

Annual Report



United Nations Development Programme

Government of Mozambique

**National Disaster Management Institute
Ministry of Coordination of Environment Action
Ministry of Planning and Development**

**Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP)
Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique**

**Annual Report
2011**

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| 2012 Annual Work Plan | Erro! Marcador não definido. |

ACRONYMS

AAP – Africa Adaptation Programme
AWP – Annual Work Plan
ALM – Adaptation Learning Network
ATLAS – UN Finance System
CCA – Climate Change Adaptation
CC – Climate Change
CFMP – Medium Term Fiscal Scenario
CC DARE – Climate Change Adaptation and Development Initiative
CDKN – Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CTGC – Technical Council for Disaster Management
CONDES – National Council for Sustainable Development
CPRU/E – Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment and Climate Change Adaptation Unit
CTA – Confederation of Business Associations of Mozambique
CNJ – National Youth Council
DNA – National Water Directorate
DNGA – National Directorate for Environment Management
DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction
EWG – Donors’ Environmental Working Group
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GoM – Government of Mozambique
Q – Quarter
INAM – National Institute of Meteorology
INGC – Institute for Disaster Management
IPs – Implementing Partners
MAE – Ministry of State Administration
MICOA- Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Action
MPD – Minister of Planning and Development
MF – Ministry of Finance
MINEC – Foreign Ministry
NCCS – National Climate Change Strategy
NEX – National Executed Project
PQG – Government Five Year Plan
PARP – Mozambique’s Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty (from 2011)
PEDDs – Strategic District Development Plans
PECODA – National Program on Environmental Awareness, Education and Communication
PES- Economic and Social Plan
PPCR – Pilot Project on Climate Resilience
PRODOC – Project Document
PMU– Project Management Unit
SETSAN- Technical Secretariat for Food Security
WWF - World Wildlife Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) in Mozambique, one of the 20 African countries currently implementing the AAP, is a key part of UNDP's portfolio on Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment and Climate Change Adaptation. The AAP project document was signed in October 2009 by UNDP and the GoM and took off the following year with the project's inception workshop taking place on March 2010. Since then, implementing partners have become increasingly more involved in determining the way Mozambique and its key institutions are engaged in climate change adaptation activities and in achieving AAP chief objectives.

2011 was the year in which the project effectively started, with all project management structures in place (PMU, Project Board, National Project Director and Steering Committee), and all implementing partners on board demonstrating a full commitment to AAP work.

As a result, a number of achievements can be highlighted in the different project components:

- As part of the integration of CCA measures in strategies and plans, the GoM approved the 2012 Economic and Social Plan (PES) and the 2012-2015 UNDAF and CPD, INGC and MICOA have developed strategies on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and on CCA, and MPD has developed/updated Strategic District Development Plans (PEDD), all of which now address CC and include CCA measures. INGC created a Climate Change Risk Analysis matrix by overlapping climate risk information (Climate risk Maps) and investment information (Investment Maps)
- Under efforts to build capacity of national staff to deal with the impact of CC a number of national technical staff representing different sectors was trained in different areas related to CCA, including INAM, MICOA and MPD; the development of pilots in different areas are also proving to be both capable of mobilizing action as well as increasing capacity of national staff to engage directly in the CC response and the implementation of CCA measures.
- The establishment of a multi-sectoral group composed by all institutions involved in the AAP project and the direct involvement of two members of the Government in AAP, namely the Permanent Secretary (as National Project Director) and the Vice Minister of Environment (as Chair of the AAP Board), exerts influence over other leaders and decision makers and it sends a signal to the discussions on institutional arrangements to deal with CC in the country. Another milestone was the establishment of the civil society platform on CC, where NGOs can better coordinate their respective action around CC, including their participation at COP 17.
- MPD created, within its budgeting module MEO, a classifier for programmatic budgeting of environment activities (MCA 07) to facilitate the disbursement and management of State

Budget funds to address climate change. . This result, although not directly achieved with the support of AAP, involved technical staff working on the AAP project. AAP has also contributed to mobilize other funds, through its participation in the formulation or review of project proposals such as those submitted to GEF, JICA and DFID.

- A number of mechanisms to improve communication and exchange of CCA information amongst government institutions involved in the project were set in place, including the training and establishment of the AAP-Moz virtual workspace on TeamWorks, the production of brochure (with the support of MICOA and INGC) detailing the main points of this project for Durban's COP 17, the support to the work on setting up Mozambique Stand at Durban showcasing the country's key CC challenges and some of the responses that are being put in place (and which included information on project results from AAP, PPCR, UNJP, Fast Start project, etc).

The project has also faced a few challenges in 2011, although the rate of disbursement has increased significantly over the previous year (66% of the 2011 budget was disbursed, taking into account the no cost extension of the project until 2012). The disbursement rate could be much higher if not for the negative influence of the lengthy procurement and administrative procedures involved in transactions of large sums of money.

Using the opportunity to re-plan activities for one additional year, all AAP participants were engaged in the process and have extended the implementation period of their activities. The no cost extension was seen as an opportunity to consolidate, capitalize on and disseminate the results of AAP activities, to assimilate and replicate lessons learnt, to increase capacity of IPs, and to establish partnerships that will provide the opportunity to expand the project's impact, leading to better and long lasting results for Mozambique in terms of its ability to respond to CC challenges.

In spite of the challenges identified, the project unit and the technical committee (i.e. IP Focal Points, the CTA and AAP Project Coordinator) believe that the acceleration in delivery noted in Q4 of 2011 will be even more pronounced in the first quarter of 2012.

SITUATIONAL BACKGROUND

The Africa Adaptation Programme titled "Supporting Comprehensive and Integrate Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa" (hereafter called AAP) was signed in Mozambique in 2009 by UNDP and GoM, and is funded by the Government of Japan. This initiative, which is being implemented in 20 African countries, targets the integration of adaptation measures in key climate change policies and strategies, supporting the establishment of multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and knowledge platforms, the identification of financing options and inclusion of climate change in the national budget, and the development of pilot initiatives demonstrating the integration of adaptation measures in key sectors.

Being one of the countries' most vulnerable to CC, not only due to its geographic location but also due to the poor socio-economic conditions in which most of its population lives, Mozambique is a country with much to gain from the implementation of AAP. The Program's main objective – climate change adaptation mechanisms mainstreamed in Mozambique's policy, development and investment frameworks – undoubtedly contributes to the achievement of national objectives focused on the reduction of poverty and on the protection of resources and livelihoods for present and future generations (PQG, PARP). It also contributes directly to key delivery areas prioritized in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2008-2011 and 2012-2015) under the "Governance"¹ and 'Economic Development'² pillars, and to several MDGs (in particular to goals 1, 3, 7, and 8).

In Mozambique the official launch of AAP took place in March 2010, representing an investment of a total of \$ 2,987,620 million in CCA activities. The project is being implemented as a national executed project (NEX) and its main implementing partners are the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA), and Ministry of Planning and Development.

Besides these three key institutions, other sectors are involved in AAP through the implementation of pilot initiatives, namely the Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), the National Water Directorate (DNA), the Technical Secretariat for Food Security (SETSAN) and National Institute of Meteorology (INAM).

¹ UNDAF Outcome 1.7: National capacities enhanced at all levels to reduce the risks of combined effects of natural disasters and climate change and mitigate their impact in the country's vulnerable populations

² UNDAF Outcomes 4.1 Policies, plans and strategies formulated and implemented to promote equitable and sustainable economic development, and 4.2 Improved productivity and availability of food and the consumption goods, the management of natural resources and the valorization of cultural and environmental issues in development

AAP’s approach in Mozambique has been to bring together key national institutions in the area of climate change adaptation (with mandates and functions related to CCA, DRR and the Environment) to work closer together to achieve major contributions in the following five key delivery areas – dynamic long term planning mechanisms, institutional framework for coordinating CCA action, climate resilient policies and measures, CC financing, and knowledge management.

AAP Mozambique has made significant progress in gradually bringing together institutions that previously have been working separately, thus enabling synergies to emerge and facilitating coordination of adaptation action. Developing capacity of the different actors to communicate and address CC challenges through debates and trainings has been equally important for the sustainability of the final project results in its five major output areas.

Given that implementation of AAP overall in the 20 African countries had been significantly slower than anticipated Japan agreed to extend one year the implementation period of the Program. In August 2011, the AAP-Mozambique project board met to approve the new work plans to take into account the extension of the project until December 2012. At the same time, the project’s monitoring and evaluation framework was revised, with the assistance of AAP regional M&E colleagues (with its formal approval to take place at the following meeting of the Board).

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Output 1. Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainty of climate change in Mozambique strengthened

As shown in table 1, in 2011 AAP implementing partners were able to make significant progress towards the targets that had been established for each of the two activity results. Details on the work developed in these two result areas, namely *Information-base improved and incorporated in decision-making* (activity result 1.1) and *CCA considerations integrated in the preparation of PARP and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments* (activity result 1.2), are presented below.

| <i>Activity Result 1.1 Information-base improved and incorporated in decision-making</i> | | |
|--|--|---|
| Indicators | Target (2012) | Implementation stage in December 2011 |
| Number of strategic initiatives supported by AAP that have integration of collected data on CCA & DRR into strategic | At least three strategic initiatives (and at least three ministries involved) that have integrated info/date on CCA and DRR into | ✓ FULLY ACHIEVED 3 strategic initiatives at different stages of implementation: Climate change risk analysis matrix for investments (finalized); Decision |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| planning and policy making. Number of collaborative surveys and risk assessment studies carried out and data-bases established | strategic planning and policy making At least two surveys and risk assessments carried out and data-bases established | support system for the Zambezi River (more than 50% completed); Expansion of the DSS for location of infrastructure taking into account climate change scenarios information (design and MPD training started). The work has involved MAE-INGC and MPD, but also other institutions such as MOPH-DNA, MTC. 3 collaborative surveys and risk assessment (on water management, preparing people to deal with CC impacts and building resilience with private sector components) were conducted, mostly as part of the initiatives mentioned. |
| Baseline (2009): Weak CCA and climate risk information base available in the country. General planning documents (as the PQG or the PARP), as well as papers and sector policies, make little reference to the recommendations of the climate risk assessments. Only one ministry (MAE-INGC) has integrated CCA/DRR data into its strategic/planning documents. | | |
| Activity Result 1.2 CCA considerations integrated in the preparation of PARP and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments | | |
| Indicators Number of national and provincial strategic and other (including UN) programmatic documents that have been object of AAP support towards integration of CCA issues. Number of training events (number of key ministries) carried out to support national institutions in strategic planning involving CCA | Target (2012): At least five national and provincial strategic and programmatic documents received AAP support towards CCA integration. | Implementation stage in December 2011 ✓ FULLY ACHIEVED CCA issues integrated in: • National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (INGC) • National Climate Change Strategy (MICOA) TORs • Economic and Social Plan (MPD) • United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UDAF) 2012-2015 • Country Programme Document (CPD) 2012-2015, and two specific UNDP projects to be carried out in the same period Capacity development/trainings were carried out as part of these initiatives |
| Baseline (2009): Overall, MPD and MF have not had training on CC or CCA (only one simulation training with no follow-up thus staff had no opportunity to practice); PES 2012 and PARP include some reference to disaster risk reduction but not to climate change; climate risk management is not integrated into M&E frameworks. | | |

Activity Result 1: Information base on CCA is improved and is incorporated into long term planning and decision-making

INGC is undertaking two important initiatives as part of their Program ‘Responding to Climate Change’ (also known as INGC Phase II Program)³, in order to ensure that CCA information is integrated into decision making.

➤ The **Climate Change Risk Analysis Matrix** identifies and overlaps information regarding climate risk (Climate risk Maps) and investment risk (Investment Maps). This analysis provides a description of the regions more prone to be affected by climate change and the value at risk in these regions (considering the current portfolio of investments) using climate change scenarios for Mozambique. This tool will assist public and private investors and the GoM to buttress their decisions regarding a wide gamut of medium and long term investments, and **is already helping**

³ This INGC Program, which involves 9 key result areas and is being implemented with the support of several donors, aims to identify and implement adaptation measures, as well as to strengthen national capacity to deal with the risks and opportunities of climate change through research and implementation of pilot projects. AAP is supporting the implementation of 5 of the 9 thematic areas, as they align with key activity areas defined by AAP.

to define and implement adaptation measures to combat Climate Change involving the private sector in a structured and sustainable manner.

Presentations of preliminary results from this work have been made to different stakeholders, and have received a very positive response. Final reports of this work are expected in March 2012.

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INGC's aim is to evaluate climate risks of large-scale and general business investments ongoing in the country, as well as those planned for coming years, and the adaptation measures required avoiding jeopardizing the long-term socio-economic development and poverty reduction in Mozambique.

In **part I** of this study, six areas of high risk and impact were identified, with business risk involving US\$ 14 billion and affecting 7 million people. The major conclusions are: risk of infrastructure destruction in Nacala and Buzi; risk of water shortage in Moatize, Changara, Mutarara, Vilanculos and Gaza; and flood risk in Maputo city.

A framework for risk analysis on Climate Change was prepared, which identifies adaptation options from a business perspective, analyses threats, opportunities, strengths and weaknesses in order to identify priority areas for the private sector given the threat of significant Climate Change impacts.

In **part II** of this study, a list of different adaptation options for each geographic area in the northern, central and southern regions was prepared and the most affected sectors and significant business risks were determined, especially for investments in projects already approved.

A long list of projects that would contribute to increasing Mozambique's resilience to the impacts of Climate Change was established. Using filters based on a screening, evaluation and selection approach, this long list was narrowed down to four Framework Programs: Clean Energy (175-200 M€), Micro and Small Scale Lending (25-50 M€), Composting (15-30 M€) and an Agro-Forestry Fund (50-100 M€). These Programs are to be funded by private sources (equity and finance) with some "seed capital" from donors (to be mobilized in 2012) for the launch efforts and structuring the program management team(s)

These Programs were selected given the importance that these four themes have, both in Mozambique's future socio-economic development, as well as the role they play in building resilience in local economies to the negative impacts of Climate Change.

In **part III** of this study (the last phase, which is near completion) each of these four Programs was detailed and international investors were contacted to measure their "appetite" for investing in these Programs and their respective project portfolios. The receptivity of the international "impact investing" community was very encouraging and auspicious for the success of these Programs.

They have also performed a "Barriers to Business Analysis", centered on the major barriers that these Programs face in terms of their execution and full realization, and produced a "Strategic Recommendations" chapter, where, among other recommendations, the Unique Point of Contact (UPC) concept was introduced. The UPC team would be built with the resources, tools and processes to cover the specific competences required in negotiating with financial investors, managing the Programs and their project portfolios, as well as the capacity to articulate with the full network of relevant Governmental entities.

Although the studies mentioned have yet to be completed, some of their preliminary results are already in use.

For example, in relation to the work done related to the private sector, the studies were the first step in the selection of the four Programs that were defined as a priority in the creation of resilience to climate change in partnership with the private sector, and have been approved by INGC and presented to the Coordinating Board for Disaster Management (CCGC) in September 2011. These studies will also be taken into consideration in the future selection of any new Programs/projects, in order to guarantee that the regions with higher value at risk are selected first.

On the other hand the hierarchy defined in the Climate Change Risk Analysis matrix was used to assess the regions with higher value at risk, and this result was taken into consideration when selecting the first Programs to be developed.

➤ A **decision support system (DSS) for the Zambezi River** is under development, based on the modeling and flood mapping work undertaken for three major river basins (Zambezi, Limpopo and Pungue basins). This DSS integrates the flood management component, as well as other elements including an urban drainage study for Maputo, an agricultural water management component, and hydropower component.

The development of the DSS (and its supporting studies) is over 50% completed, with elements at different stages of completion. Training will be the last component to be deployed in 2012 since it focuses on the use of the products generated by the technical studies. The work is expected to **increase the country's capacity to manage water resources in a context of high demand, variability and disaster risk.**

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An adapted methodology for the flood mapping of the Zambezi, Limpopo and Pungwe River has been tested and the main phase of the project has already been initiated. The inception work for the urban drainage component for Maputo has led to two possible ways forward: to do a detailed analysis for a selected area of Maputo or to do a coarse analysis for all of Maputo. The agricultural water management element of the study is well underway, having already completed the fieldwork component. The assessment of hydropower options has not yet started due to budget constraints. Overall, and even though Subcomponent 5 (hydropower) has not yet started, the project is about mid way through completion. Training on the use of the products will be provided towards the end of the project.

Activity Result 2: CCA integrated in the preparation of PARP, the Government five year plans (2011-2016), provincial and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments

In 2011 AAP support was instrumental in a number of strategic planning documents, at the national as well at the province and district level.

At a higher strategic national level, AAP has provided support to the development of two national strategies that help the country further climate change response. Through its support, INGC has developed a draft of the national strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, now awaiting formal approval by GoM. The project has also provided technical assistance to the process of formulation of the National Climate Change Strategy, which is being led by the Ministry of Environment (MICOA). ToRs for this umbrella strategy were developed and submitted to donors for funding, having been presented to the Council of Ministers in late November 2011. The process is now in its preparatory phase (mobilization of stakeholders and recruitment of a national consultant for the initial stages of the process), having secured most of the required funding.

At the national planning level, the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), with the support of AAP, has been working with technical staff from different sectors at national level and with

provincial teams in the preparation of the Economic and Social Plan (PES) for 2012-2015. AAP, in collaboration with the Poverty and Environment Program (PEI), has assisted in the training of technical staff of MPD/MICOA teams (ToT event) involved in the PES process to optimize the use of the instruments already available at MPD (the cross cutting issues matrix) to enhance integration of Climate Change into sectoral and national planning.

Throughout 2011, AAP was instrumental in providing technical assistance to the preparation of the 2012-2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD), which have already been approved by the Government of Mozambique. It has also participated in the development of two UNDP new projects, which will help the country tackle climate change, environment and DRR issues in a sustainable manner within the new programming cycle, and has provided technical assistance to other UN Agencies to strengthen ONE UN support in the area of Climate Change (e.g. World Food Programme's Strategy for Climate Change).

AAP has also actively participated in meetings of the Donors' Environmental Working Group (EWG) and its Taskforce on Climate Change since October 2010 in order to discuss a common/coordinated intervention strategy amongst development partners in Mozambique, to find new entry points for CCA mainstreaming in the country, and to develop the base for the establishment of future partnerships. Through this platform, AAP exchanged views and identified opportunities for synergies with different development partners on initiatives planned or under implementation in the country (examples include PPCR, DFID strategy for its assistance on CC in Mozambique, etc).

It should be noted that the results obtained through the activities conducted under this output will be further enhanced through the activities conducted under output 5 (knowledge management). It is expected that AAP support to the country's efforts in establishing a climate change knowledge center (work developed under output 5) to house and facilitate access of a wide range of stakeholders to the results obtained with strategic planning efforts, as well as results obtained in other areas of climate change research, will greatly contribute to preparing Mozambique to respond adequately to the CC challenges ahead.

⁴ This document, already approved by the Parliament in the 4th Quarter of 2011, operationalizes the government's five-year plan and helps define the state budget.

Output 2. Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated and strengthened

AAP support has helped advance dialogue on the establishment of institutional arrangements for CCA coordination and technical platforms (although this work will mostly show concrete results in 2012), and has significantly contributed to raising awareness on CCA/CC in key institutions and civil society. A brief account of the progress made towards this output is shown in the table below, with further detail provided for each of the activities in the text.

| Activity Result 2.1 Institutional arrangement for effective CCA management and coordination in Mozambique agreed, established and capacitated | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Indicators</p> <p>Institutional analysis conducted to provide a solid base for the discussion of CC/CCA institutional arrangements options in Mozambique</p> <p>Number of initiatives carried out with AAP technical assistance to support establishment of a national mechanism/platform to effectively coordinate and implement the CCA action in Mozambique</p> | <p>Target (2012)</p> <p>Institutional analysis conducted providing a sound analytical basis for the discussion and definition of institutional arrangements for CC and used in discussions of the development of the national CC strategy</p> <p>At least two initiatives carried out to support the CC/CCA coordination mechanism/ platform (e.g. led by MICOA or by NGOs) received AAP technical assistance</p> | <p>Implementation stage in December 2011</p> <p>✓ PARTIALLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>Institutional analysis to be finalized in 2012 during the process of developing the National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS). [Partial work already developed within the context of the work done for the DRR/CC Strategy.]</p> <p>2 key initiatives – 1) NCCS, led by MICOA (which includes a component of the establishment of a multisectoral, multi-stakeholder platform for CC coordination at national level); 2) National strategy for DRR and CCA (which proposes processes, committee, funding structure for DRR/CC coordination).</p> |
| <p>Baseline (2009): Currently there is no overall framework for coordination of climate change adaptation response in the country.</p> | | |
| Activity Result 2.2 CCA multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform functioning effectively at national level | | |
| <p>Indicators</p> <p>National platform or mechanism to provide/coordinate technical advice in matters of CCA in place and functional.</p> <p>Number of stakeholder partners participating in the technical platform.</p> | <p>Target (2012):</p> <p>At least 10 high level technical staff from key government institutions and organizations (including universities, civil society, and private sector) engaged in the design and submission of a proposal for a mechanism for technical coordination on CC (in alignment with the work on the National CC Strategy) and participate in the platform.</p> | <p>Implementation stage in December 2011</p> <p>✓ FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>The preparatory work on NCCS has led to the designation of an Inter-Institutional Group on CC with over 20 participants from key sectors, CS and private sector. [This structure was recognized by the Council of Ministers, in November 2011]</p> <p>At the project level, AAP has established a multisectoral group composed by all institutions involved in the project, represented by the respective focal points</p> |
| <p>Baseline (2009): Although Mozambique already had a small inter-institutional technical group focused on CC issues (usually participating in UNFCCC negotiations), its membership and activity was very restricted, meeting on an ad-hoc basis.</p> | | |

Activity Result 2.3 *Decision makers, technical ministries, civil society, private sector, education institutions sensitized, informed and empowered in CCA, partnership building and affirmative action.*

| Indicators | Target (2012): | Implementation stage in December 2011 |
|--|---|---|
| Number of awareness raising events carried out / and number of participants in CCA related activities | At least 5 awareness raising events reaching out to at least 1000 people; At least 3 partnerships formed between Gov, Civil Soc, and/or the Private Sector | ✓ FULLY ACHIEVED 6 CCA awareness raising events (mostly conducted as part of training events, with additional individual training initiatives). Approximately 250 people reached. |
| Number of partnerships that focus on CCA awareness raising, advocacy, and communication | | 1 partnership established between GoM (MICOA) and CSOs (in particular through AAP support to the CSO Platform on CC) for the participation at COP17 and follow up on related commitments. |
| <p>Baseline (2009): There is still limited availability and access to information relating to impacts of climate change and adaptation measures for climate change. Although in recent years there has been work in the area of adaptation to climate change and identification and mitigation of climate risks, these efforts have not reach a broad spectrum of Mozambican society and institutions; most ministries currently express the need to be ‘capacitated’ on CCA to understand how it may relate to their work. At the beginning of 2010, there are no partnerships established between MICOA and the target groups to undertake specific CCA actions, with the possible exception of PECODA which had already an entry point to provide some information on Environment and CCA.</p> | | |

Activity Result 1: *Institutional arrangement for effective CCA management and coordination in Mozambique agreed, established and capacitated*

AAP has been supporting national dialogues with a view of establishing a coherent institutional framework for Climate Change, which encompasses action from the strategic to the operational level, including climate financing. Two institutions, the Ministry of Environment (MICOA) and the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), are leading efforts in this regard, with the Ministry of Planning (MPD) playing also a critical role. In these efforts, a number of initiatives have been taken that have produced new forums and coordination mechanisms (be it through committees, task force, work groups, or platforms). Although it is difficult to claim that these have directly resulted from AAP initiatives, AAP has without a doubt supported initiatives from both government institutions and CSOs, which later resulted in these structures.

The current effort which promises to bring a transformational change to the coordination of CCA action in Mozambique is the development of the National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS), to which AAP is providing continuous technical assistance. This strategy will ultimately define the national framework for coordination of CCA action and climate financing in Mozambique.

AAP has also funded the formulation of INGC’s DRR/CCA Strategy, which includes a proposal on institutional arrangements for DRR/CCA. Therein, INGC has proposed the creation of a Unique Point of Contact, a team with specific competences in negotiating with financial investors and with capacity to articulate with the entire network of related Governmental entities (this team has already been approved by the Prime Minister).

Furthermore, the base study for a climate change centre, conducted with AAP support, has also helped the debate on institutional arrangements for CC, as it delineates processes and committees to be established so as to bring CC knowledge to bear in the development of country's resilience to CC.

AAP, through the Environment Working Group⁵ and other platforms, has also actively participated in discussions promoted by other ongoing programs in the country, such as the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), who has now allocated specific funding to the discussions on a new architecture for CC coordination in Mozambique.

Noting that the final CC institutional architecture in Mozambique is yet to be decided, the AAP-Moz team will continue to provide support to the ongoing debate in a way that promotes consensus as to the final outcome.

Activity Result 2: CCA multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform functioning effectively at national level

At the national level, AAP has provided technical support to MICOA in exploring several modalities for the establishment of an effective multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform. Proposals for the establishment of an inclusive inter-institutional group on CC, which could advise government on these matters and provide the technical expertise needed to be effective in coordinating CC action, have been discussed in several multi-stakeholder forums during 2011. A proposal regarding interim institutional arrangements for CC was discussed at the Council of Ministers in November 2011, as part of the TORs for the development of the NCCS, with the subsequent designation of representatives by line ministries, civil society and the private sector.

As a contribution to the establishment of a multi-stakeholder coordination or technical/ platform expertise, the AAP has established a multi-sectoral group composed by all institutions involved in the project, represented by the respective focal points. This group meets regularly to coordinate action, plan joint missions and share challenges as well as successes achieved. The last meeting was held on 24 October 2011, at VIP Hotel in Maputo, and brought together partners to assess the stage of implementation of planned activities for the current year and to set follow-up actions, taking into account the no cost extension of the project until December 2012. Sixteen people attended the meeting (among them the focal points, financial and administrative assistants, members of the project management team and the national project director) and it has resulted in the creation of synergies among various ongoing initiatives being implemented by these institutions (some activities were re-scheduled to better coordinate with other ongoing

⁵ The EWG platform, during 2011, has proven to be an important platform for critical advocacy work regarding the need for the establishment of a multi-sectoral coordination platform in the country (e.g. discussions regarding the possibility of leveraging PPCR to reach consensus and a decision on the CC architecture has met with GoM approval and should be instrumental during the formulation of the NCCS).

work). It has also served to identify main challenges and constraints faced so far and also to outline solutions to overcome them.

AAP has also facilitated CSOs to come together in a CSO Platform on Climate Change in Mozambique. The need to coordinate CSO climate change adaptation action on the ground is at the root of the creation of this Platform, where pulling together resources, expertise and knowledge are part of its core objectives.

***Activity Result 3:** Decision makers, technical ministries, civil society, private sector, education institutions sensitized, informed and empowered in CCA, partnership building and affirmative action*

Awareness raising under AAP has been conducted mainly through trainings, discussions and consultations involving different stakeholders. During 2011, representatives from MoG were able to participate in several key trainings together with their counterparts from other AAP countries, namely training on **building and using data servers for adaptation studies (Italy)**, training on **Infrastructure Planning Support System (USA)**, and participation at the first 2 modules of **IRTSC Professional Development Training Program (Tanzania and Kenya)**, and were also able to participate in national trainings programs organized by AAP-Moz, namely those regarding **CC mainstreaming into the national annual Social and Economic Plan (Maputo)** and into **district strategic planning instruments (Zambézia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado Provinces)**, as well as a training on **TeamWorks** (a knowledge and information sharing platform).

Other avenues for capacity development and awareness raising have been put forth by AAP-Moz, such as networking and mobilization efforts targeting the private sector (having resulted in their attendance of seminars which present business opportunities for CC adaptation in different sectors), proposal of a knowledge center on climate change and disaster risk reduction (where one of the functions is to raise awareness on climate change issues), working with board members to convey important messages about the impact of climate change in the country through the ongoing activities (given that high level representatives of the institutions are members of the national AAP Board), and also providing support to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) so that they can be key advocates for CCA action.

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One representative from INAM attended the **training** organized by IRTSC on **building and using data servers for adaptation studies**, which took place in Italy, from May 16th to 27th. One other representative from MPD is still undergoing **training on the use and application of the Support System for Infrastructure Planning Model (IPSS)**, in coordination with the University of Colorado, and has already attended training in the US, from November 5th to 11th. IPSS is a new tool developed to mainstream climate adaptation measures in the planning process (where the first module on DSS on infrastructures has now been customized to Mozambique)

Two trainings part of the **Professional Development Training Program** were organized by the AAP Regional Office in Dakar (IRTSC) for AAP implementing partners during 2011. The first training was held in Zanzibar, from April 11 to 15, and the second in Mombasa, from October 3 to 7, corresponding to the first and second modules of the AAP Professional Development Programme. The Program was developed to

strengthen the capacity of individuals (technical staff) to deal with the risks and opportunities of climate change, in the components of project management, institutional leadership, Relationship Development, Problem Solving, Transformation Process, Maximizing the Impact of interventions and engagement of decision makers. Mozambique was represented by four women, namely the project coordinator, the Chief Technical Advisor (representing UNDP CPR-E Unit), and two implementing partners from the Ministry of Planning and Development and Ministry of Environment.

The AAP team also organized a one day **workshop** in Maputo, on May 27, in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) and the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) **on the risks and opportunities of climate change for the different sectors**, showing how CC can be further mainstreamed through the existing planning instruments available – the matrix of cross-cutting issues for the **Social and Economic Plan (PES)**. A total of **10 national level technical staff (6 women)** were trained; these in turn were responsible for training the provincial teams which were involved in the PES development process.

Also as a part of the replication of Chicualacuala (UNJP) experience on **mainstreaming CCA into District Development Plans (PEDDs)** under AAP, the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), with the support of the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN), and of UNDP-AAP and UNJP on CCA, conducted **trainings for the Provincial Technical Committees (CTP) and Technical District Councils on the climate change related concepts and adaptation measures**, while testing the methodological guide for inclusion of climate change adaptation measures and food security in **Zambézia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado** Provinces. **180 persons including 36 women** attend these trainings.

In order to encourage the **use of online platforms for sharing information, knowledge management** and to encourage communication among institutions involved in AAP, **training on TeamWorks** took place in **Maputo** on November 14. The training was organized in coordination with regional offices of AAP in Dakar and UNDP in Johannesburg, **24 people (5 women)** participated in the training, including focal points and communication officers from implementing partners. As a result of this training, **TeamWork's workspace for AAP-Mozambique was established** and discussions are underway for detailing management rules of the AAP-Moz workspace.

In addition, through AAP networking and mobilization efforts, the private sector has been participating in seminars which present opportunities for different sectors, gradually helping to raise awareness in the different areas. However, this is an area where results are difficult to quantify. It should also be noted that AAP, through INGC, is producing a proposal to establish a knowledge center on climate change and disaster risk reduction, where one of the functions is to raise awareness on climate change issues.

The AAP team has taken advantage of the board meetings to convey important messages about the impact of climate change in the country through the ongoing activities, given that high level representatives of the institutions are members of the national AAP Board, which is chaired by the Vice Minister for the Environment (MICOA). The Vice Minister in turn has shared AAP experiences with the Council of Ministers. In addition, AAP Mozambique has, as the National Project Director, the Permanent Secretary of MICOA, who provides effective hands-on guidance to national directors of the Ministry.

AAP has also been providing assistance to Civil Society Organizations who want to work or are already engaged in climate change action. A two-day **workshop on the role of civil society organizations working on climate change** took place in August 3 and 4 in **Maputo**, bringing together about **40 participants, including 18 women**. The meeting was facilitated by AAP CTA with the chief objective of establishing a CSOs platform for coordination of climate change activities, having as one parallel driver the objective of participating actively in COP 17. AAP has continued to provide support to the Mozambican CSO Platform on Climate Change in subsequent meetings and during COP17, with support to continue through 2012.

Output 3. Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and demonstration projects

During 2011, AAP work undertaken by INGC, as part of the Phase II Program, was key to set the bases for the future development of policies and also to raise awareness regarding climate investments risk, looking also with the public and the private sector at the incorporation of soft or hard adaptation measures into projects in order to lower the climate investment risk. In addition, the work undertaken by MPD annually on PES helps sectors to adjust their spending plans to take into account CCA mainstreaming. Below is some more detail on these activities.

Activity Result 3.1 Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk Management

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Indicators Number of sector-specific policy initiatives to integrate climate risk management that have been the object of AAP support</p> | <p>Target (2012) At least one sector policy strengthened to incorporate CC adaptation options and respective investment plan.</p> | <p>Implementation stage in December 2011 ✓ NOT ACHIEVED Level of CCA mainstreaming into sector investment plans remains weak, with the exception of possibly INGC and MICOA (other key sectors incorporate some measures but do not do it systematically).</p> |
| <p>Baseline (2009): Mozambique has no overall policy framework for climate change adaptation and virtually none of the relevant sectors have integrated climate change adaptation into their sectoral and investment plans.</p> | | |

Activity Result 3.2 Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what works for effective adaptation (implemented by line ministries and INGC)

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Indicators Number of sectors involved in CCA pilot projects Number of best practices documented and disseminated from pilot activities with special reference to gender and most vulnerable groups.</p> | <p>Target (2012): At least three sectors involved on pilot adaptation activities with best practices documented and being disseminated (including specific consideration of most vulnerable groups and gender issues)</p> | <p>Implementation stage in December 2011 ✓ FULLY ACHIEVED AAP started the implementation of five pilot projects at community level in several areas, including education, food security/agriculture, water management, climate information and land use planning.</p> |
| <p>Baseline (2009): Weak integration of CCA into policy, planning and project development in key sectors. Consequently there is a reduced number of best practices derived from pilot projects that are being disseminated and used to increase resilience of sector and communities to CC. A number of initiatives, including AAP, are aiming at maximizing gains from pilot activities which currently are undertaken in an uncoordinated fashion</p> | | |

Activity Result 3.3 CCA mainstreamed into the district planning

| Indicators | Target (2012): | Implementation stage in December 2011 |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Number provincial and district initiatives towards integration of CCA issues that have been object of AAP support.</p> <p>Number of provincial and district planning staff trained to integrate (to implement) CCA into the district planning process</p> | <p>Two initiatives of mainstreaming CC into decentralized planning processes undertaken in coordination with key sectors and other stakeholders</p> | <p>✓ FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>AAP is engaging continuously in CC mainstreaming work, eg in PEDDs (Strategic Development District Plans) in Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Zambézia provinces in Chinde, Mopeia, Morrumbala, Quelimane city, Nicuadala, Namacurra, Angoche and Mogovolas districts</p> <p>AAP is also part of the MPD effort to capture methodological work on mainstreaming of crosscutting issues (in collaboration with other sectors and experts).</p> |
| <p>Baseline (2009): There is no overall policy framework for CCA and, at the province and district level, virtually none of the key sectors has effectively integrated CC impacts into their planning documents. Only one district in the country has effectively integrated CCA into its PEDD (Chicualacuala).</p> | | |

Activity Result 1: Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk management

In 2011, AAP provided technical support to INGC and MICOA on the development of climate change related strategies, namely the National Strategy for Climate Change and the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy integrating CC aspects. These are considered key documents for the country which are now under development (i.e. not yet approved). It is expected that line ministries, in collaboration with INGC and MICOA, develop recommendations on policy adjustments needed to support adaptation work. The government had also approved in 2010 the Strategy for Gender, Environment and Climate Change, prepared by MICOA and the Ministry of Women and Social Action MMAS, and has disseminated this document widely throughout the country, including through activities implemented by the AAP.

The Economic and Social Plan (PES) is the document that operationalizes the government’s five-year plan. It is developed by all sectors and sets the respective activities and budget each year. It is through this document that the government measures the performance of the sectors. The 2012 PES, already approved by the Parliament, includes budgeted climate change adaptation activities.

It is important to note that the Government of Mozambique is making a particular effort in this area and some degree of mainstreaming has already been achieved, but it is still far from having CC fully mainstreamed in infrastructure investment plans.

Activity Result 2: Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what works for effective adaptation

During 2011, AAP started the implementation of five pilot projects at the community level on agriculture, education, water, climate and environment sectors, which will then be disseminated as good practices in Mozambique. The Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), the National Water Directorate (DNA-MHOP), the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN), INAM, DNPOT-MICOA, all have started the work on the respective pilot projects supported by AAP. Results from these pilot projects will only be known during the course of 2012.

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The Department of Physics at the University Eduardo Mondlane began compiling the material for the short master course on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held from June to July 2012 in Maputo.

DNA has designed and is constructing an underground dam in the Chefu River (located in a drought-prone area of the country) to provide for water to approximately 2000 people during water scarce months.

SETSAN has chosen to implement the Sustainable Food Security Project at the community level, aiming to encourage cultivation and consumption of native plants for food and other uses, and has conducted the first field visit to the districts of Massagena and Chigubo (30 October to 5 November). This visit served to evaluate the conditions in place regarding Moringa crop and to define an implementation strategy. As a result of this visit SETSAN decided to train beneficiaries on the characteristics and use of the Moringa plant, and to promote Moringa as an alternative source of food, medicine and other uses. This activity, involved not only technical staff from SETSAN, but also from UNDP, MICOA, CIC-Bata and ADCR.

DNPOT, MICOA has already started work in different districts on local land use plans with a view to ensure the integration of CC considerations.

The National Water Directorate is also finalizing the preparation of logistical arrangements for their field work in Chicualacuala, where the AAP will pilot the construction of one underground dam in the river Chéfu (to serve the Eduardo Mondlane community).

Finally, INAM will work on the establishment of a service that will provide relevant climate information to farmers, to showcase the many useful uses of historical climate data series.

Activity result 3: Mainstreaming ACC in decentralization strategy

Following discussions with stakeholders already involved in district planning (MPD, SETSAN, and UNDP Joint Program), AAP began in 2010 to identify opportunities for CCA mainstreaming aiming at developing a common strategy for the integration of CCA into district planning processes. It found appropriate to use the mainstreaming methodology developed by GoM as part of the United Nations Joint Programme on CCA. MPD is working with the AAP project team and other IPs to explore options for mainstreaming CC into PEDDs (Strategic Development District Plans) in Nampula and Zambézia provinces (focusing on Chinde, Mopeia, Morrumbala, Quelimane city, Nicuadala, Namacurra, Angoche and Mogovolas districts).

AAP is also part of the MPD broader effort to capture methodological work on mainstreaming of several crosscutting issues (in collaboration with other sectors and experts).

Output 4. Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial level, and integrated into sectors

The project started to make some progress in this area and partners are now discussing different ways of accessing climate financing, and understanding what it is needed to have in place to be able to access the different types of funds. Results achieved in 2011 are described below and although they are possibly less impressive than in other AAP key result areas, these have served to sensitize partners to the importance of these issues, and greater progress is expected in 2012.

| Activity Result 4.1 Evidence base and capacity at MPD and MF for adaptation planning developed | | |
|--|--|---|
| Indicators | Target (2012) | Implementation stage in December 2011 |
| Number of trainings conducted towards CCA financing for key ministries. | Financial projections, Fiscal Scenario and OE include CCA costs | <p>✓ NOT ACHIEVED</p> <p>Session on climate change finance options and mechanisms in Maputo- 10 participants from key sectors</p> <p>MPD created within the Budgeting module MEO a classifier for programmatic budgeting of climate change adaptation activities</p> |
| Baseline (2009): Financial projections from Fiscal Scenario and OE so far have not captured adaptation costs. | | |
| Activity Result 4.2 Evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation consolidated | | |
| Indicators | Target (2012): | Implementation stage in December 2011 |
| Number of initiatives/events supported by AAP to identify and include financing of adaptation activities into government planning. | At least 2 initiatives supported by AAP to identify and access climate financing mechanisms; | <p>✓ FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>AAP is providing support in the development of external funding applications to MICOA</p> |
| Tools and guidelines developed and applied for long term CCA investment planning. | At least one tool and/or guideline developed for Mozambique | |
| Baseline (2009): There is no overall policy framework for CCA and, at the province and district level, virtually none of the key sectors has effectively integrated CC impacts into their planning documents. Only one district in the country has effectively integrated CCA into its PEDD (Chicualacuala). | | |

Activity Result 1: Developing the evidence base and the capacity at the MoF and MPD for adaptation planning

This key result is about consolidating the evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation, and it is lead by MPD in collaboration with MF.

AAP has organized in Maputo, in collaboration with HQ EEG colleague Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, a session on climate change finance options and mechanisms in March 22. This was an opportunity to share information and identify opportunities for the country with all sectors involved in the project.

AAP has responded to other opportunities to discuss with different stakeholders the opportunities and challenges of the current climate finance architecture, and also providing technical support in this area as needed. This has ranged from project development support regarding applications to climate financing opportunities (LDCF and other GEF funding, JICA calls, etc) to direct support to the Mozambican delegation at COP17 (with additional funding from UNDP), working in particular with FUNAB⁶ to cover climate finance issues in Durban.

AAP is also aiming to promote discussion of climate finance arrangements in Mozambique and is planning to finalize a paper on National Climate Funds in Q2 2012 (the abstract was accepted by APA Journal, UNU in November)

During this period, MPD created, within the Budgeting module MEO, a classifier for programmatic budgeting of climate change adaptation activities (with the code: MCA07), which included the budget for CC (this result was not reached with the support of AAP but involved the team of technicians who work in the program with the support of DANIDA). In addition, a number of funding proposals were developed with AAP support, namely two funding proposals were submitted to GEF and were approved, funding proposals to JICA (environmental awareness) and to DFID (CC national strategy).

Activity Result 2: Consolidating the evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation. (MoF/MPD implemented)

As indicated above, AAP is providing support (as part of the Chief Technical Advisor functions) to the MICOA to the review and/or development of external funding applications, where a few have already been accepted (eg. community based adaptation DDCF project, etc). There is also a number of funding proposals being prepared for bilateral funding, where perhaps the one which has had the need for greater AAP support is the proposal to secure funding for the development of the National Strategy for Climate Change. This has already been submitted to DFID, and is now also being submitted to other partners and donors for additional funding.

⁶ FUNAB is the entity being prepared to take on the role of the NIE in Mozambique.

Output 5. Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate change risks and opportunities generated and shared, including through an advocacy

This is an area where AAP has made significant contributions in 2011 (e.g. a study on the establishment of the knowledge center) and will continue to make progress throughout 2012. Results of major activities are described below.

| Activity Result 5.1 Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Indicators</p> <p>Technical advice supported by AAP towards establishment of CCA KM Center (including knowledge sharing</p> <p>Number of people trained and sharing information / knowledge in knowledge platforms</p> <p>Revised curricula proposal developed integrating lessons learnt from the conduction of a Graduate short course on CCA/DRM under AAP</p> | <p>Target (2012):</p> <p>Knowledge Center concept and business plan developed, with the implementation of a few preparatory steps under way and a knowledge management strategy formulated and validated;</p> <p>At least 25 people trained in at least one knowledge sharing platform;</p> | <p>Implementation stage in December 2011</p> <p>✓ FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>INGC through the AAP has engaged a consulting firm (McKinsey) to develop a strategy for establishing an Integrated National Knowledge Management system for CCA in Mozambique, including a knowledge management centre</p> <p>Training on Team works in Maputo for AAP focal points team - 24 participants (8 women)</p> <p>The Department of Physics at the University Eduardo Mondlane began compiling the material for the future short master course on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction</p> |
| <p>Baseline (2009):</p> <p>Mozambique has a lack of national technical staff mastering CC issues and weak access to climatic information. With no specific curricula at the post-graduate level, it currently has short time series of climatic information with significant gaps, thus limiting the use of this data for climate trend analysis and downscaling future climate scenarios (see e.g. INGC Report on Climate Change, 2009). It has yet to integrated lessons learnt or best practices platforms internally and externally</p> | | |
| Activity Result 5.2 CC adaptation knowledge, lessons and experiences from the region are used to inform national and regional policies and CC interventions at community level | | |
| <p>Indicators</p> <p>CCA website developed and active</p> <p>Number of best practices from case studies documented and shared</p> <p>Types of CCA awareness raising materials produced and in use through various campaigns.</p> | <p>Target (2012):</p> <p>At least 10 case studies/lessons learnt (from Mozambique and from elsewhere in the region) being actively disseminated within and outside the country through an active use of knowledge sharing/ communication networks and reaching national/sector policy makers as well as communities.</p> | <p>Implementation stage in December 2011</p> <p>✓ FULLY ACHIEVED</p> <p>TDRs for the website developed and reviewed (hiring will take place in 2012).</p> <p>Under the establishment of the Centre of Knowledge on Climate change and disaster risk reduction by INGC – 4 best practices studied in depth (England, S. Africa, Germany, Denmark) and the formulation of adaptation options in partnership with the private sector is nearest completion (it studied 72 projects globally).</p> <p>Established a AAP team workspace on team</p> |

works

Baseline (2009):

There is a limited availability and access to information relating to impacts of climate change and adaptation measures for climate change, and no website in Mozambique focusing on CCA.

Activity Result 1: Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional

AAP is expected to play a major role in helping the country establish a functional Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA. As part of AAP activities, INGC has engaged a consulting firm (McKinsey) to develop a strategy for establishing an Integrated National Knowledge Management system for CCA in Mozambique, including a knowledge management centre, looking at (and integrating) the different initiatives ongoing in the country. During the third quarter, a workshop was organized with stakeholders to share the preliminary results of the study for the establishment of the knowledge management center and collect the final comments and imputes. This meeting took place on August 1, had about 30 participants, including nine women, among them, in addition to the consultants, representatives from NGOs, universities, government officials, AAP knowledge management expert. According to INGC the final report will be finalized this month recommending how Mozambique should proceed to create and establish a Knowledge Management Center.

Other elements of AAP-Moz KM system are the training on TeamWorks in Maputo for AAP focal points team (with 24 participants, including 8 women), and the investment into more formal technical education through the activities of the EUM Department of Physics, which has began compiling the material for the future short master course on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.

INGC has also prepared a brochure detailing the main findings of its project (Phase II) for Durban's COP 17 (5, out of 9, components of the INGC Phase II project are being developed with AAP support). The project is also being presented broadly in the investors' community, to start gathering financial support to implement the recommended programs.

Activity Result 2: CC adaptation knowledge, lessons and experiences from the region are used to inform national and regional policies and CC interventions at community level (Implemented by MICOA/INGC/INAM)

A CCA website – MOZADAPT, hosted in MICOA, will be developed to host CC related information and TDRs have been prepared and approved. Discussions on various alternatives have been held and quotations received from web masters. MICOA is also discussing different options regarding the organization of a CCA Expo, which will serve to disseminate ongoing work on CCA in Mozambique (including AAP). A series of preparatory activities are ongoing.

Furthermore, under the assessment to establish the Centre of Knowledge on Climate change and disaster risk reduction by INGC – 4 best practices studied in depth (England, S. Africa, Germany, Denmark) and is on finale stage the formulation of adaptation options in partnership with the private sector – studied 72 projects globally. As a result of the recent Teamwork’s training, AAP Mozambique established a workspace and both the project team and implementing partners can now be closely connected with the regional space and others Climate Change relevant spaces and colleagues to share knowledge and best practices.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

AAP’s work is based on principles of equality and the empowerment of women, promoting women’s active participation in all project activities, and monitoring closely women’s participation at all stages of project implementation, including in the design phase of activities (e.g. design of AAP pilots).

Furthermore, AAP actively works to identify entry points to influence decision makers and the policy debate so that women’s participation and empowerment in Mozambique can be strengthened. Examples of AAP’s pursuit of women’s empowerment, in particular in the area of Climate Change, are its collaboration with MICOA in supporting that ministry to disseminate in international forums (e.g. at COP 17) their significant strategic work on the country’s Strategy for Gender, Environment and Climate Change, and also AAP’s contribution to the gender mainstreaming work during the formulation of 2012-2015 UNDAF.

Within the project, women have actively been participating in climate change sensitization activities. The major beneficiaries of the project’s agriculture and water related activities are women. Over 50% of the participants of the Master’s degree courses developed under AAP on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are women.

With the support of AAP’s Chief Technical Advisor, UNDP has participated throughout the year in the 2012-2015 UNDAF discussions related to Natural Resource Management, DRR and CC, where Gender is a key issue, and has also help develop not only two 2012-2015 UNDP projects but also an additional project which was funded by the Global Gender Climate Alliance, GGCA, focusing on the empowerment of women through a more active participation in local management committees.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Key project risks, both internal and external, are identified and discussed below.

➤ Lengthy GoM and UNDP procurement procedures

AAP is being implemented through the NEX modality, and as such GoM procurement rules and procedures are followed. However, when requested by IPs, UNDP has provided assistance in procuring services, ensuring that UNDP procedures are followed.

However, both GoM and UNDP lengthy and bureaucratic procurement procedures represent a significant risk to the effective implementation of AAP, and have been a major cause of delays in the implementation of activities when they involve consultancy services, purchase of equipment, processing of DSA, etc. Given the short life span of the AAP project, the length of these processes continues to pose a significant risk to the full achievement of project's objectives.

As a way to avoid further delays in the implementation of 2012 activities, the project management unit is working with IPs to initiate all procurement processes as soon as possible in 2012, so as to meet the regulations set by GoM and UNDP, and to ensure compliance with the pre-established timetable in the 2012 annual plan.

Regarding procurement to be conducted through UNDP, a procurement plan for AAP will be prepared to ensure UNDP's DRR-E unit timely response to requests made by AAP IPs.

➤ External Risk posed by natural disasters

The occurrence of large scale natural disasters is a likely risk in the case of Mozambique. Disaster response demands resources (often for extended periods of time) and consequently diverts focus away from project activities during the emergency response period. As AAP IPs and UNDP's DRR-E Unit are key players in providing disaster response assistance, this represents a risk for the project.

AAP project management team's approach has been to monitor closely the situation in the country (especially during the rainy season), and adjust AAP implementation schedules accordingly, providing support to both UNDP and GoM as needed.

PARTNERSHIPS

During 2011 the project team continued to establish informal partnerships with other CCA initiatives and projects in the country, promoting and participating in events with a broad range of stakeholders (e.g. WWF, Environmental NGOs, Universities and Student Unions, etc.). It has also established a dialogue with several key donors and often provided feedback on the design and/or implementation of their initiatives related with CC (e.g. PPCR, CC DARE, CDKN, DFIDs and from UNDP UNJP, Copping with Draught).

CHALLENGES, RESPONSES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Despite ongoing efforts to build capacity of technical staff involved in planning activities to deal with CC, the level of knowledge is still too weak to ensure the effective integration of adaptation measures in the planning process. Thus mainstreaming CCA in plans and strategic documents remains a significant challenge for the country.

As a contribution to increase the capacity of technical staff to deal with climate change, AAP will support AAP partners to attend trainings organized by IRTSC, as well as to conduct, under the leadership of MPD, training sessions with key sectors on the risks and opportunities of climate change, aiming at facilitating the integration of CC into the country's planning processes.

Constraints related to UNDP internal procedures and government procurement rules delay the disbursement and compromise the rhythm of implementation, including the achievement and dissemination of expected results. As a result, most of the components had to be extended to the first quarter of 2012, when results will be announced. UNDP organized trainings courses on financial management for implementing partners (including those from AAP), to increase the knowledge of the procedures and to improve their performance to meet the deadlines on submission the payment processes and justification of funds.

The national dialogue around institutional arrangements for CC is progressing. A number of different projects, initiatives, including AAP, PPCR, and others have been helping the debate to progress in a very constructive manner, although it's not advancing fast. AAP has mostly advancing this work through the support to MICOA's efforts on the development of a national strategy for climate change (this process has started but is not yet completed).

There is a need to clarify the mechanisms for financing climate change activities in the country. There are many funds and donors willing to support the country which requires clarifications of

roles and definition of the priorities. Debates, workshops and trainings have been organized by the AAP and other partners to improve the country's access to funds available for implementation of adaptation measures to climate change. AAP will provide support as needed to FUNAB in its effort to seek accreditation for NIE.

Furthermore, available monitoring and evaluation tools still do not provide an adequate measure of the degree of implementation of adaptation measures and related interventions, in particular at the community level. AAP is implementing pilot initiatives at the community level to reduce the impact of climate change and in 2012 AAP-Moz, in coordination with the IRTSC, will organize and host a regional workshop on how to collect, document and share knowledge and best practices.

The commitment of Government of Mozambique to create a new structure (as the Knowledge Center) is not clear and this may compromise work done by INGC under AAP. Advocacy/dialogue with the Gov should take place in order to explain better the idea and the benefits derived from having such a Center. INGC has started discussions with various donors and development partners in order to gather ideas for the establishment and operation of the future knowledge center.

In spite of the many challenges, the AAP-Moz project team is confident that delivery of AAP will dramatically increase in 2012. This optimism is further corroborated by the acceleration in AAP delivery observed in Q4 2011, and by the significant involvement and commitment of partners demonstrated during the re-planning exercise under a no-cost extension until December 2012.

CONCLUSIONS AND WAYS FORWARD

Progress achieved on delivery rates in the last two quarters of 2011, together with the opportunity to re-plan the activities under no cost extension by December 2012, created the conditions for improved implementation of all AAP planned activities, and provided the much needed time for the implementing partners to internalize results and lessons learnt, and to institutionalize mechanisms developed by the project. The project team is thus confident that 2012 delivery rates will dramatically increase, contributing to the success of AAP work in the country.

Although project funds have been all allocated and programmed, disbursements and compliance with procurement and financial procedures according to GoM and UNDP rules still remain a serious risk for timely project delivery, affecting directly the rate of disbursement and expenditures, taking into account that many project interventions involve the purchase of goods and services.

Immediate next steps include continued support from PMU working closely with the implementing partners and monitoring the activities in order to ensure the full implementation of the 2012 annual work plan.

Annexes:

1. FINANCIAL REPORT

| Implementing Partner | 2011 Budget Allocation (US\$) | 2011 Total Expenditures (US\$) | Balance |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| INGC | 1.349.286,2 | 779.595,77 | 569.690,43 |
| MICOA | 70.977 | 45.869,36 | 25.107,64 |
| MPD | 132.000 | 152.562,02 | -20.562,02 |
| UNDP | 281.501,39 | 290.278,68 | -8.777,29 |
| TOTAL | 1.833.764,59 | 1.268.305,83 | 624.137,38 |