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Ministério Para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental
Direcção de Planificação e Estudos

Quarterly Report (Q2)

Africa Climate Adaptation Food Security Project (ACAFS) UNDP RBA Regional Project

Project ID : 00074692
Award ID number: 00086998
Country: Mozambique

Estimated annualized budget 2014:
Resources: US\$ 640,000

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: MICOA, INAM -UNDP Mozambique

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
DPE	Directorate of Planning and Studies
INAM	National Institute of Meteorology
SDC	Sustainable Development Centers
GHD	Green Human Development Project
MICOA	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
PAEV	Green Economy Action Plan
LAP	Local Adaptation Plan
NEX	National Execution
PARPA	Poverty Reduction Action Plan
ENAMMC	National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
PESOD	District Economic and Social Plan & Budget
GIIMC	CC inter institutional Working Group
PES	Annual Economic and Social Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office (in Mozambique)
Q1 / Q2 / Q3 / Q4	The 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, the 4th quarter (of the year)

1. Introduction & Summary

Mozambique is among the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters and climate change due in part to its geographic location (in the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone), downstream of nine shared international river basins, its 2780km of coast line and the existence of large areas below sea-level. The country's high poverty levels (54.7%¹ population living below the national poverty line), low access to social services such as health and sanitation, poor social protection mechanisms and high levels of food insecurity (42% of all rural households are food insecure), weak infrastructures and low technical capacity are also other factors contributing to Mozambique's high vulnerability and low adaptive capacity to climate change. Its future climate scenarios clearly indicate an increase in frequency and magnitude of extreme weather-related events (e.g. more unpredictable and intense floods, and more frequent and persistent droughts), desertification, saline intrusion and sea level rise, as a result of climate change. Even in the most conservative scenarios, the impact of climate change alone on GDP is considerable (averaging 3.5%), but its impact on the most vulnerable groups of the population is manifold, continuously threatening the livelihoods of the rural poor that are heavily dependent on climate and environment conditions.

According to INGC (2009)² climate change is expected to lead to greater variability in rainfall and more frequent and intense extreme weather events in the country, as well as significant sea-level rise and temperature increase of up to 3°C by 2075.

In line with above mentioned threats, and as part of the framework in the implementation of a regional project that address climate risks in strengthening decision support system, for the current year an annual work plan was agreed by the Government of Mozambique (GoM) involving two main sectors, the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) and the National Meteorological Institute (INAM). For the first semester of 2014 a number of the key activities planned for 2014 has been initiated, these include support to:

- INAM on the acquisition of meteorological stations
- MICOA in developing Local Adaptation Plans
- GoM in establishing a technical working group and strengthening its capacity to provide support on Climate Vulnerability and Capacities Assessment (CVCA) as a basis to develop Local Adaptation Plans (LAP)
- MICOA in training for environmental units and the inter-institutional group for climate change adaptation and mitigation (GIIMC)

However, the conclusion of some of the key activities planned for 2014 are still pending and the progress of each activity is detailed in the next section of this report.

¹ National Poverty Line (under 18MZN/day): 3rd national poverty assessment (MPD 2010)

² INGC. 2009. Main report: INGC Climate Change Report: Study on the impact of climate change on disaster risk in Mozambique. [Asante, K., Brito, R., Brundrit, G., Epstein, P., Fernandes, A., Marques, M.R., Mavume, A, Metzger, M., Patt, A., Queface, A., Sanchez del Valle, R., Tadross, M., Brito, R. (eds.)]. INGC, Mozambique.

2. Progress Per Activity

Output 1 – Climate information system enhanced for informed decision-making.

Activity 1.1. Help establish effective climate data and information systems that provide climate services across sectors and improve coordination and collaboration between different stakeholders connecting climate information providers

- *Milestone 1.1.1:* At least two extension officers/ community radio staff in each of the 3 targeted provinces/districts able to communicate updated climate information to communities using INAM’s platform
- *Milestone 1.1.2:* Four meteorological stations set up

Progress: INAM identified the companies that supply equipment to install the meteorological stations in the 3 selected districts and the procurement process has already been done. The equipment acquisition process has been finalized, and now available for INAM to initiate with the installation process (by September 2014).

Table 1. Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output:

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output –Activity 1.1:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
1. Extensionists / community radio personnel able to effectively use the platform of climate information from INAM to assist communities	1. At least two extension officers / staff of community radio stations in each of the three provinces / districts capable of communicating climate information updated to communities using the platform of INAM	<p>Partially achieved. Support has been provided to INAM in order to acquire the equipment for meteorological stations to be installed in the selected districts. The equipment has been already provided to INAM and installation will be done in Q4 2014.</p> <p>The climate data platform set up by INAM is now under the last stages of development – the content is being reviewed/edited, and the platform is for now still in an external server. The content review is expected to be finalized by mid-September; soon after the content of the website will be migrated to INAM server (server acquired and installed with the support of AAP), from which the climate service to farmers will be provided.</p> <p>No training has occurred yet; training will start after online climate services are fully operational (expected to start in November, after national elections).</p> <p>Note: INAM (Dr Berino) will share, via email, the platform’s temporary</p>
2. Strengthen network of weather stations in the provinces (number of established stations)	2. Four weather stations installed in two of the three provinces (bridging all gaps in two provinces: Cabo Delgado and Gaza)	

		website (now hosted in Brazil) in a couple of days, so it will be possible for you to access it.
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Follow-Up actions

- Proceed with the installation of recently acquired meteorological stations in the districts of Chicualacuala and Mapai (Gaza Province); Angoche e Lumbo (Nampula Province); Mocimboa da Praia (Cabo Delgado Province).
- Conduct training sessions on the usage of INAM’s climate data platform targeting staff from extension services, community radio and local management committees in the following districts: Mocimboa da Praia (C. Delgado), Angoche, Lumbo, Muite (Nampula) and Chicualacuala, Mapai (Gaza).

Activity 1.2. Identify and apply adequate integrated planning tools to ensure climate change issues and concerns are incorporated in development planning and implementation processes, especially for food security

- *Milestone 1.2.1:* 3 community climate vulnerability and capacity assessments conducted
- *Milestone 1.2.2:* 3 2015 PESODs integrating low carbon adaptation measures defined by communities approved
- *Milestone 1.2.3:* At least 1 activity included in 2015 PESOD per pilot community
- *Milestone 1.2.4:* partnerships mobilized on the ENAMMC and PACV

Progress: CVCA data collection missions took place in 2013, this exercise contributed to the development of the methodological guidelines for LAP’s in 2014 and the process led to the development of a number of LAP’s already initiated. Two districts were covered namely Chibuto in Gaza province and Machaze in Manica province (for reference see draft LAP for Machaze included).

The three national sustainable development centers (CDS) on (1) natural resource management, (2) urban management and (3) coastal zone management were trained on LAP development (on CVCA and LPA development methodologies, including a field work component) and have now capacity to assist (and are already assisting) districts and targeted communities. Three technical staff from each Centre for Sustainable Development (CDS) were trained, with the CDS for urban zones being the one that will help municipalities and urban areas to explore in more detail low carbon mitigation measures.

Environmental Units and GIIMC training meeting conducted and documents such as ENAMMC (National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation), PAEV (Green Economy Action Plan) were presented and discussed among the participants from different governmental sectors. During the meeting they have also presented the draft TOR's for the establishment and operationalization of the Environmental Units within the different governmental sector dealing with environment and climate change issues.

Table 2. Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 2.

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 2:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
<p>ENAMMC e o PAEV Number of reviews of climate vulnerability and adaptive capacity of communities held</p> <p>2.Number of PESODs 2015 approved that integrate adaptation and low carbon defined by the communities in their districts</p> <p>3.Number of activities contained in PESOD 2015 in pilot communities that directly benefit women in these communities</p> <p>4.Number partnerships mobilized through discussion or awareness events focusing ENAMMC and PAEV</p>	<p>Three (3) evaluations of adaptive climate vulnerability of communities conducted with integration of climatic indicators</p> <p>2.Three PESODs 2015 approved that integrate adaptation and low carbon defined by the communities in their districts</p> <p>3.At least one activity included in PESOD 2015 pilot community that directly benefits women in these communities</p> <p>4. Two partnerships mobilized through discussion or awareness events focusing ENAMMC and PAEV</p>	<p>Partially achieved.</p> <p>CVCA data collection held in 2013, the methodological guideline for LAP's prepared and 2 LAP developed for Chibuto in Gaza province and Machaze in Manica province. CDS (on natural resource management, urban management and coastal zone management) technical staffs (3 per each of the CDS) were trained on the process of LPA development.</p> <p>Environmental Units and GIIMC trained in integration of CC issues and environmental concerns in their planning process.</p>

Follow-Up actions

- Conclusion of LAP development in the planned districts where the process will be replicated.
- Ensure implementation of integrated approach with poverty, environment and sustainable development components
- Schedule the regional meetings on ENMMC and GE (Green Economy) as part of capacity development

3. Gender Mainstreaming

ACAFS has adopted a two-layered gender mainstreaming approach, with one layer focusing on ensuring well balanced gender representation in all the most significant activities supported by ACAFS (with 121 Male and 60 Female participants) and the other layer focusing on technical issues and tools for recognizing, analysing and mainstreaming the links between gender and climate change and environment.



Community of Docola - women's discussions



Community of Chigamane - men's discussions

4. Risk Management

In the context of the current reporting, the following risks should be highlighted:

- Limited availability of Government staff for implementation
 - o As the delivery of a number of products supported through the ACAFS, depends on the availability of government staff, in the long term government involvement in the planning and implementation of activities there is a need to ensure a full ownership of the products by the stakeholders given the fact that proposed activities for 2014 were within the framework of government plan. However in immediate project implementation terms has caused significant delays. Project management team found an optimum balance that brought together all involved ministry sectors for proper engagement in the implementation of activities proposed by their departments, and realignment of annual budget was performed considering the extension of the project, focusing in attaining key results still this year 2014 as shown at financial budget re-allocation in the last section of this report.

- Restructuring of the UNDP Country Office
 - o As part of the overall UNDP restructuring process the UNDP Mozambique Country Office is also facing changes. In 2014 the poverty unit and the environment unit has been merged and the deputy country director position has been cut. This has increased the workload on country office staff.

5. Partnerships

ACAFS project is being jointly implemented by MICOA and INAM for its respective key activities. INAM has taken the lead for some activities directly linked to its responsibilities in establishment of climate data and information systems, while MICOA is focused in strengthening institution technical capacity as well as build up on local decision making process in planning process. With this, the ACAFS has continually assisted MICOA and INAM in forming stronger partnerships with other government institutions.

ACAFS is inserted in the framework of the UN environment programmes in Mozambique with the closest links to the GHD (Green Human Development), PEI (Poverty Environment Initiative) and the joint UNDESA-UNEP-UNDP Green Economy Programme. To ensure effective UN coordination of support programs to the ENRM (Environment and Natural Resources Management) and CC (Climate Change) sectors, UNDP-CO has commissioned a review of the possible way forward in terms of the management arrangements and linkages with other programmes from June 2014 and onwards. The review has informed the revision of the mentioned projects and the development of a new project framework – SUNRED 2014-2017 – endorsed by the Government in June 2014. SUNRED includes the workplan for GHD, PEI and ACAFS for the next 4 years (being ACAFS component ending by June 2015 as per extension request approved by the donor).

In scope of government targets in the implementation of the national strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation, ACAFS is being part of relevant initiatives that is currently assisting the GoM (Government of Mozambique) in achieving short and medium term targets as defined in the CC country strategy. This effort is being also contributed by other government partners distributed in different geographical areas.

6. Challenges, Responses and Lessons Learned

Throughout the ACAFS implementation the main challenges have centred on timely implementation of planned activities to ensure achievement of expected targets and outcomes. However the reasons behind this challenge have been widely varied, for example, staffing capacity/availability, delays with procurement process etc. The current reporting period is no exception as is shown in the risk management section. Adaptive measures have been taken and an action plan to boost the implementation led to a revised annual work plan that will be accomplished by the end of 2014 and remaining project activities scheduled for the first semester 2015 as per the extension of the project accepted by the donor.

7. Financial delivery

Current expenditure as per CDR:	US\$ 86,068.98
Commitment (for the remaining 80% of meteo stations acquisition – being processed by CO):	US\$ 77,312.79
Total:	US\$ 163,381.77
Balance:	US\$ 476,618.23
2014 2 nd semester budgeted activities:	US\$ 308,915.23
2015 1 st semester re-programmed activities:	US\$ 167,703.00