



Investimento Florestal de Moçambique

PUBLIC SUMMARY

INTEGRATED FOREST & CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

2026–2031



INTRODUCTION

Investimento Florestal de Moçambique, Limitada (IFM) is a forestry company operating in the Beira Corridor of central Mozambique, across the provinces of Sofala and Manica. Established in 2009, IFM is a subsidiary of Mozambique Tree Farming (Pty) Ltd and is engaged in sustainable forestry, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration.

The company manages a number of Forest Management Units (FMUs), which include commercial forest plantations, conservation areas and supporting infrastructure. These areas are managed under legally acquired land-use rights and in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations of Mozambique.

Conservation areas are excluded from commercial forestry activities and are managed to protect biodiversity, conserve natural resources, restore degraded ecosystems and enhance carbon sequestration. Forest plantations are developed to provide a sustainable supply of timber for a variety of markets, including the pulp and paper industry, solid wood products, poles, veneer products and biomass for energy generation.

The Integrated Forest and Conservation Management Plan establishes the objectives, principles and strategies that guide the management of both plantation forests and conservation areas. The plan sets out long-term actions to ensure sustainable timber production, environmental protection and the delivery of social and economic benefits to local communities and other stakeholders.

This Integrated Management Plan is implemented through five-year planning cycles supported by continuous monitoring and evaluation. This adaptive management approach enables the company to improve management practices based on monitoring results, changing environmental conditions and stakeholder feedback, thereby promoting continual improvement in environmental, social and operational performance.

IFM conducts its activities in accordance with national legislation and in alignment with internationally recognised sustainability principles. These include the protection of water resources, soils, natural forests and areas of high conservation value.

Stakeholder participation is a fundamental component of the company's management approach. Local communities, government authorities, civil society organisations, business partners and other interested parties are encouraged to share information, raise concerns and provide suggestions that may contribute to improving planning and management processes.

To promote transparency and stakeholder engagement, IFM makes available a public summary of its Forest and Conservation Management Plan in both English and Portuguese. This document provides general information on the company's activities, objectives and commitments while safeguarding confidential commercial, legal and operational information.

The purpose of this summary is to inform stakeholders about how IFM manages its forest resources and conservation areas, while encouraging dialogue, participation and collaboration in the development of sustainable and resilient landscapes in Mozambique.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The management objectives are to:

- Generate sustainable revenue from carbon sequestration and timber production, including quality hardwood for pulpwood, biomass and solid wood products;
- Establish species that optimise site potential and yield while conserving soil, water and other natural resources;
- Maintain, restore and, where feasible, enhance the ecological values of ecosystems;
- Maintain, restore and, where feasible, enhance biodiversity;
- Deliver sustainable long-term socio-economic benefits to employees and neighbouring communities; and
- Protect heritage resources and promote aesthetic, cultural and spiritual values.

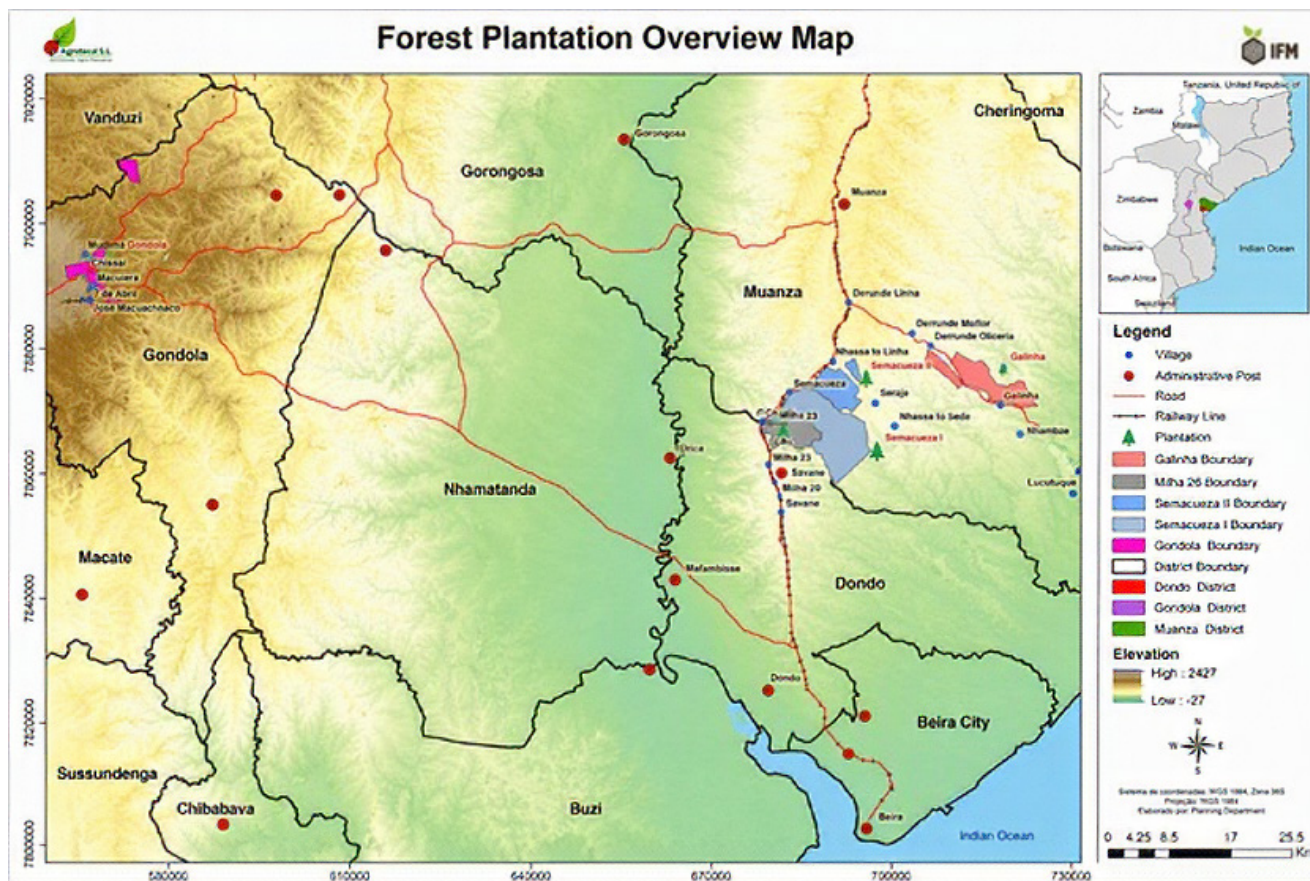
SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION The FMUs span the provinces of Manica and Sofala

LANDHOLDING 19,357.40 ha

PLANTABLE AREA 7,854.88 ha

Districts	Gondola	Dondo	Muanza
Area	5,290 km ²	2,306 km ²	7,500 km ²
Average population density	49.6 people/km ²	61.8 people/km ²	3.4 people/km ²
Altitude	>700 m	>200 m	>500 m
Mean annual rainfall	~1,225 mm	~1,333 mm	~1,354 mm
Mean annual temperature	23 °C	26 °C	26 °C
Ecosystem	Miombo woodland, wetlands, shrubland and grassland		



LAND USES AND LAND USE PLANNING

IFM follows an integrated land-use approach that combines sustainable commercial forestry with the conservation of natural ecosystems and socially important areas. The company's plantations were established primarily on degraded or previously underutilised land, thereby reducing pressure on natural forests and contributing to landscape restoration.

Land under management is allocated to different land-use categories according to its environmental, social and economic value. Commercial plantation areas are dedicated to the production of forest products using eucalyptus species, while non-commercial areas are managed to protect biodiversity, water resources and other ecosystem services. These areas include wetlands, riparian zones, natural woodlands, shrublands, Areas of Special Interest (ASI) and other designated conservation and management zones.

Commercial plantations are planned and managed to support sustainable timber production while maintaining environmental integrity. Plantation design takes into account factors such as fire prevention, operational efficiency, access requirements and the protection of natural resources. Forest management also considers constraints related to environmental conservation, pest management and the long-term sustainability of forest resources.

Land-use planning is supported by modern Geographic Information Systems (GIS), satellite imagery, aerial surveys and field verification. This information is integrated into the company's forest management database to support decision-making, monitoring and long-term planning. Assessments of soils, conservation areas, sensitive habitats and other environmental values are conducted to ensure that land management activities comply with Mozambican legislation and applicable sustainability standards.

DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES TO BE MANAGED

IFM conducts land use and land cover assessments before the implementation of any forestry operations or development activities. These assessments identify and map the different natural and modified habitats within the areas under management, providing the basis for informed planning and sustainable land management.

The landscapes managed by IFM comprise a mosaic of ecosystems and land-use types, including grasslands, shrub savannas, Miombo woodlands, wetlands, rocky outcrops, agricultural areas, water bodies and riparian zones. Each land cover type provides important ecological functions and is considered during management planning to ensure that forestry activities are implemented responsibly and in accordance with environmental and conservation objectives.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) have been undertaken to support the planning and management of IFM's operations. These assessments provide a comprehensive understanding of the environmental characteristics of the project areas and help guide sustainable forest management practices.

The areas under management are largely characterised by three main vegetation types, namely woodland, shrubland/shrub savanna and grassland. Environmental assessments have identified grassland and shrubland areas as suitable for plantation development, while ecologically important habitats, such as Miombo woodlands and wetlands, are recognised for their high conservation value and biological diversity.

Management of sensitive habitats is guided by environmental procedures and operational standards designed to protect ecological integrity, maintain ecosystem functions and minimise environmental impacts. Environmental monitoring and regular assessments help ensure that management practices remain aligned with legal requirements and sustainability commitments.

BIODIVERSITY AND HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE

IFM recognises the importance of conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecological values across its areas of operation. Biodiversity assessments have been conducted to identify flora and fauna species occurring within the managed landscape and to better understand their conservation status.

The surveys undertaken to date have not identified the presence of threatened mammal or bird species within the assessed areas. However, biodiversity monitoring remains an ongoing process and additional studies are planned to expand knowledge of species distribution and ecological conditions across the full project area.

Particular attention is given to the identification and protection of environmentally and socially significant sites. These include Areas of Special Interest (ASIs), such as community cemeteries, traditional and religious sites and locations where medicinal plants are collected. Such areas are mapped, protected and incorporated into management planning to ensure their long-term conservation and continued value to local communities.

Assessments undertaken within the surveyed areas did not identify any High Conservation Value Areas (HCVAs). Nevertheless, IFM applies a precautionary approach and continues to conduct biodiversity assessments, habitat monitoring and stakeholder consultations across its management areas. Should areas containing High Conservation Values be identified in future assessments, appropriate management and conservation measures will be implemented to ensure their long-term protection in accordance with national legislation and internationally recognised best practices.

SOCIOECONOMIC DESCRIPTION

IFM operates within a predominantly rural landscape in the districts of Gondola, Dondo and Muanza, where livelihoods are closely linked to agriculture, natural resources and local market activities. The company's area of influence encompasses a network of local communities located around its plantation and conservation areas.

The socioeconomic baseline assessment identified approximately 2,071 households across the broader area of influence, with around 1,406 households (approximately 9,842 people) directly associated with the project areas in Dondo and Muanza. Communities are characterised by long-standing settlement patterns, with most households having lived in the area for many years and maintaining strong cultural, social and economic ties to the land and natural resources.

Agriculture represents the primary source of livelihoods and food security for most households. Common crops include maize, cassava, beans, sorghum, rice, sweet potato and groundnuts, cultivated mainly through small-scale family farming systems. Fishing, livestock rearing, informal trade and the sustainable use of forest resources also contribute to household incomes and livelihood diversification.

The population is relatively young, with a large proportion of economically active adults engaged in agricultural production and other livelihood activities. Household sizes are generally large, with many families consisting of five or more members, reflecting the importance of land, natural resources and employment opportunities for local wellbeing and resilience.

Traditional leadership structures play an important role in local governance, land-use arrangements and conflict resolution. Community leaders are widely recognized and serve as key channels for communication, consultation and stakeholder engagement.

Despite the availability of schools, health facilities and water points in several communities, access to infrastructure and basic services remains limited in some areas. Road conditions can become challenging during the rainy season, affecting mobility, market access and service delivery. Access to reliable electricity is also limited, particularly in remote rural settlements.

FOREST MANAGEMENT REGIME

IFM applies forest plantation management regimes designed to ensure sustainable timber production, maximise plantation productivity and maintain long-term site sustainability. Management decisions are based on site conditions, plantation performance, stocking levels, product objectives and market demand, while also considering environmental and operational requirements.

Plantation management follows a structured silvicultural programme that includes establishment, weed control, coppice management, pruning, thinning and harvesting. These activities are planned according to predefined working cycles that identify the final product objectives for each plantation compartment and support a balanced age-class distribution across the forest estate.

PLANTATION PRODUCTION SYSTEM

IFM currently manages eucalyptus plantations under different production regimes designed to meet a range of market demands. These regimes are focused on the production of fibre, bioenergy feedstock, poles and peeler logs for domestic and international markets.

The company applies specific silvicultural treatments according to the desired final product. Fibre and biomass regimes emphasize maximising wood volume production and harvesting efficiency, while pole and peeler log regimes focus on stem quality, diameter growth and log specifications required by higher-value markets.

Harvesting is implemented within a sustainable planning framework that seeks to maintain a continuous wood supply while minimising environmental impacts. Clear-fell areas are carefully controlled and harvesting operations are integrated with re-establishment programmes to ensure the long-term productivity of plantation resources.

Forest management practices, such as the timing of thinning, are based on tree age. Timing of pruning is based on age and maximum pruning height not exceeding the knotty free core diameter for the species shall be considered. Eucalypts shall have only one coppice regime, thereafter a seedling crop shall be established.

EUCALYPTUS REGIME

IFM manages eucalyptus plantations under different production regimes designed to supply fibre, biomass, poles and peeler logs. Management practices, including coppicing, thinning and pruning, are adapted to the intended end product, site conditions and market requirements.

Fibre and biomass regimes focus on maximising production volume, while pole and peeler log regimes prioritise stem quality and diameter growth. Plantation rotations generally range from 6 to 12 years, depending on the product objective and stand performance.

SPECIES SELECTION

IFM primarily uses improved eucalyptus species and hybrids selected for their productivity, adaptability and suitability to local site conditions. The main species currently planted include *Eucalyptus grandis* × *Eucalyptus urophylla*, *Eucalyptus urophylla* × *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Eucalyptus urophylla*, *Eucalyptus pellita*, and *Corymbia henryi*.

Species selection is based on climate, soils, topography and operational requirements to ensure optimal growth, resilience and timber production. The company continuously evaluates the performance of planting material to support sustainable forest production and long-term plantation productivity.

NURSERY AND PLANTING MATERIAL

High-quality planting material is fundamental to the successful establishment of productive plantations. IFM operates a nursery in Gondola and utilises improved clonal planting stock sourced from reputable suppliers in Mozambique and South Africa.

All seedlings undergo quality control procedures before planting to ensure they are healthy, vigorous and well adapted to local growing conditions. Nursery management includes irrigation, seedling grading, phytosanitary monitoring and hardening-off processes that support high survival rates and successful establishment in the field.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Land development is undertaken to ensure that plantation areas are suitable for sustainable forest production while protecting environmentally sensitive areas. Before any planting activities commence, compartments, conservation areas, wetlands, riparian zones and other exclusion areas are identified, mapped and clearly delineated. This process helps ensure that plantation establishment is aligned with environmental protection requirements and operational planning objectives.

Land preparation involves manual or mechanical methods depending on site conditions, previous land use and the degree of degradation. Activities are designed to improve rooting conditions, reduce competing vegetation and create favourable conditions for seedling establishment. Special attention is given to protecting sensitive habitats, maintaining soil stability and minimising environmental impacts during site development.

PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT

Successful plantation establishment depends on careful planning, quality planting material and favorable climatic conditions. Planting is generally scheduled during the rainy season to maximize seedling survival and early growth. Prior to planting, sites are prepared, planting spots are marked, and planting pits are created to provide suitable growing conditions for seedlings.

IFM uses improved clonal planting material selected for productivity, adaptability and resilience. Seedlings are carefully handled throughout transportation, storage and planting to minimise stress and maximise establishment success. Fertiliser may be applied during planting or shortly thereafter to promote root development and accelerate early growth, particularly on nutrient-poor sites.

Plantation establishment is accompanied by ongoing monitoring to assess survival rates and plantation performance. Where necessary, replacement planting is undertaken to maintain adequate stocking levels and ensure uniform stand development.

PLANTATION MAINTENANCE

Plantation maintenance is essential to promote vigorous tree growth, optimise productivity and protect plantation investments. During the establishment phase, management focuses on reducing competition from weeds and ensuring that seedlings have adequate access to water, sunlight and nutrients. Weed control is implemented through a combination of manual and chemical methods, depending on site conditions and operational requirements.

Maintenance activities may include weed control, replacement planting, coppice management, pruning and thinning. These interventions are designed to improve stand quality, maximize timber value and prepare plantations for future management operations such as harvesting.

Invasive plant species such as *Lantana camara*, *Hedygium spp.* (wild ginger) and *Hyparrhenia hirta* are monitored and controlled as part of routine plantation maintenance. Their management aims to reduce competition with young trees, limit their spread into conservation areas and support the restoration of native vegetation. By maintaining plantations free from excessive competition during the early years of growth and applying appropriate silvicultural treatments throughout the rotation, IFM aims to maximise plantation performance while ensuring the long-term sustainability of its forest resources.

HARVESTING

Harvesting operations are planned and implemented to ensure a sustainable and continuous supply of timber while protecting environmental values and maintaining the long-term productivity of plantation resources. Annual harvesting levels are determined based on plantation growth, age distribution, species performance and market requirements, ensuring that wood production remains within sustainable limits.

The Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) is determined based on the productive capacity of the plantation resource, taking into account plantation area, age distribution, species composition, stocking levels and expected growth rates. This approach helps maintain a sustainable balance between current harvesting and future timber availability while ensuring the long-term viability of the plantation estate.

Plantations are harvested to supply a range of products, including poles, peeler logs, fibre, biomass and wood chips. Harvesting methods are selected to maximise timber recovery, improve product value and minimise waste. After harvesting, plantation areas are prepared for regeneration through coppicing or re-establishment with improved planting material.

To minimise environmental impacts, harvesting operations are carefully planned and controlled. Clear-fell areas are limited in size, harvesting near sensitive areas is managed through protective measures and operations are scheduled to reduce risks associated with soil disturbance, erosion and damage to water resources.

Timber is extracted, processed and transported through an integrated logistics system that supports efficient delivery to local and export markets. Harvesting performance is continuously monitored to ensure operational efficiency, compliance with management objectives and continuous improvement of forestry practices.

ROADS

Roads are developed and maintained according to their function within the forest management system, ranging from main access roads and plantation roads to operational tracks and fire-management routes. Particular attention is given to drainage, erosion prevention, stream crossings and the protection of wetlands and other conservation areas.

The road network also plays an important role in fire prevention and emergency response by providing access for firefighting teams and serving as part of the plantation firebreak system. Road maintenance is undertaken regularly to ensure safe access throughout the year and to support the efficient movement of personnel, equipment and timber products.

RISK MANAGEMENT

IFM implements a proactive risk management approach to protect its employees, forest resources, conservation areas and surrounding communities. Key risks identified across the Forest Management Units include wildfires, pests and diseases, cyclones, floods, droughts and illegal activities that may threaten plantation productivity, biodiversity and infrastructure.

Fire management is a major priority due to the seasonal fire risk associated with the region's climate. The company maintains firebreaks, conducts fuel-load reduction activities, trains firefighting teams and implements fire prevention and monitoring programmes to reduce the likelihood and impact of wildfires.

IFM also monitors plantations for pests and diseases and applies preventative measures such as the use of improved planting material, appropriate silvicultural practices and regular field inspections. Extreme weather risks, including cyclones, flooding and drought, are addressed through operational planning, infrastructure maintenance and emergency preparedness measures.

To protect both plantation and conservation assets, the company works closely with local communities and authorities to prevent illegal activities such as uncontrolled fires, illegal logging, hunting and land encroachment. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management support the company's ability to respond effectively to emerging risks and changing environmental conditions.

OPERATIONAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH

IFM uses an integrated planning system supported by Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the Microforest platform to support forest management, conservation planning, harvesting operations and resource monitoring across all Forest Management Units. These systems provide up-to-date spatial, inventory and operational information that supports decision-making, efficient resource allocation and sustainable forest management.

Operational planning is continuously updated through field monitoring, inventory assessments and performance reviews, ensuring that management activities remain aligned with production, environmental and social objectives. In parallel, IFM promotes research, innovation and collaboration with forestry experts, research institutions and industry partners to improve plantation productivity, conservation outcomes, climate resilience and operational efficiency. Research findings and monitoring results are incorporated into management practices to support continuous improvement and the long-term sustainability of the company's forest and conservation resources.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The company seeks to employ local people wherever possible and promotes fair employment practices, equal opportunities and compliance with national labour legislation and international standards.

The company invests in training, capacity building and knowledge transfer to strengthen technical skills, operational performance, health and safety awareness and environmental management. Through continuous professional development and collaboration with local training institutions and universities, IFM aims to build a strong local forestry workforce that can support the long-term growth and sustainability of its operations.

BUDGET

Budget planning is aligned with the objectives and priorities defined in the Integrated Forest and Conservation Management Plan and supports both current operations and future development needs.

Operational budgets are prepared based on annual work programmes, production targets, resource requirements and investment priorities. Inputs from different departments are incorporated to ensure that plantation management, conservation activities, infrastructure development, certification requirements, community engagement and support services are adequately resourced.

The budgeting process also considers economic factors such as inflation, exchange rates and market conditions. Financial performance and operational expenditure are monitored regularly to support efficient resource allocation, cost control and the achievement of the company's environmental, social and production objectives.

MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATES

The management plan is valid for 5 years, starting from July 2026 to June 2031. The management plan may be reviewed and amended in response to prevailing conditions.

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