**Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation**

**Project Title**: Strengthening government and community capacities and frameworks for adaptation and

disaster resilience

**Project Number:** 00080475

**Main Implementing Partners:** INGC- National Disaster Management Institute

MITADER- Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development

**Responsible parties:** INGC – National Disaster Management Institute

MITADER– Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development

INAM - National Institute of Meteorology

MEF - Ministry of Economy and Finance

UNDP- United Nations Development Programme

**Start Date:** January 2017 **End Date:** December 2020 **PAC Meeting date:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Brief Description** | | | |
| In reaction to the vulnerability of Mozambique to natural disasters - climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience recovery have become a key concern for government. Guided by the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) since 2008 and its successor, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction –SF-DRR, (2015), the emphasis has been on strengthening institutional and communities’ capacities towards changing the minds set from a reactive to a proactive risk reduction approach, fostering disaster resilience through prevention, risk reduction and effective early and resilience recovery. Disasters such as floods, droughts and cyclones frequent in the country are predicted to intensify, with increased rainfall variability. Of late, earthquakes are also becoming a major concern as development encroaches on seismic prone areas with low standards of infrastructure development. The impacts of these hazards could reach many different sectors with grim consequences on development in the country hindering achievements on the Millennium Development Goals and further threatening progress towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Declaration on Climate Change.  The project is therefore designed to support government institutions, civil society and the general population to build disaster resilience within and to adapt to the negative effects of climate change in order to guarantee development gains and especially for those most vulnerable. To contribute to the achievements of the above, the project will concentrate on 5 different thematic areas, in line with the Government PQG, UNDAF outputs, and UNDP’s CPD, focusing on: 1) the development of integrated and operational policy and regulatory frameworks for effective building of disaster resilience communities and climate change adaptation; 2) profiling of hazards and vulnerability through disaster and climate risk assessments and information management for risk-informed decision-making at national and sub-national levels 3) strengthening government and local capacity to build disaster resilience; 4) ensuring that government at all levels and communities capacities developed for effective emergency preparedness, recovery and resilience processes; and 5) communities in arid and semi-arid zones are able to adapt to climate change with alternative sources of livelihoods. | | | |
| Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):  UNDAF Result Area 10  **OUTCOME 10:** Communities are more resilient to the impact of climate change and disasters  **CPD Pillar II**: Resilience and Natural Resources Management.  **GoM PQG (2015-2019)** Priority V:Ensure Transparent and SustainableManagement of Natural Resources and Environment | **Total resources required:** | $ (A1 + A2 + A3 + A4): 7,751,148.16 | | |
| **Total resources allocated:**  NB: Xs and Ys need to be decided in terms of distribution.  Refer table Y1 for Xs and Ys |  | | |
| **UNDP TRAC:** | **$ (3,313,000**  **+40,000 + 40,000 +40,000 +130,000 +2,280,000)** | |
| **Donor: China** | **$ 1,265,000** | |
| **Donor: Others** | **$ 870 000.00** | |
| **Government:** | In-kind | |
| **Others - In-kind** | N/A | |
| **Unfunded:** |  | | |

Agreed by (signatures)[[1]](#footnote-1):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government | UNDP | Implementing Partner(s) |
| National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)  Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER)  Print Name: | UNDP  Steven | INGC: João Osvaldo Moisés Machatine  MITADER: Celso Ismael Correia |
| **Date:** | **Date:** | **Date:** |

# Development Challenge

Despite the significant progress made by the government of Mozambique on disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, the country still ranks third amongst African countries most affected by weather-related hazards[[2]](#footnote-2). It ranks 152 out of 182 (with a score of 0.566) in the ND-Gain vulnerability score, it ranks 149th out of 180 (score 38.1) in the ND-Gain Global Adaptation Index[[3]](#footnote-3), and ranks 44th country most at risk of disasters (WRI 8.69%) in the World Risk Index 2016[[4]](#footnote-4). The 2014 Natural Disasters Economic Loss Index places Mozambique as the world’s second most likely country to suffer economic hardship due to natural disasters[[5]](#footnote-5). It further highlights that Mozambique is particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change and has been hit by an increasing number of floods and droughts in the last decade. The worst in recent years being the 2000, 2007, 2013 and 2015 floods, and the El Nino triggered drought in 2016. Over 25 per cent of the population is exposed to natural hazards[[6]](#footnote-6). Floods, epidemics and cyclones are the most frequent disasters, although drought affects by far the largest number of people. Earthquakes are also becoming frequent hazards as development encroaches on fault zones which are potential areas for seismic energy discharge. The country’s vulnerability to these hazards is mainly due to its geographical configuration and location and is exacerbated by rapid urbanization and the country’s limited capacity to prevent and mitigate damaging impacts.

With regard to climate change, recent studies (INGC Phase I & II[[7]](#footnote-7) ) indicate intensifying effects on both the magnitude and frequency of climate related hazards, with increased rainfall variability resulting in more severe floods, storm surges, cyclones, droughts, and sea level rise inundating large areas of coastal land. Salt intrusion is also on the increase causing high salt content in water making it unsuitable for domestic and agriculture purposes for communities that live along the coastline. The two studies also highlighted the increase in both inland and coastal erosion with potential adverse consequences for the livelihoods of communities and development programmes. Further, a World Bank report (2013) noted that Mozambique is at increased risk from storm surges due to climate change, and estimates that 41 per cent of the country’s coastal area is vulnerable. The report estimates that storm surges threaten 3,268 square kilometers of land and 380,000 people in Mozambique. The consequential change in rainfall and temperature patterns due to climate variability has affected various sectors including agriculture, water, health, and bio-diversity posing grim consequences for development gains and threatening progress on the achievements of the Five Year Government Plan (PQG), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Infrastructure development that are not risk-informed and climate-proof or without resilience measures would further add on to the already volatile and increasing vulnerability of communities. To this end, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives are critical in building communities’ resilience and ensuring the preservation of sustainable development gains in the country.

Despite promising achievements regarding Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets, strong economic growth has not yet translated into poverty reduction. The GDP per capita in Mozambique is low and poverty remains a challenge with 54.7 per cent of the population living below the national poverty line of $0.6 a day[[8]](#footnote-8) and women making up the highest percentage. In 2013, Mozambique ranked 146th of 153 in the Gender Inequality Index losing 29.5 per cent of HDI value when adjusted for inequality[[9]](#footnote-9). Women represent 87.3 per cent of the labour force in the agriculture sector, mostly dependent on rain-fed agriculture, and produce over 85 per cent of the food. In light of the present climate variability, the dependency of women on rain-fed agriculture makes them particularly vulnerable to impacts of disasters and climate change[[10]](#footnote-10).

In this regards, the main development challenges the project intend to address include the following:

**Policies are not adequate to address adaptation and disaster resilience:** The DRM law has not only laid a solid foundation for INGC in coordinating DRM in the country but has also spelled out the mandates of other government institutions and development partners alike in contributing to building communities resilience to disasters. The law has called for the development of regulations for its implementation. The Master Plan for Disaster Risk Management approved in 2006 marked a shift of disaster responses to disaster risk reduction in the country. Due to the increased frequency and magnitude of recent natural disasters and in the light of recommendations from the enactment of the DRM law (2014), the plan needs to be reviewed to incorporate current challenges for consideration in development programmes as per the Law (2014). Furthermore, the Master Plan and the Law need to be more widely disseminated if they are to contribute to achieving their desired goals. The increased frequency and magnitude of disasters have also exposed the weaknesses of other sector policies such as construction codes that have the potential of contributing to risk reduction in the country. These also need to be reviewed and disseminated. Additionally, although Mozambique has recently adopted a national climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy (2013-2025), the impacts of the recommendations are yet to be ascertained. Under the adaptation and climate risk management pillar of the strategy, synergies need to be more fully explored among its different activities. With respect to existing policies on information management, it has been noted that there are no standardized procedures to facilitate information sharing among government institutions in support of decision making processes - a recommendation that emerged from a UN-Spider[[11]](#footnote-11) mission in 2013, on information technology in the country. It is perceived that the creation of such procedures on information sharing will contribute to risk-informed decision making for resilience.

**Inadequate targeting of actions on hazards and community vulnerability**: Notwithstanding the foundations laid by the government and development partners for risk reduction in the country, the aspirations in terms of effective risk reduction, hazards, vulnerability and exposure, aimed to build community resilience to disasters have not been fully accomplished due to resource constraints, uncontrolled infrastructure development, population growth and rapid urbanisation all of which tend to exacerbate vulnerability. Rapid urbanisation has led to encroachment and permanent settlements in unsafe zones. Additionally, INGC studies (CC Phase I & II) which revealed the country’s vulnerability to climate related disasters drew valuable recommendations which still require implementation. UNDP will contribute to achieving the aspirations of these studies as well as on further research to identify emerging hazards, vulnerability and exposure in support of risk-informed decisions for resilience building. Further, research combined with the two studies (CC Phase I & II) will lead to a knowledge management product - a National Risk Atlas, which will enhance decision making and investment.

**Limited government capacity to manage disaster risk and initiate climate change adaptive measures**: In spite of the government efforts and UNDP’s support to strengthen capacity for DRR and CCA, human technical capacity remains limited due to high levels of staff turnover ascribed to the low wages and incentives from government institutions that incentivise professional staff to look for better paid jobs. This phenomenon is more pronounced at the provincial and district levels where the government decentralisation plan has not taken centre stage in terms of implementation, hindering the investment in capacity building and knowledge retention. There are policies within government system that seek to discourage staff from leaving, especially those sponsored to study abroad who are obliged to work for a minimum of five years for the government before seeking employment with other organisations. However, this obligation is not strictly enforced and returning students often seek alternative employment immediately. The result is that capacity building tends to be a continuous process to strengthen existing capacity and build new capacity for risk reduction initiatives.

**Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into government planning process is yet to be cascaded across all levels:** The government initiative for mainstreaming DRR and CCA, supported by UNDP, is still at an early stage and needs to be continued, taking advantage of the high level of interest coming from multiple sectors at all levels. Tools will need to be developed to guide the mainstreaming process and further cascade the training of technicians at all levels and across the country to guarantee effective implementation of planned activities.

**Limited number of local risk management committees to support disaster management including responses**: The creation and equipping of local risk management committees in some of the most vulnerable communities has proved successful and is considered to be one of the best models in building community resilience in the region. However, activities need to be scaled up to reach a higher number of vulnerable communities across the country that are exposed to the impact of disasters. Local risk management committees are linked to early warning systems (mostly floods, and cyclones) which are also limited in number and need to be increased in order to enhance emergency responses. Additionally, there are concerns related to the sustainability of the existing risk management committees since their formation is voluntary. Various mechanisms, such as income generating activities, depending on a particular community, will be adopted to bolster the sustainability of the committees.

**Coordination and recovery processes:** UNDP has been supporting Government in strengthening inter and intra-sectoral leadership and coordination of recovery processes. Although these initiatives have proved successful in improving Government response, there are challenges that remain to be addressed. For instance, guidelines for effective coordination are yet to be reviewed and disseminated. These will need to be developed and advocated for the enforcement of Law (DRM Law 2014).

**Strengthening communities in arid and semi-arid zones for adaptation and livelihoods resilience initiatives**: A number of communities live in arid and semi-arid zones in the country where water retention due to the geological settings is extremely poor. These communities are dependent on rain fed agriculture with no means for water management and alternative source of livelihoods. The project will seek alternative means on water management and livelihood initiatives and in building their resilience to climate change impacts.

# Strategy

UNDP as an organization is committed to realizing transformational change in providing development solutions through its programmes. The “Agenda for Change Action Plan” affirms that “UNDP must be better able to support countries to achieve their desired transformational change through their national development agendas in an increasingly dynamic and connected global environment. UNDP must help enhance country resilience to cope with whatever challenges are faced, and contribute to real increases in human development in partner countries”.  Support to transformational change implies, among other aspects, knowledge management to ensure that national partners are better prepared to cope with any kind of challenges, policy and strategic advice, research/analytical work, etc. In the context of this project examples of this are:

* High level policy impact. An integral part of the project will be to influence the development and improvement of policies and strategies on CCA and DRR, and to create conditions to ensure that the processes for elaboration of these policies and plans are of high quality and involving a broad range of stakeholders. Additionally, tools will be introduced to guarantee effective measurement of results. These points are integrated under the first project outputs.
* Research and analytical work. The importance of evidence based decision making and prioritization for DRR/CCA interventions cannot be understated. Through establishing national capacity for disaster risk assessment and climate risk assessment under project Outputs 2, 3 and 4, it is expected that future analysis of risk will be done in a comprehensive manner, relying on national capacities rather than external support.
* Knowledge generation and knowledge management. The project will undertake to support the production and sharing of high quality information, both internally and externally with relevant partners. This applies across all project outputs, but with emphasis on Output 2 - the improvement of the national risk information system. Sharing of knowledge and information from and for the community level will also be essential for achieving Outputs 4 and 5, the engagement of local committees in CCA and DRR initiatives.

The project will provide technical assistance, sourced in-house and externally as required to realize the outputs. Chief technical advisors for DRR and CCA will be key in the provision of this technical assistance.

There will be a strong emphasis on developing government and community capacities, both taking advantage of government and community committee structures already in place for management of CCA and DRR related concerns, and in support for the establishment of new structures to deal with these issues. To achieve this, the project will target government structures at provincial and district levels developing their capacities to engage communities in DRR and CCA initiatives. A graphic theory of change is depicted below to highlight how the project seeks to achieve a transformative change on disaster resilience.

**Graphic Theory of Change**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Strengthening government and community capacities and frameworks for adaptation and disaster resilience** | | |
| **Development Challenge /Bottlenecks** | **Exit order** | **Interventions** |
| **Title of the Result Area: Adaptation and disaster resilience** | | |
| Issue # 1: Policy and legislation gaps in adaptation and disaster risk governance related to integration & provision of adequate funding for Climate risk and DRR frame works | 5 | By 2018, Relevant Risk Governance Frameworks adequately integrate adaptation and DRR Risk in: (a) National and Sub-national policies and legislation; (b) climate and DRR risk into sectoral strategies, plans and budgets and (c) legal frameworks that provide adequate incentives for funding of adaptation and DRR mechanisms |
| Issue # 2: Weaknesses in understanding risk information and its applications in development planning by public and private sector stakeholders at national and sub-national levels | 4 | By 2018, Relevant Public and Private Sector entities with adequate understanding of risk information and technical, operational capacities to integrate adaptation and DRR risk information in development programming and contingency plans, implementation frameworks and inclusive coordination mechanisms |
| Issue # 3: Weak government and local community capacity on disaster resilience | 3 | By 2019, Relevant government and local community capacity adequately foster disaster resilience. |
| Issue # 4: Weak recovery processes for addressing underlying natural hazard and climate change risks for restoration of pathways to sustainable development | 2 | By 2019, Relevant National and Sub-National bodies with relevant technical, technological, operational capacities to address underlying natural hazards /climate risks and restoring pathways to risk informed sustainable development |
| Issue # 5: Rural community livelihoods vulnerable to disaster and climate risk | 1 | By 2020, Rural communities have adequately integrated disaster and climate risk and raised public awareness and mobilized societal capacities towards building resilience to climate change and disasters, and enhancing their livelihoods including domestication of relevant technologies and methods. |

**Strengthening government and community capacities and frameworks for adaptation and disaster resilience**

**Title**

**Summary Climate & Disaster Risk Resilience Building Intervention Model (Graphic TOC Summary)**

By 2018, Relevant Risk Governance Frameworks adequately integrate adaptation and DRR Risk in: (a) National and Sub-national policies and legislation; (b) climate and DRR risk into sectoral strategies, plans and budgets and (c) legal frameworks that provide adequate incentives for funding of adaptation and DRR mechanisms

By 2020, rural communities have adequately integrated disaster and climate risk and raised public awareness and mobilized societal capacities towards building resilience to climate change and disasters, and enhancing their livelihoods including domestication of relevant technologies and methods

**Upstream Governance Development & Implementation Result Area**

Issue # 1: Policy and legislation gaps in adaptation and disaster risk governance related to integration & provision of adequate funding for Climate risk and DRR frame works: Risk Governance

Issue # 4: Weak recovery processes for addressing underlying natural hazard and climate change risks for restoration of pathways to sustainable development: EWs and resilience

Issue # 3: Weak government and local community capacity on disaster resilience: Risk informed solutions

Issue # 2: Weaknesses in understanding risk information and its applications in development planning by public and private sector stakeholders at national and sub-national levels: Actionable risk information accessible and applied

Issue # 5: Rural community livelihoods vulnerable to disaster and climate risk: Adaptation vulnerability reduction

By 2018, Relevant Public and Private Sector entities with adequate understanding of risk information and technical, operational capacities to integrate adaptation and DRR risk information in development programming and contingency plans, implementation frameworks and inclusive coordination mechanisms

By 2019, relevant government and local community capacity adequate to foster disaster resilience

By 2019, Relevant National and Sub-National bodies with relevant technical, technological, operational capacities to address underlying natural hazards /climate risks and restoring pathways to risk informed sustainable development

**Partnerships for Capacity Building, Technology Transfer & Multi-level Engagement Result Area**

**Rural Local Action**

**Adaptation and Disaster Resilience**

**Development Issues**

**Bottlenecks**

**UNDP Output Deliverables**

**UNDP Output Deliverables**

The programme identifies and addresses 5 critical bottlenecks. With timely elimination during the programme cycle followed by sustained efforts to mainstream and integrate climate and disaster risks in planning and budgeting would yield risk informed development. This would enable a transformational process to ensure sustainable development, as depicted in the above graphic.

The Theory of Change is based on the assertion that any progress towards entrenchment of relevant and context-tailored climate and disaster risk reduction requires risk up-stream governance systems (policies, legislation and strategies, and the Transformation Engine) informed by adequate understanding of risk information, and supported by technical and operational capacities to integrate climate and DRR risk information in development plans and budgets, implementation frameworks, and inclusive coordination mechanisms.

The enabling risk governance systems should result in strengthened government and local capacities (Transformation Gear Box) to adequately reinforce preparedness mechanisms among the public and private sectors, local government and CSOs. This would result in strengthened climate change and DRR resilience skills and practices in the society, particularly in addressing the climate sensitive sectors at sub-national and rural levels. This would multiply effects on recovery and building resilience and capacities to adapt to climate change and address disaster risks (Transformation Gear Box).

This will subsequently lead to down-stream urban and rural communities adequately integrating disaster and climate risks and having appropriate levels of public awareness. Consequently, it would trigger mobilization of societal capacities towards further building resilience to climate change and disasters, including domestication of relevant technologies and methods at the community level (Transformation Wheels).

If all conditions in the underlying assumptions above are met, the transformational processes should ultimately result in the achievement of resilience, risk-informed development and sustainable livelihoods and improvement of lives among the youth, women, and men (Sustainable and Inclusive Development goals). These will manifest in the following:

* Sustained political commitment towards concrete actions at the political, policy, and operational levels that will lead to integration of risk in governance systems.
* Increased space for inclusive participation of citizens and non-state actors (media, private sector, CSOs, academia) in the processes of domestication of building of resilience culture and practices.
* Enhanced national ownership of disaster resilience, development processes and outcomes supported by effective use of national human and financial resources to drive the transformational agenda.
* Empowered, committed, and accountable local governments that enable creativity and social engagement at the local level and scalability of locally successful experiences in de-risking development.

# Results and Partnerships

***Expected Results***

This programme, informed by UNDP Strategy (2015-2017), is aligned with:

i. the Sendai Framework Priority Areas (1 - Understanding Disaster Risk; 2. Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disasters; 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and 4. Enhancing disaster resilience for effective response, and to *build back better* in recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction);

ii. the SDGs (specific goals:1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere; 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts); and

iii. further, it is in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Government of Mozambique Priority Pillar V: *Ensure Transparent and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment,* and the UNDAF (2017-2020) Outcome 10**:** *Communities are more resilient to the impact of climate change and disasters*. Further, it is aligned with UNDP CPD Pillar 2: *Resilience and natural resources management*.

To achieve these results, the project seeks to support development of legal frameworks on adaptation and risk reduction; strengthen national capacities; facilitate communication and application of actionable risk information, disaster and climate risk information accessibility; institutionalize and promote sustainability of standardized tools, methodologies and common approaches; and establish a damage and loss accounting system. It further seeks to strengthen EWs, and enhance preparedness and resilience recovery processes that guarantee social transformation after a disaster.

**Result** 1. **Policy, legal and institutional arrangements improved for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management - risk governance**: Existing policies and risk governance arrangements for building community resilience to disasters and adapt to climate change are inadequate in relation to the current demographic shift, urbanization and infrastructure development. The current DRM Law requires by-laws, strategies and regulations to facilitate its implementation. Moreover, sector policies, such as construction codes, that could support government initiatives regarding resilience, are often obsolete or require review and even where policies exist, few strategies are in place to enhance implementation and strengthen the required institutional capacities.

**Activity 1.1:** Support Government and relevant line ministries in the development and revision of appropriate by-laws, regulations, policies and strategies on DRR and CCA and their dissemination to enhance the implementation of the Law on DRM and further contribute to the Government resilience agenda;

**Activity 1.2**: Support the government in the development and dissemination of guidelines/protocols for information sharing, a functional information management system on DRM, and the elaboration of gender sensitive sectoral guidelines on mainstreaming and monitoring of DRR/CCA interventions.

**Result 2**. **Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk assessments and information management - actionable risk information accessible and applied to programming:** The prevailing lack of understanding of how hazards lead to disasters and the different approaches in building community resilience to disasters and climate change requires targeted interventions. The impact of disasters on different social groups needs to be recognized during planning. The issue of risk-informed decision making for sustainable development and humanitarian action needs to be pursued through the development of indicators to measure risk-informed programming. The same applies during emergencies, where the local capacity to collect and analyse data to be used for decision making at all levels, as well as regional comparison is constrained by lack of standardized procedures, data quality and resources. This also applies to climate information where data is key for early warning and early action.

In this regard, and capitalising on the foundation laid by UNDP past programmes – especially on risk assessment, the development of a “National Risk Atlas of Mozambique (NRAM)” will be crucial for resilience building at community, provincial and national levels. The Atlas will generate evidence to support risk-informed development planning. The development of the atlas will significantly enhance the leadership of national authorities, coordination mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement. Additionally, a “National Disaster Observatory” will be established to support the Atlas through recording disaster and climate risk information over time.

**Activity 2.1**: Development of a “National Risk Atlas of Mozambique (NRAM)” including:

User-specific national hazard and risk profiles; A National risk information e-library, national data infrastructure for dynamic risk assessment and mapping, national risk information system, and unified methodologies and tools, building on existing hazard-specific national risk assessments.

**Activity 2.2**: Development of a “National Disaster Observatory” (NDO) including:

An integrated national disaster database; disaster analytic tools (i.e. disaster monitoring, analysis, mapping, and reporting); an institutionalized disaster reporting network, building on the existing national damage and loss database.

**Activity 2.3**: Establishing an online platform for:

Information management to strengthen adaptation and disaster resilience initiatives.

Information sharing on hydro and agro-meteorological data for early action.

**Activity 2.4**: Promote development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant gender, age and sex disaggregated data and statistics.

**Result 3. Government and community capacity strengthened to build disaster resilience - fostering risk informed solutions for resilience**: Strengthening government and local risk management capacities to build community resilience is crucial to sustainable development. Staff turnover is increasingly high as many of the trained professionals turn to seek higher paid employment with other organisations. This calls for advocacy and ongoing capacity programmes to ensure that skills are retained within relevant government institutions to implement DRR and CCA initiatives, especially on mainstreaming of DRR and CCA into the planning processes. The concept of mainstreaming DRR and CCA is gaining momentum in the Government development agenda, however, it has not yet tackled the impact disasters have on different demographic, social and economic groups, especially women. Challenges related to the empowerment of women are not adequately addressed in DRR & CCA processes. This is often ascribed to a lack of understanding of how various groups are differently affected in any given emergency and the lack of disaggregated data, and gender planning/ implementation/ monitoring in all phases of DRM to respond to different needs and interests of men and women.

**Activity 3.1:** Capacity development: Inter-sectoral coordination; promoting south-south cooperation/exchange experiences;

**Activity 3.2**: Promote CSOs, local NGOs and private sector involvement in the development of response/prevention plans;

**Activity 3.3:** Support government in the development, implementation and monitoring of local adaptation plans (LAP);

**Activity 3.4**: Mainstreaming DRR and CCA: strengthen government capacity for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into planning instruments and strategies at all levels using tools and guidelines developed in (1);

**Activity 3.5**: Development of tools to monitor DRR and CCA investments as well as to strengthen gender mainstreaming in development plans.

**Result 4. Disaster preparedness and recovery processes strengthened - EWS and resilient recovery:** In order to effectively respond to any disaster, preparedness (including simulation exercises) is the key to ensure the availability of necessary resources. The UN humanitarian country team noted in its comprehensive floods assessment report, that the mortality rate from disasters has reduced since the floods in the year 2,000 (from 800 in 2000 to 113 in 2013) as a result of Government’s preparedness. Strengthening early warning systems for early action is crucial in reducing community vulnerability. Preparedness further includes the creation and equipping of Local Risk Management Committees (CLGR) linked to early warning systems (floods and cyclones) established across the most vulnerable communities within the country. There are significant early warning systems for floods and cyclones, however, for droughts, despite their heavy toll on community livelihoods and the economy, early warning systems are limited and this will need to be pursued in addition to sectoral recovery strategies in order to reinforce the concept of “build back better”.

**Activity 4.1**: Strengthening emergency preparedness: Contingency planning and simulation exercise;

**Activity 4.2**: Institutionalize a functional mechanism for early warning systems to enhance early action;

**Activity 4.3**: Creation, equipping and sustaining local risk management committees for EWSs, and early actions;

**Activity 4.4:** Strengthening capacity and protocols (SOPs) for the generation and dissemination of EW information;

**Activity 4.5**: Development of recovery guidelines to include PDNA (government and development partners as well as CSOs), capacity building, and recovery programming.

**Result 5. Climate resilience actions and community livelihoods enhanced for disaster resilience** - a**daptation and vulnerability reduction**: Mozambique has high illiteracy rates (32% in men and 68% among women) and a large population living in poverty (54.7% in 2009). This, together with limited investment in technology (including climate-proof technology) and weaknesses in social services, has results in low awareness and limited capacity to respond to climate and disaster risks among the most vulnerable populations. Relevant climate proof actions will be sought for adoption in specific communities. Additionally, innovative initiatives and alternative livelihoods for adaptation and mitigation of shocks and stresses, especially in arid and semi-arid zones, will be promoted.

**Activity 5.1**: Promotion of technology for adaptation and resilience building including efficient harvesting and management of water in arid and semi-arid zones (rain-water harvesting, public-private-partnerships for water management);

**Activity 5.2**: Promotion of diversification of income generating activities in arid and semi-arid zones through CERUMS;

**Activity 5.3**: Investment in research for innovative technologies to support adaptation and disaster resilience, especially for communities in arid and semi-arid zones;

**Activity 5.4**: Promote scientific research and dissemination on climate change, early warning systems, and innovative for early action.

***Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results***

The programme will be delivered with support from UNDP staff - DRR/CCA team including: The Chief Technical Advisor, Programme Officer, Provincial Advisors (3), and Programme Associate. Where necessary consultants will be recruited to support delivery of specific activities. At the provincial levels and districts, the programme will also leverage capacities to ensure that activities are effectively delivered and address the needs of the target groups. The below highlights indicative budget for each output as well as budget for programme management; communication and knowledge product. As part of UNDP’s requirements all programmes will have to pay for General Management Services (GMS). This is also noted in the Table below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** | **Y 1 + Y2 + Y3 + Y4:**  **Indicative budget (USD)** | | |
| **UNDP (Trac[[12]](#footnote-12))** | **Donor -China[[13]](#footnote-13)**  **(TBC)** | **Other Donors[[14]](#footnote-14)**  **(TBM)** |
| ***Output 1:*** Policy, legal and institutional arrangements improved for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management: Risk Governance | 468,000 | 50,000 | 105,000 |
| ***Output 2:*** Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk assessments and information management for risk-informed decision-making at national and sub-national level: Actionable risk information accessible and applied to programming | 885,000 | 625,000 | 185,000 |
| ***Output 3:*** Government and community capacity strengthened to build disaster resilience: Fostering risk informed solutions for resilience | 495,000 | 135,000 | 120,000 |
| ***Output 4:*** Disaster preparedness, recovery and resilience processes strengthened: EWS and resilient recovery | 885,000 | 400,000 | 305,000 |
| ***Output 5:*** Climate resilience actions and community livelihoods enhanced for disaster resilience: Adaptation and vulnerability reduction | 580,000 | 55,000 | 155,000 |
| Communication and knowledge products | 40,000 | …………. | ………. |
| Auditing | 40,000 | ………. | ………. |
| Programme management cost | 2,280,000 | ………. | …….. |
| General Management Services | TBD at the end |  |  |

***Partnerships***

Partnerships are at the core of implementing UNDP’s programmes. Depending on the thematic area and province in focus, partnerships will be pursued with innovations to reward new ways of working through competitive processes. The programme will work towards strengthening collaboration and partnerships among the relevant government agencies responsible for CC and DRR, UN agencies, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), and NGOs, as well as research institutions and academia. This will be done with the aim of bridging the gaps in climate information and disaster risk knowledge to inform development planning. Collaboration will also ensure narrowing of the humanitarian and development divide, better achieve quality results for gender sensitive poverty reduction, and protect development gains in an environmentally sensitive manner for long term resilience. With an emphasis on partnerships across sectors and professions, South-South cooperation will be a cornerstone of the partnership and collaboration for successful implementation of the project.

The proposed programme will therefore involve collaboration and partnership with various humanitarian and development actors at regional, and national levels involved in supporting climate action, disaster risk management, and resilience building initiatives. Partnering with the UN System will be key to operationalize the resilience alliances with FAO, UNCDF, WFP, and UNICEF. UNDP will work closely with UN-Women to ensure that gender dimensions on DRR are well articulated and addressed throughout the project phase. On strengthening of early warning and risk information, stronger collaboration and harmonization of efforts will be sought with DANIDA and World Vision.

UNDP will also closely coordinate its capacity development approach with the DRR sector of the WB in-country. It will also partnership with the World Bank and EU on Post Disaster Needs Assessment which will result in a government-ledexercise that pulls together information into a single, consolidated report detailing the physical impacts of a disaster, the economic value of the damages and losses, the human impacts as experienced by affected populations, and the related early and long-term recovery needs andpriorities. The PDNA is governed by institutional, legalized tripartite agreements between the World Bank, the UN system and the EU**.** The PDNA is the primary modality by which these institutions maximize coherence in order to ease the impact of demands placed byinternational organizations on governments dealing with natural catastrophes.

***Risks and Assumptions***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Risk | Management response |
| Conceptual framework and theory of change may be overtaken by emerging issues in rapidly changing development environment in Mozambique. | The programme has a robust evaluation plan and monitoring framework to ensure that the programme/projects remain relevant.  The country programme has developed a contingency plan to respond to the emerging issues that need a century response by UNDP |
| UNDP investments and support to government frameworks are translated into national and sub-national development plans. | UNDP utilizes its national presence to domesticate key government frameworks into national and sub-national development plans.  UNDP encourages partners in the other sectors to ensure domestication of government frameworks. |
| Lack of adequate resources will present a challenge in achieving the results of the DRR/CCA programme | UNDP is currently developing a programme with China to ensure additional resource are secured for the programme  A sustained and visible communication strategy will be developed for the project in order to attract further partnerships and resource for the programme |
| Risk of delays due to lack of understanding/compliance with UNDP NIM procedures | UNDP is currently assessing potential of direct payments to service providers, where possible  IPs are also being taking through NIM processes and this will be done on annual bases to keep the momentum of compliance |
| Risk of political changes affecting government priorities | Political situation is being analysed and selection of areas of support will consider options that will allow for implementation of activities, even if there are any political changes. |
| Change of staff both at the UNDP’s CO office and country offices, as well as in the government could delay the implementation process as new staff may not appreciate the intention of the programme and hence little support. | UNDP will have regular update on project activities and new staff (UNDP and IPs) will be briefed on ongoing programmes. UNDP will ensure that this is a continuous process throughout the implementation of the programme. |

***Stakeholder Engagement***

The programme seeks to support the governments in building resilient communities to disaster risk and in adapting to climate change. The main key stakeholders will be INGC, MITADER, INAM, and MEF. Focus will be on UNDP’s three priority provinces – Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. Attention will also be given to provinces that are regularly affected by common and frequent disasters and climate impacts. NGOs and community groups that contribute to disaster resilience will also be part of the stakeholders. The main key stakeholders stated above will determine the priority challenges and focus outcomes for the programme.

***South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)***

Working with partners to ensure long-term, adaptation and disaster resilience requires strong support from global and regional collaboration, South-South cooperation and knowledge exchange.

Domestic expertise, experience of government institutions participating in the programme and other players will be called upon to assist with the delivery of medium to long-term risk-informed development. Opportunities on resilient building will be explored with specialized agencies and countries with considerable experience and successes in disaster risk management, such as China, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland, amongst others. South-South cooperation will be promoted with the National Disaster Reduction Institute of China, and Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) to leverage their expertise and experiences in dealing with disaster risk management. Province to province and community to community exchange experiences within the country as well as outside the country will be promoted and encouraged for sharing of best practices and expertise.

***Knowledge***

UNDP programmes emphasise knowledge-sharing on lessons learned and success stories from the activities. In addition to the capacities that will be developed paving the pathways for better understanding and for risk-informed decisions, the following knowledge products will be generated during its life cycle:

* Country disaster profiles and guidelines on damage and loss data;
* Tools for DRM; Disaster Observatory;
* Gender and DRR tool; Legal/regulatory frameworks for DRM;
* Guidelines for sector DRR/CCA mainstreaming;
* Tools on recovery processes: Recovery guidelines; PDNA; Sector-specific guidelines on recovery
* Contextualised standards for resilient building;
* Guidelines for floods and droughts EWS; E-library; Disaster Atlas; Website; protocols for climate information sharing;
* Development of a compendium of best practices on various aspects of preparedness, climate risk, DRR and recovery which include institutions, policies, etc.;
* Training packages on EW, recovery and resilience for government and international practitioners and knowledge portal on recovery and resilience.

Learning events will be on offer to integrate emerging knowledge and share experiences of implementing the programme across the country to enhance programme implementation. The most relevant and best practices will be documented to inform the formulation of new interventions within this programme. A network of innovation champions on DRR and climate risk interventions will be established

**Visibility**: Part of the programme will be to generate a website, develop Atlas, and create platforms for DRM. All products developed from the programme will be uploaded into the website and will display UNDP’s logo as well as other partners and donors. Various communication channels including social media (Twitter, Facebook, Skype, etc.) will also be used to bring UNDP’s work on this programme to the public domain.

***Sustainability and Scaling Up***

The program is designed in a way that aims at ensuring its sustainability upon programme completion through step-wise transitioning. The Theory of Change cascades focus from up-stream governance issues to local level long-term integration of risk informed development. The programme will apply an implementation approach that promotes sustainability through ensuring full national ownership of methods and processes, achievement of results exclusively through national capacity development, and fostering institutionalization of relevant international best practices at all levels within the country

The creation and/or strengthening of national and sub-national disaster risk recovery systems and capacities is expected to equip the country with the necessary governance, institutional and technical resources and capacities to address recovery and resilience priorities and processes independently. Reinforcing national capacities in managing early warning and early action, preparedness and recovery is also expected to reduce countries’ dependence on external/international assistance and funding - particularly in relation to needs assessment, recovery planning and transition to recovery and resilience. The programme will also seek to imbed its processes and outcomes within existing institutional systems and frameworks at national and sub-national levels to ensure sustainability.

Where necessary, the programme will create networks and spaces for sharing knowledge and forging partnerships across provinces/districts and strengthen the practice of early warning, early action, recovery and resilience building. The development of in-country risk management and recovery capacities and the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in this area of work will galvanize sustainability. This will be strengthened by using a stepwise exit from the lowest stream support (community level intervention modelling and social mobilization) towards highest stream support (evidence-based policy support).

Capacities built in-country and anchored in national and sub-national planning and budgeting systems will ensure scaling-up of interventions using community driven and multi-stakeholder ownership arrangements.

# Project Management

**Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness**

The programme strategy outlined requires engagement with a number of key stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels, the academia, NGOS the communities and the UN system. These key stakeholders have some experience in implementing similar programmes. Lessons learned will be capitalised to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness on the programme activities. As noted in the theory of change, engagement of upstream and downstream beneficiaries and stakeholders will further enhance ownership and programme effectiveness. Additionally, it will provide an opportunity to define an appropriate pathway and exit strategy that ensures sustainability of the programme.

***Project Management***

*Results of capacity assessment of Implementing Partner*

There will be two main implementing partners for this project: INGC and MITADER. In order to ensure close programmatic linkage between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation the project will share the same board with INGC being the signatory to disbursement of the funds. The capacity assessment of INGC and MITADER was carried out using the standard UNDP template and covered the following areas:

* Legal Status
* Proscribed Organisations
* Leadership Commitment
* Management Experience and Qualifications
* Technical Knowledge and Skill
* Procurement
* Recruitment
* Financial Management

It was found that the capacity of the Implementing Partners in these areas was adequate for the implementation of the project. Both INGC and MITADER have implemented UNDP-supported projects during the country programme 2007-2011 and also 2012-2016 and as such, they are both familiar with UNDP’s policies and procedures. It was however noted that INGC could benefit from additional support to enhance the implementation of the project by strengthening it financial capacity and procurement processes. For MITADER, it was noted that the technical capacity still needs to be further developed in the new field of climate change as an emerging issue, but less so in other issues related with environmental sustainability. Concern lies especially in the reduced number of the Ministry’s knowledgeable technical staff, whose workload tends to be much higher than desirable, given that a reduced number of staff has to provide technical expertise to many projects and initiatives at one time, in addition to their day-to-day functions within the Ministry.

With both INGC and MITADER as implementing partners, there will be two project managers. The Director-General of INGC will be the main Project Manager of the INGC component, and he will be supported by a CTA from UNDP. The director of the national directorate for Environmental Management will be the project manager for the MITADER component. Technical advice will be provided through the CTA, specialised on environment and climate change adaptation. The CTA from MITADER under the Environmental Project will liaise with the Director of MITADER and the CTA of INGC on the implementation of specific activities under MITADER in this project. The project will also support 2 positions (programme officer and programme associate) housed by UNDP on service contract in order to ensure that project management is handled in a smooth way. Additionally, there will be 3 provincial advisors place in each of the three provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Gaza, to ensure inclusion of DRR/CCA in decentralised planning processes and plans.

The project will be implemented through 6 departments under INGC: Department of Planning and Coordination; Department of Prevention and Mitigation; the National Emergency Operations Centre (CENOE); the Department for Arid and Semi-arid zones (DARIDAS); Department of Resettlement (GACOR) and UNAPROC. The activities under MITADER will be through the department directorate for Environmental Management.

*Role of the Government Cooperating Agency*

The Government Cooperating Agency will be MINEC in this case, which will facilitate the work of the project board with two implementing partners, INGC and MITADER. MINEC will chair the CPD and UNDAF board meetings but the project board meeting will be chaired by INGC general Director.

*Collaborative arrangements with related projects (if any)*

A specific and important collaboration will be with the UNDP Environment project “*Sustainable management of Natural Resources for Resilient and Equitable Development”*. This collaboration will support the mainstreaming of DRR/CCA into sectoral plans and strategies and will ensure that DRR and CCA components are included in provincial and district development plans and planning cycles. Also, the project will build on the partnership arrangements made with the UN agencies under the UNDAF/CPD 2017-2020, particularly in the areas of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change. The project will be part of the UNDAF/CPD 2017-2020, and partnerships will be strengthened further through collaboration with other UNDP supported projects, for example, the Biodiversity project in leveraging synergies toward achieving the desire goals. There will also be collaboration with the UNDP poverty unit to investigate innovative ways to reduce vulnerability. For example, through micro-finance products linked to disaster risk and linkages with micro-finance institutions for vulnerable communities to have access to financing schemes.

*Inputs from implementing partners and any other Government inputs*:

* + Office space will be provided for CTA at INGC. In addition, spaces will be made available for meetings, etc. as necessary.
  + Project managers will allocate staff time to project activities.
  + The government of Mozambique is committed to implementing activities in the areas of climate change and disaster risk reduction, and allocates government budget for the realisation of such activities. The extent of this contribution is outlined annually in the PES, and the project will monitor the progress. This project is conceived in such a way as to complement the ongoing government funded initiatives.

*Arrangements for cash transfers to the project and any related assurance activities*:

As this will be a National Implementation (NIM) programme, cash transfers will be made on a quarterly basis to the planned activities in observance of HACT mechanisms (using the FACE form) and in accordance with approved AWPs. Quarterly financial reports will be made to justify expenditures of these cash transfers to UNDP in a timely manner. UNDP will ensure that IPs staff are trained on the HACT procedures, and UNDP programme staff at country office will ensure these procedures are adhered to by the IPs.

*Audit arrangements*

As a NIM programme, audits will take place on an annual basis of all programme expenditures over the audit period, as per UNDP’s policies and procedures.

UNDP will play an important role in ensuring that the required formulation and appraisal procedures are followed and that ATLAS programme management is properly activated. Assurance mechanisms will be realised through the programme board and a closer link will be established with CTGC (Technical Committee for Disaster Management) which is a multi-sectoral, government-led committee comprised of focal points from various ministries, UN agencies, International NGOs, and Civil Society Organisations.

UNDP will also conduct HACT spot checks and on-site reviews in line with the approved HACT assurance plan of the UN system. Where necessary and agreed when the annual work plans are prepared, UNDP will provide support services to the project in procurement of goods and services relevant to the project. UNDP may also support in logistics where necessary.

The logos on project deliverables should be that of the IPs and UNDP. Where there are additional requirements for inclusion of logos from specific donors, this should be explicitly outlined in the donor agreement, and communicated to personnel overseeing the production of deliverables to ensure compliance.

# Results Framework[[15]](#footnote-15)

| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT INDICATORS[[16]](#footnote-16)** | **DATA SOURCE** | **BASELINE** | | TARGETS (by frequency of data collection) | | | | | DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Year** | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Year 3** | **Year 4** | FINAL |  |
| **Output 1:** An integrated and operational policy and regulatory framework for effective building of disaster resilience communities and adaptation to climate change | **1.1**: # of legal/regulatory documents reviewed to strengthen disaster resilience. | Government Official Republic Bulletins (BR’s); INGC  Annual reports | 2 | 2017 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | Review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews visit Websites, use of ICT multi-media communication; website may not be regularly updated; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to internet services. |
| **1.2:** # of functional guideline/protocol in place to promote information management and strengthen DRM and CCA mainstreaming. | Government website; INGC and MEF and WB  Annual reports | 0 | 2017 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | √ |
| **Output 2:** Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk assessments **and information management (actionable risk information)** | *2*.1: A functional “National Risk Atlas of Mozambique (NRAM)” applied for risk-informed decision making | National Risk Atlas of Mozambique Developed, INGC annual report | 0 | 2017 | 0 | 1 | - | - | 1 | √ |
| **2.2.** A functional “National Disaster Observatory” accessible to stakeholders and applied for in risk-informed programming. | National Disaster Observatory Developed (Government/INGC website); INGC annual report | 0 | 2017 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | √ |
| 2.3: A functional national platform that foster information sharing and promote disaster resilience | National Platform developed (Government/INGC website); INGC report | 0 | 2017 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | √ |
| 2.4**:** # of science-based methodologies and tools for recording and sharing of thedisaster losses | Government website; INGC annual report;  MEF report | 0 | 2017 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | √ |
| **Output 3.** Strengthening government and local capacity to build resilience | **3.1**: % of provincial and district planners that applied integrated DRM/CCA programming  (focus is on Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | Government Provincial and District plans, MEF annual reports | 10% | 2017 | 25% | 25% | 20% | 10% | 90% | Review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; monitoring reports; interviews; website may not be regularly updated; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to internet services. |
| **3.2**: # of CSOs engaged in response/prevention plans;  # of private sector involved in response/prevention plans | INGC annual reports | 2  0 | 2017  2017 | 2  2 | 3  2 | 4  3 | 4  5 | 15  12 | Visit Websites, use of ICT multi-media communication, review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews; website may not be regularly updated; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to internet services. | |
| **3.3**: # of communities with functional adaptation plans;  # of communities with resilient initiatives. | INGC and MITADER annual reports and | TBD  TBD | 2017  2017 | 4  5 | 4  8 | 8  8 | 10  4 | 26  25 | Monitoring reports, interviews; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to road network services. |
| **3.4**: % of government plans with integrated DRR/CCA | INGC and MEF plans and annual reports | 60% | 2017 | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 90% | Use of ICT multi-media communication, review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; monitoring reports; interviews; website may not be regularly updated; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to internet services. |
| **3.5**: # of tool(s) available to monitor DRR and CCA investments | Government plans, MEF annual reports; INGC annual reports  MITADER annual reports | 0 | 2017 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | Review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews; website may not be regularly updated; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to internet services. |
| **Output 4:** Ensuring that government at all levels and communities capacities developed for effective emergency preparedness and recovery processes | **Activity 4.1**: # of contingency plans (national, provincial, district) produced with resources allocated | Government Contingency Plan INGC annual reports | 3 | 2017 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 26 | Review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews; |
| **4.2**: # of functional early warnings (floods, drought and cyclones) installed | INGC annual reports; monitoring annual reports  Provincial government reports | 6 | 2017 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 19 | Monitoring visits; review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to road network. |
| **4.3**: # of functional local risk management committees created and equipped. | INGC annual reports; monitoring annual reports  Provincial government reports | 194 | 2017 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 211 | Monitoring visits; review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to road network. |
| 4.4. # of communities being able to use early warning (floods and cyclones) to evacuate (climate information)  # of communities involved in simulation exercises every year | INGC annual reports; monitoring annual reports  Provincial government reports | 194 | 2017 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 211 | Monitoring visits; review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to road network. |
| 4.5: % of government funds allocated for recovery process/PDNA programming after a disaster | Government financial reports; WB and INGC annual reports | 1% TBC | 2017 | - | - | - | - | 1% | Monitoring visits; review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information |
| **Output 5:** Communities in arid and semi-arid zones are able to adapt to climate change with alternative sources of livelihoods | **5.1:** # of water management system in place in arid and semi-arid zones. | INGC annual report; Monitoring report | TBD | 2017 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | Monitoring visits; review of relevant government documents, plans and budgets; interviews; stakeholders may not be opened to sharing of information; poor accessibility to road network. |
| **5.2:** # of communities in arid and semi-arid zones with diversified income generating activities. | INGC annual report; Monitoring report | TBD | 2017 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | √ |
| **5.3: #** of adaptation and resilience measures instituted in arid and semi-arid zones | INGC annual report; Monitoring report | TBD | 2017 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 14 | √ |
| **5.4:** # workshops held to disseminate research on climate change, early warning systems, and innovative technologies for early action (scientific and indigenous knowledge) | INGC annual report; Monitoring report | 0 | 2017 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | √ |

# Monitoring And Evaluation

**Monitoring Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Monitoring Activity** | **Purpose** | **Frequency** | **Expected Action** | **Partners**  **(if joint)** | **Cost**  **(if any)** |
| **Track results progress** | Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs. | Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator. | Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management. | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM |  |
| **Monitor and Manage Risk** | Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP’s audit policy to manage financial risk. | Quarterly | Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. | MINEC; INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM |  |
| **Learn** | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. | At least annually | Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions. | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM |  |
| **Annual Project Quality Assurance** | The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP’s quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project. | Annually | Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance. | MINEC; INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM |  |
| **Review and Make Course Corrections** | Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. | At least annually | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections. | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM |  |
| **Project Report** | A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period. | Annually, and at the end of the project (final report) |  | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM |  |
| **Project Review (Project Board)** | The project’s governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project’s final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. | Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually) | Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified. | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM |  |

**Evaluation Plan[[17]](#footnote-17)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Evaluation Title** | **Partners (if joint)** | **Related Strategic Plan Output** | **UNDAF/CPD Outcome** | **Planned Completion Date** | **Key Evaluation Stakeholders** | **Cost and Source of Funding** |
| e.g., Mid-Term Evaluation |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Multi-Year Work Plan [[18]](#footnote-18)[[19]](#footnote-19)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | | **Planned Budget by Year/USD** | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET (USD)** | | | |
| Y1 | Y2 | Y3 | Y4 | Funding Source | | | Total amount/ USD |
| UNDP (Trac) | China  (TBC) | Other Donors (TBM) |
| **Output 1:** Policy, legal and institutional arrangements improved for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management (risk governance): | Activity 1.1: Support Government and relevant line ministries in the development and revision of appropriate by-laws, regulations, policies and strategies on DRR and CCA and their dissemination to enhance the implementation of the Law on DRM and further contribute to the Government resilience agenda; | | 170,000 | 90,000 | 35,000 | 40,000 | INGC; MITADER; | √ | √ | √ | 335,000 |
| **Activity 1.2**: Development and dissemination of guidelines/protocols for information sharing, a functional information management system on DRM, and the elaboration of gender sensitive sectoral guidelines on mainstreaming and monitoring of DRR/CCA interventions. | | 110,000 | 120,000 | 30,000 | 55,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF | **√** | √ | √ | 315,000 |
| MONITORING | |  |  |  |  | INGC; MITADER; MEF | √ | √ | √ |  |
| **Sub-Total for Output 1:** | | **280,000** | **210,000** | **65,000** | **95,000** | **…….** | **……….** | **…..** | **……** | 650,000 |
| **Output 2:** Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk assessments and information management for risk-informed decision-making at all levels (actionable risk information) | **2.1 Activity:** Development of a “National Risk Atlas of Mozambique (NRAM)” | | 370,000 | 215,000 | 85,000 | 105,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 775,000 |
| **2.2 Activity**: Development of a “National Disaster Observatory | | 240,000 | 130,000 | 50,000 | 30,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 450,000 |
| **Activity** **2.3:** Establishing an online platform | | 185,000 | 70,000 | 30,000 | 15,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 300,000 |
| **Activity 2.4:** Promote development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant gender, age and sex disaggregated data and statistics. | | 75,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 20,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 170,000 |
| **Sub-Total for Output 2:** | | **870,000** | **465,000** | **190,000** | **170,000** |  | ……. | ……… | …….. | 1,695,000 |
| **Output 3:** Government and community capacity strengthened to build disaster resilience | **Activity 3.1**: Capacity development: Inter-sectoral coordination; promoting south-south cooperation/exchange experiences | | 130,000 | 70,000 | 35,000 | 15,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 250,000 |
| **Activity 3.2**: Promote CSOs, local NGOs and private sector involvement in the development of response/prevention plans | | 80,000 | 50,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 | INGC; MITADER; | √ | √ | √ | 185,000 |
| **Activity 3.3**: Support government in the development, implementation and monitoring of local adaptation plans (LAP); | | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF | √ | **…..** | **………** | 25,000 |
|  | **Activity 3.4**: Mainstreaming DRR and CCA: strengthen government capacity for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into planning instruments and strategies at all levels using tools and guidelines developed in (1) | | 80,000 | 55,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | **……..** | **………** | 190,000 |
| **Activity 3.5**: Development of tools to monitor DRR and CCA investments as well as to strengthen gender mainstreaming in development plans | | 45,000 | 30,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 100,000 |
|  | **Sub-total 3:** | | **340,000** | **215,000** | **110,000** | **85,000** | ……… | ….. | ………. | ………. | 750,000 |
| **Output 4:** Disaster preparedness, recovery and resilience processes strengthened (EWS and resilient recovery): | **Activity 4.1**: Strengthening Emergency preparedness: Contingency planning and simulation exercise | | 195,000 | 170,000 | 95,000 | 75,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 535,000 |
| **Activity 4.2**: Institutionalize a functional mechanism for early warning systems to enhance early action | | 50,000 | 40,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | INGC; MITADER; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 120,000 |
| **Activity 4.3**: Creation, equipping and sustaining local risk management committees for EWSs, and early actions | | 170,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 80,000 | INGC; MITADER; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 360,000 |
| **Activity 4.4**: Strengthening capacity and protocols (SOPs) for the generation and dissemination of EW information | | 110,000 | 35,000 | 25,000 | 15,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 185,000 |
| **Activity 4.5:** Development of recovery guidelines to include PDNA (government and development partners as well as CSOs), capacity building, and recovery programming | | 250,000 | 65,000 | 45,000 | 35,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 395,000 |
|  | **Sub-total:** | | **775,000** | **365,000** | **235,000** | **220,000** | …. | ….. | ….. | …… | 1,595,000 |
| **Output 5:** Climate resilience actions and community livelihoods enhanced for disaster resilience | **Activity 5.1:** Promotion of technology for adaptation and resilience building including efficient harvesting and management of water in arid and semi-arid zones (rain-water harvesting, public-private-partnerships for water management) | | 40,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | **…….** | √ | 95,000 |
| **Activity 5.2:** Promotion of diversification of income generating activities in arid and semi-arid zones through CERUMS | | 45,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 15,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF | √ | **……** | √ | 105,000 |
| **Activity 5.3:** Investment in research for innovative technologies to support adaptation and disaster resilience, especially for communities in arid and semi-arid zones | | 55,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF | √ | √ | √ | 115,000 |
| **Activity 5.4:** Promote scientific research and dissemination on climate change, early warning systems, and innovative for early action. | | 115,000 | 120,000 | 110,000 | 105,000 | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 450,000 |
|  | **Sub-total 5** | | **255,000** | **185,000** | **170,000** | **155,000** | … | …… | …. | …. | 765,000 |
|  | **Communication and Knowledge product (CKP)** | | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | INGC; MITADER; MEF; INAM | √ | √ | √ | 40,000 |
|  | **Monitoring** | | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** |  | √ | √ | √ | 40,000 |
|  | **Total (output 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + CK P+ Monitoring):** | | **2 468 000.00** | **1 410 000.00** | **730 000.00** | **685 000.00** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Evaluation** *(mid-term and end of project))* | EVALUATION: | Mid-term |  | 30,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,000 |
| End of project |  |  |  | 100,000 |  |  |  |  | 100,000 |
| Auditing | | | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** |  | √ | √ | √ | 40,000 |
| **Programme management cost** | | | **570,000** | **570,000** | **570,000** | **570,000** |  | √ | …… | ……… | 2,280,000 |
| **General Management Support** |  | | **74,074.08** | **74,074.08** | YYY (TBM) | YYYY (TBM) |  |  | √ | √ | 148,148.15 (TBC) |
| **TOTAL** |  | | **2 468 000.00 + 570,000 + 74,074.08 = A1 (3,012,074.08)** | **1 410 000.00 + 30,000 + 570,000 + 74,074.08 = A2 (2,084,074.08)** | **730 000.00 + 570,000 + YYY = A3 (1,300,000 + YYY)** | **685 000.00 + 100,000 + 570,000 + YYYY = A4 (1,355,000 + YYYY)** |  |  |  |  |  |

**Year 1: 2017**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES** | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **Planned**  **Budget (USD)** | **PLANNED BUDGET**  **(USD)**  **Funding Source** | |
| **Split amount** | **TRAC/ China**  **(TBC) / Other**  **Donors (TBD)** |
| **Output 1:** Policy, legal and institutional arrangements improved for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management: Risk Governance | Activity 1.1: Support Government and relevant line ministries in the development and revision of appropriate by-laws, regulations, policies and strategies on DRR and CCA and their dissemination to enhance the implementation of the Law on DRM and further contribute to the Government resilience agenda; | 1.1.1 Based on lessons learned from the drought, review the government medium to long term strategy on DRM and develop a resilient strategy to guide DRR initiatives in the country. | | | | Coordination | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.2 National inventory on key critical infrastructures and services essential to and assess their resilience to natural hazards | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.3 Dissemination: DRM Law, its Regulation, and Climate Change Phase I and II to public, and private sector including the media | | | | Coordination | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.4 Create and train a team of parliamentarians and media as champions of DRR/CCA | | | | Coordination | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.5. Institutionalize the CLGRC  (legalization) | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 30,000 | TBC |
| 1.1.6 Review strategy for the integration of DRM into school curricula | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 30,000 | TBM |
| 1.1.7 Develop a policy document to guide Cenoe’s operations | | | | CENOE | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.8 Inter-sectoral evaluation of the national disaster risk management system in Mozambique, based on the four priority areas of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) - Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 1.2**: Development and dissemination of guidelines/protocols for information sharing, a functional information management system on DRM, and the elaboration of gender sensitive sectoral guidelines on mainstreaming and monitoring of DRR/CCA interventions. | 1.2.1 Design and operationalize CENOE Information Management System (IMS) | | | | CENOE | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.2 Develop ToR and sectoral tools to guide DRR/CCA mainstreaming | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.3 Develop logistics training modules for humanitarian assistance. | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| 1.2.4 Develop a manual on the management of emergency items – food and non-food items | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.5 Develop a tool for monitoring and evaluation of DRR and CCA activities in the country | | | | Coordination/  CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.6. Institutionalization of a survey mechanism for the creation of an online activity database (profile) of the CLGRC. | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| **Sub-Total for Output 1:** |  | | | |  | **253,000** | **TRAC – 163,000** |  |
| **TBC - 30,000** |  |
| **TBM – 60,000** |  |
| **Output 2:** Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk: Actionable risk information accessible and applied to programming | Activity 2.1: Development of a “National Risk Atlas of Mozambique (NRAM)” including:  User-specific national hazard and risk profiles; A National risk information e-library, national data infrastructure for dynamic risk assessment and mapping, national risk information system, and unified methodologies and tools, building on existing hazard-specific national risk assessments. | 2.1.1 Conduct a desk top study on all hazards and vulnerability data in the country to compliment the ongoing floods and cyclone assessment for the production of an ATLAS to include the Licungo Basin | | | | CENOE | 150,000 | 50,000 | TRAC |
| 100,000 | TBC |
| 2.1.2 Design a user-specific and national hazard and risk profiles | | | | CENOE | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.3 Dissemination of the results of the seismic risk assessment of Maputo Municipality and in the south of the country | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.4. Train technicians on seismic risk assessment in the central and north of the country | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBC |
| 2.1.5. Elaboration of a shelter plan for the Municipality of Maputo and seismic risk assessment in the central and north of the country | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.6. Create an e-library for information management on DRR/CCA | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.7. Characterization and update of risk levels including anthropogenic risks in the country | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 2.1.8. Development of an information manual on vulnerability and risk areas (different levels) in coordination with INAM, DNGRH, DNREME), including specific measures to mitigate the predicted scenarios of climate change. | | | | CENOE | 70,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 50,000 | TBC |
| 2.1.9. Elaboration of specific guidelines illustrating the type of acceptable level for different infrastructure construction in specific hazard zones focusing on southern region: strong winds, cyclones and earthquakes in urban and rural areas. | | | | CENOE/INAM | 50,000 | 20,000 | TBC |
| 30,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 2.2**: Development of a “National Disaster Observatory” (NDO) including:  An integrated national disaster database; disaster analytic tools (i.e. disaster monitoring, analysis, mapping, and reporting); an institutionalized disaster reporting network, building on the existing national damage and loss database | 2.2.1. Develop and train on the maintenance and updating of the disaster database across the country for the past 5 years. It should be integrated into a Geographic Information System (GIS) and database | | | | CENOE | 50,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 30,000 | TBC |
| 2.2.2. Analysis on the impact of disasters on specific sectors (e.g. Agriculture, Infrastructure, Energy, Health) and advocate for application of the government resilient agenda in programming through workshops/seminars. | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 2.2.3. Support exchange experiences on disaster risk assessment (e.g. Changai Normal University- China; FEMA - USA) to build capacity on the NDO | | | | CENOE | 40,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 30,000 | TBC |
| 2.2.4. Acquire national database management packages (online)   * Stock management * Management of emergency logistic information | | | | DPM/CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 2.2.5. Through consultative workshops/meetings collate data to support creation of damage and loss database information on DRR and institute a disaster reporting network system | | | | DPM | 100,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 80,000 | TBC |
| 2.2.6. Create and train committees on national climate data base | | | | INAM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| Activity 2.3: Establishing an online platform for:  Information management to strengthen adaptation and disaster resilience initiatives;  information sharing on hydro and agro-meteorological data for early action | 2.3.1. Create a Web tool and integrate it in INGC webpage that allows verification of the information in the event of emergencies. The same will provide maps on affected areas, type of assistance provided, and unmet gaps | | | | CENOE/Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.2. Creation and maintenance of an interactive visual site/page on social networks (Facebook, Tweeter, etc.) and link to Web tool where citizens can, during emergencies, follow progress of interventions as well as participate in sending information, photos or early warnings). | | | | Coordination/  CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.3 Through training, strengthen capacity of CENOE monitoring sector with information and communication technologies, forecast models of regional and local scales (domestication) to ensure the effectiveness of the information. | | | | CENOE | 50,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 30,000 | TBC |
| 2.3.4. Create a DRR platform at the national and provincial levels (Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) for information sharing | | | | CENOE | 50,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 30,000 | TBC |
| 2.3.5. Support the resilient dialogue series initiative (WB) | | | | Coordination | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.6. Train and expand the application of the Datawinner to the provinces, districts, and localities in the southern region | | | | CENOE/DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| 2.3.7. Train technicians: ARA SUL, CENTRO and NORTE on the use of the datawinner application for the collection of hydrological data (online) | | | | CENOE/DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.8. Redesign INAM web page to adapt to the system of exchange of meteorological information for the monitoring and sharing of hydro meteorological systems | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| Activity 2.4: Promote development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant gender, age and sex disaggregated data and statistics. | 2.4.1. Develop tools to record and share disaster losses. Link the tools with the SF-DRR and SDGs indicators | | | | CENOE | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 2.4.2. Research on science-based innovative technology to promote information sharing on disasters | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBC |
| 2.4.3. Data collection for the creation of a national data base on vulnerable people (elderly, women and children) living in places at risk | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 2.4.4. Conduct a national/regional seminar on the implementation of the SF-DRR and the SDGs | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 2.4.5. Monitor progress of the SFDRR in-country | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Sub-Total for Output 2:** |  | | | |  | **870,000** | **TRAC – 420,000** |  |
| **TBC – 370,000** |  |
| **TBM – 80,000** |  |
| **Output 3:** Government and community capacity strengthened to build disaster resilience: Fostering risk informed solutions for resilience | **Activity 3.1**: Capacity development: Inter-sectoral coordination; promoting south-south cooperation/exchange experiences | 3.1.1. Train CTGC members on information management and strengthen coordination. | | | | CENOE/INAM | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 3.1.2. Train information officers and support exchange experience at the regional weather forecast levels – SADC and IGAD | | | | CENOE/INAM | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 3.1.3. Organize workshops (3) on: DRR, emergency response, mapping, information management, and coordination mechanisms in the southern region. | | | | CENOE/  Coordination | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBC |
| 3.1.4. Science and technological based exchange experience on DRM policy and climate change adaptation | | | | Coordination | 30,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| 10,000 | TBC |
| 3.1.5. South-south exchange experience: International, regional and local on DRR initiatives | | | | CENOE/DPM/GACOR/  UNAPROC/  DARIDAS | 30,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 3.1.6. Develop DRR/CCA training package and train decision makers at different levels (National, Provincial, and District) | | | | Coordination/ CENOE/ DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 3.2**: Promote CSOs, local NGOs and private sector involvement in the development of response/prevention plans | 3.2.1. Promote CSOs/ NGOs and private sector initiatives on DRR and adaptation | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 3.2.2. Advocacy on disaster risk management and climate change adaptation through seminars, symposium, public debate, theatre and other medium in the southern region within the private sector (3 events in total) | | | | DPM/CENOE | 30,000 | 30,000 | TBM |
| 3.2.3. Encourage/motivate the media on DRM reporting through seminars/ debates/ production of articles (2 events in total) | | | | Coordination | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.3**: Support government in the development, implementation and monitoring of local adaptation plans (LAP); | 3.3.1 Design tools for monitoring local adaptation planned activities | | | | MITADER | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Activity 3.4**: Mainstreaming DRR and CCA: strengthen government capacity for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into planning instruments and strategies at all levels using tools and guidelines developed in (1) | 3.4.1. Prepare a training module for DRR/CCA mainstreaming focusing on provincial and district levels | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 3.4.2. Train provincial and district planners (focus on Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) on DRR/CCA mainstreaming into development programmes | | | | CENOE | 45,000 | 45,000 | TRAC |
| 3.4.3. Prepare module on climate change and adaptation for members of the local consultative council at administrative post, district and community level (CCD, CCPA, CCL). | | | | MEF | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 3.4.4. Monitor DRR/CCA initiatives mainstreamed into planning processes at relevant departments to ensure appropriate implementation. | | | | MEF | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.5**: Development of tools to monitor DRR and CCA investments as well as to strengthen gender mainstreaming in development plans | 3.5.1. Publication and dissemination of DRR indicators across the country | | | | Coordination | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 3.5.2. Develop sector tools to monitor DRR/CCA investments | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 3.5.3. Update and enhance continuously the gender strategy through seminars | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 3.5.4. Gender Unit consolidation at central and local level | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
|  | **Sub-total 3:** |  | | | |  | **340,000** | **TRAC- 215,000** |  |
| **TBC- 35,000** |  |
| **TBM- 90,000** |  |
| **Output 4:** Disaster preparedness, recovery and resilience processes strengthened: EWS and resilient recovery | **Activity 4.1**: Strengthening Emergency preparedness: Contingency planning and simulation exercise | 4.1.1. Through training, strengthen COEs and CTPGC to ensure preparedness for DRR and in response to emergencies. | | | | CENOE | 40,000 | 40,000 | TBM |
| 4.1.2 Conduct office simulation to nature understanding of mechanisms for information sharing during emergencies | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.3. Mapping of industrial threats and preparation of Contingency Plans for complex disasters | | | | CENOE | 30,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 4.1.4. Strengthen contingency planning methodology in terms of scenario definition at central and local levels through training | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.5. Train first responders (Military, Police, Fire Fighters and CLGRC on how to respond to earthquake events | | | | UNAPROC | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.6 Train local technicians on spatial planning and resilient infrastructure building | | | | GACOR | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.7. Develop guidelines for the construction of resilient infrastructure in multi-hazard environment | | | | GACOR | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.8. Train local leaders on usage of meteorological information for early warning and early actions (focus on southern region) | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.9. Preparation of CLGRC for effective participation in simulation exercise at provincial and district levels: | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.10. Organize workshop (3 workshops, one in each province: Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) to discuss methodological/guidelines in support of the preparation of simulation exercise at different levels | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| 4.1.11. Train CLGRC, provincial and district directors on methodology for contingency planning (Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 4.2**: Institutionalize a functional mechanism for early warning systems to enhance early action | 4.2.1. Install emergency alarms at Licungo Basin (1- Mocuba; 1- Manganja Da Costa | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 4.2.2. Document and disseminate traditional/ local EWS ´s (Early warning system) to communities in the Incomati, Meluli and Larde hydrological basin | | | | DPM /INAM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 4.3**: Creation, equipping and sustaining local risk management committees for EWSs, and early actions | 4.3.1. Create and equip 5 CLGRC to support DRM (focus on Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | | | | DPM | 100,000 | 50,000 | TRAC |
| 50,000 | TBC |
| 4.3.2. Promote innovative initiatives that can enhance inclusive and participatory income generation for sustainability of CLGRC (5 selected CLGRC) | | | | DPM | 50,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 40,000 | TBC |
| 4.3.3. Through trainings - review and create the database and update the CLGRC information (composition, gender dimension, contacts and structures). | | | | DPM/CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.3.4. Train CLGRCs (2) on the use of the Datawinner i.e. information System for Disaster Management (SIGIC): | | | | DPM/CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 4.4**: Strengthening capacity and protocols (SOPs) for the generation and dissemination of EW information | 4.4.1. Develop appropriate regulations for the use of data-winner; | | | | DPM/CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.4.2. Research on various multi--hazards EWS - contextualized to Mozambique | | | | DPM | 100,000 | 50,000 | TBM |
| 50,000 | TBC |
| 4.4.3. Develop and test procedures on weather early warning systems for extreme events (EE) – floods and cyclones | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 4.5:** Development of recovery guidelines to include PDNA (government and development partners as well as CSOs), capacity building, and recovery programming | 4.5.1. Design guidelines for recovery processes including PDNA | | | | CENOE | 100,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 70,000 | TBC |
| 4.5.2. Train technicians in 3 provinces (Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) on PDNA guidelines, “hand on training”. | | | | CENOE | 50,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 30,000 | TBC |
| 4.5.3. Evaluate the impact of the 2015/2016 drought on communities’ livelihoods | | | | Daridas | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 4.5.4. Create platforms (3) for sharing of disaster information at different levels (provincial, districts, post administrative.). Focus is on Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado | | | | Coordination/ CENOE/ DPM/ Daridas | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 4.5.5. Establish drought early warning system and train technicians on technologies for drought management and evaluation | | | | Daridas | 30,000 | 30,000 | TBM |
| 4.5.6. Establish a pilot conventional greenhouse for the production of vegetables in arid and semi-arid zones (2 districts in Gaza) | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total:** |  | | | |  | **775000** | **Trac-335,000** |  |
| **TBC-270,000** |  |
| **TBM -170,000** |  |
| **Output 5:** Climate resilience actions and community livelihoods enhanced for disaster resilience: Adaptation and vulnerability reduction. | **Activity 5.1:** Promotion of technology for adaptation and resilience building including efficient harvesting and management of water in arid and semi-arid zones (rain-water harvesting, public-private-partnerships for water management) | 5.1.1. Develop and disseminate appropriate water conservation and management technologies for each arid and semi-arid zones (at least 2 in Gaza) | | | | Daridas | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 5.1.2. Implement water desalination technologies based on the use of desalinators – 2 districts each in Gaza and Inhambamne. | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 5.1.3. Map out private water providers/ management/suppliers for easy accessibility during emergencies. Through trainings, advocate for resilience provision and management of water systems. | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 5.2:** Promotion of diversification of income generating activities in arid and semi-arid zones through CERUMS | 5.2.1. Develop post-harvest technologies (food storage/ conservation) | | | | Daridas | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| 5.2.2. South-South exchange experience on water management, agriculture and climate change adaptation initiatives | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.2.3. Promote environmentally friendly income generating and sustainable activities through demonstration camps/plots involving the CLGRC in arid zones (at least in 3 CLGRC each in Tete and Sofala) | | | | DPM/ Daridas | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.3:** Investment in research for innovative technologies to support adaptation and disaster resilience, especially for communities in arid and semi-arid zones | 5.3.1. Mapping (remote sensing) of vegetative cover for monitoring of drought arid and semi-arid zones, i.e. possibility of drought in the year. | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.3.2. Establish an innovative resilience lab, to serve as an incubator of new and innovative ideas in building resilience against shocks (may be two challenges per year). | | | | Coordination | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| 5.3.3. Research on drought adaptive initiatives in arid and semi-arid zones | | | | Daridas | 15,000 | 15,000 | TBM |
| Gather experiences from countries that have already developed technologies for drought adaptation in rural communities in the arid and semi-arid zones as an alternative to DRR and CCA and domesticate in appropriately in vulnerable communities in arid and semi- arid in the country | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 5.4:** Promote scientific research and dissemination on climate change, early warning systems, and innovative for early action. | 5.4.1 Document impact of climate change on community resilience and infrastructure in urban and rural areas (focus on Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| 5.4.2 Develop and disseminate guidelines on protective mechanisms against windstorms, tropical cyclones and other extreme events | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.3 Update local hazard (drought, floods, cyclones, seismic and landslide) maps in arid and semi-arid zones | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.4 Strengthen seasonal climate forecasting system through capacity building and training of staff | | | | INAM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.5 Develop a manual for climate change adapatation and DRR | | | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
|  |  | 5.4.6 Strengthen women participation on CC and DRR through workshops/seminars (focus on one province) | | | | MITADER | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
|  |  | 5.4.7 Develop local adaptation plans to strengthen adaptation initaitives at the district levels (5 districts) | | | | MITADER | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total 5** |  | | | |  | 255,000 | **TRAC- 140,000** |  |
| **TBC- 0** |  |
| **TBM- 125,000** |  |
|  | **Communication and Knowledge product** |  | | | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
|  | **Monitoring** (Total output 1,2,3,4, 5): |  | | | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
| **Evaluation** *(mid-term and end of project))* | EVALUATION: | Mid-term | N/A | | |  |  |  |  |
| End of project | N/A | | |  |  |  |  |
| **Auditing of programme** | |  | | | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
| **Programme Management cost** | |  | | | |  | 570,000 |  |  |
| **General Management Support** |  |  | | | |  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Year 2: 2018**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES** | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **Planned**  **Budget (USD)** | **PLANNED BUDGET (USD)**  **Funding Source** | |
| **Split amount** | **TRAC/China (TBC)**  **Other Donors**  **(TBD)** |
| **Output 1:** Policy, legal and institutional arrangements improved for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management: Risk Governance | **Activity 1.1:** Support Government and relevant line ministries in the development and revision of appropriate by-laws, regulations, policies and strategies on DRR and CCA and their dissemination to enhance the implementation of the Law on DRM and further contribute to the Government resilience agenda; | 1.1.1 Operationalization (training, dissemination and advocacy) of the Disaster Management Master Plan – 3 trainings | | | | Coordination | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.2 Elaboration and dissemination of the National Disaster Resilience Strategy | | | | Coordination | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.3 Create regulation for the operation of the CLGRC | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.4 Develop DRR/CCA training packages for school children | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 1.1.5 Training of trainers on the operationalization of CENOE policy | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.6 Implementation (workshops/advocacy) of the recommendations of the National Capacity Assessment Report (CADRI) and its Plan of Action in support of the SFDRR and SDGs | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 1.2**: Development and dissemination of guidelines/protocols for information sharing, a functional information management system on DRM, and the elaboration of gender sensitive sectoral guidelines on mainstreaming and monitoring of DRR/CCA interventions. | 1.2.1 Train information management officers (one training at central level): Provincial Delegations of INGC on the IMS | | | | CENOE | 30,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 20,000 | TBC |
| 1.2.2 Disseminate mainstreaming tools (1 workshop) across relevant sectors and advocate for their application | | | | CENOE | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.3 Train provincial and districts’ technicians on logistic management (food and nonfood items) for humanitarian assistance. | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.4 Dissemination of DRR/CCA monitoring and evaluation tool in 3 provinces (Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.5 Create an online CLGRC activities database for accessibility and replication by other CLGRC. | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TBM |
|  | Conduct a national/regional seminar on implementation of the SFDRR and SDGs. | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
|  | Monitor progress of the SFDRR in-country | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Sub-Total for Output 1:** |  | | | |  | 210,000 | **TRAC- 175,000** |  |
| **TBC- 20,000** |  |
| **TBM -15,000** |  |
| **Output 2:** Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk: Actionable risk information accessible and applied to programming | Activity 2.1: Development of a “National Risk Atlas of Mozambique (NRAM)” including:  User-specific national hazard and risk profiles; A National risk information e-library, national data infrastructure for dynamic risk assessment and mapping, national risk information system, and unified/harmonized methodologies and tools, building on existing hazard-specific national risk assessments. | 2.1.1 Mapping of areas associated with strong winds in the country to complement date on the drafting of the ATLAS | | | | INAM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.2 Clean hazard and vulnerability assessment data and produce 1st draft of the Atlas | | | | CENOE | 50,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 40,000 | TBC |
| 2.1.3 Classification and categorization of critical facilities by levels of vulnerability - central region (South for 2019; and North 2020) | | | | CENOE | 40,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBC |
| 2.1.4 Dissemination of the results of the evaluation of the seismic risk in 3 municipalities (Maputo, Beira and Pemba): south, central and north of the Country | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.5 Train local communities (Manica Province) on seismic risk and advocate for adoption of resilient infrastructure construction | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.6 Promote information sharing on DRR/CCA through national and provincial platforms (2) | | | | CENOE | 50,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 35,000 | TBC |
| 2.1.7 Train local technicians to conduct seismic risk assessment in the central and northern part of the country | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.8 Classification and categorization by levels of vulnerability of the CLGRC in the central region (through workshops - 2) | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 20,000 | TBC |
| **Activity 2.2**: Development of a “National Disaster Observatory” (NDO) including:  An integrated national disaster database; disaster analytic tools (i.e. disaster monitoring, analysis, mapping, and reporting); an institutionalized disaster reporting network, building on the existing national damage and loss database | 2.2.1 Create and maintain the NDO system | | | | CENOE | 50,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 30,000 | TBC |
| 2.2.2 Assessment of emerging risks (from extractive industries; farming practices; armed conflict; etc.) to complement the development of the ATLAS | | | | CENOE | 40,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 30,000 | TBC |
| 2.2.3 Train technicians on the use of stock management databases | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBC |
| 2.2.4 Advocate for reporting on damage and losses in the database through workshops | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TBC |
| 2.2.5 Promote dissemination of good practices on the use of the NDO | | | | CENOE/DPM | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 2.2.6 Integration of the national climate data base into INGC NDO and Early Warning System | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| Activity 2.3: Establishing an online platform for  Information management to strengthen adaptation and disaster resilience initiatives.  Information sharing on hydro and agro-meteorological data for early action | 2.3.1 Train staff (1 training) on data collection and verification before entering into the database system: i.e. in relation to damages/losses/assistance /needs/etc. | | | | CENOE | 30,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 20,000 | TBC |
| 2.3.2 Train provincial COE and CLGRC on disaster information management system (DIMS) | | | | DPM/CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.3 Train technicians (INGC and INAM information sectors) on the use of monitoring and forecasting technologies, including the use and interpretation of hydro-meteorological models | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.4 Create an interface of relevant government websites (INGC; DNA; MASA; ETC) to enable accessibility to weather radar products online in support of decision making | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.5 Monitor and ensure collection and continuous analysis of hydrological data (online) | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.6 Support information officers to participate on regional weather forecast knowledge sharing platforms | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 2.4:** Promote development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant gender, age and sex disaggregated data and statistics. | 2.4.1 Compilation of data collected and production of preliminary results on disaster losses | | | | DPM/CENOE | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 2.4.2 Compile science based innovative technology on adaptation and DRR and domesticate the best practices in selected provinces (i.e. Gaza and Nampula) | | | | DPM/CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBC |
| 2.4.3 Identify and promote local knowledge that enhances DRR at community level | | | | DPM/CENOE | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| **Sub-Total for Output 2:** |  | | | |  | **465,000** | **TRAC - 210,000** |  |
| **TBC –** 255,000 |  |
| **TBM- 000,00** |  |
| **Output 3:** Government and community capacity strengthened to build disaster resilience: Fostering risk informed solutions for resilience | **Activity 3.1**: Capacity development: Inter-sectorial coordination; promoting south-south cooperation/exchange experiences | 3.1.1 Organize seminars/workshops (3) on DRM (emergency, mapping, information management, coordination and management at central region) for government focal points to strengthen coordination. | | | | CENOE | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 3.1.2 Train traditional leaders on various resilient initiatives to communicate to communities at risk (1 training in Gaza) | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 3.1.3 Promote south-south exchange experience on adaptation and DRR capacity building programmes: International, regional and local | | | | CENOE/DPM/GACOR/UNAPROC/DARIDAS | 30,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 20,000 | TBC |
| **Activity 3.2**: Promote CSOs, local NGOs and private sector involvement in the development of response/prevention plans | 3.2.1 Advocacy for private sector participation in DRM/CCA (through seminars, symposium, public debate, theatre and other methodology in the central region). | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 25,000 | TBC |
| 3.2.2 Promote local communities based NGOs on DRR and adaptation initiatives to complement government efforts at the community levels (3 selected locally based NGOs, one in each UNDP’s priority provinces – Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.3**: Support government in the development, implementation and monitoring of local adaptation plans (LAP); | 3.3.1 Train (1) technical teams at national and provincial levels on tools to monitor the implementation of local adaptation planned activities | | | | MITADER | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Activity 3.4**: Mainstreaming DRR and CCA: strengthen government capacity for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into planning instruments and strategies at all levels using tools and guidelines developed in (1) | 3.4.1 Cascade Madrid initiative to district planners in three provinces (1-Gaza, 1-Nampula and 1- Cabo Delgado) | | | | CENOE | 30,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 3.4.2 Train members of local consultative council at the District, post administrative and local level (CCD, CCPA, CCL) on adaptation to climate change and decentralized planning in coordination with DPEF’s. | | | | MEF | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 3.4.3 Continue to review and assist mainstreaming DRR/CCA into PDD’s: Organize a workshop for focal points at national level. | | | | MEF | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.5**: Development of tools to monitor DRR and CCA investments as well as to strengthen gender mainstreaming in development plans | **3.5.1** Assess and review the DRR and gender mainstreaming tool | | | | Coordination | 5,000 | 5,000 | TBM |
| 3.5.2 Update and enhance continuously the DRR and gender strategy through seminars (3 seminars – south, central and north) | | | | Coordination | 15,000 | 15,000 | TBC |
| 3.5.3 Through assessment at the central and local levels, prioritize vulnerable communities (associated with gender violence), and replicate the INGC Gender Unit and strengthen their functionality in terms of addressing gender issues | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total 3:** |  | | | |  | **215000** | **TRAC -110,000** |  |
| **TBC -100,00** |  |
| **TBM – 5,000** |  |
| **Output 4:** Disaster preparedness, recovery and resilience processes strengthened: EWS and resilient recovery | **Activity 4.1**: Strengthening Emergency preparedness: Contingency planning and simulation exercise | 4.1.1 Train COE and CTPGC members on emergence respond procedures to include industrial hazards (3 trainings – south, center and north) | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.2 Conduct office simulation (1) to raise understanding of mechanisms for information sharing during emergencies. | | | | CENOE | 30,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.3 Strengthen contingency planning methodology in terms of scenario definition at central and local levels through training (2 trainings – south and north) | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.4 Train first responders (Military, Police, Fire Fighters and CLGRC) on seismic response (1 - south of the country). | | | | UNAPROC | 30,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.5 Train local technicians on spatial planning and guidelines/methodologies/technologies for resilient construction of infrastructure in different multi-hazard zones (2 trainings – 1 south and 1 north) | | | | GACOR | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.6 Identify and train local leaders on the usage of meteorological information to enhance early warning for early actions: focus is on south and central regions (2 trainings) | | | | INAM | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.7 Preparation of CLGRC (3) to support simulation exercise at provincial and district levels: | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.8 Disseminate guidelines on the preparation of simulation at different levels (Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.9 Train CLGRC (4) at provincial and district levels on contingency planning methodologies: Participatory planning. | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 4.2**: Institutionalize a functional mechanism for early warning systems to enhance early action | 4.2.1 Install emergence alarms (2 Mocuba. 3 Maganja da Costa) at Licungo basin | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 4.2.2 Disseminate traditional/local EWS ´s (Early Warning System) to communities in Incomati (Maputo Province), Meluli (Cabo Delgado Province) e Larde (Nampula Province) hydrographic basins | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| **Activity 4.3**: Creation, equipping and sustaining local risk management committees for EWSs, and early actions | 4.3.1 Create and equip 3 CLGRC (focus on Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | | | | DPM | 30,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 4.3.2 Promote innovative initiatives on environmentally friendly income generating activities for sustainability of CLGRC | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBC |
| 4.3.3 SIGIC  Train local committees (2) on the use of Data-winner to support emergency management | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TBC |
| **Activity 4.4**: Strengthening capacity and protocols (SOPs) for the generation and dissemination of EW information | 4.4.1 Development SOPs to promote the use of data-winner | | | | CENOE/DPM | 5,000 | 5.000 | TBC |
| 4.4.2 Base on the assessment to develop the ATLAS, Install specific hazard EWS as appropriate in vulnerable communities (1 Gaza) | | | | CENOE/DPM | 30,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 25,000 | TBC |
| **Activity 4.5:** Development of recovery guidelines to include PDNA (government and development partners as well as CSOs), capacity building, and recovery programming | 4.5.1 Evaluate the extent to which PDNA recommendations has been or will be considered in development programming. | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBC |
| 4.5.2 Create a platform for drought monitoring: Disaggregated data registry | | | | Daridas | 30,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 25,000 | TBC |
| 4.5.3 Establish drought EWS (2) in arid and semi-arid zones (Gaza and Inhambane) | | | | Daridas | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 4.5.4 Establish and maintain a conventional greenhouse to promote vegetable production in arid and semi-arid zones (Gaza, Nampula) | | | | Daridas | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total:** |  | | | |  | **360,000** | **Trac-230,000** |  |
| **TBC-130,000** |  |
| **TBM- 000,000** |  |
| **Output 5:** Climate resilience actions and community livelihoods enhanced for disaster resilience: Adaptation and vulnerability reduction. | **Activity 5.1:** Promotion of technology for adaptation and resilience building including efficient harvesting and management of water in arid and semi-arid zones (rain-water harvesting, public-private-partnerships for water management) | 5.1.1 Identify and disseminate appropriate water conservation and management technologies for each arid and semi-arid zone (Gaza, Inhambane) | | | | Daridas | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.1.2 Implement water desalination technologies based on the use of desalinators (Gaza) | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.2:** Promotion of diversification of income generating activities in arid and semi-arid zones through CERUMS | 5.2.1 Identify and promote post-harvest technologies (storage) in arid and semi-arid zones (Gaza, Inhambane and Manica) | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.2.2 South-South cooperation in the area of water management, agriculture and climate change | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.2.3 Identify and promote environmentally friendly income generation and sustainable activities through demonstration camps/plots involving the CLGRC from arid zones (4 CLGRC). | | | | DPM/Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.3:** Investment in research for innovative technologies to support adaptation and disaster resilience, especially for communities in arid and semi-arid zones | 5.3.1 Mapping (remote sensing) of vegetative cover for monitoring of drought in arid and semi-arid zones, i.e. for possibility of drought in the year. | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBC |
| 5.3.2 Through the innovative resilient laboratory sort for new innovative ideas in building resilience against shocks. | | | | CENOE/DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.4:** Promote scientific research and dissemination on climate change, early warning systems, and innovative for early action. | 5.4.1 Document the impact of climate change on community resilience and their infrastructure in urban and rural areas (Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado). Baseline will be established to measure progress on community resilience to CC | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBC |
| 5.4.2 Develop and disseminate guidelines on mitigation mechanisms against windstorms, tropical cyclones and other extreme events (South) | | | | CENOE/DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.3 Update hazard (drought, floods, cyclones, seismic and landslide) maps in arid and semi-arid zones | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBC |
| 5.4.4 Strengthen seasonal climate forecasting system through capacity building and training of staff | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.5 Identify local models for improvement of EWS in the country (South and Centre) | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.6 Dessimenate the climate change adapatation and DRR manual through seminars/workshops (1 workshop in Nampula and 1 in Gaza) | | | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | **TRAC** |
| 5.4.7 Strengthen capacity of environmental groups through workshops (2) (1 Nampula and 1- Gaza) | | | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | **TRAC** |
| 5.4.8 Develop local adaptation plans to strengthen adaptation initaitives at the district levels (4 districts) | | | | MITADER | 10,000 | 10,000 | **TRAC** |
| 5.4.7 Promote and consolidate the implementation of the Phase II Study results on climate change impact and Disaster resilient building mechanisms (2 workshops) | | | | COORDINATION | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total 5** |  | | | |  | **190,000** | **Trac-145,000** |  |
| **TBC- 45,000** |  |
| **TBM - 000,000** |  |
|  | **Communication and Knowledge product** |  | | | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
|  | **Monitoring** |  | | | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
|  | Total (output 1,2,3,4, 5 Monitor): |  | | | |  |  |  |  |
| **Evaluation** *(mid-term and end of project))* | EVALUATION: | Mid-term |  | | |  | 30,000 |  |  |
| End of project |  | | |  |  |  |  |
| **Auditing of programme** | |  | | | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
| **Programme management cost** | |  | | | |  | **570,000** |  |  |
| **General Management Support** |  |  | | | |  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Year 3: 2019**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES** | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **Planned**  **Budget (USD)** | **PLANNED BUDGET (USD)**  **Funding Source** | |
| **Split amount** | **TRAC / China/ (TBC) / Other Donors**  **(TBD)** |
| **Output 1:** Policy, legal and institutional arrangements improved for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management: Risk Governance | Activity 1.1: Support Government and relevant line ministries in the development and revision of appropriate by-laws, regulations, policies and strategies on DRR and CCA and their dissemination to enhance the implementation of the Law on DRM and further contribute to the Government resilience agenda | 1.1.1 Revision of the Disaster Management Law and respective Regulation | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.2 Create school disaster risk management committees (6) focus on Gaza | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.3 Review CENOE policy and guidelines/regulation to enhance its operation | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.4 Implementation of the recommendations of the National Capacity Assessment Report (CADRI) and its Plan of Action to implement the SFDRR | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 1.2**: Development and dissemination of guidelines/protocols for information sharing, a functional information management system on DRM, and the elaboration of gender sensitive sectoral guidelines on mainstreaming and monitoring of DRR/CCA interventions. | 1.2.1 Evaluation of the IMS and update. | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.2 Train COE and CTPGC members on the utilization of the updated IMS | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5,000 | TBM |
| 1.2.3 Update and approve the monitoring and evaluation guidelines on the logistics based on best practices. | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TBM |
| 1.2.4 Train provincial and district technicians on logistics and humanitarian assistance guidelines | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| **Sub-Total for Output 1:** |  | | | |  | **65,000** | **TRAC – 45,000** |  |
| **TBC - 00,00** |  |
| **TBM – 20,000** |  |
| **Output 2:** Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk: Actionable risk information accessible and applied to programming | Activity 2.1: Development of a “National Risk Atlas of Mozambique (NRAM)” including:  User-specific national hazard and risk profiles; A National risk information e-library, national data infrastructure for dynamic risk assessment and mapping, national risk information system, and unified methodologies and tools, building on existing hazard-specific national risk assessments. | 2.1.1 Compile traditional maps of risk and hazard zones made by local communities | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBM |
| 2.1.2 Elaboration of the Shelter Plan for the Municipalities of Beira). | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.3 Disseminate seismic risk results in Beira Municipality | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.4 Train local technicians on seismic risk assessment in the central and north of the country | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.5 Develop an integrated system for the dissemination of historical data information on disasters | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.6 Finalize, print and launch the Atlas to support risk-informed decision making. | | | | CENOE/DPM | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBM |
| 2.1.7 Dissemination of strong winds’ risk areas in Mozambique at all levels (3 trainings – 1 south; 1 central) | | | | INAM | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.8 Classification and categorization by levels of vulnerability of the CLGRC in the north and south of the country. | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.9 Classification and categorization of critical facilities (schools and hospitals) accordingly to their levels of vulnerability to disasters (floods, cyclones and earthquakes) focusing on the northern sector | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| Activity 2.2: Development of a “National Disaster Observatory” (NDO) including:  An integrated national disaster database; disaster analytic tools (i.e. disaster monitoring, analysis, mapping, and reporting); an institutionalized disaster reporting network, building on the existing national damage and loss database | 2.2.1 Data base Monitoring | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.2.2. Update and maintain the NDO | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 2.2.3 Revitalize the “desInventar” through disaster data update for the last 6 years | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 2.2.4 Institutionalization of the disaster reporting network, building on the existing national damage and loss database | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.2.5 Review the disaster risk assessment profile in 3 provinces (Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) for emerging risks | | | | CENOE | 15,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBM |
| Activity 2.3: Establishing an online platform for:  Information management to strengthen adaptation and disaster resilience initiatives.  Information sharing on hydro and agro-meteorological data for early action | 2.3.1. Acquisition of a software for web page protection | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.2. Train technicians (3 trainings – 1 south; 1 central; 1 north) on monitoring and forecasting technologies including the use and interpretation of hydro meteorological models | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 5,000 | TBM |
| 2.3.3. Integration of meteorological radars in the SADC radar system | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 2.4:** Promote development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant gender, age and sex disaggregated data and statistics. | 2.4.1 Evaluate and document best science based technologies for replication in other communities | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 2.4.2. Evaluate, maintain and update the created WEB that also contains disaster losses | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.4.3 Monitor progress of the SFDRR in-country | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Sub-Total for Output 2:** |  | | | |  | **190,000** | **TRAC – 120,000** |  |
| **TBC – 00,00** |  |
| **TBM – 70,000** |  |
| **Output 3:** Government and community capacity strengthened to build disaster resilience: Fostering risk informed solutions for resilience | **Activity 3.1**: Capacity development: Inter-sectoral coordination; promoting south-south cooperation/exchange experiences | 3.1.1 Train and support information officers on regional weather forecast knowledge sharing | | | | CENOE/INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 3.1.2 Organize workshops (2) on DRM (i.e. emergency, mapping, information management, coordination and management) for government staff in the northern sector. | | | | CENOE/INAM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 3.1.3 Develop and promote exchange programmes (2) on planning process, research, risk analysis and damage evaluation across government relevant sectors (1-south and 1-north) | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 3.1.4 South-south exchange experience: International, regional and local on adaptation and DRR initiatives | | | | CENOE/DPM/GACOR/UNAPROC/  DARIDAS | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.2**: Promote CSOs, local NGOs and private sector involvement in the development of response/prevention plans | 3.2.1. Advocacy on disaster risk management and climate change adaptation through seminars, symposium, public debate, theatre and other methodology in the northern region. | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TBM |
| 3.2.2 Promote CSOs and locally based NGOs on DRR/CCA initiatives | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 3.2.3. Promote the media and CSOs on DRM reporting through seminars/ debates/ production of articles | | | | Coordination | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.3**: Support government in the development, implementation and monitoring of local adaptation plans (LAP); | 3.3.1 Organize field missions to monitor local adaptation plan: North, Central and Southern Regions | | | | MITADER | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Activity 3.4**: Mainstreaming DRR and CCA: strengthen government capacity for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into planning instruments and strategies at all levels using tools and guidelines developed in (1) | 3.4.1 Cascade Madrid initiative to district planners in the three provinces (Inhambane, Tete and Zambézia) | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 3.4.2 Train and strengthen members of the local consultative council at District, post administrative and local levels (CCD, CCPA, CCL) on adaptation and DRR – 1 training. | | | | MEF | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.5**: Development of tools to monitor DRR and CCA investments as well as to strengthen gender mainstreaming in development plans | 3.5.1 Train and strengthen technicians on DRR and gender mainstreaming into sectorial plans – 2 training (1-south, 1-central) | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 3.5.2 Evaluate and update the tools for monitoring DRR and CCA activities | | | | Coordination | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total 3:** |  | | | |  | **110,000** | **TRAC- 85,000** |  |
| **TBC- 00,00** |  |
| **TBM- 25,000** |  |
| **Output 4:** Disaster preparedness, recovery and resilience processes strengthened: EWS and resilient recovery | **Activity 4.1**: Strengthening Emergency preparedness: Contingency planning and simulation exercise | 4.1.1 Through trainings (2), strengthen COEs and CTPGC to support emergence response (1-north; 1-central). | | | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.2 Conduct office simulation to strengthen information sharing mechanism for effective response to emergencies. | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.3 Strengthen contingency planning methodology base on scenarios at central and local levels through training (2 trainings). | | | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.4 Train first responders (Military, Police, Fire Fighters and CLGRC on the usage of drones (1 training central) | | | | UNAPROC | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.5 Train local technicians (1 central) on spatial planning and construction of resilient infrastructure - Demonstrations. | | | | GACOR | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.6 Train local leaders (2 trainings– 1 south; 1 central) on techniques of resilient construction in different zones | | | | GACOR | 20,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 15,000 | TBM |
| 4.1.7 Train local leaders (northern sector – 1 training) on usage of meteorological information - Northern region, for early warning and early actions | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.8 Prepare CLGRC (3) to support in organizing disaster simulation exercise at provincial and districts levels | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.9 Disseminate methodological guidelines to support the preparation of disaster simulation at different level, focus on Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 4.1.10 Train the CLGRC (6) at districts and municipality level, on contingency planning methodologies. | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 4.2**: Institutionalize a functional mechanism for early warning systems to enhance early action | 4.2.1 Monitor and maintain the emergence alarm systems installed along the Licungo basin | | | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.2.2 Disseminate traditional/ local EWS ´s (Early warning system) to communities along the Incomati (Maputo province), Meluli (Cabo Delgado province) and Larde (Nampula province) hydrological basins | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 4.3**: Creation, equipping and sustaining local risk management committees for EWSs, and early actions | 4.3.1 Create and equip CLGRC (5) focusing on Gaza, Tete and Sofala | | | | DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 4.3.2 Identify and promote environmentally friendly income generating activities for the sustainability of the CLGRC (5). | | | | DPM/DARIDAS | 10,000 | 10,000 | RAC |
| 4.3.3 SIGIC: Train CLGRC (3) on the use of Data-winner | | | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 4.3.4 Organize DRR/CCA training for parliamentarians (1 training national level) | | | | Coordination/ CENOE/ DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.3.5 Regulate the use of approved EWS | | | | DPM/Coordination | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 4.4**: Strengthening capacity and protocols (SOPs) for the generation and dissemination of EW information | 4.4.1 Through trainings (2 trainings – 1 south; 1 north), disseminate SOPs to promote the use of data-winner | | | | CENOE/DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 4.4.2 Monitor and maintain the hazard EWS as appropriate in vulnerable communities (1 Gaza) | | | | CENOE/DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 4.5:** Development of recovery guidelines to include PDNA (government and development partners as well as CSOs), capacity building, and recovery programming | 4.5.1 Train technicians on the update of disaggregated data into the IMS. | | | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.5.2 Train COEs (2 districts in each province – Gaza; Nampula and Cabo Delgado) on IMS and coordination during emergencies | | | | CENOE | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBM |
| 4.5.3 Establish drought early warning system and train technicians in drought management and evaluation in Inhambane | | | | Daridas | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBM |
|  | **Sub-total:** |  | | | |  | **235,000** | **TRAC- 175,000** |  |
| **TBC- 00,00** |  |
| **TBM- 60,000** |  |
| **Output 5:** Climate resilience actions and community livelihoods enhanced for disaster resilience: Adaptation and vulnerability reduction. | **Activity 5.1:** Promotion of technology for adaptation and resilience building including efficient harvesting and management of water in arid and semi-arid zones (rain-water harvesting, public-private-partnerships for water management) | 5.1.1 Identify and disseminate appropriate water management technologies for each arid and semi-arid zone | | | | Daridas | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.1.2 Implement water desalination technologies based on the use of desalinators in Inhambane | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.2:** Promotion of diversification of income generating activities in arid and semi-arid zones through CERUMS | 5.2.1 Identify and disseminate post-harvest technologies (Storage systems) in Cabo Delgado and Nampula | | | | Daridas | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.2.2 South-South exchange experience in the area of water management, agriculture and climate change | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 5.2.3 Identify and promote environmentally friendly income generating activities through demonstration camps/plots involving the CLGRC in arid zones (Manica and Sofala) | | | | DPM/Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.3:** Investment in research for innovative technologies to support adaptation and disaster resilience, especially for communities in arid and semi-arid zones | 5.3.1 Promote income activities through trainings and workshops in CERUMs | | | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 5.3.2 Through the innovative resilient laboratory sort for new innovative ideas in building resilience against shocks. | | | | CENOE/DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 5.4:** Promote scientific research and dissemination on climate change, early warning systems, and innovative for early action. | 5.4.1 Disseminate the impact of the climate change study on community resilience and their infrastructure in urban and rural areas (Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado). | | | | CENOE | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.2 Installation of drought EWS in Inhambane and Manica linked to CLGRC | | | | DPM/Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.3 Through training, strengthen the generation of the seasonal climate forecasting information | | | | INAM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.4 Identify local models for improvement of EWS in the country (north) | | | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.5 Dessimenate the climate change adapatation and DRR manual through seminars/workshops (1 workshop in Cabo Delgado and 1 in Tete) | | | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.6 Strengthen capacity of environmental groups through workshops (2) (1 Cabo Delgado and 1- Tete) | | | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.7 Implement the local adaptation plan in 5 districts. | | | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.5 Promote and consolidate the implementation of the INGC Phase II Study on climate change impact and Disaster resilience building mechanisms | | | | COORDINATION | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total 5** |  | | | |  | **170,000** | **TRAC - 140,000** |  |
| **TBC – 00,000** |  |
| **TBM – 30,000** |  |
|  | **Communication and Knowledge product** |  | | | | **10,000** |  |  |  |
|  | **Monitoring** |  | | | | **10,000** |  |  |  |
|  | Total (output 1,2,3,4, 5 Monitor): |  | | | |  |  |  |  |
| **Evaluation** *(mid-term and end of project))* | EVALUATION: | Mid-term |  | | |  |  |  |  |
| End of project |  | | |  |  |  |  |
| **Auditing of programme** | |  | | | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
| **Programme management cost** | |  | | | |  | **570,000** |  |  |
| **General Management Support** |  |  | | | |  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Year 4: 2020**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES** | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **Planned**  **Budget (USD)** | **PLANNED BUDGET (USD)**  **Funding Source** | |
| **Split amount** | **TRAC/ China/ (TBC)/ Other Donors**  **(TBD)** |
| **Output 1:** Policy, legal and institutional arrangements improved for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management: Risk Governance | Activity 1.1: Support Government and relevant line ministries in the development and revision of appropriate by-laws, regulations, policies and strategies on DRR and CCA and their dissemination to enhance the implementation of the Law on DRM and further contribute to the Government resilience agenda; | 1.1.1 Evaluate the impact of the Disaster Management Law and its Regulation in building resilience in the country | | Coordination | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.2 Evaluate the functionality of the policy guidelines of CENOE | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.1.3 Implementation of the recommendations of the National Capacity Assessment Report (CADRI) and its Plan of Action to implement the SFDRR | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 1.2**: Development and dissemination of guidelines/protocols for information sharing, a functional information management system on DRM, and the elaboration of gender sensitive sectoral guidelines on mainstreaming and monitoring of DRR/CCA interventions. | 1.2.1 Evaluate the impact of the IMS within INGC, focal points and partners at the national level. | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.2 Train (2 trains – 1 Gaza; 1 Nampula) the SDPI’s technicians on the utilization of the IMS | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.3 Train provincial planners on the integration of DRR and CCA into PESODs (2 trainings in Zambézia Province) | | CENOE | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.4 Evaluate the integration of DRR and CCA into development programming with budget allocation | | CENOE/DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 1.2.5 Train CLGRC members on management of emergency items – food and nonfood items | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| **Sub-Total for Output 1:** |  | |  | **95,000** | **TRAC- 85,000** |  |
| **TBC- 00,000** |  |
| **TBM – 10,000** |  |
| **Output 2:** Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk: Actionable risk information accessible and applied to programming | Activity 2.1: Development of a “National Risk Atlas of Mozambique (NRAM)” including:  User-specific national hazard and risk profiles; A National risk information e-library, national data infrastructure for dynamic risk assessment and mapping, national risk information system, and unified methodologies and tools, building on existing hazard-specific national risk assessments. | 2.1.1 Disseminate the ATLAS through workshops (3 – Gaza, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) | | CENOE | 60,000 | 30,000 | TRAC |
| 30,000 | TBM |
| 2.1.2 Elaboration of the Shelter Plan for the Municipalities of Niassa. | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.3 Disseminate the seismic risk evaluation results in the Municipalities of the Niassa | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.4 Train local technicians on seismic risk assessment in the Center and North of the country (2 trainings) | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.5 Dissemination of strong winds’ risk areas in Mozambique at all levels (2 trainings – north) | | CENOE/INAM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.1.6 Classification and categorization of critical facilities (schools and hospitals) accordingly to their levels of vulnerability to disasters (floods, cyclones and earthquakes) focusing on the south and central regions | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 2.2: Development of a “National Disaster Observatory” (NDO) including:**  **An integrated national disaster database; disaster analytic tools (i.e. disaster monitoring, analysis, mapping, and reporting); an institutionalized disaster reporting network, building on the existing national damage and loss database** | 2.2.1 Data base Monitoring | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.2.2. Update and maintain the NDO | | CENOE | 10,000 | 5,000 | TBM |
| 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.2.3 Revitalize the “desInventar” through disaster data update for the last 6 years | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.2.4 Review the disaster risk assessment profile in 3 provinces (Zambézia, Tete and Manica) for emerging risks | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 2.3: Establishing an online platform for:**  **Information management to strengthen adaptation and disaster resilience initiatives.**  **Information sharing on hydro and agro-meteorological data for early action** | 2.3.1.Train technicians (3 trainings – 1 south; 1 central; 1 north) on monitoring and forecasting technologies including the use and interpretation of hydro meteorological models | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.3.3. Integration of meteorological radars in the SADC radar system | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 2.4:** Promote development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant gender, age and sex disaggregated data and statistics. | 2.4.1 Evaluate and document best science based technologies for replication in other communities | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 2.4.2. Evaluate, update and maintain the created WEB that also contains disaster losses | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 2.4.3 Monitor progress of the SFDRR in-country | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Sub-Total for Output 2:** |  | |  | **170,000** | **TRAC – 135,000** |  |
| **TBC – 00,000** |  |
| **TBM – 35,000** |  |
| **Output 3:** Government and community capacity strengthened to build disaster resilience: Fostering risk informed solutions for resilience | **Activity 3.1**: Capacity development: Inter-sectoral coordination; promoting south-south cooperation/exchange experiences | 3.1.1 Train and support information officers on regional weather forecast information sharing | | CENOE/INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 3.1.2 South-south exchange experience: International, regional and local on adaptation and DRR initiatives | | CENOE/DPM/GACOR/UNAPROC/DARIDAS/ Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.2**: Promote CSOs, local NGOs and private sector involvement in the development of response/prevention plans | 3.2.1 Promote CSOs and locally based NGOs on DRR/CCA initiatives | | DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 3.2.2. Promote the media and CSOs on DRM reporting through seminars/ debates/ production of articles | | Coordination | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.3**: Support government in the development, implementation and monitoring of local adaptation plans (LAP); | 3.3.1 Impact evaluation and documentation of good practices | | MITADER | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Activity 3.4**: Mainstreaming DRR and CCA: strengthen government capacity for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into planning instruments and strategies at all levels using tools and guidelines developed in (1) | 3.4.1 Cascade Madrid initiative to district planners in the three provinces (Niassa, Tete and Manica) | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 3.4.2 Train and strengthen members of local consultative council at the District, post administrative and local level (CCD, CCPA, CCL) on adaptation to climate change and decentralized planning in coordination with DPEF’s. | | MEF | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 3.5**: Development of tools to monitor DRR and CCA investments as well as to strengthen gender mainstreaming in development plans | 3.5.1 Evaluate the impact of the DRR and gender tool on programming | | Coordination | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total 3:** |  | |  | **85,000** | **TRAC – 85,000** |  |
| **TBC – 00,000** |  |
| **TBM – 00,000** |  |
| **Output 4:** Disaster preparedness, recovery and resilience processes strengthened: EWS and resilient recovery | **Activity 4.1**: Strengthening Emergency preparedness: Contingency planning and simulation exercise | 4.1.1 Through trainings (2), strengthen COEs and CTPGC to support emergence response (south). | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TBM |
| 4.1.2 Analysis, dissemination of industrial threats to raise awareness for Contingency Plans for complex disasters | | CENOE | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 4.1.3 Through simulation exercise (1), evaluate the level of preparedness of first responders (military, police, fire-fighter and disaster local committee (CLGRC) | | UNAPROC | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.4 Assess application of skills in building resilient infrastructure | | GACOR | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.5 Impact evaluation on the usage of meteorological information | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.6 Prepare CLGRC (3) to support in organizing disaster simulation exercise at provincial and districts levels | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.1.7 Train the CLGRC (6) at districts and municipality level, on contingency planning methodologies. | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 4.2**: Institutionalize a functional mechanism for early warning systems to enhance early action | 4.2.1 Monitor and maintain emergence alarm system at Licungo basin | | DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.2.2 Disseminate traditional/ local EWS ´s (Early warning system) to communities along the Incomati (Maputo province), Meluli (Cabo Delgado province) and Larde (Nampula province) hydrological basins | | DPM | 10,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 4.3**: Creation, equipping and sustaining local risk management committees for EWSs, and early actions | 4.3.1 Create and equip CLGRC (5) focusing on Niassa, Manica and Zambézia | | DPM | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 4.3.2 Identify and promote environmentally friendly income generating activities for the sustainability of the CLGRC (5). | | DPM/DARIDAS | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBM |
| 4.3.3 SIGIC: Train CLGRC (3) on the use of Data-winner | | DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 4.3.4 Organize DRR/CCA training for parliamentarians (1 training national level) | | Coordination/ CENOE/ DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 4.3.5 Evaluate the impact of the EWS (Floods and Drought) | | DPM/ Coordination | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TBM |
| **Activity 4.4**: Strengthening capacity and protocols (SOPs) for the generation and dissemination of EW information | 4.4.1 Through trainings (2 trainings – central), disseminate SOPs to promote the use of data-winner | | CENOE/DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TBM |
| 4.4.2 Monitor and maintain the hazard EWS as appropriate in vulnerable communities (Zambézia) | | CENOE/DPM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 4.5:** Development of recovery guidelines to include PDNA (government and development partners as well as CSOs), capacity building, and recovery programming | 4.5.1 Train technicians on the update of disaggregated data into the IMS. | | CENOE | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 4.5.2 Train COEs (2 districts in each province – Niassa; Zambézia and Tete) on IMS and coordination during emergencies | | CENOE | 20,000 | 20,000 | TRAC |
| 4.5.3 Establish drought early warning system and train technicians in drought management and evaluation in Manica | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
|  | **Sub-total:** |  | |  | **220,000** | **TRAC- 145,000** |  |
| **TBC - 00,000** |  |
| **TBM - 75,000** |  |
| **Output 5:** Climate resilience actions and community livelihoods enhanced for disaster resilience: Adaptation and vulnerability reduction. | **Activity 5.1:** Promotion of technology for adaptation and resilience building including efficient harvesting and management of water in arid and semi-arid zones (rain-water harvesting, public-private-partnerships for water management) | 5.1.1 Identify and disseminate by demonstration appropriate water management technologies for each arid and semi-arid zones (3 semi-arid communities) | | Daridas | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 5.1.2 Implement water desalination technologies based on the use of desalinators in Maputo | | Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.2:** Promotion of diversification of income generating activities in arid and semi-arid zones through CERUMS | 5.2.1 Monitoring the implementation of water management technologies in the arid and semi-arid zones | | Daridas | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.2.2 Identify and promote environmentally friendly income generating activities through demonstration camps/plots involving the CLGRC in arid zones (Zambézia and Niassa) | | DPM/Daridas | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.3:** Investment in research for innovative technologies to support adaptation and disaster resilience, especially for communities in arid and semi-arid zones | 5.3.1 Through the innovative resilient laboratory sort for new innovative ideas in building resilience against shocks. | | CENOE/DPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| **Activity 5.4:** Promote scientific research and dissemination on climate change, early warning systems, and innovative for early action. | 5.4.1 Evaluate the impact of the climate change study on community resilience and their infrastructure in urban and rural areas (Niassa, Zambézia and Tete). | | CENOE | 15,000 | 15,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.2 Monitoring and maintenance of the drought EWS | | DPM/Daridas | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.3 Through training, strengthen the generation of the seasonal climate forecasting information | | INAM | 5,000 | 5,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.4 Evaluate local models applied for EWS in the country | | INAM | 20,000 | 10,000 | TRAC |
| 10,000 | TRAC |
| 5.4.5 Dessimenate the climate change adapatation and DRR manual through seminars/workshops (1 workshop in Niassa and 1 in Zambezia) | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | **TRAC** |
|  |  | 5.4.6 Strengthen capacity of environmental groups through workshops (2) (1 Niassa and 1- Zambezia) | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | **TRAC** |
|  |  | 5.4.7 Implement the local adaptation plan in 4 districts. | | MITADER | 20,000 | 20,000 | **TRAC** |
|  | **Sub-total 5** |  | |  | **155,000** | **TRAC- 155,000** |  |
| **TBC- 00,000** |  |
| **TBM- 00,000** |  |
|  | **Communication and Knowledge product** |  | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
|  | **Monitoring** |  | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
|  | Total (output 1,2,3,4, 5 Monitor): |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **Evaluation** *(mid-term and end of project))* | EVALUATION: | Mid-term |  |  |  |  |  |
| End of project |  |  | 100,000 |  |  |
| **Auditing of programme** | |  | |  | **10,000** |  |  |
| **Programme Management cost** | |  | |  | **570,000** |  |  |
| **General Management Support** |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **TOTAL** | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? | ? |

**IX** **Governance and Management Arrangements**

**Project Manager -INGC Component**

Director General-INGC

**Project Board**

**Senior Beneficiary**

MINEC

**Executive**

**INGC/MITADER**

**Senior Supplier**

INAM, UEM, UNDP, MEF, MINAG

**Project Assurance**

UNDP

CTGC

Project Board members

**Project Support**

* 1Chief Technical Advisor

**Project Organisation Structure**

**TEAM A**

INGC- DPM (Dept Prevention and Mitigation)

**TEAM C**

Environment Unit- MITADER

**TEAM B**

CENOE (National Emergency Operations Centre)

Donors

**Project Manager-MITADER Component**

Director, DPE-MITADER

**Common Project Support (including UNDP support staff)**

* 3 provincial advisors for integration of DRR/ACC in district plans,
* UNDP support staff- Programme Associate, Programme officer; UNV. (International)

**TEAM C**

DARIDAS (directorate for arid and semi-arid zones)

**Project Support**

* 1Chief Technical Advisor

1. **Organization chart of the project**

\*finance assistant budget is under project ‘Biodiversity’

\*\*Note: The DRR/CCA CTA budget is covered under this project. The Budget for the CTA to be based in MITADER is covered under the Environment portfolio project. The CTA based in MITADER will liaise with the CTA in INGC to provide technical support on specific activities for this project with focus on climate change and environment policy advisory support. The International UNV is expected to be paid by UNV Head Office in Bonn, Germany.

\*\*\*Roles/Definitions

**UNDP Staff Member:** A UNDP staff member develops the approach, justification and rationale for the project idea in consultation with appropriate partners and stakeholders. This project idea or concept must be documented in Atlas.

**Project Manager**: In consultation with the Government Coordinating Agency, the programme managers take primary responsibility to approve the project concept and proposal in Atlas, ensures that the project justification is consulted and reviewed as appropriate and appoint a Project Developer to further develop the project.

**Project Assurance**: Ensures that the required formulation and appraisal procedures are followed and the Atlas Project Management module has been properly activated.

# Legal Context and Risk Management

Select the relevant one from each drop down below for the relevant standard legal text:

1. Legal Context:

* + √ Country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
  + Country has not signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
  + Regional or Global project

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the implementing partner’s custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

a. Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b. Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document”.

2. Implementing Partner:

**√** Government Entity (NIM)

**√** UNDP (DIM)

* CSO/NGO/IGO
* UN Agency (other than UNDP)
* Global and regional projects

Or [click here for the MS Word version of the standard legal and risk management clauses](https://intranet.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/_layouts/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/global/popp/ppm/Documents/Standard%20text%20for%20Legal%20Context%20section%20-%20final%20without%20fraud%20clauses.docx&action=default&Source=%2Fglobal%2Fpopp%2Fppm%2F_layouts%2Fsitemanager.aspx%3FFilterOnly%3D1%26SmtContext%3DSPList%3A9e9c4b35-b8af-4c38-8dc6-5d61a2878459%3FSPWeb%3A9d6e5408-d0b2-4396-a9f3-58b110c8eedc%3A%26SmtContextExpanded%3DTrue%26Filter%3D1%26pgsz%3D100%26vrmode%3DFalse%26lvn%3DAll%20Documents&DefaultItemOpen=1&DefaultItemOpen=1).

# ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 1:** Policy, legal and institutional arrangements improved for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management (risk governance) | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  *Regulations and Decrees* | | Start Date: Jan 2017  End Date: Dec 2020 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  To ensure that appropriate regulation exists, understood and implemented for reducing disaster risks and adapting to climate change | | |
| **Description** | Advocacy, communication and public dissemination, training | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| Progress of approval of National Disaster Management Regulations | | Meeting Minutes, quarterly reports | July 2017 |
| No of Draft Decrees developed and approved | | Meeting minutes, draft documents | July 2018 |
| No of dissemination activities conducted | | Quarterly reports, field visits, workshop reports | Dec 2017 |
| No of dissemination activities (phase 1 and 2 climate change studies) | | Activity reports, meeting minutes | October 2018 |
| No. of consultations held on regulations | | Meeting Minutes, quarterly reports | October 2017 |
| No of consultation meetings conducted to evaluate the socio-economic impact of climate change based on INGC Phase I and II studies and ongoing dissemination and best practices for community adaptation | | Workshop report, lessons learned report | October 2017 |
| No of meetings for the revision of the DRR Master Plan | | Meeting minutes, successive drafts of revised documents | First assessment April 2017, then every quarter |
| No. of working sessions with line ministries for harmonisation of DRR sectoral strategies | | Working session minutes | Annually, |
| **OUTPUT 2:** Hazards and vulnerability profiles enhanced through improved disaster and climate risk assessments and information management for risk-informed decision-making at all levels | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  *Risk Information System* | | Start Date: Jan 2017  End Date: Dec 2020 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  *Actionable information exists: To ensure that relevant, accurate, and up to date information is generated and shared among relevant stakeholders for risk-informed decision making in building disaster resilience to communities* | | |
| **Description** | *Databases, Training, knowledge/information systems management* | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| Workshops and consultation conducted to design Information Management System for CENOE | | Minutes, workshops reports, IMS products | October 2017 |
| No. of training workshops held on new IMS | | Workshop reports | Dec 2017 |
| No of people trained on day to day data collection for disaster losses | | Workshop reports. | November 2017 |
| No of tools developed and harmonized on data collection and information management | | Report documents, meeting minutes | November 2017 |
| No. of risk assessment profiles completed | | Risk assessment reports | Dec 2018 |
| No. of meetings held on development of risk Atlas | | Minutes and reports | Dec 2018 |
| No. of research reports on DRR and CCA produced | | Report documents, meeting minutes | Dec 2018 |
| No. of provincial and district plans integrating disaster analysis | | Planning documents, meeting minutes | Dec 2018 |
| No. of meetings held to analyse effectiveness of IMS | | Lessons learned report, meeting minutes | Dec 2019 |
| No. of cities with pre-disaster shelter plans based on the assessment | | Shelter plan documents, meeting minutes | Dec 2018 |
| **OUTPUT 3:** *Government and local community capacity strengthened to build disaster resilience* | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  *Community Resilience* | | Start Date: Jan 2017  End Date: Dec 2020 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  *To guarantee communities’ resilience to climate change and disaster impacts.* | | |
| **Description** | *Training, community committees established, South-South exchange experiences* | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| No. of government staff trained on DRM | | Training and mission reports | Annually |
| No. of local risk management committees trained and equipped | | Committees database (INGC), field visits, regular reports | Annually |
| No. of districts and communities prioritised for DRR/ACC interventions | | Provincial reports, list of districts and communities | July 2017 |
| No. of CSOs implementing DRR/ACC mini-projects | | NGO reports  Field Monitoring visits | Dec 2018  Sep 2017 |
| No. of consultations held to assess effectiveness of local risk management committees on disaster responses | | Meeting minutes, monitoring visits | March 2017 |
| **OUTPUT 4**: Emergency preparedness and resilience recovery process strengthened | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  *Emergency Management* | | Start Date: Jan 2017  End Date: Dec 2020 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  *To ensure effective emergency preparedness and responses for resilience recovery* | | |
| **Description** | *Training, Simulation exercises, early recovery plans implemented* | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| No of Gov. at all levels are trained on recovery processes. | | Training reports, field visits | Annually |
| No of tools developed on recovery processes | | Tools developed, government annual report | Dec 2017 |
| No. of meetings held on contingency planning | | Report on contingency plan and mission report | Annually |
| No. of simulation exercise conducted | | Simulation and mission reports | Annually |
| No of local risk management committees trained for simulation exercise | | Training report | Annually |
| No of tests conducted on search and rescue equipment | | Monitoring visits, simulation reports | Dec 2018 |
| No. of meetings held to revise/review recovery tool(s) | | Meeting minutes and revised tool(s) | Dec 2019 |
| **OUTPUT 5:** Climate resilience actions and community livelihoods enhanced for disaster resilience | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID*  *Climate resilient actions* | | Start Date: Jan 2017  End Date: Dec 2018 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  *To ensure that communities living in arid and semi-arid zones are able to adapt to the impact of climate change with alternative sources of livelihoods* | | |
| **Description** | *Technical meetings, training, studies, dissemination activities* | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| No. of community groups in arid and semi-arid zones identified | | INGC and District reports, List of communities selected | July 2017 |
| No. of CERUMs assessed for support | | List of CERUMs and mission reports | June 2017 |
| No. of meetings held with local risk management committees to assess alternative livelihoods | | INGC and District reports, mission reports | July 2017 |
| No. of communities farming drought resilient crops | | Mission and livelihoods reports | July 2017 |
| No. of water harvesting points provided to communities | | INGC and District reports, mission reports | Dec 2019 |
| No. of multifunctional water supply systems provided to the communities in the arid and semi-arid areas | | Report documents including pictures | Dec 2019 |
| No. of communities engaged income generating actions (liquor production, fruit processing, irrigation, etc.) | | INGC and mission reports | Dec 2017 |
| No. of training workshops conducted for local committees | | Workshop reports, participants list | Dec 2017 |
| **OUTPUT 6:** Project Management | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Project Management* | | Start Date: Jan 2017  End Date: Dec 2020 |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?*  *To ensure that the project is successfully managed with necessary human resources available and other resources* | | |
| **Description** | *Personnel (UNDP staff) costs, including necessary travel to monitor the project, consumables, administrative costs etc.* | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *How /with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
| No of staff (UNDP & INGC) trained to support the project (NIM modalities, etc.) | | Training reports | June 2017 |
| No of field monitoring visits conducted | | Back to office reports | Annually |
| Assessment of performance of UNDP personnel | | PMD reports | Annually |

1. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English][French][Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*

**N/A**

1. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard [Risk Log template](https://intranet.undp.org/global/documents/ppm/FINAL_Risk_Log_Template.doc). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](https://intranet.undp.org/global/documents/ppm/FINAL%20Risk%20Log%20Deliverable%20Description.doc) for instructions
2. **OFFLINE RISK LOG**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Strengthening government capacities and frameworks for adaptation and disaster resilience | | | | | **Award ID: 00063225** | **Date:** | | | | |
| **#** | | **Description** | **Date Identified** | **Type** | **Impact &**  **Probability** | | **Countermeasures / Mngt response** | **Owner** | **Submitted, updated by** | **Last Update** | **Status** |
| 1 | | Risk of large scale natural disasters demanding resources for extended periods | October 2016 | Environmental | Potential to delay implementation of planned activities.  P =4  I = 4 | | Risk can be minimized by planning field activities outside of rainy and cyclone season. | Project Official |  |  |  |
| 2 | | Insufficient Budget allocation for implementation of activities | October 2016 | Financial | If sufficient donor funds are not mobilized, core resources alone are not sufficient for implementation of project activities  P=4  I=4 | | Resource mobilization activities must be undertaken by UNDP to mobilize sufficient resources in a timely manner. Additionally, project activities must be planned carefully to ensure cost efficiency. | Project Official |  |  |  |
| 3 | | Risk of delays in procurement processes affecting implementation of activities | October 2016 | Operational | Both Government and UNDP procurement can suffer unexpected delays and affect timely implementation of activities  P=3  I=3 | | Where field activities depend on procurement of goods and services, procurement processes should be initiated well in advance of field activities. | Project Official |  |  |  |
| 4 | | Risk of delays etc. due to lack of understanding/  compliance with UNDP NIM procedures | October 2016 | Operational | If relevant project and CO personnel do not have sufficient understanding of NIM procedures, project may suffer from delays (in procurement, cash transfer, etc.)  P=3  I=3 | | Training for all relevant staff should be completed as soon as possible to ensure comprehensive understanding of NIM procedures | Project Official |  |  |  |
| 4 | | Risk of political tension affecting government priorities | October 2016 | Political | With political tension through the life cycle of the project, there is the possibility that resources may be diverted to address the needs of communities being displaced as a result of the tension or planned activities may not be implemented in certain areas due to security concerns.  P=2  I-3 | | Disbursement of funds will be monitored to comply with signed AWP, a project board meeting will be convened to discuss activities and target areas and reallocate resources if need be. | Project Official |  |  |  |

1. **Capacity Assessment:**

**The National Disaster Management Institute (INGC)**

**Implementing Partner Checklist**

**Date: October 2016**

| **AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT** | | **ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS** | | **REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PART I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION** | | | | |
| 1. History | | ***Date of establishment of the organization***  INGC was created in June 1999 by the Decree nº 38/1999, in replacement of the Department for Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities (DPCCN), which was more oriented to provide logistical support (acquisition and distribution of food), for complex emergency caused by war as well as to support people affected by drought. In June 2014 an Act (*Lei No. 15/2014*) of Parliament was enacted to guide disaster risk management in the country | | Annual Reports, Media Kit, Website; Government Official Gazette |
| 2. Mandate and constituency | | ***What is the current mandate or purpose of the organization? Who is the organization’s primary constituency?***  INGC is a public institution endowed with legal personality and administrative autonomy. Its mandate is to direct and coordinate disaster management at the national, provincial and district levels, especially in relation to prevention and mitigation activities as well as assisting disaster victims. This Institute was subordinated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs up to November 2005. It is now under the Ministry of State Administration and Public Affairs (MAEFP) | | Annual Reports, Media Kit, Website |
| 3. Legal status | | ***What is the organization’s legal status? Has it met the legal requirements for operation in the programme country?***  INGC was created in June 1999 by the Decree nº 38/1999. The institution´s mandate and functions were revised through decree 49/2005 issued in December, 14th. INGC´s Organic Statutes were approved by the Decree 52/2007, issued in November 27th. A law No 15/2014 was enacted to guide INGC actions. All these instruments are compliant with paragraph f) article 204 of the Constitution. | | Charter, legal registration, Government Official Gazette (Boletim da República – 3º Suplemento, I Série, Nr. 47). |
| 4. Funding | | ***What is the organization’s main source (s) of funds?***  State Budget (approx. 55 % of INGC total budget) | | Annual Reports |
| 5. Certification | | ***Is the organization certified in accordance with any international standards or certification procedure?***  The INGC is not certified through international ISO or project management standards. | | ISO, Project Management standard, other standards |
| 6. Proscribed organizations | | ***Is the organization listed in any UN reference list of proscribed organizations?***  No | | http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/consolist.shtml |
| **PART II. PROJECT MANAGEMENT CAPACITY** | | | | |
| **2.1 Managerial Capacity** | | | | |
| 1. Leadership Commitment | | ***Are leaders of the organization ready and willing to implement the proposed project?***  Yes. Since the early 2000, INGC has consistently dedicated commitment to an approach to disaster risk reduction which is aligned with that of Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015, its successor SF- DRR (2015-2030) and that of the African Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Master Plan for the implementation guides the actions of various line Ministries and is the operation tool for the materialization of DRR in Mozambique under the leadership of INGC, MAEFP and prior and during emergencies by the Prime-Minister. As such, and given previous experience working with UNDP in the area, willingness exists on the part of INGC to implement the project. | | Interviews |
| 2. Management experience and qualifications | | ***Which managers in the organization would be concerned with the proposed project? What are their credentials and experience that relate to the proposed project? Do these managers have experience implementing UNDP or other donor-funded projects?***  At leadership/managerial level within INGC, academic qualifications in the area of agriculture are common, as is experience in drought management, although all directors also have experience in emergency management and risk reduction where it relates to other hazards. Formal qualifications on risk management in general are more concentrated in the junior levels of the organization, but ongoing professional training, south-south exchange experiences, attendance at international trainings and seminars etc. ensures that skills at both management and technical levels are continuously updated.  Additionally, INGC has had experience managing UNDP funded projects in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation. They also have experience of managing other Disaster Risk Management donor-funded projects. | | CVs of managers  Interviews with managers  Reports of past projects |
| 3. Planning and budgeting | | ***Does the organization apply a results-based management methodology? Are there measurable outputs or deliverables in the strategies, programmes and work plans? Are budgets commensurate with intended results? How do planners identify and accommodate risks?***  Annual Economic and Social Plan (PES) and Directorates annual work plans have to indicate “physical annual targets”, and indicative budget, to which both leadership and staff are held accountable, indicating that results’ accountability exist to a degree. These physical targets are based on the objectives outlined in the Master Plan for disaster risk reduction (Plano Director). Where there are budget gaps between government allocations and the required budget for activities, donors are requested to direct their funds in these areas, where applicable to the priorities of each donor.  Also, INGC reports annually on the actual implementation of the (PES). The reporting on PES implementation is shared with Donors and is the basis for the development of the annual joint planning and review.  The technical council for disaster management (CTGC) is the coordination framework, with the existence of a Coordination Council for Disaster Management (CCGC) comprised of Ministers, chaired by the Prime Minister, and the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC), comprised of representative from the line ministries, chaired by INGC General Director. The CTGC is used by INGC as a forum to review on-going disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response interventions in the country, in partnership with the UN country team, humanitarian organizations and other partners working in the disasters risk m management field.  INGC as a coordination institution is implementing DRR projects at national provincial and district levels and is implementing projects with specific indicators with various partners, there is a clear framework to monitor and periodically review progress and respective achievements.  INGC has in the past worked with bilateral and multilateral partners where regular reporting and joint project review are common;  Since its restructuring report and workshop on lessons leaned on disasters management (response) gathering together various partners involved direct or indirect in emergency operation are regular. | | Strategy documents  Project and programme documents  Sample proposals, work plans and budgets |
| 4. Supervision, review, and reporting | | ***How do managers supervise the implementation of work plans? How do they measure progress against targets?***  ***How does the organization document its performance, e.g., in annual or periodic reports? How are the organization’s plans and achievements presented to stakeholders?***  ***Does the organization hold regular programme or project review meetings? Are such meetings open to all stakeholders?***  ***Are the organization’s activities subject to external evaluation? How does the organization learn and adapt from its experience?***  Within INGC, provincial and district level report to central level through the various directorates, and INGC reports regularly to CTGC, on the basis of the Master Plan for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. In addition, the INGC reports on the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, through a set of indicators jointly approved by the Government and Donors.  INGC also reports to its bi and multilateral partners and donors via reports, monitoring and direct observation of ongoing project and achievements. | | Annual reports, presentation to stakeholders  Internal reports  Evaluation reports  Lessons-Learned reports |
| 5. Networking | | ***What other organizations are critical for the successful functioning of this organization? How does the organization conduct relations with these organizations? Is the organization a party to knowledge networks, coordinating bodies, and other fora?***  INGC acts as coordinator for the CTGC, and thus maintains a network with other ministries and non-governmental partners through this forum, with regular meetings, consultations and dissemination of information within this forum. | | Descriptions of network and stakeholder fora |
| **2.2 Technical Capacity** | | | | |
| 1. Technical knowledge and skills | ***Do the skills and experience of the organization’s technical professionals match those required for the project? Would these professionals be available to the project?***  ***Does the organization have the necessary technical infrastructure (e.g, laboratories, equipment, software, technical data bases, etc.) to support the implementation of the project?***  ***How do staff members of the organization keep informed about the latest techniques and trends in their areas of expertise?***  ***What external technical contacts and networks does the organization utilize?***  ***What professional associations does the organization and/or its professional staff belong to?***  The INGC has two technical departments (Department for Prevention and Mitigation – DPM and Department for the Development of Arid and Semi-arid zones – DARIDAS). INGC also manages the National Emergency Operation Centre (CENOE) and 3 regional Operational Centres (CENOEs regionais in Vilankulos, Caia and Nacala), the Civil Protection Unit (UNAPROC) and the Office for the Coordination of the Reconstruction (GACOR). Three Multiple-resource centres (CERUM) were also established in arid and semi-arid zones and in post-flood resettlement areas.  All the above-mentioned structures are managed by a National Director, with dedicated technical staff. INGC staffs are being trained on a regular basis, including through UNDP and other partners funded capacity development projects.  INGC has also developed protocols to use the services of specialized institutions (such as INAM, DINAGECA,) to deal with hydro meteorological and geological hazards.  Staff members attend regular training and seminars at home and abroad to keep updated on latest advances in relevant areas. They also utilise contacts within SADC, use the SARCOF network for updates on Weather forecasts and establish contacts through the global platform for disaster risk reduction network and the Global facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR). They also attend regular meetings of the Global Platform for Disaster Reduction, convened by ISDR every two years. As a result an update of the situation of DRR in Mozambique is developed and included in the Global Assessment report on DRR. | | CVs of technical staff  Knowledge network membership  Technical library facilities  Reports from participation in international, regional, national or local meetings and conferences  Facilities description | |
| **PART III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES** | | | | |
| **3.1 Administrative capacity. Note: Answer only questions that are relevant to the proposed project.** | | | | |
| 1. Facilities, infrastructure and equipment | ***Does the organization possess sufficient administrative facilities, infrastructure, equipment and budget to carry out its activities, particularly in relation to the requirements of the project?***  ***Can the organization manage and maintain the administrative and technical equipment and infrastructure?***  INGC at central level operates from a Headquarters building in Maputo, and from the national emergency operations centre where the director and deputy director work from. They have infrastructure and equipment in both locations to carry out activities. At central level, INGC has a relatively well equipped infrastructure that was built in 2007, with IT equipment, functioning internet connection and other communication tools (radio, VSAT, etc.).  3 regional Operational Centres (CENOEs regionais) are established in Vilankulos, Caia and Nacala and 3 Multiple-resource centres (CERUMs) were also established in arid and semi-arid zones and, namely: Mabote, Funhalouro and Vilankulos. Lately, an additional CERUM was constructed in the post-flood ressetlemement area of Mutarara.  At the provincial and district level, physical infrastructure (buildings) represent a challenge as many INGC offices operate from Provincial departments which belong to other Ministries.  Technical skills are reasonable within the organization, and staff are available for maintenance of basic equipment. For specialized equipment necessary for the project, extra training may be needed to ensure adequate maintenance.  INGC has a Finance, Administration and Human Resources Department.  INGC has a Unit dedicated to property management whose duties is to prepare, launch competitive tendering for hiring staff and construction work by observing existing law and regulations;  INGC has in place the Property sector responsible to record, controls and update all the INGC properties. It produces quarter, semesters and annual reports on the infrastructure status.  It has a computer models that helps to keep the inventory up to date.  As INGC is represented nationwide, it has other property like warehouses along the three main regions (South, Central and North) that are used to keep and stockpile equipment. However, a system to adequately manage and keep good record of the properties needs improvement.  SIC and IT is established in the Provincial delegation offices and CENOEs at South and Central region and has contributed a lot to the actual performance of INGC. However, there is still a need to expand it to the north region including CENOE and provincial COEs, mainly most vulnerable provinces. | | Facilities and equipment available for project requirements  Maintenance personnel and budget | |
| 2. Procurement and contracting | ***Does the organization have the legal authority to enter into contracts and agreements with other organizations? Does the organization have access to legal counsel to ensure that contracts are enforceable, meet performance standards, and protect the interests of the organization and UNDP?***  ***Does the organization have dedicated procurement capacity? Do procurement personnel have skills and experience that are appropriate to the requirements of the project? Does the organization have written procurement procedures?***  ***Is there evidence that the organization conducts procurement on the basis of best value for money, transparency, and effective international competition?***  ***Does the organization have a system and procedures for asset management and inventory control?***  YES. The resolution 18/99 dated 10 June and the decree 52/2007 dated November 2007, as well as Act No.15/2014 endowed INGC with administrative autonomy and juridical personality, which concede INGC the right and power to take part and celebrate contracts.  YES. The decree 54/2005 and Act No.15/2014 from Parliament establishes and concedes enough power to the Unit for Management of State Acquisitions to plan and launch competitive tendering to procure goods, services and constructions works.  Under the Unit for acquisition management (UGEA) regular and updated Inventory on INGC goods and properties are realized; UGEA takes care also of sale of goods and other properties according to needs. The activities of this Unit are regulated by the decree 23/2007 dated of 9 August and further re-enforced Act No.15/2014 dated June 20.  UGEA’s duties are also to plan, prepare and launch competitive tendering under the decree 54/2005 dated of 13 December. The law enables the creation of the Manual of Procedures for Goods and Services Acquisitions as well as construction works which are integral parts of the manual models of letters and support information to adequately conducting the competitive tendering.  These procedures allow INGC to supply good and services (water, food, medicines and shelter equipment to affected people) timely. This unity has entered into contract with transportation agencies; it contracted enterprises that built the CENOE’s as well as resettlement houses in affected areas, just to mention some works done by the unity. | | Procurement manual  Standard contracts  Documentation on procurement processes, sample contracts  Supplier data base  Audit reports  Interview with legal counsel  CVs of procurement personnel | |
| 3. Recruitment and personnel management | ***Does the organization have the legal authority to enter into employment contracts with individuals?***  ***Does the organization have dedicated personnel capacity? Do recruitment personnel have skills and experience that are appropriate to the requirements of the project? Does the organization have written recruitment procedures?***  ***Is there evidence that the organization conducts recruitment objectively on the basis of competition, fairness, and transparency?***  ***Does the organization have a salary scale that would apply to project personnel? Would that scale inhibit the hiring of the best candidates?***  Yes. Standard contracts exist.  INGC has contracted and recruited national and international expertise with clearly defined job description to staff project and perform diversified activities of short, medium and long terms, e.g. launched competitive tendering to staff project for developing arid and semi-arid areas which is ongoing; it has collaborated with others agencies to contract consultants to care out climate change impact studies. Contracted personal to support the creation of funds for emergency management and risk reduction. | | Personnel manual  Standard contracts and agreements  Job descriptions or terms of reference  Documentation of recruitment processes  Roster files of potential job candidates  CVs of recruitment personnel | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **3.2 Financial Management Capacity** | | |
| 1. Financial management organization and personnel | ***Does the organization have written rules and regulations for financial management that are consistent with international standards? Does the organization have a dedicated finance unit?***  ***Do finance managers and personnel have skills and experience that are appropriate to the requirements of the project? Is the existing financial management capacity adequate to meets the additional requirements of the project?***  ***Do finance personnel have experience managing donor resources?***  YES. INGC has a finance unit with a recording system as follows:  Books for Internal and external check; book for banking check and book for budget check. These books are used by the Ministry of Finance to check the compliance accuracy of financial management. It is complemented with quarter, semester and annually accountability report system for the Ministry of Finance that use to be made available to donors upon request.  There is ongoing work to create the manual of procedure for financial sectors regulation;  In addition to the above, financial capacity still needs strengthening and UNDP is going training some of the staff to manage the financial resources.  In the HACT framework, a micro-assessment of INGC financial management capacities was done in 2007 and 2015.  Audits were also carried out in 2009, 2010 and in 2015 of the UNDP disaster risk reduction project, which deemed the financial position of the project to be in accordance with UNDP accounting requirements. | CVs of financial personnel  A bank account or bank statements  Interviews with financial management staff  Finance manual  Financial sector review report |
| 2. Financial position | ***Does the organization have a sustainable financial position?***  ***What is the maximum amount of money the organization has ever managed? If the proposed project is implemented by this organization, what percentage of the organization’s total funding would the project comprise?***  YES, for operational funds (received from State Budget) but for the implementation of projects they depend on contributions from partners.   * Maximum amount about 450 million Meticais (2016) (around 15 million USD   Paulo to confirm | Financial statements |
| 3. Internal control | Does the organization maintain a bank account? Does the organization have written rules and procedures on segregation of duties for receipt, handling and custody of funds? How does the organization ensure physical security of advances, cash and records?  Does the organization have clear written procedures and internal controls governing payments? How does the organization ensure that expenditures conform to their intended uses? Does the organization have a policy requiring two signatures for payments over a defined limit?  Is there any evidence of non-compliance with financial rules and procedures?  YES,  Advances are maintained in the bank account.  YES- government rules and procedures  No. Audits were also carried out in 2009, 2010 and 2015 of the UNDP disaster risk reduction project, which deemed the financial position of the project to be in accordance with UNDP accounting requirements. | Finance manual  Financial rules and regulations |
| 4. Accounting and financial reporting | ***Are accounts established and maintained in accordance with national standards or requirements?***  ***When and to whom does the organization provide its financial statements?***  ***Can the organization track and report separately on the receipt and use of funds from individual donor organizations?***  ***Is there any evidence of deficiencies in accounting or financial reporting?***  The INGC has one accounting system that has 2 subdivisions:   1. *Departamento de contabilidade e finanças*   That deals with government funds that are used to support contingency plan; investment plan and current expenditure (*fundos de funcionamento)*   1. Departamento Previna   Devoted to manage funds from bi and multilateral partners, donations and income generated by INGC assets/property (receitas próprias) or other funds provided for project implementation. PREVINA funds are sometimes also used to support contingency and investment.  INGC presents financial reports on a monthly, quarterly, semester and annually basis to the Ministry of finance for government funds donations as well as to bilateral and multilateral donors.  Since 2011 INGC has opened a bank account specifically for UNDP funds. | Description of accounting system and reporting arrangements  Financial reports |
| 5. Audit | ***Is the organization subject regularly to external audit? Is audit conducted in accordance with international audit standards? Are audit findings public? If so, have the organization’s financial audits produced any significant recommendations for strengthening of financial systems and procedures? Have audits identified instances non-compliance with rules and procedures or misuse of financial resources? What has been done to carry out audit recommendations?***  There was audit of the UNDP project on DRR carried out in in 2010, 2015 and 2016. All returned overall a positive assessment of the financial probity. | Audit reports  Audit follow up reports |

# IMPLEMENTING PARTNER CHECKLIST

**Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development: MITADER**

**Date: October 2016**

| **AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT** | **ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS** | | **REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PART I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION** | | | |
| 1. History | **Date of establishment of the organization**  1994 | | Annual Reports, Media Kit, Website |
| 2. Mandate and constituency | **What is the current mandate or purpose of the organization? Who is the organization’s primary constituency?**  MITADER was created to replaced MICOA and with the mandate to i) coordinate the sustainable development process, harmonizing the plans and programmes of all stakeholders in the exploitation, use, protection and management of natural resources; ii) develop appropriate policies and laws that will ensure the sustainability of these resources; and iii) develop public environmental awareness and culture in Mozambique. [1] Its mandate and policies recognize that other entities external to MITADER play a crucial role in ensuring sustainable development of the nation, in particular line ministries, local governments, municipalities, the private sector and communities.  One of the key functions of MITADER is inter-sectoral coordination (in addition to research, planning, and information on the state of the environment, land use planning, environmental impact assessment, environmental awareness and education, enforcement of environmental legislation). Although MITADER’s overall mandate is clear, the day-to-day operationalization of its mandate is not as clear and detailed.  In regards to the GoM’s international policy, MITADER is also responsible for the coordination of the implementation of Environmental Treaties and Conventions and related Protocols, as well as other applicable international law, that have been ratified by the country, including:   * UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol; * UN Convention to Combate Desertification (UNCCD); * Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; * Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; * RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands; * Bonn Convention (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals) * Nairobi Convention.   In addition to its central level functions, MITADER also carries out its mandate at the provincial level through provincial directorates.  Under MITADER’s tutelage, the Environmental Fund (FUNAB) (established by the Law Nº 39/2000 de 17 de Outubro de 2000, recently amended) has administrative, asset, and financial autonomy. Its mandate is to promote natural resources management and other environmental management activities, including those related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, to ensure the sustainable development of the country.  The National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES) was created by the Environmental Act (Decree No. 40/2000 of 19 October) as an advisory body to the Council of Ministers. Its aim is to ensure an effective and adequate coordination and integration of activities and principles of environmental management in the country’s development process. The prime minister is the president of CONDES comprised by the following ministries: MITADE, MINAG, MITUR, ME, MPescas, MEF, MF, MTC, MOPH, MIC, MIREME, MAEFP, MMCAS. CONDES also includes representatives from the civil society and the private sector. There is a technical level of CONDES comprised by the above mentioned sectors, and representatives of civil society and the private sector. CONDES is not yet represented at provincial level.  Other structures under MITADER’s tutelage include the Technical School for Land Use Planning (tertiary education level), and the Centres for Sustainable Development that support and/or carry out environmental management activities in different focus areas in the 3 regions of Mozambique. | | Annual Reports, Media Kit, Website |
| 3. Legal status | **What is the organization’s legal status? Has it met the legal requirements for operation in the programme country?**  MITADER belongs to the Executive branch of the State, legally constituted under the Mozambique Constitution, and has met the legal requirements for operation. | | Charter, legal registration |
| 4. Funding | **What is the organization’s main source (s) of funds?**  MITADER’s main source of funding is still donor funding, although some of the Ministry’s activities generate revenues.  There are three sources of funding of public sector activities in the Environment Sector in Mozambique. These are: a) un-earmarked funding allocated through the national budget negotiation process originating from ordinary government revenue (i.e. tax revenues) and general budget support provided by development partners; b) earmarked revenue generated by environmental management activities; and c) earmarked funding provided by development partners. The earmarked revenue generated by environmental management activities refer to concession fees and fines collected for the use and management of natural resources such forestry, conservation areas, and land use. The single main beneficiary of these environmental revenues is the Environmental Fund (FUNAB). Part of FUNAB’s expenditures is covered by earmarked revenues comprising 60 percent of the total amount collected from fines and fees (Decree 45/2004, of 29 of September). | | Annual Reports |
| 5. Certification | **Is the organization certified in accordance with any international standards or certification procedure?**  This institution does not have any certification issued (ISO, Project Management standard, other standards). | | ISO, Project Management standard, other standards |
| 6. Proscribed organizations | **Is the organization listed in any UN reference list of proscribed organizations?**  MITADER is not listed under United Nations Security Council 1267. (Note that the link provided was not active at the time of the elaboration of this CA report.) | | http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/consolist.shtml |
| **PART II. PROJECT MANAGEMENT CAPACITY** | | | |
| **2.1 Managerial Capacity** | | | |
| 1. Leadership Commitment | **Are leaders of the organization ready and willing to implement the proposed project?**  MITADER’s leadership on climate change, sustainable environmental management and reduction of poverty and vulnerability of Mozambique’s population is strong, spearheading at present the development of the national strategy for climate change. Its coordination function has led MITADER to build partnerships with other governmental institutions, universities, civil society, and the private sector, as well as to create mechanisms to mainstreaming environment in other sectors. Under MITADER’s leadership and support, several sectors have created Environmental Units (EUs) with slightly different roles/mandates but all of them providing linkages between the respective sector and environmental management and sustainable development issues. The establishment of sector EUs improved the communication and environmental mainstreaming in the sectors. However, their role is limited by the lack of approved Common Terms of Reference. | | Interviews |
| 2. Management experience and qualifications | **Which managers in the organization would be concerned with the proposed project? What are their credentials and experience that relate to the proposed project? Do these managers have experience implementing UNDP or other donor-funded projects?**  Projects related to Climate Change, Sustainable Environmental Management, and Community resilience are commonly managed by the Directorate for Environmental Management (DNGA). Activities related to strengthen the national capacity for mainstreaming environment into plans (i.e. PES) and budgets across sectors, and increase national and decentralised funding levels and budgetary allocations for environment are managed by National Directorate of Planning (DPE), notwithstanding the crucial role that other Directorates play in the implementation of many project related activities. The different directorates and respective units have a number of competent technical staff, even though expertise in a few specific areas may be lacking (e.g. capacity needs to be further developed in the new field of climate change, less so in other issues related with environmental sustainability). However, the concern lies especially in the reduced number of the Ministry’s knowledgeable technical staff, whose workload tends to be much higher than desirable, given that a reduced number of staff has to provide technical expertise to many projects and initiatives at one time, in addition to their day-to-day functions within the Ministry. In general, staff has been involved for a number of years in the implementation of UNDP and other donor-funded projects, including GEF.  At the moment of writing this report, MICOA is managing several environmental and climate change programmes funded by multilateral partners, including the African Adaptation Program (Government of Japan and UNDP), UN Joint Program on Adaptation to Climate Change, Coping with Drought, Poverty and Environment Initiative, as well as with bilateral donors (major donor being DANIDA). | | CVs of managers  Interviews with managers  Reports of past projects |
| 3. Planning and budgeting | **Does the organization apply a results-based management methodology? Are there measurable outputs or deliverables in the strategies, programmes and work plans? Are budgets commensurate with intended results?**  **How do planners identify and accommodate risks?**  Due to its involvement in many donor funded projects, the Ministry has been exposed to development project planning and M&E procedures, including results-based management methodology. However, when developing projects with MICOA technical staff it is found that, in spite of their experience with UNDP and other donors project management requirements, these have yet to be fully internalized (e.g. log frame is still not well understood).  The structure of the Ministry includes a Technical Committee and a Consultative Committee where the projects, programmes, strategies, yearly plans (PES) and new laws to be implemented by the Ministry are discussed, approved, and revised. Most of these programs, projects, as well as MICOA’s PES (institutional annual planning and budgeting instruments) and Directorates annual work plans have to indicate “physical annual targets” to which both leadership and staff are held accountable, indicating that results’ accountability exist to a degree.  Even though programs and activities tend to be under-budgeted overall, the internal national budgeting process already rectifies part of this problem. This is usually not an issue for projects developed to tap into external funding. In these cases, however, the cost-sharing by GoM is usually a concern, as commonly the Government lacks the resources to provide for project-related general administrative and monitoring costs which are often indicated as in-kind contribution.  The identification and monitoring of risks by planers does not appear to be fully institutionalized at MICOA, and are functions rather conducted mostly on an ad-hoc basis (and as a norm at the start of the development of donor-funded projects). However, the Ministry’s Technical and Consultative Committees, who meet regularly to discuss, approve and revise projects, are a means to identify and address project risks. | | Strategy documents  Project and programme documents  Sample proposals, work plans and budgets |
| 4. Supervision, review, and reporting | **How do managers supervise the implementation of work plans? How do they measure progress against targets?**  **How does the organization document its performance, e.g., in annual or periodic reports? How are the organization’s plans and achievements presented to stakeholders?**  **Does the organization hold regular programme or project review meetings? Are such meetings open to all stakeholders?**  **Are the organization’s activities subject to external evaluation? How does the organization learn and adapt from its experience?**  The regular reporting of MITADER’s activities is done through trimester reports, against the annual work plan, sent to and reviewed by the Directorate for Planning (DPE) and, in case issues or projects are highly visible, these reports are reviewed by the Cabinet of the Minister as well. Semester reports are submitted to and reviewed by the Cabinet of the Minister. An annual evaluation takes place at the meeting of the Coordination Board (Conselho Coordenador) to review results achieved against the targets set. It is worth noting that there is an effort by the Ministry, in each planning cycle, to set ‘physical targets’ (and respective geographical focus) for each planned group of activities that are set forth to contribute to the six different programs prioritized by the Environment Sector. It is against these quantitative targets, mostly at the time of the different reporting mechanisms, that managers are able to supervise the implementation of work plans and keep track of the progress made. However, these targets/indicators are still very much connected to the performance of implementation of planned activities and seldom focus on results (change) to be achieved.  According to SOPs, MITADER’s activities are subject to annual external evaluations. At this point, it is not clear what the information flows and the learning mechanisms are regarding findings of these evaluations, but it is not clear whether they reach MITADER’s technical staff.  Annually, MITADER (similarly to other line ministries) organizes a General Coordination meeting (where other line ministries and the media are invited) to take stock of activities conducted throughout the year, reviewing lessons learnt, and to plan for the coming year. | | Annual reports, presentation to stakeholders  Internal reports  Evaluation reports  Lessons-Learned reports |
| 5. Networking | **What other organizations are critical for the successful functioning of this organization? How does the organization conduct relations with these organizations? Is the organization a party to knowledge networks, coordinating bodies, and other fora?**  The cooperation of a number of line ministries is crucial to an MITADER’s effective coordination role of environmental action (e.g. coordination of the national response to climate change). Given MITADER’s dependence on external funding, development partners are also a critical to MITADER’s ability to fulfil its mandate.  A number of inter-sectoral bodies enable MITADER to call on key sectors for their help in providing information, carrying out activities that are critical to the sustainable development of the country, or otherwise mainstreaming environmental in their sector strategies and planning instruments.  Similarly, the Ministry meets regularly with development partners, namely with the Environment Working Group of donors, with a view to share needs and also to strengthen the coordination of initiatives and report on progress made in joint projects. These meetings are meant to be held regularly, but since mid-2010 the regularity of these meetings has been less adhere to (with only one meeting between MITADER and EWG in the space of one year). Mechanisms for sharing this information with a larger stakeholder base through fora or regular meetings is still not practiced by the Ministry rather, selected information is shared on an ad-hoc basis, namely through the organization or participation in seminars and workshops, and also through the publication of brochures of selected projects.  At the international level, MITADER, in its role of coordinator of the implementation of MEAs, is part of international fora and participates in different knowledge networks (although with an uneven level and quality of participation), thus sharing internationally Mozambique’s ongoing activities in addressing climate change and sustainable environmental management challenges, with a focus on reducing poverty. | | Descriptions of network and stakeholder fora |
| **2.2 Technical Capacity** | | | |
| 1. Technical knowledge and skills | | **Do the skills and experience of the organization’s technical professionals match those required for the project? Would these professionals be available to the project?**  **Does the organization have the necessary technical infrastructure (e.g., laboratories, equipment, software, technical data bases, etc.) to support the implementation of the project?**  **How do staff members of the organization keep informed about the latest techniques and trends in their areas of expertise?**  **What external technical contacts and networks does the organization utilize?**  **What professional associations does the organization and/or its professional staff belong to?**  MITADER is experiencing difficulties in responding to the technical demands of the various environmental portfolios due to scarce human resources available. For this reason, for example, UNDP has suggested to reinforce this department with a Chief Technical Advisor on CC to support the implementation of AAP.  As far technical infrastructures MITADER is in critical condition, even its office space and building conditions are very poor.  Continuous technical learning is not institutionalized; contact with new technical developments is obtained in ad-hoc manner through visitors/consultants, or through staff’s participation in international and national conferences (although only a reduced number of staff has access to these opportunities).  MITADER’s external key contacts and networks are linked to those available in the context of MEAs, and additionally through SADC, CPLP, PALOP networks. | CVs of technical staff  Knowledge network membership  Technical library facilities  Reports from participation in international, regional, national or local meetings and conferences  Facilities description |
| **PART III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES** | | | |
| **3.1 Administrative capacity. Note: Answer only questions that are relevant to the proposed project.** | | | |
| 1. Facilities, infrastructure and equipment | | **Does the organization possess sufficient administrative facilities, infrastructure, equipment and budget to carry out its activities, particularly in relation to the requirements of the project?**  **Can the organization manage and maintain the administrative and technical equipment and infrastructure?**  The institution has overall poor conditions to operate its regular activities, as well as new projects it takes on, both in terms of infrastructure and equipment. Budget is also a major constraint. Thus, these aspects have always to be taken into account when designing and budgeting for new projects.  As overall conditions are poor, and lack of staff (including IT support) is a problem, the capacity of the organization to manage and maintain acquired equipment is a major concern. | Facilities and equipment available for project requirements  Maintenance personnel and budget |
| 2. Procurement and contracting | | **Does the organization have the legal authority to enter into contracts and agreements with other organizations? Does the organization have access to legal counsel to ensure that contracts are enforceable, meet performance standards, and protect the interests of the organization and UNDP?**  **Does the organization have dedicated procurement capacity? Do procurement personnel have skills and experience that are appropriate to the requirements of the project? Does the organization have written procurement procedures?**  **Is there evidence that the organization conducts procurement on the basis of best value for money, transparency, and effective international competition?**  **Does the organization have a system and procedures for asset management and inventory control?**  MITADER’s has the legal authority to enter into contracts and agreements with other organizations (Decree 54/2005 on Government procurement rules and regulations), and has a Legal Office that provides legal counsel to the ministry.  UGEA is MITADER’s procurement unit with dedicated staff, with skills and experience adequate to the requirements of the projects. This unit has a system and procedures for asset management and inventory control. | Procurement manual  Standard contracts  Documentation on procurement processes, sample contracts  Supplier data base  Audit reports  Interview with legal counsel  CVs of procurement personnel |
| 3. Recruitment and personnel management | | **Does the organization have the legal authority to enter into employment contracts with individuals?**  **Does the organization have dedicated personnel capacity? Do recruitment personnel have skills and experience that are appropriate to the requirements of the project? Does the organization have written recruitment procedures?**  **Is there evidence that the organization conducts recruitment objectively on the basis of competition, fairness, and transparency?**  **Does the organization have a salary scale that would apply to project personnel? Would that scale inhibit the hiring of the best candidates?**  MITADER has the legal authority to enter into employment contracts with individuals and firms, with recruitment being under the responsibility of its HR Unit. Overall, this unit’s capacity is adequate for the ministry’s as well as for projects’ needs, with written recruitment procedures being followed objectively. One potential problem that is common to civil service recruitment is the comparatively lower salary rates, which often leads to brain drain, with a high turnover rates at the technical level. | Personnel manual  Standard contracts and agreements  Job descriptions or terms of reference  Documentation of recruitment processes  Roster files of potential job candidates  CVs of recruitment personnel |
| **3.2 Financial Management Capacity** | | | |
| 1. Financial management organization and personnel | | **Does the organization have written rules and regulations for financial management that are consistent with international standards? Does the organization have a dedicated finance unit? Do finance managers and personnel have skills and experience that are appropriate to the requirements of the project? Is the existing financial management capacity adequate to meets the additional requirements of the project? Do finance personnel have experience managing donor resources?**  MITADER has written rules and regulations for financial management (SISTAFE) that are consistent with international standards and has a dedicated National Directorate for Finance.  Financial management capacity, including staff’s skills and experience, seem adequate to meet the additional requirements of the project, although some additional capacity, especially for project financial administration would be desirable. | CVs of financial personnel  A bank account or bank statements  Interviews with financial management staff  Finance manual  Financial sector review report |
| 2. Financial position | | **Does the organization have a sustainable financial position? What is the maximum amount of money the organization has ever managed? If the proposed project is implemented by this organization, what percentage of the organization’s total funding would the project comprise?**  Not Available (awaiting information) | Financial statements |
| 3. Internal control | | **Does the organization maintain a bank account? Does the organization have written rules and procedures on segregation of duties for receipt, handling and custody of funds? How does the organization ensure physical security of advances, cash and records?**  **Does the organization have clear written procedures and internal controls governing payments? How does the organization ensure that expenditures conform to their intended uses? Does the organization have a policy requiring two signatures for payments over a defined limit?**  **Is there any evidence of non-compliance with financial rules and procedures?**  MITADER maintains several bank accounts that can serve project portfolio needs. State Budget Management regulation (SISTAFE) includes rules and procedures on segregation of duties for receipt, handling, custody of funds, and internal controls. In any case, MITADER follows also donor financial requirements and procedures.  MITADER’s budgets are always aligned with the respective work plans and procurement plans, thus ensuring that expenditures conform to their intended uses. Before expenditures authorization, there is a process of verification to ensure that it is used as intended. Furthermore, two signatures are always required for payment authorization. | Finance manual  Financial rules and regulations |
| 4. Accounting and financial reporting | | **Are accounts established and maintained in accordance with national standards or requirements?**  **When and to whom does the organization provide its financial statements?**  **Can the organization track and report separately on the receipt and use of funds from individual donor organizations?**  **Is there any evidence of deficiencies in accounting or financial reporting?**  The account system is based on SISTAFE (State Finance Administration System) which establishes the accounting rules and procedures for public entities. MITADER provides its financial statements at the end of First Semester and at the end of the year, to the Ministry of Finance.  MITADER tracks and reports separately on the receipt and use of funds from individual donor organizations, including UNDP. Although accounting or financial reporting can and should be improved, this does not constitute a major concern to the projects. | Description of accounting system and reporting arrangements  Financial reports |
| 5. Audit | | **Is the organization subject regularly to external audit? Is audit conducted in accordance with international audit standards? Are audit findings public? If so, have the organization’s financial audits produced any significant recommendations for strengthening of financial systems and procedures? Have audits identified instances non-compliance with rules and procedures or misuse of financial resources? What has been done to carry out audit recommendations?**  MITADER is regularly subject to external audits (annually, and upon request), in addition to internal audits (Tribunal Administrativo; Inspecção Geral das Finanças), conducted in accordance with international audit standards, and with audit findings made public.  Financial audits have been an opportunity for strengthening financial systems and procedures, as action plans put are put in place and closely monitored. | Audit reports  Audit follow up reports |

1. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**

Key project personnel funded under this project budget are as follows:

1. 1 DRR CTA based in INGC (providing technical support to INGC)
2. 3 Provincial Advisors for integration of DRR/CCA into district plans
3. 1 Programme Officer (to be based at UNDP CO) – Service Contract
4. 1 Programme Associate (to be based at UNDP CO) – Service Contract

4. 1 UNV (based at UNDP CO)

Note that the CTA based in MITADER will be consulted on monitoring purposes on activities under

this project to be implemented by MITADER.

**TERMS OF REFERENCE ARE AS FOLLOWS**

1. **Chief Technical Advisor (to be based at INGC)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **I. Post Information** | | | |
| Post Title: Chief Technical Advisor-Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Post Number:  Type of Contract: FTA International  Duty Station: Mozambique | | Current Grade (if applicable):  Proposed Grade: P- 4  Supervisor Grade: P- 5 | |
| II. Organizational Context | | | |
| In recognition that disaster preparedness, mitigation and risk reduction, are fundamental factors contributing to development in Mozambique, a Joint Programme for Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness in Mozambique has been approved by the UN Country Team, under the “Delivering as One” United Nations Framework in Mozambique. Within this Joint Programme, UNDP, as lead agency, has developed a programme entitled: *Strengthening government capacities and frameworks for adaptation and disaster resilience.* The main partner for the implementation of this programme is the National Disaster Management Institute - INGC (*Instituto Nacional de Calamidades*)  The overall goal of the Programme is to strengthen national capacities at all levels to reduce the risk of disasters and mitigate their impacts on the vulnerable populations in the country and thus build disaster resilience communities.  In recent years, the Government of Mozambique has made substantive advances in the decentralisation of governmental structures and processes. In line with this, efforts have also been made to decentralise disaster risk management in Mozambique, with the creation of provincial offices of INGC, provincial and district level Emergency Operation Centres (COEs), and the creation and training of local risk management committees at community level. The importance of decentralised Disaster Risk Management is similarly reflected in the second output of the UNDP programme, which relates to the strengthening of government and civil society capacities for disaster risk reduction at central, provincial and local levels. In this context, technical advice and guidance in decentralised disaster risk management for the Government of Mozambique is of the utmost importance in guaranteeing adequate emergency preparedness and response throughout the country in a disaster situation. Thus, the Chief Technical Advisor will provide substantive advice on the design, implementation, review and monitoring of the entire programme. S/he will provide advice to the staff on the activities toward reaching the desire goals of the programme. | | | |
| III. Functions / Key Results Expected | | | |
| 1. Function / Expected Results   * Specialist expertise and technical advice provided to INGC and UNDP in the development of policy, regulations, methodologies, tools and working instruments in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery | | | |
| 2. Function / Expected Results  National Disaster Management Institute provided with general technical, strategic and management advice, guidance and assistance in the implementation of the Programme “*Strengthening government capacities and frameworks for adaptation and disaster resilience*”, in accordance with international best practices. | | | |
| 3. Function / Expected Results   * Design, development and implementation of the Local Level Risk Management component of the Programme supported, based on the strategic recommendations from the recently conducted study on LLRM in Mozambique, including:   + The development of risk management mechanisms and indicators to be integrated in local development planning;   + The integration of decentralization criteria in the National Master Plan for DRR;   + The development of central and decentralized capacities of the INGC. | | | |
| 4. Function / Expected Results   * Travel carried out, whenever necessary or appropriate, to support the management, supervision and monitoring of the implementation of the LLRM component of the Programme, and to collect lessons and experiences that could contribute to strengthening the Programme. | | | |
| 5. Function / Expected Results   * Policy level inputs provided for the development of national disaster reduction strategies and institutional and legislative systems for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national development planning and programming, with a special focus on decentralized planning and programming. | | | |
| 6. Function / Expected Results   * Programme’s integration and coordination with appropriate stakeholders across the DRR sector facilitated and support provided to the INGC and other concerned working groups, coordination mechanisms and committees. | | | |
| 7. Function / Expected Results   * Ongoing projects monitored through: * Reporting: quarterly and annual progress reports review and monitoring of work plans against indicators/success criteria, targets and milestones including assessment of counterpart support capacity * Validation: Field visits, mid-term evaluations, client surveys, etc and * Participation: Steering committees, stakeholder meetings, focus groups, etc. | | | |
| 8. Function / Expected Results   * Management of national staff under the project and recruitment and management of consultants carried out as required. | | | |
| 9. Function / Expected Results   * Monitoring of project expenditure and facilitating budget advances conducted regularly. | | | |
| 10. Function / Expected Results   * External monitoring and evaluation missions facilitated. | | | |
| 11. Function / Expected Results   * Regular meetings and coordination activities conducted with the technical units on programme management to identify and address the key issues in a timely and systematic manner. | | | |
| 12. Function / Expected Results   * Successes and best practices generated during the implementation of the programme effectively inventoried and systematized in the development of national policy and strategy in the field of DRR, contributing to knowledge management for the programme. | | | |
| 13. Function / Expected Results   * Contact initiated and maintained with respect to South-South dialogue to support exchanges and information sharing with other countries facing similar challenges. | | | |
| 14. Function / Expected Results   * In close coordination with the CPR Programme Manager, liaison activities carried out with donors and other external partners, UN agencies and NGOs involved in DRR. | | | |
| 15. Function / Expected Results   * Performance of any other duties in the area of DRR as might be required by the INGC and UNDP for the successful implementation of the programme. | | | |
| IV. Impact of Results | | | |
| * Improved strategic planning, change processes, results-based management and work planning, and reporting within INGC * Improved formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. * Effective partnerships and advocacy between INGC and UN Agencies and main constituents built and sustained. | | | |
| V. Competencies | | | |
| **Functional Competencies:**  Knowledge Management and Learning:   * Promotes a knowledge sharing and learning culture in the office * Has good knowledge on UNDP programme and operational issues * Actively works towards continuing personal learning and development in one or more Practice Areas, acts on learning plan and applies newly acquired skills * Has knowledge of UNDP/UN policies and programme in disaster and disaster risk situations.   Development and Operational Effectiveness:   * Has ability to lead and contribute to strategic planning, change processes, results-based management, work planning, and reporting. * Demonstrates ability to lead formulation, oversight of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. * Has ability to apply development theory to the specific country context to identify creative, practical approaches to overcome challenging situations. * Has ability to build and sustain effective partnerships with UN Agencies and main constituents, advocate effectively, communicate sensitively across different constituencies.   Management and Leadership: Focuses on impact and results for the client and responds positively to feedback   * Ability to establish effective working relations in a multicultural team environment * Excellent interpersonal skills * Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude * Demonstrates strong oral and written communication skills * Builds strong relationships with internal and external clients * Demonstrates capacity to communicate effectively; resource management; capacity to plan and organize programmes effectively * Demonstrates resourcefulness, initiative and mature judgment | | | |
| **VI. Recruitment Qualifications** | | | |
| Education: | | Advanced university degree preferably a PhD in international development/relations, disaster risk management, environmental science or other development-related fields | |
| Experience: | | * At least 10 years of professional experience in project management related to natural disaster reduction and recovery including three years of field experience * Extensive experience in working with governments, multilateral and bilateral development agencies and civil society organizations * Field experience in a country in special development circumstances including in post-disaster settings preferable; Understanding of UN/ UNDP programming modalities is an asset * A sound knowledge of development issues in Mozambique and/or the region * Excellent computer/information skills. * Strong communication and advocacy skills. Ability to work in a complex environment. - Excellent analytical, organizational and negotiation skills. * Ability to demonstrate tact and diplomacy. * Able to take instructions and follow up on tasks in a timely manner. * Motivated and responsive to the needs and interests of peers, willing to take initiative, excellent team player | |
| Language Requirements: | | * Excellent oral and written communication skills in English is essential with a working knowledge in Portuguese. | |

1. **Provincial Advisors (3), Integration of DRR/CCA into district plans**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **I. Position Information** | |
| **Title** : Provincial advisor on DRR/CCA (3 positions)  **Location**: Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Gaza Mozambique  **Type of Contract**: Service Contract **Required languages**: Portuguese, English  **Initial Contract Duration**: 12 months | |
| II. Organizational Context | |
| In recent years, the Government of Mozambique has made substantive advances in the decentralisation of governmental structures and processes. In line with this, efforts have also been made to decentralise disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in Mozambique. There has been the creation of provincial offices of INGC and MICOA, provincial and district level Emergency Operation Centres (COEs), and the creation and training of local risk management committees and natural resource committees at community level. Additionally, a guide has been produced on integration of climate change adaptation into district plans, and training on DRR and CCA concepts and planning has taken place at provincial and district levels.  The new UNDP project on *“Strengthening government capacities and frameworks for adaptation and disaster resilience”* recognizes that Mainstreaming of DRR/CCA into sectoral plans and strategies remains crucial as it has not yet been completed in a comprehensive manner. In the context of this project, and in collaboration with the UNDP governance unit, work will be undertaken to ensure that DRR and CCA components are included in provincial and district development plans. To achieve the integration of DRR/ACC in provincial and district level planning, the project will prioritise the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Gaza in order to benefit from synergies with the UNDP decentralization programme. Advisors placed in each of these provinces will work within the decentralised planning processes and frameworks to ensure that DRR and CCA concerns are reflected in the district development plans.  The Provincial advisor will be under the guidance of the Chief Technical Advisor – Crisis Prevention and Recovery/Environment Team, and in close collaboration with *Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades* (INGC) and MICOA, the Provincial Advisor is responsible for all disaster risk reduction/recovery and Climate Change activities at the designated province. | |
| III. Key functions | |
| * Coordination with INGC and MICOA at provincial level on the integration of DRR/CCA concerns in provincial planning processes. * Support DPPF (*direção provincial de planificação e finanças*) to guarantee integration of DRR and CCA in the process of harmonization of provincial planning instruments (PEDDs, PESODs, sectoral plans and strategies) in one PESOP; * Facilitate training on DRR and CCA concepts for staff of provincial institutions, local government authorities, local risk management committees and natural resources committees in collaboration with INGC and MICOA; * Support provincial institutions in incorporating DRR and CCA concerns into decentralized planning through ensuring DRR and CCA activities are adequately reflected in annual activity plans and budgets; * Collaborate with the provincial institutions to ensure monitoring plans are developed and followed, to monitor progress of DRR and CCA activities, including through the use of monitoring tools and field visits to districts; * Work with relevant partners to produce and/or refine tools for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into district plans (for example, the guide on mainstreaming CCA into district plans, already produced by the UN Joint Programme on Climate Change); * Ensure that there is feedback between district to provincial and up to national level of DRR/CCA concerns. In times of emergency the advisor may be called upon to assist with information flow. | |
| 1. As a member of the Crisis Prevention and Recovery/Environment Unit, ensures **the strategic direction of UNDP DRR/CCA projects and activities**focusing on achievement of the following results:  * Analysis, assessment of the socio/economic environment, continuous dialogue with partners at the province to provide development advisory services in the field of disaster reduction and climate change, identification of catalytic areas where DRR/CCA can be integrated and add value to other, ongoing or planned UNDP support interventions in the province; * Analysis of context, indicators; development of policy documents especially for Country Programme and other strategic documents in the thematic area of disaster reduction, coordinates with and supports to Global Programmes at the national level (more specifically the Global Risk Identification Programme and the Global Mainstreaming Programme) seeking complementarities and mainstreaming into other UNDP practice areas where the Country Office has special interest and/or comparative advantages. * Support to the collection, compilation and update/complement of existing information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in the country and ensures that this information is taken into consideration in the formulation, negotiation and implementation of UNDP development programmes. | |
| 2. Ensures effective management of the CO DRR/CCA projects in the province focusing on quality control of the full cycle of programming from formulation to implementation achieving the following results:   * Monitoring of ongoing projects substantively and financially through discussing project work plans, progress and performance; and evaluation missions; * Production and analysis of finance managerial information such as: programme and project budget financial reports, including analysis of income, expenditure. Monitoring and update of the financial data relating to the Budget Allotments. Timely production of all required reports, including project delivery reports. * Visits to project sites in the province to monitor and assess implementation; resolving problems in execution and implementation streamlining relations between consultants and executing agencies. * Aggregate reports are regularly prepared on activities, outputs and outcomes. * Seeks complementarities and integration with ongoing projects in other portfolios within the province. | |
| 3. Establishes and maintainsstrategic partnerships and supports the resource mobilization focusing on achievement of the following results:   * Creation and coordination of partnerships with the UN Agencies, government institutions, bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, private sector, civil society, etc. In the province. * Analysis and research of information on donors, preparation of substantive briefs on possible areas of cooperation, identification of opportunities for cost-sharing in the province. * Mobilizes cost-sharing resources from the government, donors and other partners to leverage UNDP resources for disaster reduction and adaptation to climate change in the province. | |
| 4. Ensures **provision of top quality advisory services** and f**acilitation of knowledge building and management** in the area of DRR/CCA focusing on achievement of the following results:   * Identification of sources of information related to policy-driven issues. Identification and synthesis of best practices and lessons learned directly linked to disaster risk reduction and climate change. * Coordination of development of policies and institutions that will address the country problems and needs in collaboration with the Provincial Government and other strategic partners. * Sound contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice in the field of disaster reduction and climate change. * Promotion of awareness and understanding of a) UNDP mandate, mission and purpose and focus on Sustainable Human Development with special emphasis on thematic area managed. b) The links and mutually supportive goals and objectives of disaster reduction, climate change adaptation, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. | |
| IV. Impact of Results | |
| * The key results have an impact on the overall success of the country programme and reaching UNDAF/CPD goals. In particular, the key results have an impact on the design, operation and programming of activities, creation of strategic partnerships as well as reaching resource mobilization targets. * Provincial and district level plans reflect DRR/CCA concerns, based on realities of the Mozambique context * At district and provincial level, tools and mechanisms exist for the integration of DRR/CCA, including allocation of budget to sectoral activities | |
| V. Competencies and Critical Success Factors | |
| **Corporate Competencies:**   * Demonstrates integrity by modelling the UN’s values and ethical standards * Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP * Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability   **Functional Competencies:**  Knowledge Management and Learning   * Promotes knowledge management in UNDP and a learning environment in the office through leadership and personal example. * Actively works towards continuing personal learning and development in one or more Practice Areas, acts on learning plan and applies newly acquired skills. * In-depth knowledge on development issues, especially in the areas of Crisis Prevention and Recovery. * Understanding of the key issues of climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction * Solid understanding of the system of decentralized planning and finances and decentralized government system in Mozambique * Strong capacity for organization, communication and generating solutions to problems ‘on the ground’   Development and Operational Effectiveness   * Ability to lead strategic planning, results-based management and reporting * Ability to lead formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and projects including mobilization of resources * Ability to formulate and manage budgets, manage contributions and investments, manage transactions, conduct financial analysis, reporting and cost-recovery * Good ICT skills, knowledge of Atlas * Ability to implement new systems and affect staff behavioural/attitudinal change   Management and Leadership   * Builds strong relationships with clients, focuses on impact and results for the client and responds positively to feedback * Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude * Demonstrates good oral and written communication skills * Demonstrates openness to change and ability to manage complexities * Ability to work in a challenging environment and as part of a team on own initiative * Skills in negotiation and persuasion | |
| VI. Recruitment Qualifications | |
| Education: | * Bachelor degree or equivalent in development studies, social sciences, economics, geography, disaster management, climate change or environment |
| Experience: | * At least 5 years relevant experience in planning and monitoring development projects * Experience in disaster risk reduction and/or climate change adaptation projects preferred * Experience working at provincial/district level in Mozambique * Experience of participatory planning and monitoring * Experience working with government institutions in Mozambique is an advantage |
| Language Requirements: | * Fluency in Portuguese is essential, English is an advantage |

1. **Programme Associate (to be based at UNDP CO)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I. Position Information | |
| Post title Programme Associate  Post Number: ICS-6  Organizational Unit: UNDP/RBA/Mozambique  Supervisor: Programme Manager CPR/E Unit | |
| II. Organizational Context | |
| Under the overall guidance of the Programme Manager and supervision of the Programme Specialist/Risk Reduction/Environment, the Programme Associate ensures effective delivery of the CO Crisis Prevention programme by entering and managing data and support programme implementation and promotes a client-oriented approach consistent with UNDP rules and regulations.  The Programme Associate coaches the support staff of the Crisis Prevention Programme Team. The Programme Associate works in close collaboration with the other programme units, with operations, and project teams in the CO and UNDP HQs staff for resolving complex programme-related issues and information delivery. | |
| * **III. Functions / Key Results Expected** | |
| Summary of key functions:   * Support to management of the CO projects in DRR/CCA ,Mine Action, and Green Human Development * Administrative support to the UNDP staff of the above mentioned projects * Support to the implementation of resource mobilization strategy * Facilitation of Knowledge building and knowledge sharing, guidance to the IPs on financial management matters | |
| 1. Provides effective support to management of the projects mentioned, focusing on the achievement of the following results:  * Creation of a project in ATLAS, preparation of required budget revisions, revision of project award and project status, determination of unutilized funds, operational and financial close of project. * Keeps up-dated knowledge as to changes in UNDP programme and project budgeting and accounting. * Provision of guidance to the executing agencies on routine implementation of projects and budgeting/accounting rules and procedures, including on-the-job training on HACT procedures * Support to the project monitoring visits and support Mid-term and Final evaluation missions (organizing travel, accommodation arrangement etc.) * Support to the PO to compile regular reports (pie charts, graphs, etc.) on programme delivery and resource allocation to facilitate the M&E coordination. * Presentation of information for audit of NEX projects * Supports implementation of audit recommendations | |
| 1. Provides administrative support to the Programme, focusing on achievement of following results:  * Review of NEX projects Financial Reports and UNDP DEX payments; preparation of non PO vouchers for development projects. * Proper planning, expenditures tracking and audit of financial resources in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. * Maintenance of the internal expenditures control system that ensures that vouchers processed are matched and completed; transactions are correctly recorded and posted in ATLAS. * Proposes and develops automated solutions regarding financial and, particularly, project budget monitoring. This includes: ad-hoc data entry for the construction interim what-if scenarios, production of information on year-to-date amounts of UNDP, ISS, GMS and ASLs exposure and control of balances of UNDP Support Cost ref. TTFs and CO-finance funding. * Support to the production and the analysis of finance managerial information such as: programme and projects financial reports, including analysis of income, expenditure. Monitoring and up-date of financial data relating to the budget allotments. Support to the timely production of all required HQ’s reports and to the preparation of all required reports and project delivery reports. Support to the financial analysis and clearance of project budget and revision proposals within Atlas system. * Timely corrective actions on unspotted vouchers, including the vouchers with budget check errors, match exceptions in Atlas for development projects; register of goods receipt in Atlas. * Making budget check for requisitions, POs and vouchers. * Reporting on programme deliveries | |
| 1. Support resource mobilization focusing on achievement of the following results:  * Compilation of information on donors, preparation of donor’s profile and database, establishment of contacts with donor counterparts. * Track and reporting on mobilized resources. Review of contributions agreement, managing contributions in Atlas. | |
| * IV. Impact of Results | |
| The key results have an impact on the overall performance of the Crisis Prevention Programme Team and success in implementation of programme strategies. Accurate analysis, data entry and presentation of information ensure proper programme implementation. Non-implementation of necessary actions due to untimely or inadequate analysis of scenarios may lead to financial losses. Failure to monitor resources can lead to a slowdown in project operations. | |
| * **V. Competencies** | |
| Corporate Competencies:   * Demonstrates commitment to UNDP’s mission, vision and values * Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability   Functional Competencies:  Knowledge Management and Learning   * Shares knowledge and experience * Actively works towards continuing personal learning, acts on learning plan and applies newly acquired skills   Development and Operational Effectiveness   * Ability to perform a variety of specialized tasks related to Results Management, including support to design, planning and implementation of programme, managing data, reporting * Ability to provide input to business process re-engineering, implementation of new system, including new IT based systems * Good knowledge of Results Management Guide and Toolkit   Leadership and Self-Management   * Focuses on result for the client and responds positively to feedback * Consistently approaches work with energy and positive, constructive attitude * Remains calm, in control and good humoured even under pressure * Demonstrates openness to change and ability to manage complexities | |
| VI. Recruitment Qualifications | |
| Education: | Secondary Educations, preferably with specialized certification in Accounting and Finance. University degree in Business or Public Administration, Economics, Political or Social Sciences would be desirable, but it is not a requirement |
| Experience: | 5 to 6 years of relevant administrative or programme experience is required. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS WORD, EXCEL, ETC) and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web based management systems. |
| Language Requirements | Fluency in English and Portuguese (written and spoken) required. |

1. **Programme Officer (to be based at UNDP CO)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I. Position Information** | | |
| Job Code Title: Disaster Risk Reduction Programme Officer **Grade**:P3/NOC equivalent  **Type of Contract**: Service contract  **Duty Station**: UNDP CO Maputo  **Duration of initial contract**: 1 year  **Supervisor**: Programme Manager – Crisis Prevention and Recovery/  Environment Team | | |
| II. Organizational Context | | |
| Under the guidance and supervision of the Programme Manager – Crisis Prevention and Recovery/Environment Team, and in close collaboration with the Chief Technical Advisor and the *Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades* (INGC), the Programme Officer is responsible for the implementation of the disaster risk reduction/recovery and Climate Change project within the CPR/Environment portfolios. S/he will be guided and advised by the Chief Technical Advisor on the activities.  Apart from developing capacity building initiatives in the field of DRR/CCA, the Programme Officer will also be responsible for management and evaluation of programme activities within his/her portfolio, providing policy and technical advisory services. He/she will also participate in mainstreaming DRR/CCA activities into UNDP CO Programme.  The Programme Officer works in close collaboration with CPR/Environment Unit team members, the Operations team, staff from other UN agencies, government officials, donors, technical experts, and civil society organizations to ensure successful implementation of UNDP DRR/CCA project. | | |
| III. Functions/Key Results Expected | | |
| **Summary of Key Functions:**   * Ensuring strategic direction of UNDP DRR/CCA project. * Management of the CO’s DRR/CCA Project. * Strategic partnerships and support to resource mobilization * Provision of top quality policy advice services to the Government and facilitation of knowledge building and management on disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change issues. | | |
| 1. As a member of the Crisis Prevention and Recovery/Environment Unit, ensures **the strategic direction of UNDP DRR/CCA project and project activities,**focusing on achievement of the following results:  * Thorough analysis of the political, social and economic situation in the country and collaborative preparation/revision of UNDAF, CPD, AWPs and other documents. * Assessment of the socio-economic environment and continuous dialogue with partners to provide development advisory services in the field of disaster reduction and climate change adaptation, identifying of catalytic areas where DRR/CCA can be integrated and add value to other, ongoing or planned UNDP support interventions; * Analysis of context, indicators, policy documents especially for the Country Programme and other strategic documents in the thematic area of disaster reduction and climate change adaptation, coordination with and supporting to Global Programmes at the national level (more specifically the Global Risk Identification Programme and the Global Mainstreaming Programme) seeking complementarities and mainstreaming into other UNDP practice areas where the Country Office has special interest and/or comparative advantages. * Support to the collection, compilation and updating of existing information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in the country ensuring that this information is taken into consideration in the formulation, negotiation and implementation of UNDP development programmes. | | |
| 2. Ensures effective management of the CO DRR/CCA project focusing on quality control of the full cycle of programming from formulation to implementation achieving the following results:   * Monitoring of ongoing projects substantively and financially through discussing project work plans, progress and performance; evaluation missions and development of TORs for consultants; * Production and analysis of finance managerial information such as: programme and project budget financial reports, including analysis of income and expenditures. Monitoring and updating of the financial data relating to the Budget Allotments. Timely production of all required reports, including HQ’s reports and project delivery reports. * Visits to project sites to monitor and assess implementation; resolving problems in execution and implementation. * Progress reports regularly prepared on activities, outputs and outcomes. Preparation of donor reports. * In the event of a disaster, assistance to the Resident Coordinator/Resident Representative in the formulation of UNDP components in situation reports and appeals and in the design of early recovery frameworks that ensure risk reduction considerations are factored in the rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. * Complementarities and integration with ongoing projects in other portfolios. | | |
| 3. Establishes and maintainsstrategic partnerships and supports the resource mobilization focusing on the achievement of the following results:   * Creation and coordination of partnerships with the UN Agencies, government institutions, bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors, private sector, civil society, etc. * Analysis and research of information on donors, preparation of substantive briefs on possible areas of cooperation, identification of opportunities for cost-sharing. * Mobilization of cost-sharing resources from the government, donors and other partners to leverage UNDP resources for disaster reduction and adaptation to climate change. * Assistance in articulating UNDP’s position regarding regional cooperating in disaster risk reduction and climate change in the region, oversees the development of ongoing and planned regional programming. | | |
| 4. Ensures provision of quality advisory services and facilitation of knowledge development and management in the area of DRR/CCA focusing on the achievement of the following results:   * Identification of sources of information related to policy-driven issues. Identification and synthesis of best practices and lessons learned directly linked to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. * Coordination of development of policies and institutions that will address the country problems and needs in collaboration with the Government and other strategic partners. * Sound contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice in the field of disaster reduction and climate change. * Promotion of awareness and understanding of a) UNDP mandate, mission and purpose and focus on Sustainable Human Development with special emphasis on thematic area managed. b) The links and mutually supportive goals and objectives of disaster reduction, climate change adaptation, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. | | |
| IV. Impact of Results | | |
| The key results have an impact on the overall success of the country programme and reaching UNDAF/CPD goals. In particular, the key results have an impact on the design, operation and programming of activities, creation of strategic partnerships as well as reaching resource mobilization targets. | | |
| V. Competencies and Critical Success Factors | |
| **Corporate Competencies:**   * Demonstrates integrity by modelling the UN’s values and ethical standards * Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP * Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability   **Functional Competencies:**  Knowledge Management and Learning   * Promotes knowledge management in UNDP and a learning environment in the office through leadership and personal example. * Actively works towards continuing personal learning and development in one or more Practice Areas, acts on learning plan and applies newly acquired skills. * In-depth knowledge on development issues, especially in the areas of Crisis Prevention and Recovery.   Development and Operational Effectiveness   * Ability to lead strategic planning, results-based management and reporting * Ability to lead formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and projects, mobilize resources * Ability to formulate and manage budgets, manage contributions and investments, manage transactions, conduct financial analysis, reporting and cost-recovery * Good knowledge of the Results Management Guide and Toolkit * Good ICT skills, knowledge of Atlas * Ability to implement new systems and affect staff behavioural/ attitudinal change   Management and Leadership   * Builds strong relationships with clients, focuses on impact and results for the client and responds positively to feedback * Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude * Demonstrates good oral and written communication skills * Demonstrates openness to change and ability to manage complexities | |
| VI. Recruitment Qualifications | |
| Education: | * Advanced university degree (masters or equivalent) in disaster management, climate change, environment, geography, development planning, agriculture or other relevant fields, **or** a Bachelors University degree in the same areas with substantial professional experience in DRR and/or CCA. |
| Experience: | * Experience of at least 5 years in project management /project coordination in area relevant to DRR/CCA * At least 2 years’ experience in projects related to Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Management, Climate Risk Management or Environment. * Experience with different aspects of project management including development, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring of projects. * An in-depth knowledge of DRR/CCA issues in the country. * Experience in developing written proposals, project briefs, donor reports and presentations * Experience in organizing events (seminars, training workshops etc.). * Previous working experience in the UN, with UNDP experience preferred. * Experience working with Government institutions. * Previous experience with ATLAS project management system is an advantage |
| Language Requirements: | Fluency in **Portuguese** language and in **English** (oral and written) is essential. |

**5. UNV** (**to be based in UNDP CO**)

**Description of tasks**

Under the direct supervision of the programme manager, the CPR/E (Crises Prevention and Recovery /Environment) Unit, the UNV will undertake the following tasks:

* As a member of the CPR/E Unit, ensures the strategic direction of the UNDP DRR/CCA project activities, focusing on achievement of the following results:
* Thorough analysis of the political, social and economic situation in the country and collaborative preparation and revision of UNDAF, CPD, AWPs (Annual Work Plans), and other documents.
* Assessment of the socio-economic environment and continuous dialogue with partners to provide development advisory services in the field of disaster risk and climate change adaptation, identifying catalytic/areas where DRR/CCA can be integrated and add value to other ongoing or planned UNDP support interventions
* Analysis of context, indicators, policy documents especially of the country programme and other strategic documents in the thematic area of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, coordinating with and supporting to the programmes at the national level seeking complementarities and mainstreaming into other UNDP practice areas where the country office has special interest and /or comparative advantages.
* Support to the collection , compilation and updating of existing information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in the country, ensuring that this information is taken into consideration in the formulation, negotiation and implementation of UNDP development programmes.
* Ensures effective management of the CO (Country Office) DDR/CCA project, focusing on the quality control of the full cycle of programming from formulation of implementation, achieving the following results:
* Effective application of RBM (Results Based Management) tools, establishment of management targets (BSC – Business Scorecard)) and monitoring of achievement of results, ensuring high programme delivery.
* Monitoring of ongoing projects substantively and financially through discussing project work plans, progress and performance; evaluation missions and development of TORs (Terms of Reference) for consultants.
* Production and analysis of finance managerial information such as programme and project budget financial reports, including analysis of income and expenditures. Monitoring and updating of the financial data relating to the budget allocations. Timely production of all required reports, including HQ’s (Headquarters) report and project delivery reports.
* Visits to project sites to monitor and assess implementation, resolving problems in execution and implementation.
* Progress reports regularly prepared on activities, outputs and outcomes. Preparation of donor reports.
* In the event of a disaster, support the CTA and the Resident Coordinator/Resident representative in the formulation of UNDP components in situation reports and appeals and in the design of Early Recovery frameworks that ensure risk reduction considerations are factored in the rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes.
* Complementarities and integration with ongoing projects in other portfolios.
* Establishes and maintains strategic partnerships and supports the resource mobilization, focusing on the achievement of the following results
* Creation and coordination of partnerships with UN agencies, government institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors, private sector and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).
* Analysis and research of information on donors, preparation of substantive briefs on possible areas of cooperation, identification of opportunities for cost-sharing.
* Mobilization of cost-sharing resources from the government, donors and other partners to leverage UNDP resources for disaster reduction and adaptation to climate change.
* Assistance in articulating UNDP’s position regarding regional cooperation in disaster risk reduction and climate change in the region, overseeing the development of ongoing and planned regional programming.
* Ensures provision of quality advisory services and facilitation of Knowledge development and management in the areas of DRR/CCA focusing on the achievement of the following results.
* Identification of sources of information related to the policy-driven issues. Identification and synthesis of best practices and lessons learned directly linked to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
* Coordination of development of policies and institutions that will address the country problems and needs in collaboration with the government and other strategic partners.
* Sound contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice in the field of disaster reduction and climate change.

Furthermore, UN volunteers are encouraged to:

* Strengthen their knowledge and understanding of the concept of volunteerism by reading relevant UNV and external publications and take active part in UNV activities (for instance in events that mark IVD – International Volunteer Day);
* Be acquainted with and build on traditional and/or local forms of volunteerism in the host country;
* Reflect on the type and quality of voluntary action that they are undertaking, including participation in ongoing reflection activities;
* Contribute articles/write-ups on field experiences and submit them for UNV publication/websites, newsletters, press releases, etc.
* Assist with the UNV Buddy Programme for new-arrived UNV volunteers;
* Promote or advise local groups in the use of online volunteering, or encourage relevant local individuals and organizations to use the UNV online volunteering service whenever technically possible.

**Results/Expected Output:**

The key results/expected outputs are described in item above – description of tasks, but it is expected that the UNV is responsible for the delivery of the CPD and project outputs. The key results have an impact on the design, operation and programming of activities, creation of strategic partnerships reaching resource mobilization targets.

**Qualifications/Requirements:**

* Master’s degree or equivalent in disaster management, climate change, environment, geography, development planning, agriculture, or other relevant fields;
* 5 years of relevant experience at national and international levels in international development issues;
* Experience with different aspects of project management including development, planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring of projects,
* Fluency in English. The Portuguese language skills or any Latin language (e.g. French, Spanish, or Italian), would be an asset.

1. Note: Adjust signatures as needed [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR, 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Global adaptation index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges on the one hand and its Readiness to improve resilience on the other hand. http://index.gain.org/country/mozambique [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. World Risk Report, Alliance Development Works, 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.maplecroft.com/about/news/economic_losses.html>, May 17, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Mozambique floods 2013, Consolidated report of recovery needs assessment, April 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. INGC Climate study Phase I, 2009 and Phase II, 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. INE, Household Survey, 2009 (Latest reliable poverty data available) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. UNDP, IHDI, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA), National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Trac: UNDP funds allocated to government for DRM [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. TBC: Funds expected from the China (MOFCOM)- concept note submitted for consideration [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. TBM: Funds expected to be mobilised from other donors in the life cycle of the programme [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Optional, if needed [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)