

Name:	22. COPING WITH DROUGHT AND CLIMATE CHANGE, MOZAMBIQUE		
Region	Africa	Country	Mozambique
Ecosystem	Agriculture; Rangeland and grassland		
Nature of approach	Improvement in capacity, design and policy measures (capacity building); Implementation of EBA measures (diversifying livelihoods, changing management practices)		
Description of approach	<p>Objective/Expected outcomes Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world and also frequently affected by natural disasters. Recent natural disasters have included droughts over consecutive years, alternated with severe flooding. The current coping strategies the communities use during the droughts are not adapted to the environmental changes, but often lead to further environmental degradation. To address vulnerability in the agriculture sector, the project is developing and piloting a range of coping mechanisms to enhance food security and the capacity to adapt to climate change in agricultural and pastoral systems. The aim of the project is to reduce vulnerability to drought in farming and pastoral communities by diversifying agricultural production to cope with changed climatic conditions. The project will also address water supply issues through construction of water harvesting cisterns.</p> <p>Actions To address vulnerability in the agriculture sector, the following activities will be undertaken: - Adjust land management practices, including changes in crop types, season and location of farming, development of intensified and mechanized farming; - Promote drought tolerant crop varieties and livestock in drought vulnerable areas including sweet potato, cassava or sorghum; The project uses some methods (e.g. for water harvesting) that have been tested in semi arid regions of Brazil.</p> <p>Results achieved The project is still in its early stage but the following results were realised in 2010: - All the communities are familiar with the project ideas; - All the project communities have started to be trained to grow drought-resistant crops, such as sweet potato, cassava and/or sorghum; - In one of the communities, an association has been established to work together on fruit and vegetable preservation products. This has included training 38 members to make jam from tomatoes, mangos and massala, a wild fruit, for sale on the market; - Construction of water-harvesting cisterns. The training included 80 people. It is expected that once operational they will provide 50 percent of the water needs from the rain.</p> <p>Lessons learned The project drew on methods for water harvesting that had been tested in semi-arid regions of Brazil. Initial discussions with local stakeholders consequently identified other drought areas where methods can be replicated. Benefits can also be enhanced by establishing linkages with complementary programmes and plans – in this case with a District level Development Plan.</p>		
Type of organisation	UN Agency	Name of organisation:	UNDP
Further information and contact details	http://www.undp-adaptation.org/portfolio/projectR.php?id=36 http://www.undp.org.mz/en/What-we-do/Crisis-and-Environment/Ongoing-Projects/Coping-with-Drought http://www.adaptationlearning.net/sites/default/files/ALM%20Case%20Study_Mozambique_February%202011%20FINAL_0.pdf http://www.undp.org.mz/en/Newsroom/News-and-press-releases/News-		

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