

Annex 2

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR KNOWLEDGE HUBS - Mozambique Mozambique

Unit: Mozambique Country Office

Organisation: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Location: Maputo and provinces, anchored in Government Offices (Ministry of Land and Environment/MTA or as indicated by it)

Coordinated by: Joint commission UCN/MTA and with a full time assistant

Expected start date: 01.03.2023

Type of contract: MoU with counterpart (MoU existing with MTA)

1. BACKGROUND

Founded in 1948, IUCN has become the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. The knowledge, tools and platforms IUCN provides are critical for ensuring that societies, economies and nature can thrive together. IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) was established on 5 October 1948 in the French town of Fontainebleau. As the first global environmental union, we brought together governments and civil society with a shared goal to protect nature. Our aim was to encourage international cooperation and provide scientific knowledge and tools to guide conservation. During our first decade, IUCN's primary focus was to examine the impact of human activities on nature. We flagged the damaging effects of pesticides and promoted the use of environmental impact assessments, which have since become the norm for many sectors and industries.

IUCN was fundamental to the creation of key international conventions including the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), the World Heritage Convention (1972), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (1974), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). In 1980, IUCN, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) published the World Conservation Strategy which helped define the concept of 'sustainable development' and so shaped the global agenda. A subsequent version of the strategy, Caring for the Earth, was published by the three organisations in the run-up to the 1992 Earth Summit. It served as the basis for international environmental policy and guided the creation of the Rio Conventions on biodiversity (CBD), climate change (UNFCCC) and desertification (UNCCD). In 1999, as environmental issues continued to gain importance on the international stage, the UN General Assembly granted IUCN official observer status.

In the early 2000s, we developed our business engagement strategy. Prioritizing sectors with a significant impact on nature and livelihoods, such as mining and oil and gas, our aim remains to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and sustainable. Later in the 2000s, IUCN pioneered Nature Based Solutions and the IUCN Academy is delivering on them: actions to conserve nature which also address global challenges such as food and water security, climate change and poverty. Today, with the expertise and reach of more than 1,400 Member organisations and over 18,000 international experts, IUCN is the world's largest and most diverse environmental network. We continue to champion Nature-based

Solutions as key to the implementation of international agreements such as the Paris Agreement on climate change and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

IUCN is present in the FIVE continent and its work in East and Southern Africa is coordinated by the East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), based in Nairobi. The countries of eastern and southern Africa host a vast variety and abundance of the world's biological and natural resources, including seven of the world's biodiversity hotspots. Across the 24 countries - From the Horn of Africa to the Cape and including the Western Indian Ocean Islands, the region contains several centers of endemism where species of birds, mammals and plants reside nowhere else in the world. The region is also incredibly socially diverse, with a rich mix of cultures, ethnicities, religions and languages and a colorful blend of traditional customs and beliefs with contemporary societal practices. Our Work is to recognize the interdependency of the three pillars of sustainable development - social, economic and environmental, IUCN's work in Eastern and Southern Africa underscores the fact that sustainable economic development depends on sound environmental management in line with IUCN's Global Programme goals. Our Work is guided by core beliefs and principles. We believe that biodiversity and natural resources are central to development and well-being –for current and future generations. IUCN's offices in this region include: Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda.

The IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) delivers on Biodiversity, Conservation, Marine and Sustainable Livelihoods (Nature 2030 - People, Land, Water, Ocean and Climate) thematic areas, knowledge and capacity development initiatives as well on a diversity of national to regional projects, with a water basin, Biodiversity corridor and conservation and Protected areas.

In Mozambique, the programme initiated in 1998 with a direct support to the opening of national Parks and the training of rangers, of which the Tchuma Tchato (today Magoe National Park) and the Gorongosa National Park are the most successful cases. Since then, IUCN has been involved in supporting the development of policy frameworks and partners (eg ANAC; Peace Parks Foundation) mobilization for the management of the conservation areas (eg BIOPAMA). Today, and in partnership with local NGOs as Associação Meio Ambiente and the Aga Khan Foundation and members as Peace Parks Foundation and CARE Mozambique. At Maputo level, and from Maputo to the provinces and districts, IUCN also leads other projects focusing on advocacy, Land planning and management, knowledge sharing and support in attaining the Agenda 2030.

In all these projects and initiatives, IUCN works closely in the development and implementation with 3 key counterparts, namely the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA), Ministry of the Seas Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Institute (INGD), from central to local and community level.

The existing field initiatives led by IUCN Mozambique are the “Locally Empowered Areas of Protection, in the Districts of Mecufi and Metuge in Cabo Delgado, the SUSTAIN – Sustainable Value Chains, in the districts of Bárúè and Vanduzi in Manica and the Community based Adaptation in the districts of Mabote (including the Zinave National Park), Govuro Inhassoro and Vilankulos in Inhambane. The projects are implemented in collaboration with above mentioned partners and members and funded by The International Climate Initiative and from Norwegian Development Cooperation.

With the growing pressure between population dynamics and climate impacts, the Government has been asking from IUCN a more steady and complimentary support, with a focus on capacity building and ownership, strengthening the work with local institutions and increasing the capacity building and knowledge for impact activities. The relations between communities and climate resilience, land management and disaster reduction, empowered and knowledgeable communities, including women and youth, community based groups and local authorities, imply that knowledge and actions are to be delivered as the manner to contribute to bottom up conservation, restoration and climate actions.

Furthermore, Mozambique has been playing a leading role in the SADC region, hosting 2 regional centers (one in Katembe for Fisheries surveillance and one in Nacala for Disaster Risk Reduction Surveillance and Training) and is being asked to play a bigger role within the Portuguese Speaking Countries Community (CPLP) given its wider experience with the development and enforcement of biodiversity, conservation, land planning and climate resilience initiatives, and as a bridge between the ESA and SADC region and the countries in continent that have portuguese as an official language (Angola, Guiné-Bissau, São Tome e Principe and Cabo Verde).

With the above exposed, the Government has approached IUCN to support n the establishment of a Knowledge Center, or Knowledge Hub, based in the premises of MTA, that would facilitate knowledge sharing, capacity building, outreach to province and communities as well as to neighboring countries. The IUCN standards and regulations, membership union and leadership, are seen as the knowledgeable and reliable partner to support the Government in this endeavor and to foster the aggregation of more partners and accelerated knowledge and skills. In complementarity, and benefiting from IUCN provincial based projects, Knowledge Hubs should be installed also in these provinces, under the MTA provincial directorates. These provincial Knowledge Hubs would dedicate themselves to unfold existing central based knowledge into local languages and social patterns as well as allow these communities to share knowledge and best practices/success cases I between themselves and with other in the region (eg. Manica and Zinave with Zimbabwe and South Africa, Cabo Delgado with Tanzania and Rwanda).

Hence, IUCN has developed these terms of reference, which apply to the contents and functioning of the Knowledge Hubs. A separate Terms of Reference for content development and capacity building are developed under the “Capacity building and knowledge management ToRs”

2. The Role of the Knowledge Hubs (content production to be delivered under Knowledge and Training CS ToRs)

2.1. VISION: (1) Collaborate, connect, share, resolve and (2) The 5Rs: Recognize, Retain, Restore, Resource and Reconnect;

2.2. GOAL: The Knowledge Management Hub will bring together nature based expertise by and across sectors, allowing stakeholders to easily benefit from the available knowledge and accelerate a climate resilience response that aligns with national needs and contributes to the ultimately accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The Knowledge Hub teams will foster training, knowledge exchange, success stories and lessons learned, experiences and ideas on how to improve deliverables and create connections with peers and experts in a secure environment, for the development of empowered full fledge nature based development communities and decision makers.

2.3. Objective: Enable beneficiaries, from communities to decision makers, to leverage its results oriented knowledge basis, convey multi thematic scenario analysis and deliver on

actions that address the challenges posed by climate change and the human/natural resources pressure;

2.4. Data basis and data management: Use of projects and partners assessments and GIS databases, to inform local analysis and to upload to the national to sector databases (EGovernment/Ministry of Science and Technology systems), including links to the PNDD, the MSP and the KBA Websig systems, to ensure appropriation and continuous analysis for decision making.

2.5. Thematic Pillars:

2.5.1. Territorial Management: based on the approved National Territorial Development Plan and the Marine Spatial Plan, to which IUCN has been contributing with technical assistance, and which unfold up to the Community Village Development Plans and the Local Adaptation Plans, deliver knowledge on the interpretation, development/update and implementation of plans and actions that serve the communities and the districts to restore, to plan and to invest in sustainable and climate resilient manners;

2.5.2. People: Prepare Training of Trainers, training of Champions and Influencers, deliver on community based groups trainings and identify champions of change (Natural resources management, Early Warning Systems, Youth, Gender and Fisheries community groups, plus the Village Development Committees members). With Government Officials, central to local, training and updating sessions on assessments and evaluation of land management plans, restoration plans and on partnerships and coordination activities;

2.5.3. Water: assess water basins in the area; collaborate with water programme, assess economic activities development with ecosystems and available water. Share information for scenario building;

2.5.4. Ocean: Training on coastal and ocean resilience plans and coastal and marine ecosystems assessments, training on alternative economic activities, blue entrepreneurships, coastal management and mangrove restoration;

2.5.5. Climate: analysis of localized climate impacts and forecasts, unfolding of the PNDD+MSP information, combined with population data to show the forecast and build capacity for decision making and development plans to provide adaptation and resilience;

2.5.6. And, Integrated/landscape/seascape/biodiversity corridors approach planning and delivering: from a community to the district level, all of above is to be presented, discussed and learned in a combined set of layers so that people are trained on analyzing and deciding on combined impacts.

2.6. Knowledge standards and tools: IUCN standards and knowledge tools,

2.7. Approach: Training of trainers, training of champions and leaders of change, decision makers sessions for analysis and scenario building, exchange with region and CPLP

2.8. Delivery: systematic training sessions, evaluations and lessons learned, updated climate, land and population information, updated webpages (linked to ESARO, IUCN Global, IUCN Academy, CPLP and other as interested, manuals and learning tools for central to local level beneficiaries. (under contract service ToRs)

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Equipment

3.1.1. Tbc BY Daniel Kilonzo but including:

3.1.1.1. 2 or 3 laptops, 1 projector, 1 screen, 1 All-in-one Printer/copying, sound systems, camera;

3.2. Contents:

3.2.1. Website; manuals, ToT manuals, reports and best practices materials, access to other IUCN platforms and to the CPLP one; online training sessions; projects and programme information;

3.3. Human Resources

3.3.1. 1 Field Assistant, 100% based in KH(maybe a student from a local university?)

3.3.2. 1 Supervisor (MTA counterpart)~

3.3.3. Project and regional team specialists (or other as needed and we call upon them) – organizing physical and hybrid capacity building events every month;

3.3.4. Ministry of Science and Technology INTIC and INAGE focal point: for training on E-government assets, alignment and complementarities;

3.3.5. Training of Trainers and Capacity building and knowledge management Team, including on use of ITs – under contract service ToRs