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Ministério Para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental
Direcção de Planificação e Estudos
Iniciativa da Pobreza e Meio Ambiente, Fase II em Moçambique



GREEN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT &
UNDP-UNEP POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE
Mozambique
Annual Report

Project ID: Green Human Development & Poverty Environment Initiative

Duration: 2012-2015

Component (MYFF):

Estimated annualized budget 2014:

PEI Resources: US\$ 226,554

GHD Resources: US\$ 200,000

Total: US\$: 426,544

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: MICOA, MPD, MOF, UNDP Mozambique and UNDP-UNEP PEI Africa

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
DPE	Directorate of Planning and Studies
CONDES	National Council for Sustainable Development
ESPS	Environment Sector Programme Support
EI	Economic Instruments
GHD	Green Human Development Project
MICOA	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
NEX	National Execution
PARPA	Poverty Reduction Action Plan
P-E	Poverty - Environment
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PEER	Public Environmental Expenditure Review
PES	Annual Economic and Social Plan
SGP	Small Grants Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	United Nations Development Programme Country Office
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
Q1 / Q2 / Q3 / Q4	The 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, the 4th quarter (of the year)

1. Introduction & Summary

Since 2005 the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) has contributed positively to the mainstreaming of Poverty-Environment (P-E) objectives into national and sector planning and increased government and donor funding for pro-poor environmental sustainability. Since 2012 the UNDP Green Human Development Programme has successfully supported the government to strengthen and implement environmental regulatory frameworks, enhance the role of local committees in natural resource management and improve environmental information systems.

The two projects contribute to the overarching UNDAF outcome number 3 - *Sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction benefit all people in Mozambique, particularly the most vulnerable*. To ensure a consolidated and harmonized UN support to the Government of Mozambique the PEI and the GHD has since July 2013 shared a common workplan and steering committee led by MICOA and MPD. In the joint GHD-PEI 2014 workplan the PEI in particular contributes to the implementation of output number 3, 6 and 7. ACAFS have also supported the implementation of activity 3.

The main achievements that the projects have contributed to in 2014 include: 9 ministries include pro-poor sustainable natural resource management objectives in their 2015 sector plans. 6 provincial land use plans have been reviewed for climate proofing and 15 indicators that link poverty, environment and green economy have been included in the draft national environmental statistics strategy. Sector and district planners' capacity for poverty, environment and climate mainstreaming has further been strengthened with support of the project. Additionally local Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMC) capacity has been strengthened and is likely to have a positive impact on community resilience and sustainable use of resources.

Following a Public Environmental Expenditure Review (2012), MoF introduced a budget code on climate change in 2013 resulting in that the Government for the first time in 2014 has been able to track its expenditure on climate change. An assessment of environmental economic instruments for equitable benefit sharing of revenues from forests and extractive sectors has further been completed and the Government is planning to act on the recommendations.

To further UN Harmonization UNDP Mozambique Country Office and the UNDP-UNEP PEI issued a comprehensive review of the GHD and PEI and how to best link various UN projects related to UNDAF outcome 3 on environment, natural resources, climate change, food security, poverty reduction and green economy. The review was concluded in June 2014 and highlighted potential areas of alignment with government priorities and possible future institutional arrangements. The review has informed the development of a new programme framework on 'Sustainable management of Natural Resources for an Equitable Development' (SUNRED) which was endorsed by the Government of Mozambique on June 11th and signed by MICOA and MPD in October. During 2015-2017 the management arrangements and workplan of the SUNRED will replace the current implementation arrangements of the GHD and the PEI.

2. Situational Background

Mozambique is a country endowed with a rich basis of natural resources, including arable land, water with hydropower and irrigation potential, forests, fisheries, gas, and other subsoil assets, protected areas, biodiversity and the coastline for tourism development. However, still almost half of the population (45%) live below the national poverty line¹; 34% of households are vulnerable to food insecurity and the rate of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 is still alarmingly high (44%)².

Considering the high dependency of Mozambique's population on the environment and natural resources for their nutrition, livelihood, health and resilience to environmental risks³ the way environmental assets, such as soils, forests, coastal areas and wetlands, are managed can significantly influence the well-being of the population and the country's economic performance at large. In recognition of the importance of the environment for the national development agenda, it has been set as one of the important cross cutting issues in Mozambique. This was first done in PARPA II (2006-2009) and now in PARP (2009-2012)⁴ with a clear indication of priority areas, sectoral activities and responsibilities.

The overall approach of the programme is to strategically focus on supporting the mainstreaming of P-E issues linked to Mozambique's key development priorities and sectors. The programmes aim to help the Government of Mozambique to mainstream P-E linkages in key sectors and in a selected number of provinces and districts. Through its work, the programmes aims to demonstrate to key development and sectoral decision-makers as well as donors that further investment in environmental sustainability will help Mozambique to attain priority development objectives.

3. Progress Per Output

This section presents the progress per output and milestone as per the 2014 annual workplan. For a summary of the project impact see section 9 of this report.

3.1. Output 1 - Environmental legal and regulatory framework revised and/or developed to ensure that public and private actors operate in a sustainable manner (GHD)

Milestone 1.1.2: Discussion, consultation and dissemination of the results of the needs assessment of the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation Climate change(ENAMMC), and the Green Economy Action Plan (PAEV).

Progress: Central and provincial government staffs knowledge about PAEV and ENAMMC has increased and actions to ensure implementation of the two policies have been identified. A national and a provincial dissemination meeting of the ENAMMC and PAEV were held in Gaza and Inhambane provinces. In Gaza

¹Republic of Mozambique. 2008. Report on the Millenium Development Goals – with reference to the target in PARPA II

²MPD. 2009. Relatório de Avaliação do Impacto do PARPA II. Draft.

³UNEP, IISD. 2005. Connecting Poverty & Ecosystem Services. A series of seven countries scoping studies. Focus on Mozambique

⁴ PARP and PARPA – portuguese abbreviations for Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Action Plans

the meeting included the participation of all national environmental units as well as national and provincial representatives from MICOA and provincial focal points from the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES). The total number of participation in both meetings was 87 with 34 women and 53 men. The meeting stressed that:

- For PAEV actions to be included in sector plans there is a need for training of environmental units
- To support the implementation of ENAMMC there is a need to operationalize the climate centre of knowledge management whose mission will include to collect evidence and share best practices for climate adaptation and mitigation
- FUNAB is a potential responsible entity for financial management and design of bankable projects on climate change
- There is a need to monitor sectors implementation of the PAEV and the ENAMMC
- Introduction of Green Economy budget codes to be explored

The World Bank has provided funding for establishing the climate centre of knowledge management.

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

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 1:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Number of regional workshops and trainings for ENAMMC and PAEV dissemination	At least 3 regional workshops held, 2000 brochures produced and distributed	Largely Achieved. Instead of 3 regional meetings one national meeting that included the three regions of the country was organized and in addition a dissemination meeting was held in Inhambane province. 2000 brochures of ENAMMC are being reprinted

Follow-Up Point:

- Conclude the production of materials and start with the dissemination/distribution process

3.2. Output 2 - Government able to coordinate the inclusive formulation and implementation of national strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Rio Conventions (GHD)

Milestone 2.3: Organize periodic coordination meetings on the different Conventions

Progress: No progress in 2014.

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
Progress made on the level of implementation of national strategies related to the Rio Conventions Number of coordination meetings held regularly on the implementation of the Rio Conventions	Assessment on the level of implementation of EADS conducted One national coordination meeting for the Rio conventions organized per year	Partially achieved. EADS has been revised and TOR's for provincial meetings drafted.

3.3. Output 3 - Environmental Units in key sectors established and strengthened to coordinate and mainstream Climate Change, Poverty and Environment into sectoral strategies and plans (PEI)

Milestone 3.1.1. Ensure technical support to key sectors in the implementation of the recommendations from recent key studies (including PEER, EI and Economic Assessment).

Progress: The Environmental Economic Instrument report was approved by MICOA in November 2014 and is now awaiting dissemination. The recommendations from the report have influenced the draft environmental statistics strategy through the inclusion of a proposed indicator related to *revenues received by the communities based on forestry and hunting licenses*. Following the findings of the report MICOA has further recommended that the study should be followed-up with a more detailed assessment of the impact of the mechanism of channeling 20% of forest and fauna revenues to local communities in Mozambique and how to increase revenues from more sustainable use of natural resources. This activity will be undertaken in 2015 under the SUNRED budget and planning component.

The project is further actively supporting the Ministry of Finance and MICOA in the implementation of key recommendations from the Public Environment Expenditure Review conducted in 2012 -read more about this under Milestone 3.1.6.

Text box 1. Overview of the findings and recommendations from the Economic Instrument Report

20% of the benefits from forest and wildlife resources should be shared with local communities

To ensure that revenues from forest and wildlife resources retained by the private sector and the government also benefit local communities Mozambique has a law stipulating that 20 % of the revenues from these sectors need to be shared with local communities. In theory this is a good economic instrument but in the case of Mozambique there are some significant improvements required for the instrument to work as intended. Among other things, the report recommends that there is a need to:

- Create a balance in the allocation of funds for different projects that serve the beneficiary communities and promote sustainable supply of wood fuel (MICOA, MOA)
- Facilitate the process of establishing Local Management Committees and require gender parity in their constitution. The Local Management Committees should play an active role in the design of projects and is the entity responsible for managing the community funds
- The tax directorates should work closely with the Local Management Committees to facilitate the *Numero Unico de Identificação Tributária* process
- Continue awareness raising efforts on the legal framework for benefit sharing mechanisms and provide training on community funds financial management and environmental management (responsible: MOA and Local Management Committees);
- Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the benefit sharing mechanisms and the results of the implemented projects in line with best practices (responsible: MICOA and MOA).

Ensuring sustainable mining operations through performance guarantees

The rapid expansion of Mozambique's extractive industry sector holds great promise but also presents enormous challenges that would largely determine the human development trajectory of the country in the years to come. The management of extractive sectors (oil, gas and minerals) is a major challenge and opportunity. The exploitation of non-renewable natural resources has often triggered violent conflicts, degraded the environment, worsened gender and other inequalities, displaced communities, and undermined democratic governance. In contrast, there are plenty of cases where the effective management of natural resources has unleashed sustainable and equitable human development.¹

In light of this the report has reviewed potential economic instrument in the mining sector and recommends the government to introduce 'performance guarantee' measurements to ensure that companies will follow their environmental obligations and prevent future generations from having to pay for unsustainable mining practices today. The Government could also consider the introduction of a benefit sharing mechanism similar to the one used in the forest sector also in the mining sector. The report further recommends:

- Cross-sectorial government dialogues (including MICOA, Ministry of Planning and Development, Tax Authority, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Mineral Resources) to raise awareness of performance guarantees and define the mechanisms and purpose of performance guarantees in the Mozambican context
- Establish partnerships with countries in the region to exchange experiences regarding performance guarantees and corporate social responsibility
- Develop a policy document for the introduction of performance guarantees including the practical steps required

Promoting local access to LPG to address deforestation, gender and health issues

Many households in Mozambique rely on firewood and coal to meet their energy needs resulting in deforestation, respiratory related health issues and lost productive time for women and girls due to time spend on firewood collection. Health issues caused by indoor air pollution have alone been estimated to cost Mozambique about 1.25% of GDP every year¹. Increased levels of gas use by households can offer benefits to human health, forest management and contribute positively to the development of the energy sector. It would have particular positive impacts on women and girls who would get more time for productive activities including education from not having to collect firewood.¹

The main bottlenecks for households in accessing LPG gas include the initial cost of acquiring the necessary equipment (stove and gas cylinder), costs of LPG gas and lack of awareness about the benefits of using LPG gas. The report¹ recommends that the Government of Mozambique designs a comprehensive program to "reduce environmental degradation resulting from the consumption of woody fuels by increasing access to clean energy, particularly through LPG. ". The programme should be coordinated by MICOA and implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and the National Energy Fund (FUNAE) and should focus on:

- *Promotion and awareness of the use of LPG to households and services (schools, health centers, boarding schools, etc.);*
- *Facilitating access to early acquisition of equipment (credit payment facility)*
- *Promoting the use of other sources of clean energy alternatives to LPG*

Milestone 3.1.2: Support MICOA to elaborate a plan for the operationalization of the Environment Unit's and to hold regular coordination meetings of the EU's

Progress: Following the environmental unit meetings which comprised of representatives (environmental focal points/units) from 15 line and sector ministries **at least 9 2015 PES includes poverty, environment and climate related objectives** (MICOA, MPD, Ministry of Health(MISAU), Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), Ministry of Fisheries(MP), Ministry of Mineral Resources(MIREME), Ministry of Energy(ME), Ministry of Transport and Communication's (MTC), Ministry of Tourism(MITUR), Ministry of State Administration(MAE)).

The project has further supported MICOA to prepare a concept note of how the role of the Environmental Units can be strengthened. The note focuses on three main aspects, inter-sectoral coordination and challenges, the role of the key actors and the terms of references for the Environmental Units. The concept note is due for discussion by MICOA's technical council before it is approved and implemented. In 2014 besides the PES preparation meeting an environment unit meeting was also held to discuss the elaboration of an environmental statistics strategy.

Additionally, environmental focal points from various ministries have during the year taken part in capacity building opportunities on poverty-environment mainstreaming. In August representatives from MICOA, MoF, MPD and MMAS participated in the PEI Africa organized training on gender and environment linkages and the implications for macroeconomics and policymaking. Further, one representative from MPDs Environment Unit attended the PEI Africa Regional Meeting in February 2014

focusing on lessons learned from African countries in addressing the implementation challenge of poverty-environment mainstreaming. Participants from MoF and MPD are also being supported to participate in the 2014 Conference of Parties on Climate Change.

'We cannot separate gender and economics if we want to develop our countries the two concepts need to be analyzed and addressed together'- Luciano José, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs

Milestone 3.1.3: Organize debates chaired by CONDES on environmental/climate change mainstreaming in sector policies, strategies and plans, with participation of sector environmental unit focal points (PEI & ACAFS)

Progress: A four day meeting was held in Chidenguele-Gaza province for CONDES, central and provincial MICOA representatives and other environmental units to discuss environment and climate change mainstreaming. The overall objective of the meeting was to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and find better ways to implement existing policies, action plans, strategies and regulations for sustainable development as well as to assess to what extent the provinces are implementing these instruments. The meeting served as a platform for information sharing between CONDES and sector environmental units and the opportunity was seized to disseminate the ENMC and the PAEV as well as other environmental policies/strategies. One of the important achievements of the meeting was the technical approval of the draft terms of reference for the establishment and operationalization of environmental units, which will be duly presented to MICOA CT in early 2015.

Milestone 3.1.4: Organize regional meetings of the District Planning Services and Infrastructures (SDPIs) for coordination, assessment of compliance with environmental agenda at the district level in view of the planned targets in strategies, action plans and the PQG (PEI)

Progress: SDPI adopts a decision matrix outlining actions for promoting environmental sustainability following a meeting organized in February 2014, chaired by the Minister of Environment in Chimoio. The meeting was attended by 66 participants from among national directors, heads of provincial directorates of the central region (Manica, Sofala, Tete) Director of Sustainable Development Centre for Natural Resources, heads of SDPI's, heads of the central and provincial departments.

The main topics discussed at the meeting were the following: Mechanism of SDPI's development (focusing on the work that are being developed in the Districts , Municipalities and the Communities);Dissemination of the Regulation on the Resettlement of populations resulting from economic activities; Responsibility of Districts in the Prevention and Combat of Forest Fire; Responsibility of Districts in the Prevention and Combating of Soil Erosion; Local Adaptation Plans; Role of Districts in the implementation of the Green Economy Action Plan; Role of Districts in the implementation of the Gender and climate change strategy (EGAMC); Responsibility of Districts and Municipalities under the Solid Waste Management Strategy.

The meeting concluded that the SDPI 's shall endeavour to coordinate with the Provincial Directorates of Environment, subordinate and dependent institutions and the institutional units of central level in order to use environmental indicators to assess the actions under the Programa de Educação Comunicação e Divulgação Ambiental (PECODA), measuring eroded and rehabilitated areas as well as areas affected by bush fire) to assure the implementation of their environmental responsibilities in a timely manner and with quality; districts must have and implement the instruments of territorial planning to avoid that people continue to live in a disorderly manner; districts has also been encouraged to make efforts to end dumps and propose targets for the construction of sanitary landfills; districts should strengthen the process of planning and budgeting activities inherent to environmental management in order to reduce the difficulties due to shortage of funds.

A matrix of decisions and recommendations of the meeting was prepared including timeframe and sectoral responsibility – see Annex 3.

Milestone 3.1.5: Organize the VI meeting of the Sustainable Development Centres (CDS's) Marine and Coastal Environment Research Center (CEPAM), Physical Planning and Environment Institute (IMPFA). The meeting aimed to analyze the mandate of each center as a contribution to the review of its organic statutes (estatuto orgânico) and identification of overlapping within the mandates.

Various topics were discussed with emphasis on the following: Assessment of potential deviations within the mandate of each center; Proposals for general institutional organization of the centers; Coordination mechanisms between the centers, CONDES, and national directorates; National geographic approach, priorities and financial mechanisms for the center's.

A number of recommendations were given with emphasis on the following:

- An urgent need to review the “estatuto orgânico” of the center's to suit them to the current situation, clarify some points especially those related with research done by the center's;
- At the time of the revision of “estatuto orgânico” all CD's should discuss clearly the point of inclusion of research in their organic statutes so that they can have a legal support for the research that are pursuing;
- Exchange experience with reference center's already established in neighbouring countries (eg, Tanzania, South Africa, Madagascar, Kenya etc..)
- At the provincial level focal points for the CDS's can be indicated for easy reference with a view of establishment of CDS's delegations;
- Involve CDS's in the studies promoted by DPE ;
- DPE and CDS's must work together to print, publish and marketing the result of the studies, through the budget allocated to DPE;
- For those CDS's without active webpages they must use the MICOA's web to disseminate their studies and other publications.

Milestone 3.1.6: Support the development and capacity to use environment and climate budget coding across sectors

Progress: Building on the recommendations regarding budget coding from the PEER (2012) the Ministry of Finance and MICOA took important steps in 2013. These included, opening up a new budget classification code related to climate change by MoF and testing the feasibility to use a wider range of the available codes, including codes related to land management and physical and environment planning by MICOA.

By using the climate change budget code MICOA is able to track expenditure on climate change. This is the first time the Government of Mozambique have been able to easily assess its expenditure on climate change. To take this work one step further a consultant was contracted to conduct an in-depth review of the expenditure structure and propose corrections to ensure the correct coding process for MICOA and its subordinated institutions. The draft report shows that while some progress have been made in terms of the use of environmental budget codes in 2014 challenges remain. The main findings of the draft report are outlined in text box 2 on the next page and the recommendations from the report will be followed up by the Government with support of the SUNRED in 2015.

Milestone 3.1.7: Strengthen the technical capacity of MICOA and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs to operationalize the environment, climate change and gender (ECCG) strategy

The environment unit of the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MMAS) has been revitalized and strengthened following direct support from the project. The unit has actively participated in environment unit meetings during the year. A meeting was further held in May during which it was agreed that TOR’s for the Environment Unit in the Ministry need to be developed specifying not only the role of the focal point but also the expected outputs of having an environmental focal point for the Ministry. Further it was agreed that a two day training on how gender can be better integrated into Environmental Impact Assessment tools will be organized in 2015. Further a representative from MMAS participated in the PEI Africa organized gender training (see milestone 3.1.1.).

Milestone 3.1.8. Support the integration of poverty-environment objectives into the budget guidelines, medium term expenditure frameworks and national budget allocations.

Progress: This activity has been dropped after consultations with MoF due to the fact that the current guidelines already include poverty-environment aspects.

Table 4. Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 3:

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 3:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Number of sector governmental staff trained on mainstreaming GHD (Env / CC) into sector and	50	Achieved. 32 participants attended the first environment unit meeting representing 15 different

development planning and budgeting process		<p>government institutions/ environmental units</p> <p>28 participants attended the second environment unit meeting representing 7 different government institutions/ environmental units</p> <p>4 participants attended the PEI Africa gender training and 1 participant attended the PEI Africa regional meeting</p>
Number of Environmental Units (EUs) created/strengthened	At least a total of eight (8) Environmental Units (EUs) have been created/strengthened by the end of 2014	<p>On Track.</p> <p>2 EUs, MMAS and MoF, have been significantly strengthened</p> <p>15 units have attended project supported forums such as the environment unit meetings and has demonstrated strengthened capacity to mainstream P-E</p>
Number of debates organized by CONDES to discuss environment and CC issues	Two (2) sessions per year organized by CONDES that include a discussion on GHD issues	<p>Partially achieved. One session has been organized in Chidenguele-Gaza province, where some environmental documents were presented, and CONDES focal points have discussed coordination mechanism. 57 participants attended the meeting (28 woman and 29 men)</p>

Follow-Up Points

- Follow-up with MICOA and MoF how to take forward recommendations from the EI report
- Finalize the budget code review and agree on follow-up plan with MoF and MICOA
- Follow up on the concept note of how to strengthen and better operationalize the environment units. Continue to support the environmental units/focal points and these meetings.
- Follow up on the next steps agreed with MMAS and UDNP

3.4. Output 5 Climate proofed land use plans at the provincial, district and municipal levels approved (GHD)

Milestone 5.1 Develop and implement climate proofed land use plans (provincial and district level)

Taking into account that tools for spatial planning including resilience to climate change are newly being addressed in the process of Regional Planning Instruments in this case the experience brought an asset since this approach contributes to: i. strengthening the technical capacity of municipalities, districts, administrative posts and localities in compliance with the environmental agenda and increased environmental awareness; ii. Become more noticeable actions and responsibilities of various actors in environmental agenda; iii. Safeguarding the values of the ecosystem and vi. Encourages the participation of women and communities in the actions to reduce the pressure on natural resources use; VII. The improvement of the population living conditions.

In all the target areas DINAPOT have set the working groups in 2013. And in 2014 have concluded the diagnosis, revision and preparation of different thematic maps, they have also prepared the development scenarios and the Proposed Land Use Plan in the districts of Maganja da Costa, Guijá and Mabalane and Chokwe, final plans will be submitted in March 2015. In C. Delgado –Mocimboa da Praia the plan was completed and delivered to the City Council.

Table 5. Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 5:

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 5:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Number of climate proof land use plans reviewed and/or developed	At least 5 climate proof land use plans developed/reviewed	On Track. 4 land use plans in the final stage of development, and one officially approved by the city council.
Degree of utilization of systems for the dissemination and monitoring the implementation of land use plans	System to raise awareness and to monitor implementation of land use plans in place(to increase the level of enforcement); the first report on State of Land Use Management and Planning drafted; strategy to boost implementation of land use plans formulated	Not achieved

3.5. Output 6 Information systems established and operationalized for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of MEAs and their impact on poverty reduction (PEI & GHD)

Milestone: 6.1.1: Support the development of the strategic plan for environmental statistics and strengthen the capacity of the environment statistic teams at central and provincial level

Progress: This activity is implemented with support from the UNDP Joint Green Economy Program. A draft strategic plan for the development of a comprehensive Environmental Statistics Strategy 2015–2019 has

been finalized and is currently being reviewed and discussed by MICOA. The draft plan has been informed by previous and ongoing work on environmental indicators conducted by DANIDA and UNEP's Green Economy.

The objective of the strategy is to increase the knowledge about the status of the environment and how it relates to economic development and poverty in Mozambique in order to inform policy and decision making processes. The statistics strategy is based on the DPSIR model focusing on drivers, pressures and responses and is divided into six categories (Terrestrial Biodiversity and natural resources; Natural resources and marine and coastal biodiversity; Environmental quality; Climate change and disasters; energy; and Governance and Environmental Education).

The draft statistic strategy proposes a set of indicators for the six categories including 15 pertinent indicators for assessing poverty-environment linkages partly influenced by recommendations from the Economic Valuation, PEER and EI report.

Table X. Overview of some of the P-E relevant indicators in the draft statistics strategy	
Energy/ Poverty/ Environment	<p>Number of people affected by forest fires</p> <p>Consumption of different types of energy for cooking</p> <p>Coal Price (indicates pressure on forest resources but also the cost borne by households depending on coal for energy)</p> <p>No. of respiratory diseases related to air quality (indoor pollution due to firewood use)</p>
Wildlife/Conser vation Areas/ Poverty	<p>Number of human-animal conflicts and victims</p> <p>Protected areas which are community reserves</p> <p>Revenues received by the communities based on forestry and hunting licenses</p>
Water/Poverty	Water quality (including number of cholera cases/malaria deaths and population with access to a safe water source)
Climate/ Poverty	<p>Percentage of households vulnerable to climatic changes</p> <p>Annual losses and damage due to extreme events; Population affected (deaths, injuries, homeless), the economic infrastructure, crops and livestock damage.</p>
Environmental economic value & environmental expenditure	<p>Economic value of ecosystem services of protected wetlands</p> <p>Lost value of mangroves</p> <p>Tourism revenues in reserves and marine parks</p> <p>Environmental budget/expenditure (% And total value, broken down by type of cost)</p>

Climate budget/expenditure

In parallel with the drafting of the environmental statistics strategy, MICOA has with the support of the projects and building on previous work of PASA II taken steps to initiate the establishment of an open environmental database. The idea is that each of the indicators in the statistics strategy will be included in the database and that district and provincial level staff will be able to update information for the indicators in the database on a regular basis. The database will be accessible online to all MICOA staff.

Institutionalizing the collection of environmental data including on the economic value of natural capital and environmental expenditure is an important step to ensure that evidence for influencing policies is available. It is also key in order to sustain the progress made in recent years in terms of tracking expenditure and using economic and poverty arguments to build the case for sustainable use of the environment and natural resources. The project team is further providing technical inputs to the UNDP and UNICEF Mozambique led work on the integration of multi-dimensional poverty and environment indices in the national household budget survey. The work is in its initial phases and is likely to be carried out as a pilot in 2015.

Table 5. Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 6:

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 6:		
Indicator	Indicator	Level of Achievement
Number of environmental indicators on GHD (poverty, environment, and climate change)	At least 5 additional indicators on GHD, poverty, environment and climate change developed	Achieved. 15 indicators related to GHD, poverty, environment and climate change included in the draft environmental statistics strategy
Environmental database created	Database for environmental indicators created and staff trained on its use and on data collection	Achieved: Establishment of Environmental database initiated. This activity constitutes the complement of environment indicators, which was made with the support of PASA II

Follow-Up Points

- Finalize the environmental statistics strategy and agree on future support with MICOA
- Continue to provide inputs to UNDP and UNICEF on the MPI related work
- Finalize the Environmental database train staff on data collection and database operationalization.

3.6. Output 7: Local committees for natural resources management and environmental groups strengthened and engaged in environment and CC initiatives to reduce poverty and increase community resilience (PEI / GHD)

Milestone 7.1. Establish/Strengthen local committees for natural resources management and schools' environmental groups

Progress: Various efforts to strengthen local natural resource management committees (NRMC) and school environmental groups have been undertaken during the year and as a result the NRMC's have contributed to increased community resilience to climate change and the adoption of more sustainable management of natural resources.

A training course for NRMC's from three districts (Bilene, Chokwe and Chicualacuala) was organized in Gaza. The training was attended by 33 participants (12 women and 21 men). The training aimed to strengthen community resilience by involving the NRMC's in the design of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions with particular attention to the women's role in decision-making on climate change and natural resource management. The training covered the following topics:

- Climate Change and key environmental challenges in Mozambique and ways to manage these;
- Gender relations in the context of environmental management;
- Mozambique's Gender and climate change strategy
- Guidelines for developing community projects

The participants stressed the need for further capacity building of NRMC's regarding environmental issues and the preparation of project proposals eligible for funding from the "Small Grants" or other existing funding opportunities.

Further NRMC committee members from Olombe, Chilembene, and Mahatlane have visited the Association Committee of Single Mothers and Widows of Macaretane, where they exchanged experiences of addressing environmental problems through associations, with particular emphasis on flooding.

In addition, school environmental groups in Gaza province, involving 112 environmental club members' from Macia, Xai-Xai and Mandlakazi schools, are currently enrolled in a training programme. The purpose of the programme is to boost pro-environmental actions in schools, in order to influence the communities' to adopt more sustainable practices for natural resources management and thereby enhance community resilience to climate change.

Milestone 7.5: Identify and disseminate best practices at the local level, and integrate them in high-level policy documents through production of documentation, and presentation/dissemination through a series of platforms.

Progress: As reported in 2013 a Guidance note for the evaluation of social and economic benefits of the PEI/SGP supported demonstration projects was prepared. The original idea was to hire a consultant to conduct the evaluation; however, MICOA expressed interest in using in-house expertise to carry out the evaluations. Hence, the project has carried out introductory trainings on the use of the guidance note to DNPA and MICOA staff members. A total of 9 DNPA staff members were trained out of which 6 were women (66%). The training emphasized practical examples, including exercises about development of

measurable / quantifiable indicators, formulation of financial proxies and exercises in Excel about how to carry out different calculations and analysis. A training report was also prepared in which the main topics covered and the results of the questionnaire were summarized.

The evaluation methodology has been piloted in Gaza and Zambezia with some interesting results and findings. However, due to the limited staff capacity it has been agreed that a consultant is to be recruited to carry forward the evaluation and compile the material that has been collected.

The training evaluation shows that the participants were highly satisfied with the contents and the training itself, though many participants highlight time constraints; the evaluation clearly shows increased understanding of the key topics of assessing social benefits.

Table 7. Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 7:

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 7:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Best practices shared among the LNRM committees and nucleus ambientais	At least 2 workshops done to share best practices	<p>Partly Achieved</p> <p>The guidance note on how to evaluate and document best practices has been prepared but is yet to be implemented. After the exercise has been carried out the dissemination workshops can be organized.</p> <p>Good practices have been collected in two provinces (Gaza and Zambézia).</p>
	<p>At least 4 local committees for NRM created/supported and 10 “nucleos do ambiente” in schools created/supported</p> <p>At least 2 exchange visits/workshops done</p> <p>At least 1 local project implemented, with the involvement of LNRM committees</p>	<p>Partly Achieved</p> <p>3 local committees for NRM/R supported in training to develop their capacity to engage in local action for community resilience and to enhance women’s participation in local management committees. 33 members have been trained.</p> <p>112 members of “nucleos ambientais “ trained in NRM and CC resilience.</p> <p>One exchange visit done to the Association Committee of single mothers and widows of Macaretane,</p>

Follow up points:

- Engage the facilitator appointed by University Eduardo Mondlane
- Conduct the evaluation of the projects.
- Organize the last trip to Cabo-Delgado to collect the information

4. Communications

In the first quarter of 2014 the project together with MICOA launched 7 short videos on poverty-environment mainstreaming in Mozambique. The videos aim to raise awareness about poverty-environment linkages in Mozambique and have been viewed 1916 times and used by MICOA at national workshops. The videos can be viewed on: <http://www.unpei.org/what-we-do/pei-countries/mozambique>

Video	No. Views
Alcançando as metas de desenvolvimento a través de um melhor uso sustentável dos recursos naturais	621
Moçambique: recursos naturais renováveis são responsáveis por 50% do PIB e geram 82% dos empregos	468
Educação Ambiental, indispensável para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável em Moçambique	243
Controle de erosão fluvial mobiliza a comunidade e o governo na Zambézia, Moçambique	215
O amarelecimento letal do coqueiro mata a metade dos coqueiros da Zambézia	133
Revisão da Despesa Pública no Sector do Meio-Ambiente em Moçambique	100
Pesquisa-Ação, um meio para reduzir os danos causados pelas inundações na província de XaiXai	136
Total Number of Views	1916

In June 2014, PEI Africa launched the publication ‘Stories of Change from Africa’ including a chapter from Mozambique – *Poverty and Environment cuts across sectoral boundaries*. The publication is being used to further raise awareness of poverty-environment linkages and is in particular targeting donors and development practitioners. The booklet can be downloaded on: <http://www.unpei.org/knowledge-resources/publications/stories-of-change-from-africa>

5. Gender Mainstreaming

The project 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 the project and the other layer focusing on technical issues and tools for recognizing, analysing and mainstreaming the links between gender and environment.

In previous years PEI has supported the finalisation of the draft Mainstreaming Manual by MPD which, among other Cross Cutting Issues, highlights gender and environment. Support to MMAS Environment unit in the reporting period is seen as an instrumental step of furthering gender mainstreaming in the environment agenda. Active engagement of the MMAS in environment unit meeting will be crucial for ensuring gender linkages in the environment sector. Further, in the reporting period the project supported representatives from 4 environment units representing MoF, MPD, MICOA and MMAS to participate in a one week training on gender-environment linkages and the implications for macroeconomics and policy making. Additionally, gender issues and women's empowerment have been highlighted in NRM training and women's involvement in NRMCs has been supported.

6. Risk Management

Long approval procedures for the project supported studies. Before being disseminated, all studies have to be approved by MICOA and/or MPD Technical Council and the Coordinating Council. In some cases the approval has been relatively smooth and quick but in others the approvals has not been obtained in a timely manner. The Economic Instrument Report and the case studies from the Macroeconomic analysis (2012) on agriculture / forestry; on health; and on fisheries still lack approval. As the situation stands now, the consultants who drafted these studies are no longer available for further presentations / revisions and MICOA has to provide clear guidance on how to proceed with the finalisation. Further, the implementing partners need to enhance their understanding of that contracted consultants only can be expected to deliver what has been agreed in the ToRs and that major changes to these cannot be done in a very late stage of the study development. This has been an issue noted in the presentation of the Economic Instrument report.

Limited availability of Government staff for implementation. Delivery of a number of products supported through the Project, depends on the availability of government staff. In the long term government involvement in the planning and implementation of activities ensures full ownership of the products by the stakeholders. However in immediate project implementation terms it may cause significant delays. The Project needs to find an optimum balance between the engagement of government staff, engagement of implementation unit staff and engagement of external experts / consultants as a form of mitigating of similar risks.

Programme standard of implementation. When the UN works with host country institutions there is a risk that they fail to adhere to UNDP country office financial and programme standard of implementation resulting in changes in implementation modalities, e.g. from NEX to direct payments. Direct payments require more administration on behalf of both the country team and the government and affect the speed of programme delivery. During the reporting period such challenges were faced in Mozambique impacting the delivery but have now been addressed.

7. Partnerships

The Projects are implemented through the UNDP Mozambique Country Office and executed by MICOA (the Implementing Partner) under the joint overall MICOA - MPD management. MPD has taken the lead for some activities directly linked to responsibilities of the MPD, such as the development of the Mainstreaming Manual. The Project has continually assisted MICOA in forming stronger partnerships with other government institutions including the Ministry of Finance.

The Project is working with other UN programmes in Mozambique with the closest links to the Africa Climate Adaptation Food Security (ACAFS) Programme, the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and the joint UNDESA-UNEP-UNDP Green Economy Programme. To ensure effective UN coordination of support programs to the ENRM and CC sector PEI Africa and UNDP-CO joined hands in 2014 and commissioned a review of the possible way forward in terms of the management arrangements and linkages with other programmes. The review informed the revision of the mentioned projects and the development of a new project framework – SUNRED 2014-2017 – signed by the Government in October 2014. SUNRED includes the workplan for GHD, PEI and ACAFS for the next 4 years. Collaboration is also taking place with the DANIDA ESPS II programme based at MICOA.

PEI Africa staff (UNEP) plays a crucial role in providing support for monitoring, evaluation and reporting as well as for preparing and supporting the implementation of key activities. PEI Africa also ensure co-ordination and alignment with the global Poverty-Environment Facility.

8. Challenges, Responses and Lessons Learned

Throughout the Project implementation the main challenges have centred round 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, difficult in making the transition to full NEX (National Execution) implementation modality, staffing capacity/availability, timely cash transfers etc. The current reporting period is no exception as is shown in the risk management section.

9. Project Impacts and Ways Forward

In 2011 support was provided to the MPD for the development and establishment of a mainstreaming matrix for cross-cutting issues including environment and gender. Building on from the introduction of the matrix MICOA began to host environment unit meetings and worked towards establishing environmental focal points in sector and line ministries with support of the project.

As noted by the 2013 PEI Annual report, the Environment Unit meetings are indispensable in terms of strengthening the integration of the links between poverty and environment into planning and budget processes and in particular the PES. The environment unit meetings have become an institutionalized cross-sectoral planning mechanism to promote pro-poor environmental sustainability in planning and budget processes in Mozambique. As noted in this report important steps have in 2014 been taken to

further strengthen the units by developing strategic TOR's for the environment unit meetings and by providing specific technical support to new environmental focal points in MoF and MMAS.

As a result each year sector and line ministries PES include poverty and environment related objectives and in 2014 9 ministries 2015 PES reflected such objectives and 6 land use plans are being climate proofed. In previous years the projects have also contributed to mainstream poverty-environment objectives and indicators into the PARPA (2006), the PARP (2011-2014), the PQG, the PEDSA and the MAPE.

In 2014, the capacity of staff at the provincial and district level to implement poverty, environment and climate change objectives have been strengthened through debates chaired by CONDES and capacity building for District Planning Services and Infrastructures. At the local level the capacity of NRMC's to promote climate resilient communities and sustainable natural resource management with a focus on gender issues have further been supported. Capacity strengthening at provincial, district and local level is crucial to ensure that policy objectives are implemented and have an impact on the ground.

Under the lead of MoF and MICOA Mozambique is improving environmental budget coding and the capacity to track environmental and climate expenditure. In 2014 Mozambique has for the first time been able to easily review its expenditure on climate change thanks to the climate change budget code introduced in 2013 following recommendations from the 2012 PEER. Generating information to effectively track environment and climate expenditure is instrumental not only for accurate accounting and identifying investment gaps for sustainable environment and natural resource management but also for the potential of accessing global climate funds to bridge these gaps.

Institutionalizing the collection of environmental data including on the economic value of natural capital and environmental expenditure is an important step to ensure that evidence for influencing policies is available. It is also key in order to sustain the progress made in recent years in terms of tracking expenditure and using economic and poverty arguments to build the case for sustainable use of the environment and natural resources. For this purpose, MICOA has in 2014 taken important steps in drafting and environmental statistics strategy and establishing an environmental database. 15 indicators in the draft statistics strategy are linked to poverty-environment issues and recommendations from the report on environmental economic instruments have influenced the draft reflected by the inclusion of and indicator related to *revenues received by the communities based on forestry and hunting licenses*.

To build further on the Government's and the projects achievements in terms of promoting pro-poor environmental sustainability in Mozambique the SUNRED programme was signed in October 2014 and will start to be implemented in January 2015.

10. ANNEXES

10.1. Annex 1. Combined Progress Tables

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 1:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Number of regional workshops and trainings for ENAMMC and PAEV dissemination	At least 3 regional workshops held, 2000 brochures produced and distributed	Largely Achieved. Instead of 3 regional meetings one national meeting that included the three regions of the country was organized and in addition a dissemination meeting was held in Inhambane province. 2000 brochures of ENAMMC are being reprinted
Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 2:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Progress made on the level of implementation of national strategies related to the Rio Conventions Number of coordination meetings held regularly on the implementation of the Rio Conventions	Assessment on the level of implementation of EADS conducted One national coordination meeting for the Rio conventions organized per year	Partially achieved. EADS has been revised and TOR's for provincial meetings drafted.
Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 3:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Number of sector governmental staff trained on mainstreaming GHD (Env / CC) into sector and development planning and budgeting process	50	Achieved. 32 participants attended the first environment unit meeting representing 15 different government institutions/ environmental units 28 participants attended the second environment unit meeting representing 7 different government institutions/ environmental units 4 participants attended the PEI Africa gender training and 1 participant attended the PEI Africa regional meeting

Number of Environmental Units (EUs) created/strengthened	At least a total of eight (8) Environmental Units (EUs) have been created/strengthened by the end of 2014	On Track. 2 EUs, MMAS and MoF, have been significantly strengthened 15 units have attended Project supported forums such as the environment unit meetings and has demonstrated strengthened capacity to mainstream P-E
Number of debates organized by CONDES to discuss environment and CC issues	Two (2) sessions per year organized by CONDES that include a discussion on GHD issues	Partially achieved. One session has been organized in Chidenguele-Gaza province, where some environmental documents were presented, and CONDES focal points have discussed coordination mechanism. 57 participants attended the meeting (28 woman and 29 men)
Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 5:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Number of climate proof land use plans reviewed and/or developed	At least 5 climate proof land use plans developed/reviewed	On Track. 6 land use plans under development.
Degree of utilization of systems for the dissemination and monitoring the implementation of land use plans	System to raise awareness and to monitor implementation of land use plans in place(to increase the level of enforcement); the first report on State of Land Use Management and Planning drafted; strategy to boost implementation of land use plans formulated	Not achieved
Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 6:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Number of environmental indicators on GHD (poverty, environment, and climate change)	At least 5 additional indicators on GHD, poverty, environment and climate change developed	Achieved. 15 indicators related to GHD, poverty, environment and climate change included in the draft environmental statistics strategy
Environmental database created	Database for environmental indicators created and staff trained on its use and on data collection	Achieved: Establishment of Environmental database initiated. This activity constitutes the complement of environment indicators, which was made with the support of PASA II

Overall progress achieved against identified targets and indicators for Output 7:		
Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement
Best practices shared among the LNRM committees and nucleos ambientais	At least 2 workshops done to share best practices	<p>Partly Achieved</p> <p>The guidance note on how to evaluate and document best practices has been prepared but is yet to be implemented. After the exercise has been carried out the dissemination workshops can be organized.</p> <p>Good practices have been collected in two provinces (Gaza and Zambézia).</p>
	<p>At least 4 local committees for NRM created/supported and 10 “nucleos do ambiente” in schools created/supported</p> <p>At least 2 exchange visits/workshops done</p> <p>At least 1 local project implemented, with the involvement of LNRM committees</p>	<p>Partly Achieved</p> <p>3 local committees for NRM/R supported in training to develop their capacity to engage in local action for community resilience and to enhance women’s participation in local management committees. 33 members have been trained.</p> <p>112 members of “nucleos ambientais “ trained in NRM and CC resilience.</p> <p>One exchange visit done to the Association Committee of single mothers and widows of Macaretane,</p>

10.2. Annex 2. Financial Report

Activity	BUDGET [2014]	EXPENDITURE – Jan - November	ANNUAL DELIVERY (%)	Balance
Project Output 1: Environmental legal and regulatory framework revised and/or developed to ensure that public and private actors operate in a sustainable manner	00	00	0%	00
Project Output 2: Government able to coordinate the inclusive formulation and implementation of national strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Rio Conventions	14,667.00	00	0%	14,667.00
Project Output 3: Environmental Units in key sectors established and strengthened to coordinate and mainstream CC, Poverty and Environment into sectoral strategies and plans	127,427.00	121,759.27	96%	5,667.73
Project Output 4: Inter-sectoral mechanisms strengthened to increase coordinated access to existing and new Environment and Climate financing	00	00	0%	00
Project Output 5: Climate proofed land use plans at the provincial, district and municipal levels approved	30,333.00	26,963.00	89%	3,369.37
Project Output 6: Information systems established and operationalized for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of MEAs and their impact on poverty reduction	112,458.00	74,689.41	66%	37,768.59
Project Output 7: Local committees for natural resources management (<i>comités locais de gestão de recursos naturais</i>) and environmental groups (<i>núcleos ambientais</i>) trained and engaged in environment and CC initiatives to reduce poverty and increase community resilience	53,061.00	26,167.18	49%	26,893.82
Project Management Costs including M&E	257,908.00	174,091.45	68%	83,816.55
UNDP GMS (based on donor agreements)	3,500.00			
Bank Charges	5,958.54	2,118.35		
Total	595.854,00	421,552.57	71%	174,301.43

10.3.

10.4. Annex 3 Results Matrix SDPI

RECOMENDAÇÃO	RESPONSÁVEL	PRAZO	GRAU DE IMPLEMENTAÇÃO
Programa Quinquenal do Governo (PQG) 2010-2014 para o Sector do Ambiente, com Enfoque para as Responsabilidades dos Distritos			
1. Discutir e incorporar a componente ambiental nos Planos Económicos e Sociais e respectivos Orçamentos, sensibilizando os Administradores Distritais	SDPIs/DPCAs	Até Abril de cada ano	Em curso em todos os distritos
Mecanismos de Fortalecimento dos Serviços Distritais de Planeamento e Infraestruturas			
2. SDPIs devem planificar, orçamentar e abrirem concursos públicos para o preenchimento de vagas	SDPIs/DPCAs	Março de 2015	Muitos dos distritos já iniciaram com esta actividade, a exemplo de Moamba
3. SDPIs devem enviar técnicos para serem formados pelo IMPFA	SDPIs/DPCAs/IMPFA	Até Agosto de cada ano	Há perspectivas de, nos exames de admissão para 2015, muitos SDPIs submetam seus técnicos para formação
4. DPCAs devem realizar Conselhos Coordenadores Provinciais, convidando os SDPIs, para discutirem assuntos ambientais	SDPIs/DPCAs	Primeiro semestre de cada ano	Em curso. À excepção de Nampula, por exiguidade de fundos, todas as províncias realizaram esta tarefa em 2014

5. SDPIs devem capacitar os membros dos Conselhos Consultivos Distritais sobre questões ambientais	SDPIs/DPCAs	Abril e Outubro de cada ano	Actividade em curso, inclusive no âmbito do PECODA
6. DPIs devem levar as questões ambientais para a agenda das Conselhos Consultivos Distritais	SDPIs/DPCAs	2 sessões por ano, uma em cada semestre	Actividade parcialmente em curso, pois ainda há distritos que não iniciaram com a actividade
Regulamento sobre o Reassentamento das Populações Resultante das Actividades Económicas, com enfoque para as actividades dos Distritos			
7. Divulgar e implementar, escrupulosamente, o referido regulamento, em especial no que toca à salvaguarda de iguais ou melhores condições de vida das populações reassentadas comparadas com as condições anteriores ao reassentamento	SDPIs/DPCAs	Permanente	Nos distritos com projectos que necessitam de reassentamento este regulamento foi e está a ser amplamente divulgado, com o apoio das DPCAs
8. Criar e pôr em funcionamento as Comissões Distritais de Reassentamento nos distritos onde se impõe esta acção	Administradores Distritais	Até 31 de Julho de 2014	Por cumprir
Papel dos Distritos na Implementação do Plano de Acção de Prevenção e Combate às Queimadas			
9. Intensificar as campanhas de sensibilização junto das comunidades locais, potenciais caçadores furtivos e	SDPIs/DPCAs	Permanente	Em cumprimento, em especial com o PECODA

outros actores e encontrem formas locais de garantir a diminuição de queimadas			
10. Reunir com os educadores ambientais locais para encontrem formas de diminuir as queimadas	SDPIs/DPCAs	Até 30 de Junho de 2014	Em curso, com actividades ao nível das comunidades
11. Quantificar as áreas queimadas, o ecossistema perdido e reportar tais dados aos Administradores e às DPCAs, devendo o primeiro relatório ser enviado às DPCAs	SDPIs/DPCAs	Até Setembro de 2014	Por cumprir, pois as metodologias de estimação ainda não são consensuais
12. Cada distrito deve fixar suas próprias metas de combate às queimadas e proceder a uma monitoria regular sobre o sucesso no alcance das mesmas, incluindo no PES 2015 e no PQG 2015-2019	SDPIs/DPCAs	Até Maio de 2014	Alguns distritos já cumpriram, outro ainda
13. Os SDPIs devem trabalhar com os líderes comunitários para que eles se apropriem do processo e dos esforços de prevenção e combate às queimadas	SDPIs/DPCAs	Permanente	Em curso em muitos distritos
Papel dos Distritos na Implementação do Plano de Acção de Prevenção e Combate à Erosão dos Solos			
14. Intensificar campanhas de sensibilização junto das comunidades locais, garimpeiros, areeiros e outros actores e encontrarem	SDPIs/DPCAs	Permanente	Em curso e alguns SDPIs participam no seminário Nacional sobre Erosão de Solos, onde partilham suas boas práticas,

formas locais de garantir a diminuição de erosão de solos			como os casos de Inhassunge, na erosão nas margens do rio Abreu
15. Cumprir com as regras de abertura de câmaras de empréstimos e coloca-las o mais longe possível de infraestruturas importantes, devendo para tal reunir com os Directores de Serviços das Actividades Económicas e construtores	SDPIs/DPCAs	Até Junho de 2014	Ainda não cumprida
16. Quantificar as áreas erodidas e reportar tais dados aos Administradores e às DPCAs, devendo o primeiro relatório ser enviado às DPCAs	SDPIs/DPCAs	Até Julho de 2014	Por cumprir, pois as metodologias de estimação ainda não são consensuais
17. Preencher e enviar ao MICOA, uma tabela contendo os locais críticos, as causas da erosão, os objectos afectados, o tipo de erosão, as áreas erodidas, a metodologia de controlo e combate à erosão aplicada, as áreas recuperadas e outras informações pertinentes	SDPIs/DPCAs	Até Setembro de 2014	Em cumprimento
18. Discutir ao nível dos governos distritais, com a ANE, com a Direcção Provincial de Obras Públicas e Habitação o impacto	SDPIs/DPCAs	Até Junho de 2014	Por cumprir

negativo das câmaras de empréstimo abertas próximas de infra-estruturas como estradas, pontes e casas			
Elaboração de Planos Locais de Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas, para Distritos Vulneráveis			
19. Intensificar o processo de apoio às SDPIs em especial na metodologia de elaboração de planos locais, observando o calendário estabelecido	DC	Até Outubro de 2014	Trabalho em curso, e já há distritos com PLA
20. Elaborar tais planos locais de adaptação para tornar as comunidades mais resilientes às mudanças climáticas	SDPIs/DPCAs/DC	Até Outubro de 2014	Em curso
Importância da Elaboração e Implementação dos Instrumentos de Ordenamento Territorial			
21. Elaborar e implementar os instrumentos de OT de modo a evitar que as populações continuem a viver de forma desordenada	SDPIs/DPCAs	Permanente	Em cumprimento
Informação sobre o Papel dos Distritos e Municípios na Estratégia de Gestão de Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos			
22. Envidar esforços para acabar com as lixeiras e propôr metas para a construção de aterros sanitários ao nível das vilas-sede de distritos e outras povoações	SDPIs/DPCAs	Permanente	Em cumprimento

