

MOZAMBIQUE

Ecosystem-based Adaptation
2019-2023

Supported by the
Least Developed Countries Fund



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices on 94 hectares of land and establishing 10 climate-resilient fishery sites



Establishing 210 climate-resilient rainwater harvesting systems and 210 household water re-use systems



Developing and updating local adaptation plans and training 800 people from national and local institutions in EbA techniques in coastal urban and peri-urban areas



Implementing EbA in 7 pilot communities and raising awareness of EbA among 60% of the target population through more than 1,200 hours of radio programmes in local languages

PROJECT TITLE:

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN THE COASTAL ZONE THROUGH ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACHES TO ADAPTATION IN THE GREATER MAPUTO AREA

EXECUTING ENTITY:



Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)

KEY TARGETS:

6,000

Individuals benefitting from the project's activities

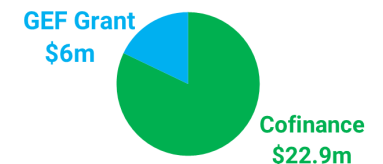
1,500+

Individuals adopting climate-resilient livelihoods

180

Hectares of wetlands and forests restored

FUNDING:



PROJECT PARTNERS:

UN-Habitat Mozambique; Maputo, Matola and Boane Municipalities; Marracuene and Matutuine District Authorities; FIPAG (National Water Supply company)



INTRODUCTION

- The Republic of Mozambique is located in South-eastern Africa, with over 2,500 kilometres of coastline. The Greater Maputo Area (GMA), which includes the nation's capital, is home to over 3 million people.
- Mozambique is rich in natural resources, including mangroves, wetlands, forests and mineral resources. In fact, around 8 out of 10 jobs and 50% of GDP depend on the country's natural resources.
- A project is aiming to reduce the vulnerability of urban and peri-urban communities in the GMA to climate change impacts by restoring and protecting key ecosystems – a strategy known as '[ecosystem-based adaptation](#)' (EbA).
- The project is implementing EbA solutions in 7 pilot communities, along with building institutional capacity to implement EbA in future, developing local adaptation plans, promoting climate-resilient livelihoods, building rainwater harvesting systems, and more.

TECHNOLOGIES & METHODS

- The project aims to build climate resilience in the GMA by increasing the capacity of vulnerable communities to implement **ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)**, involving the restoration and protection of ecosystems.
- This includes the restoration of 98 hectares of **mangroves** and 40 hectares of **riparian ecosystems**.
- To strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of district, municipal and national authorities to implement EbA, the project is developing 5 **local adaptation plans** and a technical, cross-sectoral platform to inform climate-resilient land use planning.
- 16 **workshops** are being held to train 800 staff from the government and partner institutions in EbA techniques in coastal urban and peri-

CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Mozambique is highly exposed to extreme weather events, such as tropical cyclones, droughts, floods and sea-level rise, which is threatening the infrastructure of coastal cities and the livelihoods of vulnerable fishing and farming communities.
- Over the past 50 years, floods, droughts, and cyclones have caused the death of over 100,000 people in Mozambique, billions of dollars in damages, and periods of chronic food insecurity. In 2015, Mozambique was [reported](#) as the most affected country in the world.
- Critical ecosystems, especially mangroves, in Mozambique protect local communities by providing defences and buffers against extreme weather impacts. However, these ecosystems are being degraded at an alarming rate due to rapid population expansion and unsustainable livelihood practices, thus further increasing the vulnerability of these local communities to climate impacts.

- urban areas. Furthermore, another 56 workshops are being organized to **train more than 1,400 community members** in climate risk and to actively engage them in the implementation of EbA activities, including the monitoring of project interventions.
- In parallel, the project is promoting **climate-resilient livelihoods**, notably through the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices on 94 hectares of land, as well as the establishment of 10 climate-resilient **fishery sites**, 210 **rainwater harvesting systems** and 210 household water re-use systems.
- To raise awareness of the benefits of EbA, the project is broadcasting 1,200+ hours of gender-responsive advocacy **radio programming**, and launching 3 **advocacy campaigns** with the aim of reaching at least 60% of the GMA's 3.2 million inhabitants.

PROJECT LOCATION



The project is taking place in the Greater Maputo Area, targeting 7 communities in the Matola, Boane and Maputo municipalities (blue), and in the districts of Marracuene and Matutuine (yellow).

RESOURCES

- [GEF project page](#)
- [Video: What is 'ecosystem-based adaptation'?](#)
- [More climate adaptation resources & multimedia](#)

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- To guarantee the continuity of these efforts after the project's completion, **decision-making tools** are being developed to assist local authorities and communities in sustaining EbA interventions and implementing new ones.
- Finally, workshops are being conducted to share the lessons learned with the municipal, district, and provincial authorities beyond project's pilot sites. A **best practices database** on EbA in coastal urban and peri-urban areas is being established to expand EbA to other provinces in Mozambique.

