

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Formatted: Font: 14 pt

Interested parties are requested to submit proposals for a rapid assessment of Natural Capital Accounting opportunities, needs and next steps for Mozambique

Introduction

The leading Government of Mozambique institutions involved in advancing Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) include the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), the National Institute for Statistics (INE) and the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES). Conservation International's (CI) Regional Africa Office (Nairobi, Kenya) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Mozambique Country Office are collaborating to assist the Government of Mozambique to develop NCA. CI's support on NCA is integrated within their role as Secretariat of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA) – the Government of Mozambique is a GDSA member. WWF's support on NCA is integrated within their assistance to the Government's Green Economy Group and as technical advisers to the Government's national Natural Capital Programme, which outlined NCA as a priority activity.

Management of consultant contracting

After a work plan and budget are agreed with the selected consultant(s), WWF and CI will assist the consultant engage with key counterparts in Mozambique. Given that WWF has offices in Maputo, WWF will be responsible for contracting and logistics.

Overall goal of this consultancy: assist the Government of Mozambique to develop a rapid action plan to establish the institutional architecture and capabilities needed to build a robust NCA system, linked to decision-making systems to improve inclusive wealth measurement, natural resource management practices and sustainable economic policy formulation.

Deadline for submission of proposals: 18th of November 2016

Date for award of contract: 25th of November 2016

Deadline for deliverables: 15th of January 2017

Maximum value of fees (travel, per diems and local consultation costs will be managed separately): USD \$

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. CONTEXT

The Government's Green Economy Roadmap 2012, launched by the President of the Republic of Mozambique together with the Director General of WWF and the President of the African Development Bank (AfDB) at Rio+20, recognised the value of natural capital for inclusive, resilient and sustainable prosperity. In the run up to Rio+20 the heads of state of ten African countries announced the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA), marking a formal recognition of the premise that there are unequivocal links between the African continent's natural capital and its social and economic needs. GDSA member countries include: Botswana, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa and Tanzania. CI was delegated the functions of the GDSA Secretariat by the Government of Botswana in December 2014 and retains these functions until December 2018, subject to extension.

Integrating natural capital's value in national planning and decision making processes was prioritised in the Government's Green Economy Action Plan 2013, developed with support from AfDB and WWF, and later embedded in the Government's 5-Year Program 2015-2019. The Government's inter-ministerial Green Economy Group initiated the Natural Capital Programme in 2015, for which WWF assumed responsibility as a leading technical adviser, endorsed by the Minister for Land, Environment and Rural Development and the Minister of Economy and Finance. On the side-lines of the SDG Conference in New York in September 2015, in a meeting between the Minister for Land, Environment and Rural Development and the President of WWF International, together with a Vice President of AfDB, WWF reaffirmed its commitment to assist the Government of Mozambique implement the Natural Capital Programme through 2019.

During technical meetings and training sessions held in Matola from the 30th of May to the 3rd of June 2016, co-chaired by Directors from the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, a national 'Implementation Plan 2016-2019' for the Natural Capital Programme was reviewed and endorsed by the Green Economy Group, with support from WWF and South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

In September 2016 the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM), identified by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development and the Ministry of Economy and Finance as the leading national research institution for assessments under the Natural Capital Programme, began developing research activity plans and budgets in collaboration with WWF under an existing MOU.

Synopsis of the Natural Capital Programme (NCP)

The NCP aims to strengthen the sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and the benefits that flow from them to society and the economy under different climatic, temporal and economic conditions. Special attention will be given to improving food, water and energy security, and the climate resilience of infrastructure and basic services for the most vulnerable groups.

Under the NCP, legislation will be established identifying geospatially explicit natural capital Critical Service Areas (ex. service-sheds vital for food, water, energy and climate adaptation). These Critical Service Areas will be integrated in the National Planning and Budgeting System influencing both public and private sector decision making.

The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) will identify and legislate the natural capital Critical Service Areas with inclusively developed management objectives to promote climate resilience of power, water, transport, food and urban infrastructure systems; boost the productivity and improve the sustainability of food systems in agriculture and fisheries; boost the productivity and improve the sustainability water and energy supply systems; and capture benefits from natural capital services to the economy and corporate actors and redirect them towards natural resource stewards to expand access to decent jobs and livelihood opportunities. MITADER will also adapt its national system of social and environmental safeguards, including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (SEAs) to integrate natural capital Critical Service Area management objectives. Efforts to allocate natural resource tenure rights and develop sustainable social entrepreneurship opportunities will also be intensified by MITADER in Critical Service Areas, prioritising women and youth entrepreneurs.

In coordination with MITADER, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) will simultaneously develop and adopt scenario-based planning arrangements to facilitate the integration of spatially explicit natural capital Critical Service Areas in the annual and 5-year National Planning and Budgeting Systems, as well as public policy formulation processes and private sector investment decisions. Natural Capital Accounts will also be integrated within the System of National Accounts (SNA) by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) to strengthen the monitoring and metrics of inclusive wealth measurement, natural resource management practices and sustainable economic policy formulation.

Co-lead by MITADER and MEF, the Green Economy Group is managing the NCP to better guide public policy and private sector decisions to enhance and protect natural capital goods and services necessary for a healthy, inclusive society, and a resilient and sustainable economy. The new natural capital Critical Service Area management and planning arrangements established under the NCP will harmonise upstream high-level public sector spatial planning, to improve the sustainability and climate resilience of infrastructure investment pipelines. Ultimately, investing in the sound stewardship of natural capital Critical Service Areas will benefit the poorest members of society that depend most directly on natural capital.

Government institutions supporting the NCP and members of the Green Economy Group include: University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM), National Institute for Statistics (INE), National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Ministry of Public Works and Hydraulic Resources (MOPRH), Ministry of Sea, Interior Waters and Fisheries (MMAIP), Ministry for Transport and Communications (MTC), Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREM), and Centres for Sustainable Development – Coastal Zones (CDS).

Major categories of natural capital identified under the NCP include: forests; soils; coastal ecosystems; water; and energy.

Cross cutting change drivers identified under the NCP include: climate change; urbanisation and cities; and investments in industry and infrastructure.

Synopsis of the GDSA

The Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA) is a transformative platform for achieving sustainable development in Africa. It was initiated as a regional policy framework in May 2012 and announced at Rio +20 by ten African countries to take action toward sustainability in three major areas:

- Incorporating the value of natural capital in public and private policies and decision-making;
- Pursuing inclusive sustainable production in agriculture, fisheries, and extractive industries while maintaining natural capital; and
- Generating data and building capacity to support policy networks

The Declaration is a vehicle for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, transitioning towards a green economy, addressing climate change, and establishing the conditions necessary for long-term, sustainable prosperity.

Synopsis of the GDSA NCA Community of Practice

In June 2016, the Secretariat of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA) and the World Bank Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) programme, in partnership with Conservation International (CI) held a three day Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) workshop in Nairobi, Kenya. This workshop was attended by delegates from 12 countries, including both GDSA member and non-member states. The workshop was one of the first of its kind in Africa and was designed to encourage learning exchange around NCA and provide a platform for dialogue on how collaboration could be increased among countries moving forward. The workshop concluded with the endorsement of a GDSA NCA Statement – supported by the delegates of the workshop, who had been sent as representatives of their respective countries – to establish a Community of Practice (COP) on NCA.

Specifically, the GDSA NCA Statement called upon the GDSA to establish an NCA COP for the specific purpose of promoting learning and sharing of approaches, experiences, and best practices in NCA among the GDSA countries via south-south exchanges, dialogue by both practitioners and decision-makers on NCA, and training opportunities as appropriate including both technical practitioners (account producers and analysts) and decision-makers (account users). This will be the first regional collaboration platform of its kind and will be unique in its ability to convene State and non-State actors interested in promoting NCA in both the public and private sector.

II. PURPOSE

The consultants will produce a Rapid Assessment Report to assist the Government of Mozambique to prepare a detailed NCA Action Plan. The NCA Action Plan will guide the Government to establish the institutional capacity, data infrastructure and inter-institutional relationships and processes needed to gradually build robust NCA under the SNA, and linked to decision-making systems. By adopting NCA the Government aims to improve the transparency and inclusiveness of wealth measurement, and in turn

strengthen natural resource management practices and sustainable economic policy formulation.

III. DELIVERABLES

The consultants will deliver a Rapid Assessment Report, with a maximum of 20 pages, prepared by engaging directly with key stakeholders in-country and remotely reviewing existing literature and best practice.

Rapid Assessment Report headings & contents

1. Consultations (summarising the results of meetings in Maputo with):
 - a. Leading NCA government institutions (ex. MEF, INE, MITADER, CONDES and other members of the government's inter-ministerial Green Economy Group).
 - b. Major private sector players (ex. SAB-Miller, Olam, ENI, etc.),
 - c. Multi-lateral development institutions (ex. World Bank, AfDB).
 - d. Bilateral development institutions (ex. GIZ, DFID, USAID).
 - e. Academic and research institutions (ex. UEM).
 - f. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).
2. Readiness: Critical review of the readiness of the key Government institutions to undertake NCA, identifying gaps, weaknesses, concerns and opportunities in current institutional capacity and arrangements (human, technical, financial, policy, etc.).
3. Decisions: Identification of the decision making processes where NCA results could be used to influence public sector and businesses' decisions to improve the transparency and inclusiveness of wealth measurement, strengthen natural resource management practices and improve the social and environmental sustainability of economic policy formulation.
4. Funding and technical support: Scoping of channels for technical and financial support for NCA in the short to medium term.
5. Pilot NCA accounts: Scoping of costs, sequence of actions and minimum investments needed to rapidly produce pilot NCA accounts for the most viable categories of natural capital.
6. Recommendations:
 - a. Data infrastructure;
 - b. Institutional set-up and responsibilities;
 - c. Inter-institutional communication and data sharing procedures;
 - d. Resources – human and financial;
 - e. Steps and mechanisms to influence decision-making to improve the transparency and inclusiveness of wealth measurement, strengthen natural resource management practices and sustainable economic policy formulation;
 - f. Donor coordination among different NCA related initiatives and across donor working groups;
 - g. Communication of NCA results to major target groups; and
 - h. Activity plan outlining a concise, phased sequence of activities for immediate execution through 2019 to build a robust NCA system, integrated under the SNA.

Formatted: Portuguese (Portugal)

Skills, Abilities and Experience of the consultant(s):

- Master's degree or equivalent experience in relevant field.
- 10 years of work experience in natural capital accounting, systems of national accounts, national planning systems – ideally with extensive knowledge of the southern African region (direct experience working in Mozambique is a major advantage).
- Knowledge of natural resource policy development and reform, climate change and/or other relevant fields in nonprofit, public or private sector organizations operating in developing countries.
- Experience in developing and implementing strategies to influence public and private sector policies and practices.
- Experience in mobilizing public sector financial resources for conservation or development.
- Superior strategic visioning and planning skills.
- Superior ability to identify trends and opportunities.
- Excellent diplomatic, negotiation and facilitation skills.
- Excellent ability to communicate and work well with senior and mid-level public and private sector leaders.
- Creative and innovative thinker and problem-solver.
- Excellent oral and written communication skills in English (fluency in Portuguese is a major advantage).
- Ability to travel nationally and internationally.