

Annex C Preselected programmes to include in RtF exchange activities

Sustainable Livelihoods Development Program in Gorongosa, Sofala, Mozambique

In order to promote inclusive development and prevent conflicts triggered by inequality, small producers in areas that have benefitted little or not at all from public or private Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) support so far, should also be assisted with basic support to improve their livelihoods including agricultural productivity, land use and nutritional situation.

In this regard, a consortium led by the Gorongosa Restoration Project, a public-private partnership, proposes to implement a sustainable livelihoods program in 6 districts that surround the Gorongosa National Park in the Zambezi Valley, Sofala province.

Amongst others, the activity will improve access of smallholder farmers to markets, good quality seeds, knowledge on proper soil fertility management, and integrated pest control management, as well as other climate adaptive agricultural techniques including agroforestry.

By improving livelihoods of these communities, the activity will simultaneously contribute to biodiversity protection in Gorongosa National Park (GNP), considered to be one of the best game parks in Africa and a haven for wildlife with many endemic species.

The programme has a duration of 5 years and a budget of around EUR 20 million funded by the Netherlands embassy, with potential to directly reach approximately 45,000 small scale producer households with emphasis on women and youth-headed household.

Central Sofala has traditionally been a stronghold of the opposition party, RENAMO, with its headquarters in the Gorongosa area. The recent political conflict in the area has contributed to relatively low public investments. With the peace agreement of 2019, an opportunity arose to bring critical services to the residents of the province and strengthen the foundations for peace to take root.

The political stability of the Gorongosa region is of crucial importance for the sustainable development of Mozambique as a whole. This is due to the strategic geographic position of the region hosting two very important road connections, i.e. the EN-1 linking the South to the North, the EN-6 linking the port of Beira to hinterland countries like Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Congo, and the country's most important railroad.

Nevertheless, the potential for the resurgence of this political conflict associated to extreme poverty still exists. As such, if the program can enhance the socioeconomic development of the area, it can contribute to the political stability of the Gorongosa region and to the socioeconomic development of Mozambique as a whole.

The program will be implemented in at least six districts in the Sofala Province in central Mozambique, namely Gorongosa, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Muaza, Maringue and Cheringoma. However, within these districts, the programme will allow the GRP to implement activities in areas where it is currently not present.

The Gorongosa project is relevant for exchange with RtF because of its bottom up approach.

Strategic Planning Program on the Sustainable Management of the Natural Resources of the Niger Valley in Niger 2022 – 2052

The Government of the Netherlands, through its Embassy in Niamey, Niger, provides support on request of the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Desertification (MELCD), to formulate a "Strategic Planning Program on the Sustainable Management of the Natural Resources of the Niger Valley in Niger 2022 – 2052".

The objective of the program is to lay the foundations for the sustainable management of natural resources in the Nigerien part of the Niger Valley in accordance with a vision for 2052.

The program concerns the Niger River Valley in Niger (the Regions of Tillabéri, Dosso as well as the City of Niamey) which has to deal with significant degradation of its natural resources (water, land

and related resources), exacerbated by strong population growth which exerts strong pressure on these resources in a context of deterioration of the security situation.

This ambitious program aims to achieve several objectives between 2022 – 2052. These include:

1. Formulate a development plan for the sustainable management of natural resources based on a long-term vision [horizon 2052] accepted by all stakeholders. This process will be accompanied by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process;
2. Establish a global and coherent framework taking into account all the development programs and projects that concern the area of intervention and contribute to the common vision;
3. Set up no-regrets projects to achieve short-term results from the start-up phase to increase stakeholder engagement and participation;
4. Set up an information system on the natural resources of the area of intervention.

The MELCD will oversee the establishment of 3 bodies to ensure program governance; the Inter-ministerial Program Steering Committee (CIOP), the National Program Steering Committee (CNP) and the Technical Support Unit for the implementation of the Program (CTAP).

The Embassy of the Netherlands in Niger funds the 15 million euros programme for the first five years. In the meantime, a process of engaging other technical and financial partners has been initiated to ensure the financing of the projects identified in the development plan.

RVO will coordinate the implementation of the program with the MELCD and manage the budget allocated to the program. To this end, RVO will establish a designated representative in Niger who will work closely with the structures defined under the program.

The Niger programme is relevant for exchange with RtF because of its landscape approach and the set-up no-regrets projects through a bottom up approach.

IIED: Generating ambition for Locally Led Adaptation

Past years, evidence indicates not only that the amount of financial support for developing countries is inadequate, but that of that money which is spent in developing countries, an estimated 10% reaches the local level. In addition, it is hard to track progress towards these goals. In response to these challenges the 8 principles for Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) were developed and endorsed by over 170 organisations and governments.

A new International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) programme will implement an LLA Strategy on how to apply the LLA Principles – what needs to change, how and who needs to do what. This programme aims to enable providers, intermediaries and recipients of finance in the climate finance chain to deliver more investment that aligns with the principles of LLA, addressing the triple crises of climate, people and nature.

This programme will work along three lines:

- Strengthening local actors' capability to deliver LLA and access climate finance directly.
- Testing new models of partnerships through innovation in systems, policies, procedures.
- Accelerating accountability at the international level for enabling LLA.

It is a strategic LLA programme focused on the climate finance chain. It is not about IIED spending money locally, but ensuring that existing financial flows are much more strongly focused on local problems and solutions.

Learning and exchange is key in this programme, as well horizontal between local level organisations as vertical in the climate finance chain, but also in developing, testing and building evidence on LLA.

The programme is funded by MFA IGG: a grant of €15 million for 5 years with potential extension and horizon 2030 and in line with existing initiatives and that strengthen and ensure a clear bottom up - top down alignment.

Relevance for the RtF programme and the RtF knowledge assignment:

- Similarity in role of local partners working; local organisations carrying out adaptation activities and sharing their experiences and knowledge through the network.
- IIED has a broad partner network that they deploy, but representation of the NL network working together in it is not very big yet, while there is a lot of potential. Through a joint strategy on LLA and greater joint critical mass, supported by a joint group of 4-6 front runner donors, the bottom up input can feed the donor group that comes together e.g. in the Champions group of Adaptation. LLA can be positioned more firmly and may lead to joint commitment and agenda-setting at COPs, GCF, GEF or towards IFI and MDB end. Thereby financial flows towards the local level will be strengthened and a local network of organizations and local government can also be supported.
- There are opportunities for combining the learning agendas for both programmes and create synergy. Together with IIED, input can be provided for policy influencing in the context of climate finance and MFA programmes.