Wildlife Conservation Society · COMBO · biofund

Factsheet No. 3

WHERE TO OFFSET THE IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY IN MOZAMBIQUE?

NO NET LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

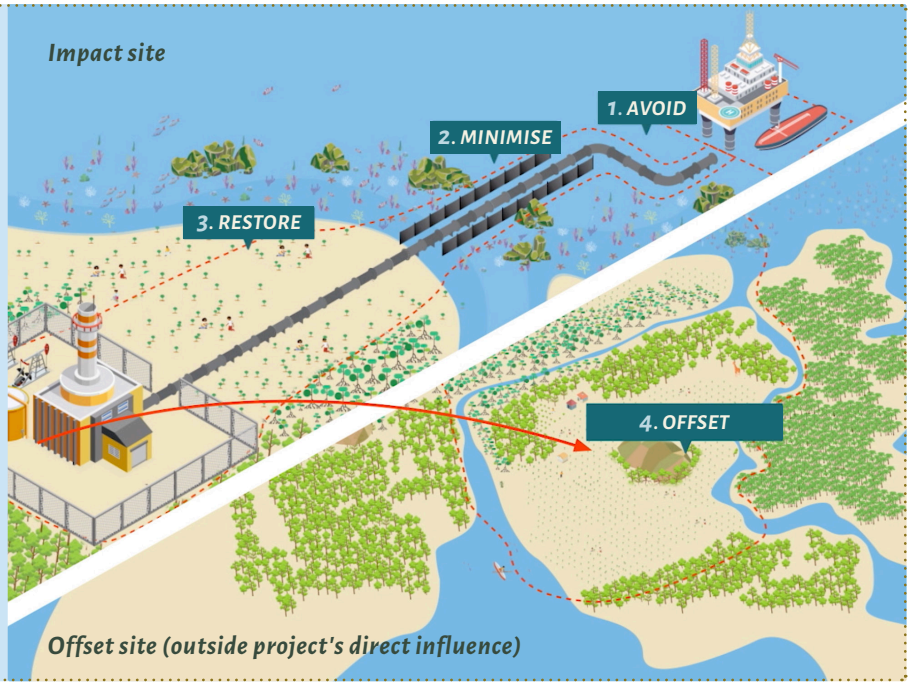
Following application of the Mitigation Hierarchy, offsets help projects achieve No Net Loss of Biodiversity or a Net Gain of Biodiversity. They contribue to the achievement of Mozambique's national biodiversity conservation targets.

EQUIVALENT BIODIVERSITY

Offsets must aim to protect biodiversity equivalent to that affected (e.g. mangrove for mangrove or coral reef for coral reef).

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Offsets should be focused on the province where the impact occurred if at all possible. If not, they should be implemented in an adjacent province or as a last resort, elsewhere in the country.



TERRITORIAL APPROACH

Biodiversity offsets help ensure long term conservation results by supporting the country's conservation efforts.
This includes implementation in:

Option 1 - Under-funded Conservation Areas (CAs) that are not achieving their conservation objectives;

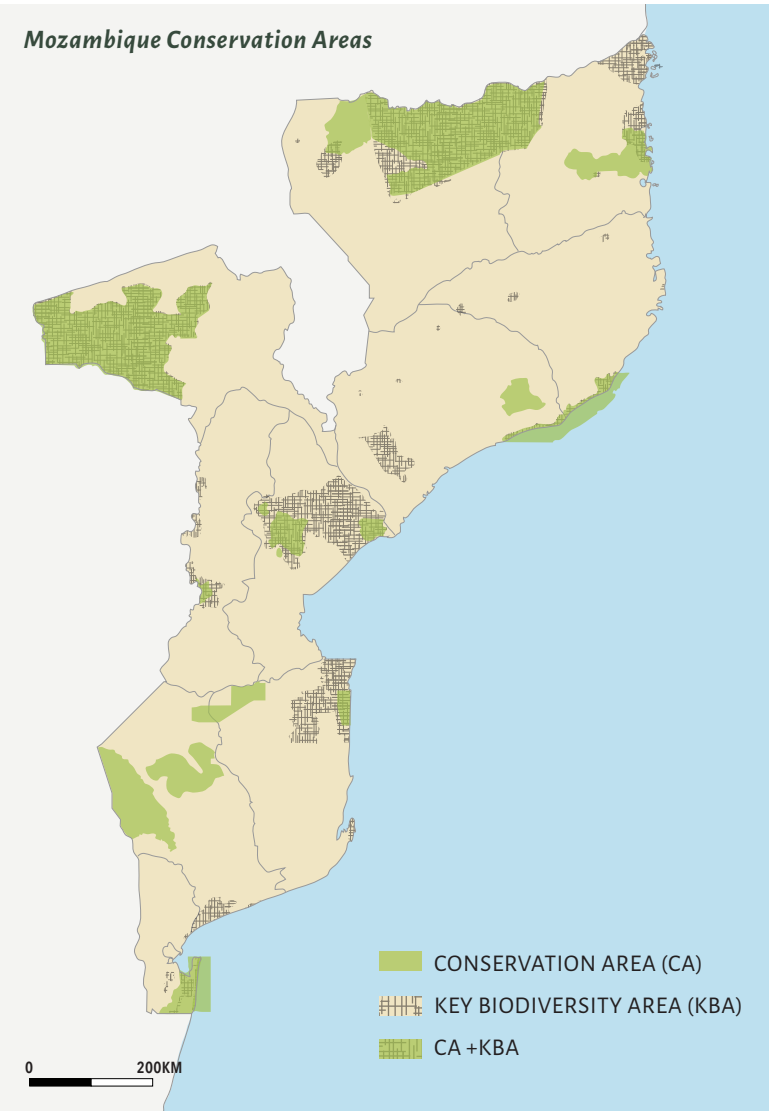
Option 2 - Important biodiversity areas outside of CAs (e.g. KBAs), thus enforcing their protection and formal management.

OFFSET ACTIVITY TYPES

Offset activities can include:

Restoration and rehabilitation of biodiversity

Reduction of anthropogenic impact on biodiversity



TOP ILLUSTRATION from 'Hierarquia de mitigação e contrabalanços de biodiversidade' film - BIOFUND, WCS & Governo de Moçambique. PHOTO: Denise Nicolau

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