

Appendix 1. Interviewees of the study (n = 30), clustered by the primary focus of interview questions.

The primary focus of interview questions	Entities interviewed and number of interviewees in each entity
Supporting, cooperation or advisory work on natural-resources management, including land use in face of foreign investments (n=11 interviewees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France-Mozambique Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1 interviewees) • Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (2 interviewees) • National Sustainable Development Fund [FNDS (2)] (2 interviewees) • Norwegian Embassy (2 interviewees) • Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (1 interviewees) • The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (1 interviewees) • We Effect and the Swedish Embassy (1 interviewees) • World Bank (3) (1 interviewees)
Working on land delimitation, including community land delimitation and Right of Use and Benefit of Land [DUAT (1)] and land registry support (n=9 interviewees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Land Initiative Foundation (iTC-F) (2 interviewees) • Rural Aid Association or Association for Rural Mutual Help (ORAM) (2 interviewees) • Terra Firma Lda (1 interviewees) • Verde Azul Lda (4 interviewees)
Working on spatial planning, land policy and land administration issues (n=5 interviewees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mozambique National Union of Peasants [UNAC (4)] (1 interviewees) • National Directorate for Land [DINAT (4)] (2 interviewees) • National Directorate for Spatial Planning and Resettlement [DINOTER (4)] (2 interviewees)
Researching (or supporting research) on spatial planning and territorial development challenges (n=5 interviewees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering, Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM (5)] (3 interviewees) • Rural Environment Observatory (OMR) (2 interviewees)

Notes:

(1) *Direito do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra* or Right of Use and Benefit of Land also translated as Right to Use and Profit from the Land (DUAT).

(2) Primarily focused on MOZLAND project – Mozambique Land Administration Project (or *Terra Segura*) and Agriculture and Natural Resource Landscape Management Project (or *SUSTENTA*).

(3) Primarily focused on MOZLAND project, [National Territorial Development Plan](#)

(PNDT), and Strategy and Plan for Agricultural Development 2020-2029 (PEDSA II).

(4) Primarily focused on spatial planning instruments and land policy instruments such as Mozambique's National Land Policy n° 10/95 (*Resolução 10/95 Política Nacional de Terras*) and Land Law n° 19/97 (*Lei de Terras, Lei n° 19/97, 1st of October*) and land-related legal framework. DINAT has day-to-day responsibility for land administration and is charged with the maintenance and management of the national cadastral system. DINOTER is charged with spatial planning.

(5) Primarily focused on spatial planning efforts as well as former territorial-based programs as PROAREA – Sustainable Rural Development or PROAGRI – Rehabilitation and Development Program for the Agriculture Sector 1999-2005.

Design: Authors' own elaboration.
