habitats.
Treaty of Southern African Development Community (SADC 1992)	Common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources.
Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and law Enforcement (1999)	-
SADC Fisheries Protocol (2001)	Southern African Development community Protocol on fisheries
Western Indian Ocean Tuna Organization Convention (1991)	with unanimous approval of parties, any independent coastal State bordering the Western Indian Ocean whose territory is situated principally in the Western Indian Ocean region, having a common interest with parties in the conservation, management and optimum utilization of the highly migratory tuna and tuna-like species of the region occurring within and beyond its exclusive economic zone.
SADC Revised watercourses Protocol 2000	Southern African Development Community Protocol on Shared Watercourses
Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora 1994	To establish close cooperation between certain Africa countries with a view to reducing and ultimately eliminating trading wild fauna and flora
Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region	The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to maintain essential ecological processes and life support systems, to preserve genetic diversity, and to ensure the sustainable utilization of harvested natural resources under their jurisdiction. In particular, the Contracting Parties shall endeavor to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as rare, depleted, threatened or endangered species of wild fauna and flora and their habitats in the Eastern African region.

Table 2. Main legal Mozambican instruments relevant for biodiversity

Title	Description	Subsidiary legislation
Environmental law No 20/97 31 st July 1997	Defines the legal basis for correct use and management of environment and its components, towards sustainable development.	Decree No 45/2004 29 th September (Regulation of Assessment of Environment Impact); Regulation of pesticides; Regulation of Environmental inspection (draft); Regulation of residues management (draft)
The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (16 th November 2004)	The state and local autarchies, in collaboration with associations for defense of environment, should adopt policies for defending the environment and or rational use of all natural resources.	-
Law of local State Organs (LOLE) 9 th of April of 2003)	Establish the principles and norms of organization, competences, and functioning of state local organs at levels o province, district, and administrative post and locality. Article 39 states that competence the district government to approve the proposals of territorial plans, comprising ecological zones and other areas of protection, approve programs for protection activities or recovering of environmental conditions.	Ministerial Decree Nº 11/2005 of 10 th June of 2005 (Regulation of Law of local state organs)
Law of Fisheries 26 th of	It defines the judicial framework related to the planning and	Regulation of recreational and sporting

September (1990)	management of fisheries.	fishing (13 th of Nov 2001) Geral Regulation of aquaculture 23 rd of April 2002 Interdiction of the exploitation of coral and ornamental fish 2003 Geral Regulation of Maritime Fisheries) of January 2004
Law of Sea (1995)	It defines the jurisdiction right on the sea along the Mozambican coast and regulation of maritime activities in the country. It introduces the maritime policy, defines maritime zones (territorial sea economic zones, continental shelf, maritime public domain), activities in the sea, competences of maritime authorities	-
Law of forest and fauna (1999)	Set the principle and basic norms of sustainable use and conservation of natural resources	Decree Nº 11/2003 of 26th of March (Regulation of forest and fauna)
Policy and strategy of forest and fauna development (1997)	This policy, recommends participative management of conservation areas in order to ensure the achievement of the ecologic, social and economic objectives. The same policy refers that management of those resources may be delegated to the private sector or to other entities that deem that are capable of fulfilling the conservation designs.	Resolution Nº 8/97 of 1 st of April
Law of land (1997)	Set the principle and basics norms of land use and conservation	Decree N 1/2003 of 18 th February of 2003; Regulation of Law land
National policies of land and implementation Strategy respective (1995)	The National Land Policy Resolution seeks to achieve a balance between land use, environmental protection and the equitable and sustainable use of natural resources. A policy whereby the rights of use and access to the land are established in parallel with the need of protection of the environment, creation of protection zones, principle of public interest amongst	-
National Environmental Policy	This policy, recommends sustainable and optimized use of natural resources with the State being responsible for creating incentives through concrete actions. This policy introduced principals and objectives of the Government in the management framework and establishment of an healthy environment, harmonizing with the foreseen principals of the Republic Constitution and in the several International Agreements, Treaties and Conventions to which Mozambique is signatory. It promotes sustainable development through an acceptable and realistic compromise between socio-economic progress and environmental protection. One of the finalities of this policy is to protect the ecosystems and essential ecological processes. It was this policy that for the first time introduced the need of integration of the environmental issues in the economic planning; the role of the communities in the environmental management, the environmental monitoring	-
Strategy and Policy for National Tourism	Under this environment strategy / policy will ensure that tourism and environment mutually supportive, developing a proactive approach from all stakeholders to promote and manage the sector in a responsible manner and integrated; prioritize the preservation of the quality and sustainability of biodiversity, contribute to the rehabilitation, conservation and protection of ecosystems and natural heritage, promote the development of natural resources, especially those with historical and ecological value in their parts recreational, aesthetic and socio-cultural.	-
Rural Development Strategy	This strategy as the basis for the process of improving living conditions, work, leisure, and welfare of people living in rural areas. This strategy will create favorable conditions for moving on to new stages and challenges, for the transformation of rural areas in spaces attractive,	-

	economically competitive, healthy and pleasant for the welfare of the people who inhabit rural areas.	
Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development	Intend to create a common vision for a wise environmental management, leading to sustainable development that contributes to eradicating poverty and other ills that afflict the Mozambican society, based on the postulates and principles established by the Plan of Implementation of Agenda 21 and the NEPAD.	Aproved at the IX Session of the Council of Ministers on 24th of July of 2007.
Regulation on Access and Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge	It aims to establish rules for the access component of genetic resources, their protection as well as the associated traditional knowledge, relevant to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, including fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use and exploitation.	Decree No 19/2007 of 9 th of August
Law of Territorial Ordination	Its key objective, the rational and sustainable exploitation of natural resources, preserving the environmental balance, the promotion of national cohesion, the promotion of individual potential of each region, the promotion of quality of life, the balance between the quality of living in rural and urban areas, the improvement of housing, infrastructure and urban systems, the security of vulnerable populations caused by natural disasters or intended.	Published in 1 ^a serie of BR, of 18th of July of 2007

16. Mechanisms that promote mainstreaming happening in Mozambique

Existing mechanisms that promotes sectorial and cross-sectorial happening in Mozambique encompass (i) government adopted programmes such as MDG, PARPA II, (ii) existing formal communication mechanism for mainstreaming such as CONDES (National Council for Sustainable Development), (iii) government funding mechanisms incentives for environmental/biodiversity issues (FUNAB, FNI), (iv) NGO and CBO that engage on mainstreaming biodiversity (v) existing research initiatives at research institutes dealing with biodiversity and (vi) Adoption of the vision of the ecosystem in the integration intra-and inter-institutional (mainstreaming) of biodiversity and EIA. This report also provides mainstreaming outputs and good examples for each of the mechanism listed.

(i) Government adopted programmes

The Government of Mozambique has adopted, at the higher level the following main strategies to tackle mainstreaming in biodiversity and environment: Strategic Plan for Poverty Reduction (PARPA), New Partnership for the Development of Africa (NEPAD); Millenium Development Goal (MDG).

The Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty for 2006-2009 (PARPA II) of the Government of Mozambique is to achieve the objective of reducing the incidence of poverty from 54% in 2003 to 45% in 2009. This successor to PARPA I, 2001-2005, maintaining the common areas of the priorities in development of human capital in education and health, improvement in governance, development of basic infrastructure and agriculture, rural development, and improvement in macro-economic management and financial.

The factors determining the success of the implementation of PARPA are:

- Appropriation/participation of different factors
- Political leadership

- Coordination among sectors, included transversal issues
- Government's position on the assistance of partners in cooperation

The PARPA is different from the previous to include in its priorities the further integration of national economy and increase productivity. In particular, the attention focuses on the development of the district level, in creating an environment conducive to the growth of national productive sector, improving the financial system, the flourishing of small and medium enterprises framed within formal sector, and develops both the collection of internal revenue and the allocation of budgetary resources. The PARPA is a flexible instrument, adjusted and updated annually through the Medium Term Fiscal Scenario of Economic and Social Plan and the State Budget, which are instruments to operationalize the program of the government.

The PARPA II focuses attention on ways of solving the low standard of living of the poorest sections, which now corresponds to the level of absolute poverty. The PARPA II is presented through the pillars of governance, human capital and economic development. In the long term, the consensus objective of Mozambican society is to improve the living standards and welfare of its citizens. In short, they are also long-range goals of time: (i) the balanced economic and social development; (ii) the reduction of absolute poverty; (iii) the consolidation of peace, national unity, and democracy; (iv) the widespread application of justice; (v) improving education and health; (vi) encouragement and practice of labor effort, honesty, zeal and enthusiasm; (vii) the guarantee of individual freedoms and social harmony; (viii) the imposition of laws against criminal acts; (ix) ensuring the sovereignty and the strengthening of international cooperation.

The PARPA II identifies eight cross issues, including: The gender, HIV/AIDS, environment, safety and nutrition, science and technology, rural development, disaster, demining.

Under the environment component, most of the Mozambican population depends on the exploration of natural resources for their livelihood and income generation. The scope of the objectives depends on how natural resources are managed and conserved and the relationship between its use and exploitation and benefits for the poor. There is a strong link between poverty and environment. The unplanned growth of population density contributes to a more accelerated environmental degradation. Poor households depend for their daily subsistence, activities which directly affect the environment such as:

- Habitation and cultivation in areas prone to erosion;
- Permanent use of plant material for construction, preparation of food and production of household utensils;
- Inadequate sanitation and drainage;
- Use of fire for clearing areas of cultivation;

- Incorrect management and disposal of solid and organic waste.

In urban areas, improvement of conditions of environmental degradation is through proper planning measures, or urban regeneration, including (i) elaboration of the cadastre and land arrangement, (ii) the provision of proper infrastructure for access, drainage and water supply.

An integrated development of the area may contain the proliferation of informal settlements on the outskirts of urban centers, which represent a serious attack on public health, welfare and biodiversity

The major environmental priorities in Mozambique focus on following areas: (i) sanitation of the environment; (ii) territorial planning; (iii) prevention of land degradation; (iv) management of natural resources, including control of fires; (v) legal and institutional aspects, or environmental education, enforcement of legislation and institutional capacity; (vi) reduction of air pollution, water and soil, and; (vii) prevention and reduction of the effects of natural disasters.

The most visible aspects in the environmental sector in the PARPA II components include:

1. Continuous development of plans of territorial ordinance especially in emerging areas for economic development and tourism;
2. Management of natural resources especially the level of conservation in situ and increasing their area;
3. Environmental education especially in population centers.

NEPAD has a philosophy want to stop the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process and promote the role of women in all activities. Its overall objective is to promote a new impetus to the development of Africa, reducing the gap between the African continent and the developed countries.

Long-term goal is to eradicate poverty in Africa and place African countries individually and collectively, on the path of sustainable growth and development and stop this way, the marginalization of Africa is that the objects in the process of globalization and promote the role of women in all activities.

The environmental initiative of NEPAD recognizes that a healthy and productive environment is a prerequisite for the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It is also recognized that the range of issues necessary to nurture this environmental base is vast and complex, and that a systematic combination of initiatives to develop a coherent environmental program. It is also recognized that a key objective of the Environment Initiative must be to fight poverty and contributing to socio-economic development in Africa. The Environment Initiative has identified eight priority actions to be referred to as: (i) desertification; (ii) conservation of wetlands; (iii) invasive alien species; (iv) coastal management; (v) global warming; (vi) Transfrontier conservation areas (vii) environmental administration and (viii) security requirements of legal, planning, training and capacity building.

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) preconize eight objectives namely: (i) combating hunger and poverty; (ii) combat infant mortality; (iii) environmental sustainability; (iv) universal primary education;

(v) maternal health; (vi) partnership for development; (vii) gender equality; (viii) HIV/AIDS and malaria. In environmental components, especially MDG advocates the integration of the principles of sustainable development into country national policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources, a goal suspected unlikely to reach soon.

Table 3. Good examples at the level of PARPA II, NEPAD and MDG in Mozambique

Good examples with positive results for the biodiversity	Constraints	Existing incentives
PARPA II		
1. Decentralization to the district. Recognition of the district as a pole of development 2. Integration of environmental aspects in district development plans. Training at the PES and the environmental tax plan. 3. Existence of the reflection group on the environment brings together the institutions of CONDES and discusses the environmental component of the PARPA.	1. Few human resources at the district level; 1.1. The OIIL did not include the funding for the environment /biodiversity; 2. Need for continuation of this training	1. Financing of District (Budget for Investment and local Initiative-OIIL)
NEPAD		
The national environmental management - MEAS initiative, show synergy between the 3 conventions; design of single model of producing a single report for the 3 conventions.	Although not adopted as a legal instrument, defined only the format of the report, limited funding.	Belgian and Norwegian funding
MDG		
1. Increase in areas of conservation; 2. Regulation of EIA; 3. Emergence of the policy debate of environmental conservation; 4. Start new discussions of environmental management; 5. Initiatives to create independent management unit 6. Re-classification of Transfrontier conservation areas (Limpopo, Chimanimani, Libombos)	1. Increase in area does not always mean an increase of effective protection, increased capacity to make effective protected areas, connectivity and sustainability of the areas of protection; weak supervisory capacity in protected areas; 3. Not yet approved	-Creation of specific government investment and support of the international community. -Statistics and evaluation of objectives, monitoring of actions to achieve the objectives (Report of the National Assessment of Implementation of the MDGs)

(ii) Existing formal communication mechanism for mainstreaming

The National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES), established under Article 6 of Law 20/97 of the Law on the Environment, is an advisory body of the Council of Ministers and the public hearing on environmental issues, ensuring effective and proper coordination and integration of the principles and activities of environmental management in the development of the country. Therefore CONDES is one of the principal instruments integrating sectoral and inter-sectoral and mainstreaming. It is competence of CONDES the following:

- Opinions on the sectoral policies related to natural resources management;

- Give its opinion on proposed legislation supplementary to this Act, including the proposed creation or revision of sectoral legislation related to management of natural resources of the country;
- Opinions on the proposed ratification of international conventions on the environment;
- Develop proposals for the creation of financial incentives or otherwise to promote the economic to the adoption of environmentally sound in the everyday use of the resources of the country;
- Propose mechanisms for simplifying and streamlining the process of licensing of activities related to the use of natural resources;
- Make recommendations to the ministers of the various areas of natural resource management on aspects of their areas;
- Serve as a forum for resolving disputes related to the institutional use and management of natural resources;
- Carry out other duties assigned to him by this law and other environmental legislation.

(iii) Government funding mechanisms for environment

Mozambique has two major government funding schemes for environment and biodiversity issues viz. The National Fund for Environment (FUNAB) and National Reserach Fund (FNI).

The National Fund of Environment (FUNAB) created with the aim of promoting activities and promotes environmental management and serves as background for contingencies in case of accidents or environmental damage. The FUNAB leads the country in promoting a healthy environment, in achieving a high quality of life and a social development, environmental and economic balance.

The FUNAB is managed by the Environment Minister for Coordination of Environmental Action, and is administered by the Board of Directors composed of representatives of several ministries such as Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Ministry of Fisheries.

Responsibilities of FUNAB:

- Support activities of management of natural resources that contribute to a more healthy at the local level, including the fight against erosion and desertification;
- Contribute to the promotion of activities related to the management of areas of environmental protection or sensitive, rehabilitation or restoration of degraded areas;
- Support the implementation of technical-scientific activities for the introduction of technologies and best practices for sustainable development;

- Promotion of activities related to environmental impact assessment and other activities related to assessment of environmental impacts resulting from actions or development activities.
- Contribute to the achievement of economic enterprises wishing to use the technology and environmentally sound production processes;
- Propose the adoption of fees for maintaining the environment.

Since its creation, the FUNAB, with the support of its partners, has developed various activities in order to successfully fulfill their statutory duties.

Several projects in the areas of awareness and environmental education, combating erosion and uncontrolled fires, the open fecalism, planting trees, among other activities, has to be financed by FUNAB all over the country, with emphasis on the support provided in the provinces of:

- Maputo, which gave financial support to projects in the Forestry of Mahubo ward, in the district of Boane, planting of trees in the School of Mumemo and neighborhoods, in the district of Marracuene; planting of trees in the ward 3rd of February, in the district of Manhiça, which included environmental education and campaigns to support the celebrations of World Environment day and the Afforestation of Neighborhood Mathemele;
- Inhambane, which supported the reforestation of areas affected by cyclone Delfina and Japhet and Rehabilitation Project of the Monument Tofinho, the Draft Statement of Green Zones and Integrated Solid Waste Management in Municipalities of Inhambane and Maxixe;
- Sofala, which supported the Draft Recovery of the river bed Ndengo in the district of Dondo;
- Zambézia, where the projects were funded from the Training of Community Radio Reporters Tumbene-Milange; Planned Community Education on the main environmental problems and the radio programs of community education in the districts of Ile and Morrumbala; and
- Nampula, which supported the anti-erosion project in High School and community of Napipine

The FUNAB was also responsible for managing the first phase of the Greater Maputo Preparatory Project, funded by DANIDA which resulted in the construction of the wall of Trash Hulene, Consolidation of Peace Garden in the city of Maputo; Management of sea-side (margina), which consisted of a study on the situation of erosion in the marginal zone of Maputo city; Training of community associations for the maintenance of drainage ditches and sanitation of the environment in Maputo City, conduct a study for the location of a trash and improve the urban services in the town of Boane; Rehabilitation of the garden of Boane village and Production of Video-clip for environmental education.

Recently, in partnership with the Municipal Council of Maputo and the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action, the FUNAB promoted and financed the completion of a training course targeted to 29 activists of environmental, awareness from various community-based organizations (OCBs). This

project covered the Districts of Polana Caniço A, Somerschild 2, B and C Central District, Alto Maé and Polana Cimento B.

National Research Fund (FNI), under Ministry for Science and Technology was created few years ago and currently have been funding research and innovation in various parts of Mozambique as well as funding regional research involving Mozambique and South African scientists

(iv) NGO and CBO that engage on mainstreaming biodiversity

Role of Private sector NGOs and Community in promoting biodiversity

The role of the private sector includes:

- Promotion of natural resources conservation and research;
- Collaboration with national and international research institutions;
- Involvement of community intervention;
- Socio-economic development;
- Tourism development;
- Involvement in the policies of economic and social development and the preservation of biodiversity, with the aim of achieving sustainable development in this for future generations;
- Participation in the management, conservation and exploitation of forest and faunal resources, to give greater added value, and improve development for local communities.

The role of the NGOs includes:

- Promotion of natural resources conservation and research;
- Collaboration with national and international research institutions;
- Involvement of community intervention;
- Socio-economic development.

The role of local communities includes:

- Conservation of natural resources and the environment by recognizing and valorization the traditions and knowledge of local communities;
- Management and conservation of forest and faunal resources through the exchange of experiences and environmental education;

- Participation in the elaboration of policies and legislation on the management of natural resources of the country, as well as the development of implementation of the National Program for Environmental Management;
- They are responsible to help the Government in protecting and enhancing the environmental heritage and cultural history in particular;
- Participation in environmental management through programs and mechanisms for formal and informal environmental education;
- Involvement in the policies of economic and social development and the preservation of biodiversity, with the aim of achieving sustainable development for future generations.

Other strategies include:

The Small Grant Programme (SGP), is a corporate program founded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Launched in 1992 in response to the commitments of the Rio Conference, supports activities of non-governmental organizations and community-based in developing countries. It is implemented by UNDP and executed by UNOPS.

The areas of focus of the SGP are biodiversity, climate change, international waters, degradation of land, persistent organic pollutants and adaptations to climate change. SPG porfólio comprises 60% of global resources for biodiversity, 20% for climate change, 6% for international waters and 14% for multi-focal areas.

As a beneficiary country, Mozambique was chosen for its well positioned geographical niche of eco-regions, allowing to increase the scope and impact of the program. Thus the program allows the training of community groups, exchange of knowledge and experience, replication of best practices and promote reform in the policies related to the environment. Its thematic approach allowed the promotion of environmental awareness in target communities, which began to adopt innovative management towards sustainable use of natural resources. These target groups, improved their alternatives for subsistence and income level of their households.

In the last round of this program, between 2007-2008, the projects submitted and approved the program covered the various types of ecosystems: coastal marine ecosystems, forest, arid, coastal and estuarine ecosystems, and freshwater lakes, afro-montains and multi-focal areas.

The SGP continues to invest in Mozambique that the target beneficiaries of their activities are local communities. These communities are actually the owners of natural resources. Under their custody, endemic flora, birds, medicinal plants, forest resources, turtles and coral, which are currently threatened will be recovered. Why SGP focused on approaches to improve community management of water, soil, forests, wildlife resources. Ensuring that the exploitation of firewood and charcoal is made to sustainable levels and that negative impacts of these practices are mitigated.

Similar programs such as the SGP are being implemented in Mozambique by other institutions such as UNEP, MICOA, UNIDO, FUNAB, IUCN and BP. A technical coordination and approaches would be beneficial and the impact could be even greater. This is the great challenge for the future not only of the SGP central to all initiatives in improving the environment in Mozambique.

WIOLab project (UNEP). The main program under the aegis by UNEP is the initiative WIOLab (cross or common framework based on the land that affects the immediate coastal zone and marine) in the context of the Nairobi Convention which calls for cooperation between the countries of East Africa to overcome marine and coastal issues that cannot be resolved by each country individually. The project WIOLab-UNEP has 4 main components namely: (i) physical changes and degradation of habitats; (ii) pollution /alteration of water quality; (iii) environmental changes due to changes in the amount of water especially on the rivers and estuaries; e (iv) issues of environmental governance. The focal point of the WIOlab project is MICOA. The most visible product of this project started in 2005 was the Demonstration Project implemented by Lumb by Mozambican NGOs, Environmental Working Group (GTA) in which they work to recover degraded mangrove, aquaculture programs, and promotion of livelihood activities of the population as horticulture and beekeeping. More activities should be implemented in Mozambique in scope depending WIOLab-UNEP however the commitment of the focal point of this project in Mozambique and their interconnection with the various environmental stakeholders in Mozambique and eastern states region.

A WWF (Worldwide Fund for Nature) have substantial involvement in the activities of monitoring and sustainable use of marine resources, with emphasis on the Quirimbas National Park, the National Park of the Bazaruto Archipelago and environmental initiatives with the Primeiras and Segundas islands. The WWF also has research activities geared towards the terrestrial environment like fauna management and floristic studies.

WWF's program in Mozambique supports various initiatives in the conservation of the marine environment, forests, water, environmental education and training, environmental journalism, community involvement and endangered species. This group of species includes the African elephant, the turtles, the dugong, whale sharks, whales, dolphins, corals, among others. WWF also has activities in the Lake Niassa, in the Zambezi Delta, in Parks (National Park of the Bazaruto Archipelago and Quirimbas National Park) and the Sofala Bank (dealing with fishing for shrimp). Among the various activities, include the introduction of TED (Turtle Excluder Devices), marking turtles (tags), supporting projects CBNRM (community management of natural resources) and training for game and forestry conservation in Gorongosa National Park special School, and the national management of coral reefs. The WWF is also supporting the process of declaration of a protected area in the Archipelagos of Primeiras and Segundas islands.

Other institutions involved in activities in support of research development and management of biological resources include the IUCN, FUNAB, UNIDO.

United Nations Industrial Development (UNIDO), to assist developing countries and economies in transition in their fight against marginalization. The UNIDO mobilizes knowledge, skills, information and technology to promote productive employment, a competitive economy and a healthy environment. Additionally, the organization emphasizes cooperation at global, regional, national and sectoral level.

The UNIDO is assisting in improving the living conditions of people and in promoting overall prosperity offering solutions to measure, for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries and countries in transition. It cooperates with governments, business associations and private industry to develop industrial capacity that can meet the challenges and bring the benefits of globalization to the industry.

The UNIDO focuses on three inter-related priority themes:

- Development of Business Capacity
- Poverty Reduction through Productive Activities
- Energy and Environment

To improve standards of living through industries that are internationally competitive and environmentally sustainable, the organization has created a wide range of projects related to development of trade capacity in the UN system. The main emphasis is on promoting growth of the sectors of small and medium enterprises - the central generator of wealth in most developing countries.

The UNIDO occupies a special place in the UN system since it is the only organization that promotes the creation of wealth and deals with poverty alleviation through the development of private industry.

Mozambique is a member of UNIDO since December 1983 and, as such, has, since then, assistance by way of projects of technical and institutional capacity building, focusing on the sectors of energy, development of small and medium businesses in key areas of the main industry, science and technology, human resource development, among others.

Some projects worth mentioning in the context of cooperation Mozambique/UNIDO include improving the business environment and trade facilitation, promotion of gender equality, development of skills and employment for young people, assistance and transfer of information and communication technologies (TIC).

Mozambique enjoys the benefits of UNIDO in the context of food security, as a country that suffers from cyclical shortages of food following a disaster whose effects are detrimental to agricultural production and productivity.

The actions of UNIDO as a specialized UN agency dedicated to promoting sustainable industrial growth accelerated in developing countries, is about providing support to partner countries in three priority

areas, namely (i) poverty reduction through increased production, (ii) training and capacity building on trade, (iii) energy and environment.

(v) Existing research initiatives at research institutes dealing with biodiversity

The Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) has recently developed two environmental projects financed by the UE and implemented by several European and African countries. (i) TRANSMAP- dealing with technical and scientific parameters for establishing a coastal and marine park between Mozambique and Tanzania and between Mozambique and South Africa (ii) PUMPSEA – to understand the role of the mangrove forests near the urban centers as potential biofilter of household waste in Maputo, Dar-Es-Salaam (Tanzania) and Mombasa (Kenya). Other existing research initiatives at UEM include those both marine and terrestrial resources covering all ranges of works such as elephants movements and behavior, drought resistant crops, indigenous wild fruits, and on conservation areas plant and animal resources. Open Fund (Fundo Aberto) from UEM is an existing minor funding scheme for various research initiatives including those on environment/biodiversity for university students and staff. The Centre for Sustainable Development of the Coastal Zones (CDS-ZC) has been implemented various initiatives for coastal zone resource description and research as well on coastal zone management for the provinces located in the southern Mozambique (Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane).

(vi) Ecosystem adoption approach and EIA regulation

Adoption of the vision of the ecosystem in the mainstreaming of biodiversity is used in Mozambique

The regulation on the process of environmental impact assessment requires that the activities located in or related areas and ecosystems with special status of protection in both the national and international legislation, are subject to studies of environmental impact assessment.

These areas and ecosystems include: barriers of coral reefs, mangroves, native forests, small islands, areas of conservation and protection, wetlands, areas containing animal species and/or plants, habitats and ecosystems in the extinction requiring special attention, areas containing resources of value such as medicinal plants and aquatic resources (Article 3).

Additionally they are also subjected to studies of environmental impact assessment activities involving the clearing, fragmentation and exploitation of native vegetation in an area exceeding 100 ha, all activities of deforestation over 50 ha and afforestation and reforestation of over 250 ha , Introduction of new crops and exotic species, creation of national parks, reserves, hunting, management of wildlife areas and buffer areas, exploitation of natural fauna and flora, introduction of exotic species of fauna and flora.

The assessment of environmental feasibility of the proposed activity is made among other criteria by the type of ecosystems, plants and animals affected, the affected area, probability, nature, duration, intensity and significance of impacts; direct, indirect, potential, and cumulative total of impact and reversibility and irreversibility of the impact.