

<b>Total Budget:</b>	<b>USD 7,000,000</b>		
<b>Budget by Agency:</b>	UNIDO: 1,011,330	UNDP: 694,051	
	WFP: 272,663	UN-Habitat: 1,169,972	
	FAO: 2,513,457	UNEP: 1,338,527	
<b>Participating Gov. Entities:</b>	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Institute and the National Meteorology Institute		
<b>Start Date:</b>	26 August 2008	<b>Approval Date:</b>	10 January 2008
<b>Est. End Date:</b>	26 August 2011	<b>Signature Date:</b>	18 April 2008
<b>Disbursements:</b>	First Disbursement:	26 August 2008	USD 2,529,202
	Second Disbursement:	3 March 2010	USD 2,682,765
	Third Disbursement:		
<b>In Brief:</b>	<p>The joint programme will reduce the risks of climate change to poverty reduction efforts in areas of Mozambique at risk from climate change (arid and semi-arid areas, river basins and coastal areas) through the mainstreaming of environment in central and local level plans and programmes, and improving the adaptive capacity of the communities and other stakeholders through enhancing their coping mechanisms and diversifying their livelihoods options. This programme will involve participation of central and local government as well as several UN Agencies within the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and of the One UN Initiative. Among these agencies, both resident and non-resident, are: FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO and WFP. The joint programme will also be implemented in collaboration with local civil society organisations (CSO) and communities. The total cost of the joint programme is USD 7,554,200 and will be implemented over a three year period from 2008 to 2010.</p>		

**Outcomes:**

- Government, civil society, communities and other stakeholders informed, sensitized and empowered on environment and climate change issues
- Government capacity at central and decentralized levels to implement existing environment policies strengthened
- Climate proofing methodology mainstreamed into government development plans, UN/Donor's programming and local stakeholders' activities and investments
- Community coping mechanisms to climate change enhanced
- Communities' livelihood options diversified



<b>Regions of Intervention:</b>	• Limpopo River Bassin, District of Chicualacuala	
<b>MDGs</b>	MDG1 T1.A, MDG7 T7.A	
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>

• <b>No. Institutions</b>	0	0
• <b>No. Women</b>	0	0
• <b>No. Men</b>	0	0
• <b>No. ethnic groups</b>	0	0

Project coordinator: Andrew Mattick  
RCO Focal Point: Ainhoa Jaureguibeitia  
Web page:

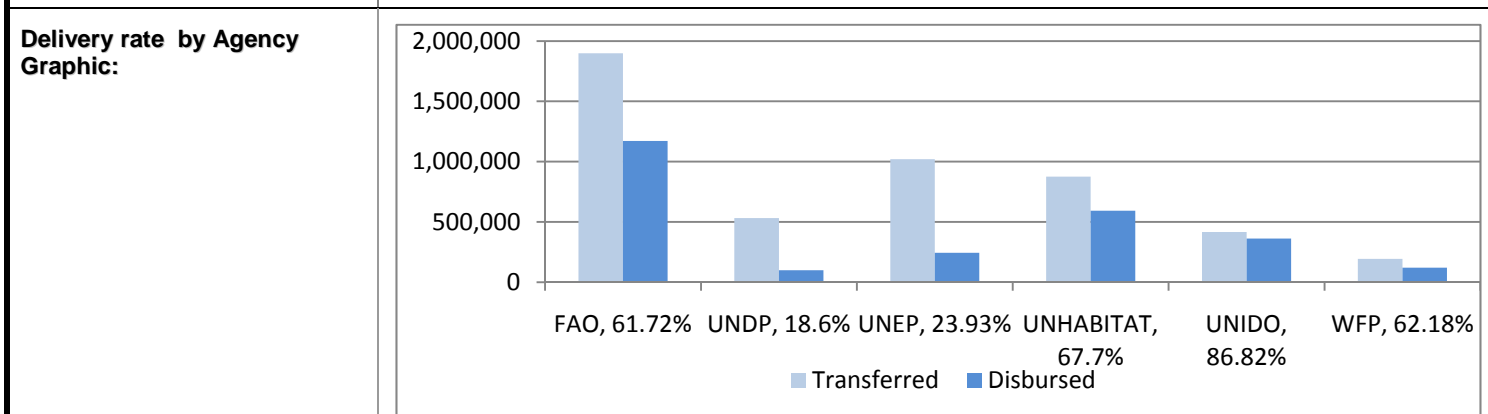
**Status**  
The joint programme is behind schedule due to a combination of factors which the most critical are the repetitive procurement delays for goods and services. The mid-term review (MTR) has taken place at the end of June and has tabled valuable recommendations to accelerate the programme's implementation. The MTR has also confirmed the quality of the programme interventions and the brilliant pilot nature of the joint programme.

**Estimated financial execution status as of the June 30,2010 biannual report:**

**Disbursed Budget:**

- 36.99 % over the Total approved budget
- 102.39 % over transferred budget

**Committed Budget:**



**Main Achievements**

**Outcome 1.** Training and capacity building of government planning personnel, notably the provincial and district planning teams has resulted in the integration of environment and climate change considerations in the new PEDD (District Strategic Development Plan). Joint risk mapping exercises (JP/INGC) has increased the capacity of INGC staff to carry out this type of exercise. Risk maps have been produced and delivered to District Government. Climate change issues have been included in one national strategy (ESAN II) and the 2009 contingency plan.

**Outcome 2.** Training has been provided by the JP and government partners to secondary school teachers in 6 districts of Gaza province, to government staff, decision makers and community leaders in the three administrative posts of Chicualacuala district, and to community leaders in all the other (10) districts of Gaza province. Early warning systems have been improved through the expansion in radio coverage in Chicualacuala.

**Outcome 3.** A number of activities have been identified that will strengthen eco-systems resilience and improve natural resource management, and thus contribute to the ability of communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. They are being implemented by the JP, and constitute the “tools” in the climate proofing toolbox, which, by the end of the JP should be mainstreamed into Government development plans. Examples of these activities include: agro-forestry, conservation agriculture, promotion of renewable energy (installation of solar driven water pumps), water harvesting and conservation, development of water resources, improved use of water for irrigation, improved community management of forest resources, and improved management of pasture.

**Outcome 4.** Existing community climate change coping mechanisms have been mapped and their implementation is being supported. Additional coping mechanisms have been identified and are being implemented.

Community based forestry management is being actively promoted by the JP and an action plan has been elaborated. The first forest association (Ndombe village) is in the process of registration.

Irrigation coverage has been expanded from virtually zero when the JP started to about 20 hectares, directly benefiting some 300 families and bringing indirect benefits (availability of vegetables in the local markets) to hundreds more. Water usage is being made more efficient with the construction of irrigation channels and the installation of drip systems.

**Outcome 5.** The JP is actively assisting 6 rural communities in Chicualacuala District . Vegetable production has increased from virtually nothing last year to over 60 tonnes in the last season which is providing a new source of income to farmers and reducing pressure on forests as the farmers no longer need to make so much charcoal to supplement their income. A small network of 9 community animal health workers has been trained and equipped and is providing basic veterinary services to animal keepers in their respective villages. There are indications that this is already having a positive impact on animal health and production and thus income from livestock keeping.

Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the **activities/outputs/outcomes**? (example)

Does the JP include gender specific **indicators** in the monitoring plan?(example)

Does the JP mention gender relationships as part of the **challenges** analyzed? (specify)