



**Government of Mozambique**



**United Nations Development Programme**

**Project Document**

***Africa Adaptation Programme***

**Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique**

#### **Brief Description**

The proposed project seeks to mainstream CCA mechanisms in Mozambique's policy, development and investment frameworks. A key challenge is that currently the CCA institutional arrangements are not clarified, constraining the enabling environment for effective CCA action. The expected outputs of the project intervention include (i): establishment of long term planning mechanisms that will address the most pressing CC risks in Mozambique; a suite of sector specific risk and vulnerability assessments will leverage recognition of the CC threat in sectors not yet fully aware of the potential impacts and costs; (ii) strengthened CCA leadership and institutional frameworks are in place to manage CC risks and opportunities; a key element is the agreement to the long-term CCA institutional arrangements needed to effectively coordinate CCA investments in the future; (iii) An enhanced CC A policy framework will be implemented, include climate resilient polices and measures in priority sectors, incl. health, fisheries and gender; small scale pilot adaptation projects esp. on the community level will generate lessons learnt on successful adaptation in Mozambique, (iv) National adaptation financing options are established, positioned a CCA capacitated Ministry of Finance as a lead institution; (v) an effective management system and dissemination of CC knowledge are effected; targeted communication and awareness actions reaching out to the community level and the public, as well as targeting high-level decision makers are implemented. The focus of the project is capacity building of beneficiaries from government (esp. national and provincial), development partners, incl. NGOs,, industry, students, civil society and communities. Capacity building is expected to enhance skills in leadership, management, planning and budgeting skills amongst the technical ministries on how to utilise/integrate recommendations in CC research studies in their planning, budgeting and implementation strategies and develop market/fiscal/financial mechanisms that can deliver integrated CC investment plans and formulation of climate resilient polices in priority sectors. At community level, pilot measures will develop guidelines and toolkits on how to climate proof gender dynamics, health and fisheries sectors. Adaptation benefits will include: community coping mechanisms to climate change piloted, enhanced national and provincial level CC risk and opportunity management, reduced socio-economic impacts of climate change risks to all sectors.

**Project Title**

Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique

**UNDAF Outcome(s):**

Outcome 1: Governance; Outcome 4: Economic Development for sustainable livelihoods

**Expected CP Outcome(s):**

Outcome 1: Development Planning, Coordination and Management; Outcome 6: HIV/AIDs and Gender

**Project Objective**

Mozambique mainstreams climate change adaptation mechanisms in policy, development and investment frameworks.

**Expected Output(s):**

1. Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened
2. Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated and strengthened
3. Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects
4. Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national level, and integrated into sectors
5. Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared, including through an advocacy strategy

**Executing Entity:**

MAE (INGC) /MICOA

**Implementing Agencies:**

UNDP

Programme Period: 2009-2011

Key Result Area (Strategic Plan) \_E & E SD\_

PIMS ID: 4355

Atlas Award ID: 00058248

Atlas Project ID: 00072288

Start date: October 2009

End Date: October 2011

LPAC Meeting Date: 21 August 2009

Total resources required: US\$ 2,987,620

Total allocated resources:

a. Regular: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Other: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Japan (excl. Prep) US\$ 2,987,620

b. Donor \_\_\_\_\_

c. Government \_\_\_\_\_

Management Arrangements NEX

Unfunded budget: \_\_\_\_\_  
In-kind Contributions: \_\_\_\_\_

Agreed by:  
(For the Government of Mozambique)

  
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 Oldemiro Baloi, Minister  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Date: 17.10.2009

Agreed by:  
(For the Executing Entities)


  
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 Alcinda António de Abreu, Minister  
 Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs

Date: 13.10.2009

  
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 Lucas Chomera Jeremias, Minister  
 Ministry of State Administration

Date: 10/10/2009

Agreed by:  
(For the UNDP)

  
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 Ndolamb Ngokwey, Resident Representative

Date: 24/10/09



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## List of Acronyms

AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
ADF	French Development Agency
APR	Annual Project Report
BAU	Business-as-usual
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCGC	Coordinating Council for Disaster Management
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COP	Conference of Parties
CONDES	Council for Sustainable Development
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTGC	Coordinating Technical Council for Disaster Management
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DNA	Directorate of Water
EC	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GCM	Global Circulation Model
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
INAM	National Meteorology Institute
INGC	National Disaster Management Institute
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KULA	Consultancy Firm
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MICOA	Ministry for the Coordination of the Environment
MDRR	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MINEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Coordination
MISAU	Ministry of Health
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MPPMND	Master Plan for Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme for Action
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PARPA	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PIR	Project Implementation Report
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SNC	Second National Communication
UEM	University of Eduardo Mondlane
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature.

## I. Situation Analysis

### 1. Problem and root causes

#### *Climate change risk, expected impacts and non-climate root causes*

According to National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA, 2007) and substantiated by a recent study on the impact of climate change on disaster risk in Mozambique (INGC, 2009)<sup>1</sup> temperatures in Mozambique may overall rise by as much as 2-2.5°C by 2030/40, to 5-6°C by 2080, whereas trends in expected rainfall patterns are less unequivocal. Mozambique extends for over 2,700 km along the Indian Ocean (East) coast of Africa, and distinct agro-ecological zones exist, for each of which the climate change risk and expected impacts differ greatly.

Overall, it is expected that the flood risk in river basins and flood plains will increase notably in the South, whereas the coastal areas of the Central Zone will be heavily impacted by more intense cyclones and sea level rise, posing a immediate threat to existing towns and settlements, and infrastructure investments. By 2030 the intense cyclones and coastal erosion will pose great danger to the city of Beira, parts of Maputo and other coastal areas of Pemba and Vilankulos and nearby islands. Permanent inundation of the coast and low-lying areas would be the principal threat particularly to large estuaries and deltas in the event of a polar ice melt. The drought risk will increase in the central-inland areas, notably around the Cahora Bassa area, the Limpopo and Save basins. There could also be significant reductions in river flows and water availability in the main rivers of the Central area, i.e. the Zambezi and Save due to reduced rainfall inland, and in Zimbabwe and Zambia. This may have additional negative implications on the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric power supply. The climate change expected throughout the country leads to changes in land use suitability. A number of key crops currently utilized (e.g. maize, sorghum, cassava, beans) may face production risks, depending on the geographical sighting in the country. Most production is for subsistence, and any negative impacts on crop performance will have immediate negative effects on food security. However, there also is an increasing trend towards export oriented crop production (e.g. sugar cane), and it is important to understand which crops would perform better or worse under climate change risk scenarios. A report published earlier this year under the lead of INGC (2009) indicates that overall suitable areas may increase in the Central north and Northern zones. A loss of suitable agricultural areas will incur in the mixed arid-semi-arid systems of Gaza and semi arid areas in parts of Inhambane and south of Tete, the coastal regions of Southern and Central southern zones, and many of the drier zones of major river systems e.g. Limpopo, Save and Zambezi, depending on the crop. Drought occurrence is expected to increase slightly and the food deficit is expected to increase if low yields persist, due to population growth, increasing demands on land, diminishing water supplies and the intensification of climate variability (See *details in Annex 4*). Salt water intrusion along the coast is also expected due reduced river flows impacting negatively on agricultural land and productivity especially in the Zambezi, Limpopo and Save estuaries.

Recurrently, and with increasing magnitude, the poor population of Mozambique endures the adverse impact of droughts and cyclones, increasing the vulnerability of people and often having severe negative impacts on infrastructure in affected areas. Ongoing and planned development initiatives and investments, which often have an important impact on the livelihoods of dispersed communities, are threatened to varying degrees. The communities' strong dependence on subsistence farming and consequent vulnerability to climate related events, make it imperative to strengthen the preventive and adaptive capacity of the local population that is necessary to improve their resilience and future survival.

Mozambique has emerged from civil war only just about 15 years ago. Since the end of the war in 1991, the country has made major strides in firming up its economy, reconstruction and rehabilitation. Major successes have been made in economic growth and enhancing the business environment (and inflation containment), and improvements in access to education and reductions in infant mortality. However, vulnerability of the people, esp. the poor remains high. Disasters such as the 2000 extreme floods and recurrent extreme events still affect and weaken the response capacity of local people, and although major successes have been achieved in reducing vulnerability, both through focused

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<sup>1</sup> Study of climate change on disaster risk in Mozambique (INGC, 2009)

outreach and strengthening of local capacities, but also improvement of the national management capacity.

*Institutional baseline situation, ongoing adaptation action and critical CCA needs*

In recognition of the climate change risk, the Government of Mozambique has adopted important policies on environment and climate change in the last few years, including the preparation of the NAPA (led by the Environment Ministry, MICOA), as well as the implementation of a dedicated CCA program that has led to the preparation of a suite of studies, including a comprehensive CC risk and vulnerability assessment, which has led to the formulation of a draft national long-term adaptation programme (led by the Ministry of State Administration, INGC). However their conveyance into concrete action as well as their reflection into the main sectoral and local plans and budgets has not been fully realized due to lack of systematic focus on CC. Sectoral Ministries do not currently fully recognise the climate change risk to their respective sectors, do not realize the costs that might incur if adaptation is not planned for, and consequently have no contingency planning for adaptation in place. In addition decentralized plans and budgets are not yet environmentally compliant nor are they climate proofed. There is weak inter-sectoral coordination as the importance of CCA has not been acknowledged or accepted by key senior figures in the government leaving room for duplication of efforts (see below on MICOA and Ministry of State Administration), and reduced impacts of CCA investments in the long term. In addition not all sectors understand the need and their responsibility to address CC and include CC sensitive planning and budgeting into their work hence the need for capacity building efforts particularly at ministerial level and other levels.

In the Government's Five Year Plan and PARPA II (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) the risks of unsustainable environmental management are recognised as well as the weak implementation capacities in technical ministries to overcome them. Efforts to date by the government and the international community have not led to the clarification of ministries' roles and responsibilities, to minimize overlap in mandates and mainstream environmental management/climate change adaptation into the government's five year plans<sup>2</sup>. For example MICOA is tasked with environmental policy coordination whilst INGC coordinates disaster risk reduction (including Climate Risk Management). There seems to be overlap in policy coordination between the two concerning climate change adaptation, which rightfully interfaces with the mandates of both institutions.

Whilst in the past, climate risk related action had placed more emphasis on humanitarian action as opposed to preparedness, risk reduction and mitigation, this is now moving strongly into the direction of promoting adaptation, both by government and development partners. For example, the Master Plan for Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters (MPPMND) recognises that the success of mitigation of the negative effects of disasters can only be based in a medium to long term plan if the reduction of vulnerability of the communities and infrastructures to climate variability and climate change is to be achieved.

A number of climate change adaptation interventions are underway in Mozambique. For example there are ongoing initiatives such as (i) the Joint Programme in environmental mainstreaming and adaptation to climate change in Mozambique, funded by the MDG-F UNDP-Spain and being implemented by FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO and WFP and several government institutions (MINAG, INGC, INAM, MICOA), (ii) the Joint Programme on Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness, convened by UNDP, (iii) Coping with drought and adaptation to CC (financed by GEF) implemented by MICOA with UNDP support, (iv) the Mozambique Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI II), financed by the Government of Ireland, implemented by UNEP and UNDP. The World Bank is currently undertaking critical analytical work relating to identifying the costs of climate change, financial needs for adaptation and also intends to finance CCA interventions. The French cooperation (ADF) is conducting a study on the economic costs of environmental degradation in Mozambique, with potential reference relevant for adaptation. Other development partners like the Swedish, Danish and French governments, GTZ and the EC are also supporting environmental interventions both in Mozambique and regionally, which relate to CC, directly or indirectly. In Mozambique an active environment donor coordination group exists, aiming to harmonize support to Government. Although generally NGO action has been found to be limited in Mozambique, there are various NGOs, both national and international, addressing climate change adaptation through specific pilot activities. WWF, for example, mainstreams CCA into all their project

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<sup>2</sup> ibid

activities, whilst IUCN has prepared targeted awareness raising materials on CC and CCA, and is implementing a CCA pilot in the coastal areas of central Mozambique with local communities, community-based organizations (CBOs) and partner NGOs.

In Mozambique it is recognised that responses to climatic related disaster risks are complex, multi-sectoral and multi-institutional and will require a more sophisticated and integrated approach to local planning and coordination processes. The current decentralization process together with the government's commitment to participatory local planning processes provides a positive framework for supporting integrated approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster planning and management. Nevertheless established institutional mechanisms will require further strengthening to achieve this<sup>3</sup>. It is noted that although gender has been identified as an important issue concerning CCA in Mozambique, there is limited gender-disaggregated, quality and quantitative data to show vulnerabilities specific to women and men in face of climate change and limited research and tools on integration of climate change finance and gender equality (See *details in Annex 5*).

Finally, whilst the NAPA does lay an initial foundation to address adaptation needs in such an integrated manner, the Government has recognised that that a long term strategy and programme to address adaptation are needed. A multi-stakeholder task group, under the lead of the Ministry of State Administration, has coordinated the development of such a programme, based on information including the already cited study on the Impact of climate change on disaster risk. The draft long term programme, which was under discussion at the time of the preparation of this project brief, has the following components: formulation of a national response to climate change; development of a systematic focus on climate change, revision of the legal framework and secondary legislation to adjust fiscal policies; engagement of the private sector in CCA through; provision of guidelines for mandatory adaptation standards and requirements for investors, creation of awareness at national, provincial and district levels, creation of capacities to receive and manage large scale and complex international funding for CCA; establishment of an independent mechanism or even an audit company for M&E. The AAP formulation is based on elements from all already ongoing CCA activities and policies. This project seeks integration with the current adaptation efforts being spearheaded through the implementation of the NAPA, the long-term adaptation programme (INGC Phase II), the UN Joint Environmental Programme, the Coping with Drought and Climate Change programme and other adaptation programmes with development partners in up-scaling the mainstreaming of CCA in the legal, political and socio-economic processes targeting the national, provincial and district levels.

## **2. Proposed responses**

The following responses are envisaged under the 5 programme outputs.

### **Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened**

*Who will implement the activities?* Instituto Nacional de Gestao das Calamidades (INGC) will develop the climate risk assessments. The Ministry of Planning will implement the integration of adaptation into national development planning processes.

*What will be done?* Under this output the response will focus on risk assessments and planning where gaps have been identified. Building on the national risk analysis (INGC, 2009), sector-specific climate risk assessments will be supported. The ToRs for the work will be developed collaboratively between INGC and line ministries to ensure that the research is relevant to planning processes and used by line ministries and sector specific institutions (e.g. Health, Agriculture/SETSAN, Fisheries, Water/DNA, etc.)

Guidelines for mainstreaming CCA into national development planning will be developed for Mozambique to help the integrate adaptation into Mozambique's PARPA III and the next 5 Year National Plan, due to commence in 2011. A long-term CCA strategy will be developed under this output, which will take forward the NAPA process and the work of the Second National Communications.

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<sup>3</sup> CPAP 2007-2009

*How will it progress adaptation?* New and reliable information that is sector or national development specific and relevant will allow all Ministries to realise the climate change risks and will trigger informed decision-making. Practical tools will enable stakeholder not yet fully embracing CC dimensions in their operations to engage in CC sensitive planning and decision-making. Developing a national climate change strategy, aligned with the PARPA and other national plans, will be essential to promote adaptation and to coordinate adaptation efforts across sectors.

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

*Who will implement the activities?* INGC/MICOA

*What will be done?* This output will facilitate the establishment and operationalisation of a national CCA multi-stakeholder coordination and technical forum. Modelled on experiences of National Climate Change Committees (previously active in Mozambique; under review in several countries in Africa), such a platform will assist the country in planning and addressing the required multi-sectoral, integrated CCA responses needed. It is critical to include different actors of government i.e. MICOA, DNA, SETSAN, INAM, State Administration (incl. INGC), national and international NGOs (incl. IUCN and WWF) and development partners e.g. UN agencies, the World Bank, EC.

Further, this output will assist the Government of Mozambique with identifying the most strategic and effective long-term institutional arrangements, that will lead the adaptation portfolio in future. Through the facilitation of participatory and consultative processes, a strong mechanism and institutional arrangement will be put into place, and be capacitated through project interventions (e.g. financial support for infrastructure investments of such institution, if needed, training of staff).

The project will identify existing CCA leadership capacities and gaps at national level, especially relating to the above introduced structures, and develop targeted training and capacity support actions. Capacity building will also target skilled personnel and students in CC disciplines building on and supporting the “skills challenge and the design and delivery of Global Change Education under the Mozambique Grand Challenge for Adaptation to Climate Change” component of the National CCA programme concept. Such training packages integrate knowledge and experiences from this project as well as other already existing information on the CC threat in Mozambique and how to address it.

A nation-wide awareness campaign will be developed and implemented to disseminate information on why adaptation matters and to advocate for change.

*How will it progress adaptation?* Strengthen the capacity on current CCA leadership, and build critical mass of CCA informed and competent institutions and individuals; support a strong coordination mechanism that allows for focused and well directed agenda setting and implementation of CCA priorities.

## **Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects**

*Who will implement the activities?* Line Ministries, e.g. responsible for Fisheries, Agriculture, Health, Water, Environment, Infrastructure, Energy, and district authorities.

*What will be done?*

Building on work undertaken in Output 1 in collaboration with INGC, line ministries will develop recommendations on policy adjustments needed to support adaptation. This could encompass further analyses to understand how current policies promote or inhibit adaptation, who the principle agents investing in adaptation are, and options for changing policies to promote adaptation. These analyses can feed into the development of the climate change strategy, developed under Output 1.

It is envisaged that various sector Ministries might establish CCA focal points and committees to contribute to the development and articulation of a national CCA strategy under Output 1.



Pilot projects that address adaptation priorities identified e.g. in the NAPA or as part of the Grand Challenge for Adaptation will be supported under output 3, based on the climate risk assessments undertaken in Output 1 and the policy analyses undertaken by line ministries in Output 3. The Grand Challenge entails a concept that would invite project proposal from the public, government, research institutions, the local and regional levels, to identify adaptation pilot projects that address their specific needs. Currently the prioritised themes include energy, water, and waste management, however, it may be envisaged to allow for other themes that have been identified to be of major concern in risk and vulnerability studies (e.g. food security, fisheries, health, etc). This project would provide financial and technical resources for the Grand Challenge process. A major part of the Mozambican AAP project is focused on piloting suitable adaptation measures on the local level. Through the Grand Challenge or another pilot project concept, the AAP will pilot CCA interventions using multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches to addressing local level adaptation priorities. Local level planning for adaptation will be supported through community-level awareness raising on the CC risk and vulnerabilities, the participatory planning of appropriate adaptation measures, and finally the mainstreaming of adaptation concept.

Decentralisation of the CCA agenda to a provincial level is critical to set the foundation for effective long-term governance of the CC development threat. Provincial-level mechanisms addressing CCA will be piloted. Three districts will be supported, including through the establishment of CCA committees, which formulate CCA action plans. After the three years AAP period, selected districts should have some CCA plan in place, together with strengthened capacity to implement and update the plans.

The project will build the evidence base on gender-sensitive approaches to adaptation planning. Appropriate gender-sensitive M&E indicators will be developed for the pilot projects for this purpose.

*How will it progress adaptation?* Developing the evidence base of effective adaptation approaches; strengthening line ministry capacity to plan for adaptation; strengthening provincial/district government capacity to plan for adaptation.

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

*Who will implement the activities?* Ministry of Finance and MPD responsible for planning, coordination and decentralisation, sector Ministries, Provinces, the private sector and investors

*What will be done?* The AAP project will set up a consultative technical committee that will be led by the Ministry of Finance and will assist the Government in establishing a meaningful work programme under output 4. By reviewing the activities that are already underway with the support of other cooperation partners<sup>4</sup>, priorities will be identified that will be rolled out over the three year AAP period. The work programme will include scoping how:

- national budgeting processes and investment/spending plans could be adjusted to promote adaptation
- the private sector can be incentivised to invest their resources in a way that minimises risks to climate change effects
- how international adaptation funds could be used to pay for adaptation, in complementarity with the above two financing options.

The information will be the basis for the development of national adaptation financing plan, with recommendations and work programme for implementing adjustments to national budgets, adjustments to the fiscal and regulatory framework and policies, and for a plan on accessing international adaptation funds.

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<sup>4</sup> There are a number of financial studies ongoing in Mozambique, establishing figures for investment needs to address the CC risk in various sectors. The World Bank, and the Government of France (through the French Development Cooperation ADF), are currently supporting studies on the costs of climate change to the economy. DFID<sup>4</sup> has undertaken studies elsewhere on quantifying costs and benefits of adaptation (<http://www.iied.org/climate-change/home>), UNDP is undertaking relevant work on financing options (<http://www.undp.org/climatechange/capacity-development.html>) and (<http://www.undp.org/climatechange/adapt/index.html>), and the UNFCCC is leading work on Investment and Financial Flows and other resources on financing ([http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/financial\\_mechanism\\_gef/items/4054.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/items/4054.php)).

*How will it progress adaptation?* Adaptation needs to be paid for. Mozambique will have a coordinated and integrated plan for financing adaptation, drawing on national resources, the private sector and the international funds. A plan to minimise the damage from climate change on national investment/spending plans will be developed.

**Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to incorporate climate change risks/opportunities generated and shared, including through an advocacy strategy**

*Who will be targeted?* Wide range of public institutions, private sectors, the public, a special focus on high level decision makers, the international community and SADC partners

*What will be done?* This output will focus on strengthening the weak CC knowledge management systems currently existing, and develop a targeted CCA awareness raising strategy and implement it. A strong and focused advocacy component is included, which aims to bring forward the results from all AAP actions and coordinate them through this output. A common platform for sharing knowledge and lessons learnt from ongoing adaptation initiatives will be established, and linked to the knowledge management components of ongoing projects, as well as reach AAP component. It will provide a unified mechanism, most probably linked to the CCA institutional framework to be established under output 2. As the target groups in need of CCA information are extremely diverse, varied awareness raising and communication approaches are needed to reach a broad base of targets. For example, a well established community radio system is in place in Mozambique, mainly developed in response to the disaster risk – such existing mechanisms can be utilized for the adaptation cause, as well. High level decision makers are a very different type of target group, which may be reached by specific parliamentarian briefings, exposure visits to adaptation pilot projects, and other. It has been found that existing information, such as the national risk assessment, the economic assessment work currently underway, as well as international experiences, guidance, lessons learnt are currently not available and tapped on in decision making processes in Mozambique. The establishment of CC knowledge management mechanism therefore can make a major contribution to knowledge exchange and accessibility. Links to the AAP Regional Support Component and the international UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) will be established as critical and strategic linkages to promoting regional knowledge sharing. Mozambique, as a partner in regional fora such as SADC and COMESA, should engage in a regional debate on CCA, and learn from international experiences while also contributing the Mozambican national experience. There are regional CCA support programmes underway (e.g. a GTZ sponsored project that assists with formulating and negotiating regional positions for various UNFCCC fora), in which Mozambique needs to position itself as a strong contributor. Output 5, together with output 2 of the AAP programme will contribute to shape such leadership.

*How will it progress adaptation?* Information on CC and CCA will be made available to a wide range of stakeholders and users; today such information is scattered and often not readily accessible. A platform for exchanging experiences and adaptation learning is created; results from the AAP are readily shared within the country and internationally.

### **3. Barriers to response**

In spite of its remarkable development progress since the end of the war, Mozambique still faces severe limitations of various natures (e.g. financial, infrastructural, human, environmental). Due to the State's limited budget – 50% of which depends on external aid – minimum investments are imposed on critical sectors such as education and health. Inevitably, insufficient resources are dedicated to environment and the improvement of people's lives. Addressing climate change risks to development and human livelihoods is critical to ensure that hard earned development progress is not nullified and reversed. Raising awareness about adaptation options and preparing the economy and governance system to deal with the climate change challenges is important if sustainable growth is aspired. Mainstreaming CCA is critical for sustainable production, food security and economic growth. Depletion of natural resources and degradation of the environment can cause poverty, and poverty can exacerbate environmental degradation. These factors have an inextricable relationship which, if incorporated into the country's main policies at national, provincial and district levels, including through resource mobilization, will help guard the livelihoods of Mozambicans per se and those of the most vulnerable of society, the poor, in particular

However there are barriers to addressing and mainstreaming CCA, detailed below.

### **At policy level**

#### Low level of awareness and skills on CCA amongst policy makers and planners

Firstly whilst government documents like the PARPA II and the Government Action Plan have acknowledged the role of good environmental stewardship in poverty reduction, they have not been explicit in articulating climate change, its impacts and how adaptation should be addressed. The MPPMND attempts to address climate change however from a disaster risk reduction point of view. At this stage, policy makers lack skills, guidelines and tools on the creation of an overall national strategic CCA policy and resources framework which can be rolled out to lower governance levels. The NAPA and recent work on climate change risk lay a good venture point, however different bits and pieces of CC related policy is scattered in various acts and policies and this makes it difficult to implement and monitor CCA holistically and in an integrated fashion, as there is no CCA government vision and strategy that could inform technical and financial policies in priority sectors.

Secondly, different institutions in the Government of Mozambique currently have climate change and adaptation related mandates, with no clear role clarification. This leads to competition and a delay of important action. The needed leadership to bring a national approach to adaptation forward is lacking and progress on adaptation action is slow. This is critical in view of the influx of CCA investment from development partners, and needed national financial responses. With no CCA coordination framework or an overall recipient authority of CCA funds, decision making is aloof. Decision makers in critical central Ministries i.e. MPD and MOF are currently not adequately equipped with skills that can effectively negotiate and coordinate CCA investments especially for the long term through a common framework. This has led to development partners funding different CC interventions with different sectoral ministries in an uncoordinated way. This can bring about duplication of CC interventions resulting in less impact on the target communities. Priorities for funding have also been biased towards short term goals e.g. focusing on relief efforts or service delivery in sectors such as education and health as opposed to preparedness, mitigation measures and adaptation strategies that are more longer term in nature, except some recently incepted locally focused CCA pilot interventions (e.g. see Section I.1).

Thirdly, there is no national communication and capacity building strategy to articulate CCA within government and to the public. Thus awareness on the short and long term consequences of climate change to key ministries such as transport, agriculture, fisheries, health, public works and impact on gender relations in relation to CCA is weak. Therefore these sectors have not prioritised CCA in their development agenda as a climate change response strategy by government does not exist. In addition CCA is not integrated in formal and informal training curricular and this is an opportunity that can be utilised to would raise awareness effectively.

To sum it up leadership, management, planning and budgeting skills are inadequate amongst the technical ministries on how to utilise/integrate recommendations in CC research studies in their planning, budgeting and implementation strategies. The MPD and MOF particularly have not had experience in mainstreaming CCA in government planning at national and the decentralised levels.

#### Insufficient data and information availability, dissemination and application

Firstly, CCA information is limited and until the INGC impact study CC information was scattered in various institutions. Despite a recent unifying study in place, available information is still not readily shared, nor is it integrated into decision-making processes of relevant multi-sectoral public and private institutions and business. Even with this new study the strategies of dissemination and incorporation into planning or budgeting processes are unclear, mainly as dissemination needs have only been addressed as an after thought and costs for effective dissemination have not been adequately planned for. Although, the MPPMND, the INGC phase two and UN Joint Environment Programme have proposed various ways of addressing such communication weaknesses. Key barriers that seem to relate to resistance and attitude, for example it was observed that cutting edge information generated through recent risk analysis was not yet readily absorbed, amongst other because information was generated by other institutions, but also because of limited infrastructure that would facilitate information accessibility have not been successfully overcome.

There is no focal point within Mozambique for CCA information where the public, development partners and other interested parties can access and share information (research studies, lessons learnt, best practices) collected from the country and regionally. This leaves development partners and NGOs to implement CC related interventions without reference to any similar existing work. Furthermore whilst there may be limited information on CC and drought and floods, there seems to be a vacuum with information regarding CC and gender, health, infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries and food security in general, among other priority sectors. In addition the guidelines and toolkits for integration of CCA in priority sectors are absent in Mozambique, although available from experiences elsewhere in the World and in Africa.

The little information that exists is also rarely shared regionally and internationally. Thus opportunities for learning from other countries in Africa have not been exploited.

With regard to Information Technology infrastructure, Mozambique has poorly equipped IT within government and civil society institutions. In addition the infrastructure is poorly maintained and its use restricted due to weak IT skills. This further exacerbates the problem of limited CC information which can easily be sourced and disseminated through the web.

Secondly, there seems to be confusion on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and the government, development partners and civil society use the terms interchangeably yet the interventions for each should be different in nature. This needs to be clarified and the capacities under each inventoried so that resources can be targeted appropriately.

#### Limited integration of gender-sensitive planning and programming

Although Mozambique has the highest rate of females in middle management and high-level policy making positions in Africa, and gender has been high on the agenda during the countries' socialist past, policies, esp. those reaching out to the local implementation level often lack a gender balanced approach. Engendering adaptation is not only about empowering women to fill a good percentage of professional positions, but to recognise gender differences between men and women, as well as special needs of the youth, elderly, various cultures and religions – and to address such needs in national development planning and programming. Adaptation needs and solutions thus need to be considered in a gender context by this project.

#### **At sectoral level**

##### Weak inter-institutional coordination and communication mechanisms

CCA mainstreaming and coordination in government and amongst other development actors has to be anchored on an informed, knowledgeable and skilled human resource base. It also requires a multi-sectoral approach where government, development actors, private sector and other stakeholders are actively involved. Currently, the arrangement for coordination of adaptation strategies is weak, and unclear. MICOA is perceived by other Ministries to have a low convening capacity in terms of coordinating traditionally stronger and more influential Ministries at his time. This is a general problem, and environment ministries in many parts of the World struggle to ensure that environmental sustainability is fully embraced by all sectors of the economy and government. At this stage there has been weak inter-sectoral coordination and integration of CCA in sectoral ministries as sectoral ministries are to internalise the importance of CCA in the overall development agenda. In addition ministries (such as transport and public works) not directly related to the environment are still of the view that CC belongs in the environmental ministry docket only. A trend observed in Mozambique is that central Ministries such as MPN and MoF realise that CC and CCA are issues that do affect all sectors and they start to realise their potential role in future. They mainly find that their current capacity is too limited to take leadership roles.

The technical working groups of development partners do not include civil society and the private sector who also have a stake in CCA either as implementers or financiers of CCA strategies. This is an opportunity that can be harnessed. At this moment industry in Mozambique, including foreign investors seem to be oblivious to the effects of climate change and the potential impacts on production and service industries.

#### **At community level**

There are numerous barriers to adaptation at the community level, however this project will focus on a few responses on this level only at this stage. Although good progress has been made in establishing

disaster responsiveness amongst in affected areas amongst the community, outreach on a national scale has been limited. There is a low level of awareness of CCA, mainly to due a lack of information, skills, and CCA mainstreaming tools, which have not yet been tested and developed on a larger scale. The various newly established CCA pilot projects are expected to generate some such lessons, but more experiences are needed testing adaptation options, approaches and specific measures reacting to specific climate change risks. In addition the poverty levels at the grass-root level leave the community in a cycle where their first priority is not environmental management but the basic necessities as depicted in Maslow's hierarchy of needs namely food, shelter and clothing.

Knowledge and awareness on how CC impacts gender is almost non-existent. There is need to: empower women and men roles at community level with regard to environment and the impact of climate change; include women at the heart of community-based disaster planning and dissemination of information on the topic and improve early-warning systems that reach and are understood by both men and women.

#### **4. Underlying principles**

During the planning processes of the AAP country projects elsewhere in Africa, it was found that it was helpful to formulate underlying principles for the strategy of country projects and especially in view of project implementation. During the consultations in Mozambique, the need for formulating such principles was also highlighted. The following principles will underlie the project strategy formulated in the following section, and need to be adhered to during implementation.

1. Financial responsibility builds ownership in the AAP: resources should be given to Ministries impacted by climate change to develop impacts and options analysis for CCA (financial resources will be distributed in line with the selected project execution mechanisms, in Mozambique, a NEX arrangement).
2. Gender consideration shall cut through all programme intervention areas and approaches: gender must be considered in adaptation at any stage. All planned activities shall be planned and implemented in a gender sensitive and cognizant manner. Internationally available guidance on gender and CCA shall be considered in developing a engendered CCA approach.
3. Clear leadership will strengthen CCA advancement: the project will focus on assisting the government in identifying the best leadership arrangements for CCA in the long-term in Mozambique. The project will avoid promote parallel structures, and will focus on role clarification and targeted capacity support.
4. The Government-led Adaptation unit provides following key functions: i) standard setting (i.e. helping Ministries develop the ToRs for the work); ii) conveners of Ministries and multi-stakeholder platform (i.e. bringing stakeholders incl. ministries together to understand cross-sectoral linkages an implications for policy); iii) synthesizing information from sectoral studies, pilot projects and feeding such information back into multi-stakeholder processes; iv) coordinating the knowledge management component; v) providing or soliciting technical advise, as needed for the implementation of the various project components; vi) project M&E and reporting.
5. Economic evidence is the foundation for the programme (i.e. what will adaptation cost; how will it be paid for e.g. fiscal and regulatory instruments; changes in national budgets, other), as will be addressed through targeted project activities as laid out in output 4.
6. Demonstration activities should be geared towards generating adaptation learning, with a policy relevant focus, and be catalytic to enable replication. Lessons learnt from ongoing CCA pilot interventions shall be integrated into the AAP and will contribute to build the national adaptation knowledge base. Demonstration projects can be implemented by a wide range of partners, and should include community-based organization (CBOs), NGOs and other private and public sector partners.

7. Technical expertise/competency should be built within civil services, rather than relying on consultants to do the work. Where outside expertise is required, strong mechanisms for internalization of knowledge generated must be put into place. Skills need to be transferred into the Ministries through training and knowledge sharing. It is important that any consultant facilitated work will be adopted within the commissioning entity and partner institutions, including also the private sector, The use of multi-stakeholder briefings and trainings is promoted.

## II. The Strategy

The strategic interventions proposed in the Mozambican AAP build on existing country guidance and priorities such as the NAPA, recent risk analyses, ongoing CCA pilot projects and a rigorous consultation process during the project preparatory phase. It makes explicit links to national planning (e.g. PARPA II), through close association with existing UN priorities based on such national priorities. Although the UNDAF is not explicit in addressing climate change, the AAP project for Mozambique contributes to a number of UNDAF outcomes (1.7, 4.1, 4.2.) that address and incorporate the issue of environment in UN country support programming to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication. *Inter alia*, contributions will be made to UNDAF outcomes notably through (i) increased access to and use of quality basic services and social protection for the most disadvantaged populations, (ii) increased and more equitable economic opportunities to provide sustainable livelihoods, and (iii) more efficient use of available resources to promote equitable and sustainable economic development. This initiative also contributes to CPAP outcomes 1.1 and 6.2 which specifically mention the strengthening of national disaster prevention and environmental management and government institutions and the mainstreaming of gender into their planning, budgeting and monitoring processes, respectively.

### 1. Outputs and activity results

#### **Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened**

*This output seeks to strengthen the CC information base through generation of climate risk assessments to integrate adaptation in planning processes at national, and reach out to all relevant sectors.*

**Activity Result 1:** *Information base on CCA is improved and is incorporated into long term planning and decision-making (INGC-implemented)*

Actions:

- Support the conduct of three risk assessments following up on the INGC study recommendations, with ToRs for the studies agreed in partnership with line ministries.

Indicator1: Numbers of collaborative risk assessments conducted (coverage).

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

Actions

- Based on outputs generated under AR1, and policy work undertaken for Output 3, use knowledge of climate change risks and response options in dialogue processes on the PARPA III, to enable integration of adaptation into policy documents, including through the development of mainstreaming guidelines.
- Develop M&E tool that checks PARPA III for compliance to CCA mainstreaming guidelines (e.g. checklist/compliance guide/indicators on CCA considerations - cross-cutting and sector specific); also use in the mid-term reviews of PARPA, as appropriate

- Mainstream CC considerations in the reviews and development of relevant UN cooperation frameworks such as the CPAP and future UNDAF

Indicator 1: Successful adoption of CCA climate proofing guidelines by government (impact)

Indicator 2: Number of strategic planning documents reflecting CCA in them (national and/or provincial level) (coverage/sustainability).

Indicator 3: M&E tool assesses level of CCA mainstreaming (coverage)

Indicator 4: PARPA III addresses CCA, and CCA related performance indicators.

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

*This output will facilitate the emergence of one unified government approach and institutional arrangement to CCA coordination; it seeks to establish an overall multi-sectoral CCA technical coordination/expertise framework for Mozambique, and strengthen leadership and technical capacities of decision makers (incl. from public and private sector, development partners, civil society and communities).*

**Activity Result 1:** *Institutional arrangement for effective CCA management and coordination in Mozambique agreed, established and capacitated (implemented by INGC/MICOA)*

### Actions:

- Facilitate country dialogue and discussion on most appropriate long-term national CCA institutional arrangements; convene multi-stakeholder task force on this matter;
- Contribute to institutional capacity building through technical, financial and infrastructure investments within the scope of the APP, esp. focusing on MICOA, INGC, INAM, other identified; build on the Danish Embassy capacity support for MICOA; house technical support unit at MICOA
- Through the already established Environment Working Group, address and coordinate CCA national needs at cooperation partner level

Indicator 1: National institutional arrangements in place for a coordinated approach to adaptation planning (Impact).

**Activity Result 2:** *CCA multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform functioning effectively at national level (implemented by INGC/MICOA)*

### Actions:

- Through a consultative process undertake assessments on identifying the needs, capacities and gaps of different actors in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and climate change adaptation at national level. Build on institutional studies already undertaken (e.g. INGC, IUCN)
- Support establishment of multi-stakeholder CCA technical platform emphasising on partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector; develop action plans for the CCA coordinating frameworks and support their implementation (in line with INGC phase II platform coordination through INAM)
- Conduct needs-based trainings on leadership, planning, management, budgeting, M&E and technical issues for the new CCA coordinating body (needs to be determined through assessments)

Indicator 1: Functional and effective platform with work plan in place (coverage/sustainability)

Indicator 2: Number of multi-stakeholder partners participating in platform (coverage)

Indicator 3: Number of high level decision makers participating in CCA training courses (coverage)

**Activity Result 3:** *Decision makers, technical ministries, civil society, private sector, education institutions sensitised, informed and empowered in CCA, partnership building and affirmative action.(INGC/MICOA implemented)*

#### Actions

- Design and implement a CCA nationwide awareness campaign for higher level decision makers, technical ministries, private sector and civil society supporting INGC phase 2 Government's Call for Action, and in the framework of the National Programme on Environmental Education, Communication and Awareness (PECODA)
- Advocate, communicate and disseminate information (e.g. about costs of expected climate change impacts and on financing options) amongst relevant decision-makers; organise relevant high level round table debates to ensure that information finds its way into planning

Indicator 1: Information campaign developed and implemented.

Indicator 2: Government vision on CCA and National Climate Change Strategy are adopted (impact).

### **Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects**

*This output seeks to strengthen and/or develop concrete CCA policies at national and provincial levels, and increase CC resilience in sector policies. It seeks to inform such sectoral CC policy processes through lessons learnt from pilot projects relating to priority sectors or themes such as e.g. flood basins, food security, health and gender.*

**Activity Result 1:** *Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk management (implemented by line ministries)*

#### Actions

- Identify priority sectors, and sector lead institutions in consultative manner
- Assist line ministries with the conduct of policy reviews of selected sectors/themes e.g. relating to flood basins, food security incl. fisheries, health and gender, at appropriate levels to identify gaps in CCA, and to scope options for improving CCA and additional costs of adaptation.
- Facilitate dialogue processes for policy change in investment/spending plans

Indicator 1: Number of sector-specific policies that integrate climate risk management.

**Activity Result 2:** *Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what works for effective adaptation (implemented by line ministries and INGC)*

#### Actions

- Based on the results of the climate risk assessment work in Output 1 and adaptation options analysis carried out in Output 3 Activity Result 1, design and implement pilot projects, that will contribute to adaptation learning, help build support for policy change, and contribute to the development of a adaptation strategy.
- Undertake gender vulnerability studies to CCA at selected locations and integrate knowledge into gender sensitive CCA planning and action; can be linked to INGC Phase II theme on Building Resilience
- Document lessons learnt and best practices for each pilot project; link to output 5
- Feed lessons learnt back into policy making process; inform relevant stakeholders of suitable/unsuitable adaptation measures

Indicator 1: Number of pilot projects successfully implemented (coverage)

Indicator 2: Number of lessons learnt codified, including on ways to promote gender equality through CCA (sustainability/replicability)

**Activity result 3:** *Mainstreaming A CC in decentralization strategy (implemented by MPD/Provincial and district governments)*

#### Actions



- Replicating the process of integration of CC into district development plans tested in Gaza Province through the UN Joint Programme on Environment (including technical assistance to the District and Province Governments) in three districts in Mozambique;
- Downscale at the province level sector specific policies and guidelines developed for CC integration;
- Develop specific replication and up scaling plans for successful pilot measures and try to achieve implementation through appropriate financing mechanisms developed under output 4.

Indicator 1: District development plans are adjusted to incorporate climate risk management.

Indicator 2: At provincial level, sector specific plans integrate ACC aspects relevant to the region.

#### **Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national levels, and integrated into sectors**

*This output seeks to develop a national climate change adaptation financing strategy, and in so doing, strengthening the capacity of Ministry of Finance and Planning to plan for adaptation.*

**Activity Result 1:** *Developing the evidence base and the capacity at the MoF and MPD for adaptation planning (MoF/MPD implemented)*

##### Actions:

- Set up technical task force under leadership of MPD and MOF to drive work to develop a national adaptation financing strategy;
- Based on knowledge of adaptation priorities scoped in Output 1, determine to what extent the private sector invests in measures that promote or inhibit resilience to climate change effects, and which fiscal and regulatory policies influence these investments;
- Develop and implement a work plan with the MFED on exploring options for adjusting fiscal and regulatory policy instruments to incentivise private sector investments in adaptation.
- Building on work undertaken by the World Bank and the French Government, conduct/ commission studies on the cost of adaptation (as per sectors and overall); include Business-as-Usual (BAU and implications for national budgeting processes and investment/spending plans;
- Identify challenges and opportunities in public sector CCA budgeting, planning and accountability mechanisms;
- Develop and apply tools and guidelines for long term CCA investment planning;
- Undertake MoF specific CCA training needs assessment; carry out targeted training events on mainstreaming CCA in budgeting and investment planning

Indicator 1: Technical task force set up

Indicator 2: Work programme for MoF developed

Indicator 3: Number of adaptation financing options identified

Indicator 4: Number of sectors for which specific information on projected adaptation costs is available

Indicator 5: Report on how the national budgeting process could be adjusted to promote climate risk management/adaptation.

Indicator 6: No of MoF and MPD staff trained on CCA investment planning.

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

##### Actions:

- Building on the work carried out in Output 1, AR 1, and based on existing adaptation cost and financing work and current financing mechanisms and future opportunities, develop concept for Governments Fundraising for Implementation of Adaptation strategy (linked to draft proposal in Phase II proposal of INGC)
- Develop market/fiscal/financial mechanisms guidelines for national level (if possible include provincial, district and municipal levels)
- Communicate and disseminate information amongst relevant decision-makers (at decentralised and sector-specific levels) including high level round table debates

- Build capacity of selected government ministries in negotiating for long term funding and investment for CCA at national and provincial levels through training and secondment of technical expertise to selected ministries.

Indicator 1: MoF proposal for national CCA financing strategy

Indicator 2: New skills for climate proofing sector budgets and investment plans in place and effective (impact)

Indicator 3: CCA budgeting reflected in national budget i.e. in next 5 Year Plan of Government (impact/sustainability).

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

*This output seeks to develop a CCA knowledge management system and disseminate lessons learnt at national, regional and international levels. It links with the international Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) of UNDP.*

**Activity Result 1:** *Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional (Implemented by INGC)*

Actions

- Based on knowledge needs assessment and available information, develop concept for Knowledge Management System.  
Develop Knowledge Management Strategy (link to all previous outputs) and implement it; build on and integrate work and proposals already in place (e.g., INAM, UEM, PECODA/MICOA).
- Establish communication unit within project and later in designated CCA institution (see output 2); support with relevant technical, financial and infrastructure resources)
- Design and implement a training curriculum for CCA for tertiary education levels and professional learning (e.g. short courses); support the proposed Skills Challenge and Global Change Education packages for skilled personnel and students in primary and secondary institutions (see INGC phase II proposal); as appropriate link to and support already existing/planned initiatives such as work of the CCDare project with UEM and establishment of a southern Africa Centre of Excellence on CC matters (proposal of INGC phase II project concerning INAM)

Indicator 1: CCA Knowledge Management System at national level functional

Indicator 2: CCA successfully integrated in tertiary education curriculum (impact)

**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)*

Actions

- Disseminate lessons learnt in regional forums such as SADC and COMESA as a way of influencing regional policy and financing; support capacity of Mozambican negotiators to actively convene such information
- Link to international Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) of UNDP to ensure multi-directional flow of learning experiences on CCA

Indicator 1: Knowledge Management Strategy effectively linked to international networks.

## **Institutional responsibilities and indicative resource allocation**

During the preparation of the project document, the needs to already identify lead institutions for the coordination of the implementation of the various Activity Results was identified. The table below provides an indicative framework, reflected in the Results and Resources Framework.

<b>Activity Result (AR)</b>	<b>Lead institution</b>	<b>Approximate budget (US\$)</b>
<b>Output 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened 400.000</b>		
AR 1: Information-base improved and incorporated in decision-making	INGC	300.000
AR2: CCA integrated in the preparation of PARPA III, the Government five year plans (2011-2016), provincial and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments	MPD	100.000
<b>Output 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated and strengthened 800.000</b>		
AR 1: Institutional CCA arrangement in place	MICOA –INGC (CCA team) (incl. all project positions in various institutions)	500.000
AR 2: CCA Multi-stakeholder platform operational	MICOA –INGC (CCA team)	150.000
AR 3: Institutions informed and empowered for CCA action	INGC/MICOA	150.000
<b>Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects 1.000.000</b>		
AR 1: Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk management	Line Ministries	200.000
AR 2: Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what works for effective adaptation	INGC/ Line Ministries	600.000
AR 3: Mainstreaming A CC in decentralization strategy	MPD, provincial and district governments	200.000
<b>Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national levels, and integrated into sectors 400.000</b>		
AR 1: Developing the evidence base and the capacity at the MoF and MPD for adaptation planning	MPD, MOF	337.620
AR 2: Consolidating the evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation	MPD, MOF	200.000
<b>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared, including through an advocacy strategy .300.000</b>		
AR 1: Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional	INGC (commissions service providers)	150.000
AR 2: CC adaptation knowledge, lessons and experiences from the region are used to inform national and regional policies and CC interventions at community level	INGC (commissions service providers)	100.000
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>2,987,620</b>

\* TBD = to be determined; \*\* Excl. UNDP Agency fee of 5% and AAP preparatory fund

### **Comparative advantage**

UNDP has a strong capacity building and policy development focus in all its operations. A strong international technical support on adaptation, building on several years experience in a multitude of African countries and worldwide, is available within UNDP, and country support can be rendered.

Within Mozambique, UNDP has taken a lead role within the donor Environment Working Group, and is well positioned and capacitated to guide a dialogue on adaptation. UNDP is a partner and lead in CCA related ongoing programmes and pilot initiatives such as the UN Joint Environmental Programme and the Coping with Drought and Climate Change Initiative. With additional financing from the AAP, important linkages with the already ongoing programmes can be made and integrated into the AAP framework project. This is particularly so for the policy development under output 3, capacity building (the focus of this project) at various levels under outputs 1, 2, 3 and 4 the overall long term impacts of all CC related initiatives.

The design of this project emphasises on working with government institutions (e.g. MICOA, MPD, MOF, Ministry of State Administration and its INGC, sector ministries), but also on facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement from the private sector, NGOs, civil society and CBOs. In addition development actors (e.g. World Bank, EC, GTZ,) represented in the environmental working group, and the UN fraternity have important roles to play.

### III. Results and Resources Framework

<p><b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b></p> <p><b>UNDAF outcome:</b> By 2009, Government and CSO capacity at national, provincial and local level, strengthened to plan, implement and monitor socio-economic development in a transparent, accountable, equitable and participatory way in order to achieve the MDGs.</p> <p><b>CP outcomes</b>          1.1 Increased quality of public policy development, planning/ budgeting and monitoring and evaluation processes.          6.1 Selected public institutions, civil society organizations and private companies have effectively mainstreamed HIV &amp; AIDS into their plans, budgets and plan monitoring processes.</p> <p><b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</b>          1.1 At least 70% of ministries, provinces and districts produce annual plans and regular progress reports based on PARPA II strategic matrix indicators.          6.1 No of target institutions which have mainstreamed HIV &amp; AIDS into their plans, budgets and monitoring reports.</p> <p><b>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):</b> Promote climate change adaptation</p> <p><b>Partnership Strategy:</b> this project will be implemented in close partnership with The World Bank (PPCR), DFID, Denmark and other partners investing in climate change adaptation in Mozambique. Through the Environment Working Group, development partners will be updated on the implementation of the project. Synergies will be developed with other on-going climate change adaptation project, such as the UN Joint Programme and the GEF Coping with Drought and CC project.</p> <p><b>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</b> Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique – 00058248</p> <p><b>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):</b> Promote climate change adaptation</p>
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INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	MEANS OF VERIFICATION			RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
			Quality indicator	Quality methods	Assessment time		
<p><b>Output 1:</b> <i>Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened</i></p> <p><u>Indicators:</u>            I1 Numbers of collaborative risk</p>	<p><b>Targets (2010)</b>            Have collected information on specific thematic areas</p> <p><b>Targets (2011)</b>            At least 3 ministries have used risk assessments to</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> Information base on CCA is improved and is incorporated into long term planning and decision-making</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the conduct of three risk assessments following up on the INGC study recommendations, with ToRs for the studies agreed in partnership with line ministries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR1. Indicator 1:</b>            Numbers of collaborative risk assessments conducted (coverage).</p>	<p>Inventory &amp; research studies reports            Planning documents</p>	<p>2010            End of Project</p>	<p><i>INGC and MPD</i></p>	<p><b>Total output cost</b>  <b>US\$ 400.000</b></p>

<p>assessments conducted (coverage).</p> <p>I2 PARPA III addresses CCA, and CCA related performance indicators.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I1Mozambique has a weak CCA information base</p> <p>I2Mozambique has not integrated CCA in its planning processes.</p>	<p>develop strategic plans</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> Information base on CCA is improved and is incorporated into long term planning and decision-making</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the conduct of three risk assessments following up on the INGC study recommendations, with ToRs for the studies agreed in partnership with line ministries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR1. Indicator 1:</b></p> <p>Numbers of collaborative risk assessments conducted (coverage).</p>	<p>Inventory &amp; research studies reports Planning documents</p>	<p>2010 End of Project</p>	<p><i>INGC and MPD</i></p>	<p><b>Total output cost U\$ 400.000</b></p>
					<p>2011</p>		
		<p><u>Activity Result 2:</u> CCA integrated in the preparation of PARPA III, the Government five year plans (2011-2016), provincial and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on outputs generated under AR1, and policy work undertaken for Output 3, use knowledge of climate change risks and response options in dialogue processes on the PARPA III, to enable integration of adaptation into policy documents, including through the development of mainstreaming guidelines.</li> <li>Develop M&amp;E tool that checks PARPA III for compliance to CCA mainstreaming guidelines (e.g. checklist/compliance guide/indicators on CCA considerations - cross-cutting and sector specific); also use in the mid-term reviews of PARPA, as appropriate</li> <li>Mainstream CC considerations in the reviews and development of relevant UN cooperation frameworks such as the CPAP and future UNDAF</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR2 Indicator 1:</b></p> <p>Successful adoption of CCA climate proofing guidelines by government (impact)</p> <p><b>AR2 Indicator 2:</b></p> <p>Number of strategic planning documents reflecting CCA in them (national and/or provincial level) (coverage/sustainability).</p> <p><b>AR2 Indicator 3:</b></p> <p>M&amp;E tool assesses level of CCA</p>	<p>ARP Results from M &amp; E tool PARPA III</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>		

			mainstreaming (coverage)  <b>AR2 Indicator 4:</b> PARPA III addresses CCA, and CCA related performance indicators.				
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<p><b>Output 2</b> Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated and strengthened</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I3Mozambique has an overall multi-sectoral coordination framework for managing CCA.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> I3Currently no CCA coordination framework in place</p>	<p><b>Target (2010)</b> CCA framework design completed</p> <p><b>Targets (2011)</b> New coordination framework operational</p>	<p><i>Activity Result 1: Institutional arrangement for effective CCA management and coordination in Mozambique agreed, established and capacitated</i></p> <p><i>Actions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate country dialogue and discussion on most appropriate long-term national CCA institutional arrangements</li> <li>Contribute to institutional capacity building through technical, financial and infrastructure investments within the scope of the APP</li> <li>Through the already established Environment Working Group, address and coordinate CCA national needs at cooperation partner level</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR1. Indicator</b> 1. Institutional arrangements in place (impact)</p>	<p>Signed agreements/ government decree or similar documentation</p>	<p>2010 End of Project</p>	<p>CC Team MICOA/INGC</p>	<p>UNDP staff time PMU staff Office rental &amp; equipment Office consumables Travel Capacity development (incl conferences) Consulting services M&amp;E budget Operational expenses Training Materials development</p> <p><b>Total output cost: US\$ 800,000</b></p>
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		<p><u>Activity Result 2: CCA multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform functioning effectively at national level</u></p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through a consultative process undertake assessments on identifying the needs, capacities and gaps of different actors in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and climate change adaptation at national level. Build on institutional studies already undertaken (e.g. INGC, IUCN)</li> <li>• Support establishment of multi-stakeholder CCA technical platform emphasising on partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector; develop action plans for the CCA coordinating frameworks and support their implementation (in line with INGC phase II platform coordination through INAM)</li> <li>• Conduct needs-based trainings on leadership, planning, management, budgeting, M&amp;E and technical issues for the new CCA coordinating body (needs to be determined through assessments)</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR2. Indicator 1.</b> Functional and effective platforms with workplans in place (coverage/sustainability)</p> <p><b>AR2 Indicator 2.</b> Number of multi-stakeholder partners participating platform (coverage)</p> <p><b>AR2 Indicator 2.</b> Number of high level decision makers participating in CCA training courses (coverage)</p>	<p>TORs for platforms</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p> <p>Capacity assessments</p> <p>Proceedings from trainings</p> <p>ARP</p>	<p>Mid-term EoP</p>		
		<p><u>Activity Result 3: Decision makers, technical ministries, civil society, private sector, education institutions sensitised, informed and empowered in CCA, partnership building and affirmative action</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and implement a CCA nationwide awareness campaign for higher level decision makers, technical ministries, private sector and civil society supporting INGC phase 2 Government's Call for Action</li> <li>• Advocate, communicate and disseminate information (e.g. about costs of expected climate change impacts and on financing options) amongst relevant decision-makers; organise relevant high level round table debates to ensure that information finds its way into planning</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR3 Indicator 1.</b> Information campaign developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>AR3 Indicator 2.</b> Government vision on CCA and National Climate Change Strategy are adopted (impact).</p>	<p>Surveys</p> <p>Participation in high level meetings and reports for these.</p>	<p>At each training Mid-term EoP</p>		

<p><b>Output 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects</b></p> <p><u>Indicator</u> I4Mozambique has an overall policy framework for CCA</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> I4Mozambique has no overall policy framework and virtually no relevant sector has effectively integrated CC impacts into its planning</p>	<p><b>Target (2011)</b> CCA sectoral policies designed</p> <p><b>Target (2012)</b> CCA sectoral policies adopted and starting implementation</p> <p>At least 3 districts and 2 provinces have incorporated ACC considerations into their development plans.</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1</u>: Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk management</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify priority sectors, and sector lead institutions in consultative manner</li> <li>Assist line ministries with the conduct of policy reviews of selected sectors/themes e.g. relating to flood basins, food security incl. fisheries, health and gender, at appropriate levels to identify gaps in CCA, and to scope options for improving CCA and additional costs of adaptation.</li> <li>Facilitate dialogue processes for policy change in investment/spending plans</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR1. Indicator 1</b> Number of sector-specific policies that integrate climate risk management.</p>	<p>Decree on adoption (new or revised sectoral policies)</p> <p>PES</p> <p>Line Ministries' budgets</p>	<p>2011 and onwards</p>	<p>Line Ministries INGC MPD Prov and district Gov.</p>	<p>PMU running costs Consulting services Policy consultations Policy brief production costs Guideline development budget Travel Pilot project grants</p> <p><b>Total output costs: US\$ 1000,000</b></p>
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		<p><b>Activity Result 2:</b> Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what works for effective adaptation</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the results of the climate risk assessment work in Output 1 and adaptation options analysis carried out in Output 3 Activity Result 1, design and implement pilot projects, that will contribute to adaptation learning, help build support for policy change, and contribute to the development of a adaptation strategy.</li> <li>Undertake gender vulnerability studies to CCA at selected locations and integrate knowledge into gender sensitive CCA planning and action; can be linked to INGC Phase II theme on Building Resilience</li> <li>Document lessons learnt and best practices for each pilot project; link to output 5</li> <li>Feed lessons learnt back into policy making process; inform relevant stakeholders of suitable/unsuitable adaptation measures</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR2.Indicator 1:</b> Number of pilot projects successfully implemented (coverage)</p> <p><b>AR2.Indicator 2:</b> Number of lessons learnt codified, including on ways to promote gender equality through CCA (sustainability/replicability)</p>	<p>Pilot project documents</p>	<p>M&amp;E cycle as applicable to each project</p> <p>Mid-term EOP</p>		
		<p><b>Activity Result 3:</b> Mainstreaming A CC in decentralization strategy</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replicating the process of integration of CC into district development plans tested in Gaza Province through the UN Joint Programme on Environment in three districts in Mozambique;</li> <li>Downscale at the province level sector specific policies and guidelines developed for CC integration;</li> <li>Develop specific replication and up scaling plans for successful pilot measures and try to achieve implementation through appropriate financing mechanisms developed under output 4.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR3. Indicator 1:</b> District development plans are adjusted to incorporate climate risk management.</p> <p><b>AR3. Indicator 2:</b> At provincial level, sector specific plans integrate ACC aspects relevant to the region A</p>	<p>Pilot project documents</p> <p>Project M&amp;E</p> <p>District Dev plans</p> <p>Prov sectoral plans</p> <p>Codification of lessons learnt</p>	<p>M&amp;E cycle as applicable to each project</p> <p>Mid-term EOP</p>		

<p><b>Output 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national levels, and integrated into sectors</b></p> <p><u>Indicator</u> I5 Mozambique has a coordination framework for adaptation financing</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> I5 Mozambique does not have a coordination framework or focal point for adaptation</p>	<p><b>Target (2010)</b> Guidelines for financing options developed.</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> Establishment and capacity building on market/fiscal/financial mechanisms for CCA funding and strategy for long term investment developed</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 1: Developing the evidence base and the capacity at the MoF and MPD for adaptation planning</b></p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up technical task force under leadership of MPD and MOF to drive work to develop a national adaptation financing strategy;</li> <li>Based on knowledge of adaptation priorities scoped in Output 1, determine to what extent the private sector invests in measures that promote or inhibit resilience to climate change effects, and which fiscal and regulatory policies influence these investments;</li> <li>Develop and implement a work plan with the MFED on exploring options for adjusting fiscal and regulatory policy instruments to incentivise private sector investments in adaptation.</li> <li>Building on work undertaken by the World Bank and the French Government, conduct/ commission studies on the cost of adaptation (as per sectors and overall); include Business-as-Usual (BAU and implications for national budgeting processes and investment/spending plans;</li> <li>Identify challenges and opportunities in public sector CCA budgeting, planning and accountability mechanisms;</li> <li>Develop and apply tools and guidelines for long term CCA investment planning;</li> <li>Undertake MoF specific CCA training needs assessment; carry out targeted training events on mainstreaming CCA in budgeting and investment planning</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR1. Indicator 1:</b> Technical task force set up</p> <p><b>AR1. Indicator 2:</b> Work programme for MoF developed</p> <p><b>AR1. Indicator 3:</b> Number of adaptation financing options identified</p> <p><b>AR1. Indicator 4:</b> Number of sectors for which specific information on projected adaptation costs is available</p> <p><b>AR1. Indicator 5:</b> Report on how the national budgeting process could be adjusted to promote climate risk management/adaptation.</p> <p><b>AR1. Indicator 6:</b> No of MoF and MPD staff trained on CCA investment planning</p>	<p><i>Analysis of economic studies on costs of adaptation sectorally</i></p> <p><i>Task force workplan</i></p> <p><i>Proceedings of trainings for public officials</i></p> <p><i>Guidelines for budgeting and investment plan</i></p>	<p>2010 2011</p>	<p>MOF MPD</p>	<p>Consulting services Guideline development Travel Training</p> <p><b>Total Output costs: US \$537,620</b></p>
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		<p><u>Activity Result 2: Consolidating the evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation.</u></p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building on the work carried out in Output 1, AR 1, and based on existing adaptation cost and financing work and current financing mechanisms and future opportunities, develop concept for Governments Fundraising for Implementation of Adaptation strategy (linked to draft proposal in Phase II proposal of INGC)</li> <li>Develop market/fiscal/financial mechanisms guidelines for national level (if possible include provincial, district and municipal levels)</li> <li>Communicate and disseminate information amongst relevant decision-makers (at decentralised and sector-specific levels) including high level round table debates</li> <li>Build capacity of selected government ministries in negotiating for long term funding and investment for CCA at national and provincial levels through training and secondment of technical expertise to selected ministries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR2. Indicator 1:</b> MoF proposal for national CCA financing strategy</p> <p><b>AR2. Indicator 2:</b> New skills for climate proofing sector budgets and investment plans in place and effective (impact)</p> <p><b>AR2. Indicator3:</b> CCA budgeting reflected in national budget i.e. in next 5 Year Plan of Government (impact/sustainability).</p>	<p>Survey at each training</p> <p>ARP</p> <p>Survey on budget inclusion, at national yearly budgets, sector specific investment plans, and district plans PESOD</p>	Mid-term EoP		
<p><b>Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Target (2010)</b> CCA knowledge management system established</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> Mozambique sharing</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1: Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional</u></p>	<p><b>AR1. Indicator 1:</b> CCA Knowledge Management System functional</p>	<p>ARP</p> <p>University documents of curricular development</p>	2010 End of Project	INGC	<p>Consulting services</p> <p>Publication budget</p> <p>Resource center costs</p> <p>Dissemination</p>

Actions

- Based on knowledge needs assessment and available information, develop concept for

<p><i>generated and shared, including through and advocacy strategy</i></p> <p><u>Indicators</u> I6 Mozambique is sharing knowledge regionally and internationally on incorporating CCA into national development processes</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> I6 Mozambique is currently not integrated into lessons learnt or best practices platforms internally or externally. Lack of national technical staff mastering CC issues</p>	<p>CCA documentation at national and international fora</p> <p><b>Target (2012)</b> Tertiary education schemes contributing to a reference center on ACC knowledge base</p>	<p>Knowledge Management System. Develop Knowledge Management Strategy (link to all previous outputs) and implement it; build on and integrate work and proposals already in place (e.g., INAM, UEM, MICOA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish communication unit within project and later in designated CCA institution (see output 2); support with relevant technical, financial and infrastructure resources)</li> <li>Design and implement a training curriculum for CCA for tertiary education levels and professional learning (e.g. short courses); support the proposed Skills Challenge and Global Change Education packages for skilled personnel and students in primary and secondary institutions (see INGC phase II proposal); as appropriate link to and support already existing/planned initiatives such as work of the CCDare project with UEM and establishment of a southern Africa Centre of Excellence on CC matters (proposal of INGC phase II project concerning INAM)</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR1. Indicator 2</b> CCA successfully integrated in tertiary education curriculum (impact)</p>		2010 End of Project	/INGC	<p><b>Total output costs</b> USD \$ 250,000</p>
		<p><u>Activity Result 2:</u> <i>CC adaptation knowledge, lessons and experiences from the region are used to inform national and regional policies and CC interventions at community level.</i></p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate lessons learnt in regional forums such as SADC and COMESA as a way of influencing regional policy and financing; support capacity of Mozambican negotiators to actively convene such information</li> <li>Link to international Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) of UNDP to ensure multi-directional flow of learning experiences on CCA</li> </ul>	<p><b>AR2. Indicator 1</b> Knowledge Management Strategy effectively linked to international networks.</p>	<p>APR Reports on interventions</p> <p><i>Participation of Moz into international platforms and networks, national submissions and regional meetings' proceedings</i></p>	Mid-term EoP		

#### IV. Annual Work Plan

Year: 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET (in USD)		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<b>Output 1</b> <i>Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened</i>	<p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> Information base on CCA is improved and is incorporated into long term planning and decision-making</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the conduct of three risk assessments following up on the INGC study recommendations, with ToRs for the studies agreed in partnership with line ministries.</li> </ul>					INGC			

<p><u>Indicators:</u> I1 Numbers of collaborative risk assessments conducted (coverage).</p> <p>I2 PARPA III addresses CCA, and CCA related performance indicators. .</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I1Mozambique has a weak CCA information base</p> <p>I2Mozambique has not integrated CCA in its planning processes. <b>Targets (2010)</b> Have collected information on specific thematic areas <b>Targets (2011)</b> At least 3 ministries have used risk assessments to develop strategic plans</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 2:</u> CCA integrated in the preparation of PARPA III, the Government five year plans (2011-2016), provincial and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on outputs generated under AR1, and policy work undertaken for Output 3, use knowledge of climate change risks and response options in dialogue processes on the PARPA III, to enable integration of adaptation into policy documents, including through the development of mainstreaming guidelines.</li> <li>Develop M&amp;E tool that checks PARPA III for compliance to CCA mainstreaming guidelines (e.g. checklist/compliance guide/indicators on CCA considerations - cross-cutting and sector specific); also use in the mid-term reviews of PARPA, as appropriate</li> <li>Mainstream CC considerations in the reviews and development of relevant UN cooperation frameworks such as the CPAP and future UNDAF</li> </ul>				X	MPD			50.000
<p><b>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated strengthened</b></p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I3Mozambique has an overall multi-sectoral</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> Institutional arrangement for effective CCA management and coordination in Mozambique agreed, established and capacitated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate country dialogue and discussion on most appropriate long-term national CCA institutional arrangements</li> <li>Contribute to institutional capacity building through technical, financial and infrastructure investments within the scope of the APP.</li> <li>Through the already established Environment Working Group, address and coordinate CCA national needs at cooperation partner level</li> </ul>					MICOA/INGC			



<p>coordination framework for managing CCA.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> I3Currently no CCA coordination framework in place</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> CCA framework design completed</p> <p><b>Targets (2011)</b> New coordination framework operational</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 2: CCA multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform functioning effectively at national level</u></p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through a consultative process undertake assessments on identifying the needs, capacities and gaps of different actors in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and climate change adaptation at national level. Build on institutional studies already undertaken (e.g. INGC, IUCN)</li> <li>• Support establishment of multi-stakeholder CCA technical platform emphasising on partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector; develop action plans for the CCA coordinating frameworks and support their implementation (in line with INGC phase II platform coordination through INAM)</li> <li>• Conduct needs-based trainings on leadership, planning, management, budgeting, M&amp;E and technical issues for the new CCA coordinating body (needs to be determined through assessments)</li> </ul>				x	MICOA/INGC			100.000
	<p><u>Activity Result 3: Decision makers, technical ministries, civil society, private sector, education institutions sensitised, informed and empowered in CCA, partnership building and affirmative action.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and implement a CCA nationwide awareness campaign for higher level decision makers, technical ministries, private sector and civil society supporting INGC phase 2 Government's Call for Action</li> <li>• Advocate, communicate and disseminate information (e.g. about costs of expected climate change impacts and on financing options) amongst relevant decision-makers; organise relevant high level round table debates to ensure that information finds its way into planning</li> </ul>				x	INGC			50.000

<p><b>Output 3</b> <i>Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects</i></p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk management</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify priority sectors, and sector lead institutions in consultative manner</li> <li>Assist line ministries with the conduct of policy reviews of selected sectors/themes e.g. relating to flood basins, food security incl. fisheries, health and gender, at appropriate levels to identify gaps in CCA, and to scope options for improving CCA and additional costs of adaptation.</li> <li>Facilitate dialogue processes for policy change in investment/spending plans</li> </ul>					Line ministries			
<p><u>Indicator.</u> I4Mozambique has an overall policy framework for CCA</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> I4Mozambique has no overall policy framework and virtually no relevant sector has effectively integrated CC impacts into its planning</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> CCA sectoral policies designed</p> <p><b>Target (2012)</b> CCA sectoral policies adopted and starting implementation</p> <p>At least 3 districts and 2 provinces have incorporated ACC</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 2:</u> Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what works for effective adaptation</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the results of the climate risk assessment work in Output 1 and adaptation options analysis carried out in Output 3 Activity Result 1, design and implement pilot projects, that will contribute to adaptation learning, help build support for policy change, and contribute to the development of a adaptation strategy.</li> <li>Undertake gender vulnerability studies to CCA at selected locations and integrate knowledge into gender sensitive CCA planning and action; can be linked to INGC Phase II theme on Building Resilience</li> <li>Document lessons learnt and best practices for each pilot project; link to output 5</li> <li>Feed lessons learnt back into policy making process; inform relevant stakeholders of suitable/unsuitable adaptation measures</li> </ul>					INGC/ Line Ministries			

<p>considerations into their development plans.</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 3: Mainstreaming A CC in decentralization strategy</u></p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replicating the process of integration of CC into district development plans tested in Gaza Province through the UN Joint Programme on Environment in three districts in Mozambique;</li> <li>• Downscale at the province level sector specific policies and guidelines developed for CC integration;</li> <li>• Develop specific replication and up scaling plans for successful pilot measures and try to achieve implementation through appropriate financing mechanisms developed under output 4.</li> </ul>					<p>MPD, provincial and district governments</p>			
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<p><b>Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national levels, and integrated into sectors</b></p> <p><u>Indicator</u> 15 Mozambique has a coordination framework for adaptation financing</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 15 Mozambique does not have a coordination framework or focal point for adaptation</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> Guidelines for financing options developed.</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> Establishment and capacity building on market/fiscal/financial mechanisms for CCA funding and strategy for long term investment</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 1: Developing the evidence base and the capacity at the MoF and MPD for adaptation planning</b></p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up technical task force under leadership of MPD and MOF to drive work to develop a national adaptation financing strategy;</li> <li>• Based on knowledge of adaptation priorities scoped in Output 1, determine to what extent the private sector invests in measures that promote or inhibit resilience to climate change effects, and which fiscal and regulatory policies influence these investments;</li> <li>• Develop and implement a work plan with the MFED on exploring options for adjusting fiscal and regulatory policy instruments to incentivise private sector investments in adaptation.</li> <li>• Building on work undertaken by the World Bank and the French Government, conduct/ commission studies on the cost of adaptation (as per sectors and overall); include Business-as-Usual (BAU and implications for national budgeting processes and investment/spending plans;</li> <li>• Identify challenges and opportunities in public sector CCA budgeting, planning and accountability mechanisms;</li> <li>• Develop and apply tools and guidelines for long term CCA investment planning;</li> <li>• Undertake MoF specific CCA training needs assessment; carry out targeted training events on mainstreaming CCA in budgeting and investment planning</li> </ul>					MoF, MPD				
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developed	<p><u>Activity Result 2: Consolidating the evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation.</u></p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on the work carried out in Output 1, AR 1, and based on existing adaptation cost and financing work and current financing mechanisms and future opportunities, develop concept for Governments Fundraising for Implementation of Adaptation strategy (linked to draft proposal in Phase II proposal of INGC)</li> <li>• Develop market/fiscal/financial mechanisms guidelines for national level (if possible include provincial, district and municipal levels)</li> <li>• Communicate and disseminate information amongst relevant decision-makers (at decentralised and sector-specific levels) including high level round table debates</li> <li>• Build capacity of selected government ministries in negotiating for long term funding and investment for CCA at national and provincial levels through training and secondment of technical expertise to selected ministries.</li> </ul>					MoF, MPD			
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<p><b>Output 5:</b>  <b>Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared, including through and advocacy strategy</b></p> <p><u>Indicators</u>  I6 Mozambique is sharing knowledge regionally and internationally on incorporating CCA into national development processes</p> <p><u>Baseline</u></p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1: Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on knowledge needs assessment and available information, develop concept for Knowledge Management System. Develop Knowledge Management Strategy (link to all previous outputs) and implement it; build on and integrate work and proposals already in place (e.g., INAM, UEM, MICOA).</li> <li>Establish communication unit within project and later in designated CCA institution (see output 2); support with relevant technical, financial and infrastructure resources)</li> <li>Design and implement a training curriculum for CCA for tertiary education levels and professional learning (e.g. short courses); support the proposed Skills Challenge and Global Change Education packages for skilled personnel and students in primary and secondary institutions (see INGC phase II proposal); as appropriate link to and support already existing/planned initiatives such as work of the CCDare project with UEM and establishment of a southern Africa Centre of Excellence on CC matters (proposal of INGC phase II project concerning INAM)</li> </ul>					<p>INGC (with INAM, UEM, MICOA).</p>			
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<p>I6Mozambique is currently not integrated into lessons learnt or best practices platforms internally or externally.</p> <p>Lack of national technical staff mastering CC issues</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> CCA knowledge management system established</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> Mozambique sharing CCA documentation at national and international fora</p> <p><b>Target (2012)</b> Tertiary education schemes contributing to a refence center on ACC knowledge base</p>	<p><i>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</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate lessons learnt in regional forums such as SADC and COMESA as a way of influencing regional policy and financing; support capacity of Mozambican negotiators to actively convene such information</li> <li>Link to international Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) of UNDP to ensure multi-directional flow of learning experiences on CCA</li> </ul>					INGC			
TOTAL									200.000

Year: 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p><b>Output 1</b> <i>Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened</i></p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I1 Numbers of collaborative risk assessments conducted (coverage). I2 PARPA III addresses CCA, and CCA related performance indicators. .</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I1Mozambique has a weak CCA information base I2Mozambique has not integrated CCA in its planning processes. <b>Targets (2010)</b> Have collected information on specific thematic areas <b>Targets (2011)</b> At least 3 ministries have used risk assessments to develop strategic plans</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 1:</b> Information base on CCA is improved and is incorporated into long term planning and decision-making</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the conduct of three risk assessments following up on the INGC study recommendations, with ToRs for the studies agreed in partnership with line ministries.</li> </ul>					INGC			300.000
	<p><b>Activity Result 2:</b> CCA integrated in the preparation of PARPA III, the Government five year plans (2011-2016), provincial and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on outputs generated under AR1, and policy work undertaken for Output 3, use knowledge of climate change risks and response options in dialogue processes on the PARPA III, to enable integration of adaptation into policy documents, including through the development of mainstreaming guidelines.</li> <li>Develop M&amp;E tool that checks PARPA III for compliance to CCA mainstreaming guidelines (e.g. checklist/compliance guide/indicators on CCA considerations - cross-cutting and sector specific); also use in the mid-term reviews of PARPA, as appropriate</li> <li>Mainstream CC considerations in the reviews and development of relevant UN cooperation frameworks such as the CPAP and future UNDAF</li> </ul>					MPD			50.000



<p><b>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated strengthened</b></p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I3Mozambique has an overall multi-sectoral coordination framework for managing CCA.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> I3Currently no CCA coordination framework in place</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> CCA framework design completed</p> <p><b>Targets (2011)</b> New coordination framework operational</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1: Institutional arrangement for effective CCA management and coordination in Mozambique agreed, established and capacitated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate country dialogue and discussion on most appropriate long-term national CCA institutional arrangements</li> <li>Contribute to institutional capacity building through technical, financial and infrastructure investments within the scope of the APP.</li> <li>Through the already established Environment Working Group, address and coordinate CCA national needs at cooperation partner level</li> </ul>					MICOA/INGC			250.000
	<p><u>Activity Result 2: CCA multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform functioning effectively at national level</u></p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through a consultative process undertake assessments on identifying the needs, capacities and gaps of different actors in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and climate change adaptation at national level. Build on institutional studies already undertaken (e.g. INGC, IUCN)</li> <li>Support establishment of multi-stakeholder CCA technical platform emphasising on partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector; develop action plans for the CCA coordinating frameworks and support their implementation (in line with INGC phase II platform coordination through INAM)</li> <li>Conduct needs-based trainings on leadership, planning, management, budgeting, M&amp;E and technical issues for the new CCA coordinating body (needs to be determined through assessments)</li> </ul>					MICOA/INGC			50.000

	<p><u>Activity Result 3: Decision makers, technical ministries, civil society, private sector, education institutions sensitised, informed and empowered in CCA, partnership building and affirmative action.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and implement a CCA nationwide awareness campaign for higher level decision makers, technical ministries, private sector and civil society supporting INGC phase 2 Government's Call for Action</li> <li>• Advocate, communicate and disseminate information (e.g. about costs of expected climate change impacts and on financing options) amongst relevant decision-makers; organise relevant high level round table debates to ensure that information finds its way into planning</li> </ul>					INGC			50.000
<p><b>Output 3</b> <i>Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects</i></p> <p><u>Indicator.</u> I4Mozambique has an overall policy framework for CCA</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk management</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify priority sectors, and sector lead institutions in consultative manner</li> <li>• Assist line ministries with the conduct of policy reviews of selected sectors/themes e.g. relating to flood basins, food security incl. fisheries, health and gender, at appropriate levels to identify gaps in CCA, and to scope options for improving CCA and additional costs of adaptation.</li> <li>• Facilitate dialogue processes for policy change in investment/spending plans</li> </ul>					Line ministries			100.000

<p><b>Baseline</b> 14Mozambique has no overall policy framework and virtually no relevant sector has effectively integrated CC impacts into its planning</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> CCA sectoral policies designed</p> <p><b>Target (2012)</b> CCA sectoral policies adopted and starting implementation</p> <p>At least 3 districts and 2 provinces have incorporated ACC considerations into their development plans.</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 2:</b> Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what works for effective adaptation</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the results of the climate risk assessment work in Output 1 and adaptation options analysis carried out in Output 3 Activity Result 1, design and implement pilot projects, that will contribute to adaptation learning, help build support for policy change, and contribute to the development of a adaptation strategy.</li> <li>Undertake gender vulnerability studies to CCA at selected locations and integrate knowledge into gender sensitive CCA planning and action; can be linked to INGC Phase II theme on Building Resilience</li> <li>Document lessons learnt and best practices for each pilot project; link to output 5</li> <li>Feed lessons learnt back into policy making process; inform relevant stakeholders of suitable/unsuitable adaptation measures</li> </ul>					INGC/ Line Ministries			400.000
	<p><b>Activity Result 3:</b> Mainstreaming A CC in decentralization strategy</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replicating the process of integration of CC into district development plans tested in Gaza Province through the UN Joint Programme on Environment in three districts in Mozambique;</li> <li>Downscale at the province level sector specific policies and guidelines developed for CC integration;</li> <li>Develop specific replication and up scaling plans for successful pilot measures and try to achieve implementation through appropriate financing mechanisms developed under output 4.</li> </ul>					MPD, provincial and district governments			150.000

<p><b>Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national levels, and integrated into sectors</b></p> <p><u>Indicator</u> 15 Mozambique has a coordination framework for adaptation financing</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 15 Mozambique does not have a coordination framework or focal point for adaptation</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> Guidelines for financing options developed.</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> Establishment and capacity building on market/fiscal/financial mechanisms for CCA funding and strategy for long term investment</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 1: Developing the evidence base and the capacity at the MoF and MPD for adaptation planning</b></p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up technical task force under leadership of MPD and MOF to drive work to develop a national adaptation financing strategy;</li> <li>• Based on knowledge of adaptation priorities scoped in Output 1, determine to what extent the private sector invests in measures that promote or inhibit resilience to climate change effects, and which fiscal and regulatory policies influence these investments;</li> <li>• Develop and implement a work plan with the MFED on exploring options for adjusting fiscal and regulatory policy instruments to incentivise private sector investments in adaptation.</li> <li>• Building on work undertaken by the World Bank and the French Government, conduct/ commission studies on the cost of adaptation (as per sectors and overall); include Business-as-Usual (BAU and implications for national budgeting processes and investment/spending plans;</li> <li>• Identify challenges and opportunities in public sector CCA budgeting, planning and accountability mechanisms;</li> <li>• Develop and apply tools and guidelines for long term CCA investment planning;</li> <li>• Undertake MoF specific CCA training needs assessment; carry out targeted training events on mainstreaming CCA in budgeting and investment planning</li> </ul>					MoF, MPD			287.620
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developed	<p><u>Activity Result 2: Consolidating the evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation.</u></p> <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on the work carried out in Output 1, AR 1, and based on existing adaptation cost and financing work and current financing mechanisms and future opportunities, develop concept for Governments Fundraising for Implementation of Adaptation strategy (linked to draft proposal in Phase II proposal of INGC)</li> <li>• Develop market/fiscal/financial mechanisms guidelines for national level (if possible include provincial, district and municipal levels)</li> <li>• Communicate and disseminate information amongst relevant decision-makers (at decentralised and sector-specific levels) including high level round table debates</li> <li>• Build capacity of selected government ministries in negotiating for long term funding and investment for CCA at national and provincial levels through training and secondment of technical expertise to selected ministries.</li> </ul>					MoF, MPD			50.000
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<p><b>Output 5:</b>  <b>Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared, including through and advocacy strategy</b></p> <p><u>Indicators</u>  I6 Mozambique is sharing knowledge regionally and internationally on incorporating CCA into national development processes</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>  I6Mozambique is</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1: Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on knowledge needs assessment and available information, develop concept for Knowledge Management System. Develop Knowledge Management Strategy (link to all previous outputs) and implement it; build on and integrate work and proposals already in place (e.g., INAM, UEM, MICOA).</li> <li>Establish communication unit within project and later in designated CCA institution (see output 2); support with relevant technical, financial and infrastructure resources)</li> <li>Design and implement a training curriculum for CCA for tertiary education levels and professional learning (e.g. short courses); support the proposed Skills Challenge and Global Change Education packages for skilled personnel and students in primary and secondary institutions (see INGC phase II proposal); as appropriate link to and support already existing/planned initiatives such as work of the CCDare project with UEM and establishment of a southern Africa Centre of Excellence on CC matters (proposal of INGC phase II project concerning INAM)</li> </ul>					<p>INGC (with INAM, UEM, MICOA).</p>			<p>75.000</p>
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<p>currently not integrated into lessons learnt or best practices platforms internally or externally.</p> <p>Lack of national technical staff mastering CC issues</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> CCA knowledge management system established</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> Mozambique sharing CCA documentation at national and international fora</p> <p><b>Target (2012)</b> Tertiary education schemes contributing to a refence center on ACC knowledge base</p>	<p><i>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</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate lessons learnt in regional forums such as SADC and COMESA as a way of influencing regional policy and financing; support capacity of Mozambican negotiators to actively convene such information</li> <li>Link to international Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) of UNDP to ensure multi-directional flow of learning experiences on CCA</li> </ul>					INGC			50.000
<b>TOTAL</b>									1.812.620

Year: 2011

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p><b>Output 1</b> <i>Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened</i></p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I1 Numbers of collaborative risk assessments conducted (coverage). I2 PARPA III addresses CCA, and CCA related performance indicators. .</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> I1Mozambique has a weak CCA information base I2Mozambique has not integrated CCA in its planning processes. <b>Targets (2010)</b> Have collected information on specific thematic areas <b>Targets (2011)</b> At least 3 ministries have used risk assessments to develop strategic plans</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> Information base on CCA is improved and is incorporated into long term planning and decision-making</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the conduct of three risk assessments following up on the INGC study recommendations, with ToRs for the studies agreed in partnership with line ministries.</li> </ul>					INGC			
	<p><u>Activity Result 2:</u> CCA integrated in the preparation of PARPA III, the Government five year plans (2011-2016), provincial and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on outputs generated under AR1, and policy work undertaken for Output 3, use knowledge of climate change risks and response options in dialogue processes on the PARPA III, to enable integration of adaptation into policy documents, including through the development of mainstreaming guidelines.</li> <li>Develop M&amp;E tool that checks PARPA III for compliance to CCA mainstreaming guidelines (e.g. checklist/compliance guide/indicators on CCA considerations - cross-cutting and sector specific); also use in the mid-term reviews of PARPA, as appropriate</li> <li>Mainstream CC considerations in the reviews and development of relevant UN cooperation frameworks such as the CPAP and future UNDAF</li> </ul>					MPD			



<p><b>Output 2 Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated strengthened</b></p> <p><u>Indicators:</u> I3Mozambique has an overall multi-sectoral coordination framework for managing CCA.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> I3Currently no CCA coordination framework in place</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> CCA framework design completed</p> <p><b>Targets (2011)</b> New coordination framework operational</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1: Institutional arrangement for effective CCA management and coordination in Mozambique agreed, established and capacitated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate country dialogue and discussion on most appropriate long-term national CCA institutional arrangements</li> <li>Contribute to institutional capacity building through technical, financial and infrastructure investments within the scope of the APP.</li> <li>Through the already established Environment Working Group, address and coordinate CCA national needs at cooperation partner level</li> </ul>					MICOA/INGC			250.000
	<p><u>Activity Result 2: CCA multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform functioning effectively at national level</u></p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through a consultative process undertake assessments on identifying the needs, capacities and gaps of different actors in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and climate change adaptation at national level. Build on institutional studies already undertaken (e.g. INGC, IUCN)</li> <li>Support establishment of multi-stakeholder CCA technical platform emphasising on partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector; develop action plans for the CCA coordinating frameworks and support their implementation (in line with INGC phase II platform coordination through INAM)</li> <li>Conduct needs-based trainings on leadership, planning, management, budgeting, M&amp;E and technical issues for the new CCA coordinating body (needs to be determined through assessments)</li> </ul>					MICOA/INGC			

	<p><u>Activity Result 3: Decision makers, technical ministries, civil society, private sector, education institutions sensitised, informed and empowered in CCA, partnership building and affirmative action.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and implement a CCA nationwide awareness campaign for higher level decision makers, technical ministries, private sector and civil society supporting INGC phase 2 Government's Call for Action</li> <li>• Advocate, communicate and disseminate information (e.g. about costs of expected climate change impacts and on financing options) amongst relevant decision-makers; organise relevant high level round table debates to ensure that information finds its way into planning</li> </ul>					INGC		50.000
<p><b>Output 3</b> <i>Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects</i></p> <p><u>Indicator.</u> I4Mozambique has an overall policy framework for CCA</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1:</u> Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk management</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify priority sectors, and sector lead institutions in consultative manner</li> <li>• Assist line ministries with the conduct of policy reviews of selected sectors/themes e.g. relating to flood basins, food security incl. fisheries, health and gender, at appropriate levels to identify gaps in CCA, and to scope options for improving CCA and additional costs of adaptation.</li> <li>• Facilitate dialogue processes for policy change in investment/spending plans</li> </ul>					Line ministries		100.000

<p><b>Baseline</b> 14Mozambique has no overall policy framework and virtually no relevant sector has effectively integrated CC impacts into its planning</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> CCA sectoral policies designed</p> <p><b>Target (2012)</b> CCA sectoral policies adopted and starting implementation</p> <p>At least 3 districts and 2 provinces have incorporated ACC considerations into their development plans.</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 2:</b> Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what works for effective adaptation</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the results of the climate risk assessment work in Output 1 and adaptation options analysis carried out in Output 3 Activity Result 1, design and implement pilot projects, that will contribute to adaptation learning, help build support for policy change, and contribute to the development of a adaptation strategy.</li> <li>Undertake gender vulnerability studies to CCA at selected locations and integrate knowledge into gender sensitive CCA planning and action; can be linked to INGC Phase II theme on Building Resilience</li> <li>Document lessons learnt and best practices for each pilot project; link to output 5</li> <li>Feed lessons learnt back into policy making process; inform relevant stakeholders of suitable/unsuitable adaptation measures</li> </ul>					INGC/ Line Ministries			200.000
	<p><b>Activity Result 3:</b> Mainstreaming A CC in decentralization strategy</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replicating the process of integration of CC into district development plans tested in Gaza Province through the UN Joint Programme on Environment in three districts in Mozambique;</li> <li>Downscale at the province level sector specific policies and guidelines developed for CC integration;</li> <li>Develop specific replication and up scaling plans for successful pilot measures and try to achieve implementation through appropriate financing mechanisms developed under output 4.</li> </ul>					MPD, provincial and district governments			50.000

<p><b>Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national levels, and integrated into sectors</b></p> <p><u>Indicator</u> 15 Mozambique has a coordination framework for adaptation financing</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> 15 Mozambique does not have a coordination framework or focal point for adaptation</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> Guidelines for financing options developed.</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> Establishment and capacity building on market/fiscal/financial mechanisms for CCA funding and strategy for long term investment</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 1: Developing the evidence base and the capacity at the MoF and MPD for adaptation planning</b></p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up technical task force under leadership of MPD and MOF to drive work to develop a national adaptation financing strategy;</li> <li>• Based on knowledge of adaptation priorities scoped in Output 1, determine to what extent the private sector invests in measures that promote or inhibit resilience to climate change effects, and which fiscal and regulatory policies influence these investments;</li> <li>• Develop and implement a work plan with the MFED on exploring options for adjusting fiscal and regulatory policy instruments to incentivise private sector investments in adaptation.</li> <li>• Building on work undertaken by the World Bank and the French Government, conduct/ commission studies on the cost of adaptation (as per sectors and overall); include Business-as-Usual (BAU and implications for national budgeting processes and investment/spending plans;</li> <li>• Identify challenges and opportunities in public sector CCA budgeting, planning and accountability mechanisms;</li> <li>• Develop and apply tools and guidelines for long term CCA investment planning;</li> <li>• Undertake MoF specific CCA training needs assessment; carry out targeted training events on mainstreaming CCA in budgeting and investment planning</li> </ul>					MoF, MPD		50.000
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developed	<p><i>Activity Result 2: Consolidating the evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation.</i></p> <p><b>Actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on the work carried out in Output 1, AR 1, and based on existing adaptation cost and financing work and current financing mechanisms and future opportunities, develop concept for Governments Fundraising for Implementation of Adaptation strategy (linked to draft proposal in Phase II proposal of INGC)</li> <li>• Develop market/fiscal/financial mechanisms guidelines for national level (if possible include provincial, district and municipal levels)</li> <li>• Communicate and disseminate information amongst relevant decision-makers (at decentralised and sector-specific levels) including high level round table debates</li> <li>• Build capacity of selected government ministries in negotiating for long term funding and investment for CCA at national and provincial levels through training and secondment of technical expertise to selected ministries.</li> </ul>					MoF, MPD		150.000
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<p><b>Output 5:</b>  <b>Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared, including through and advocacy strategy</b></p> <p><u>Indicators</u>  I6 Mozambique is sharing knowledge regionally and internationally on incorporating CCA into national development processes</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>  I6Mozambique is currently</p>	<p><u>Activity Result 1: Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on knowledge needs assessment and available information, develop concept for Knowledge Management System. Develop Knowledge Management Strategy (link to all previous outputs) and implement it; build on and integrate work and proposals already in place (e.g., INAM, UEM, MICOA).</li> <li>Establish communication unit within project and later in designated CCA institution (see output 2); support with relevant technical, financial and infrastructure resources)</li> <li>Design and implement a training curriculum for CCA for tertiary education levels and professional learning (e.g. short courses); support the proposed Skills Challenge and Global Change Education packages for skilled personnel and students in primary and secondary institutions (see INGC phase II proposal); as appropriate link to and support already existing/planned initiatives such as work of the CCDare project with UEM and establishment of a southern Africa Centre of Excellence on CC matters (proposal of INGC phase II project concerning INAM)</li> </ul>					<p>INGC (with INAM, UEM, MICOA).</p>			<p>75.000</p>
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<p>not integrated into lessons learnt or best practices platforms internally or externally.</p> <p>Lack of national technical staff mastering CC issues</p> <p><b>Target (2010)</b> CCA knowledge management system established</p> <p><b>Target (2011)</b> Mozambique sharing CCA documentation at national and international fora</p> <p><b>Target (2012)</b> Tertiary education schemes contributing to a reference center on ACC knowledge base</p>	<p><i>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</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate lessons learnt in regional forums such as SADC and COMESA as a way of influencing regional policy and financing; support capacity of Mozambican negotiators to actively convene such information</li> <li>Link to international Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) of UNDP to ensure multi-directional flow of learning experiences on CCA</li> </ul>					INGC		50.000
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>975.000</b>

## V. Management Arrangements

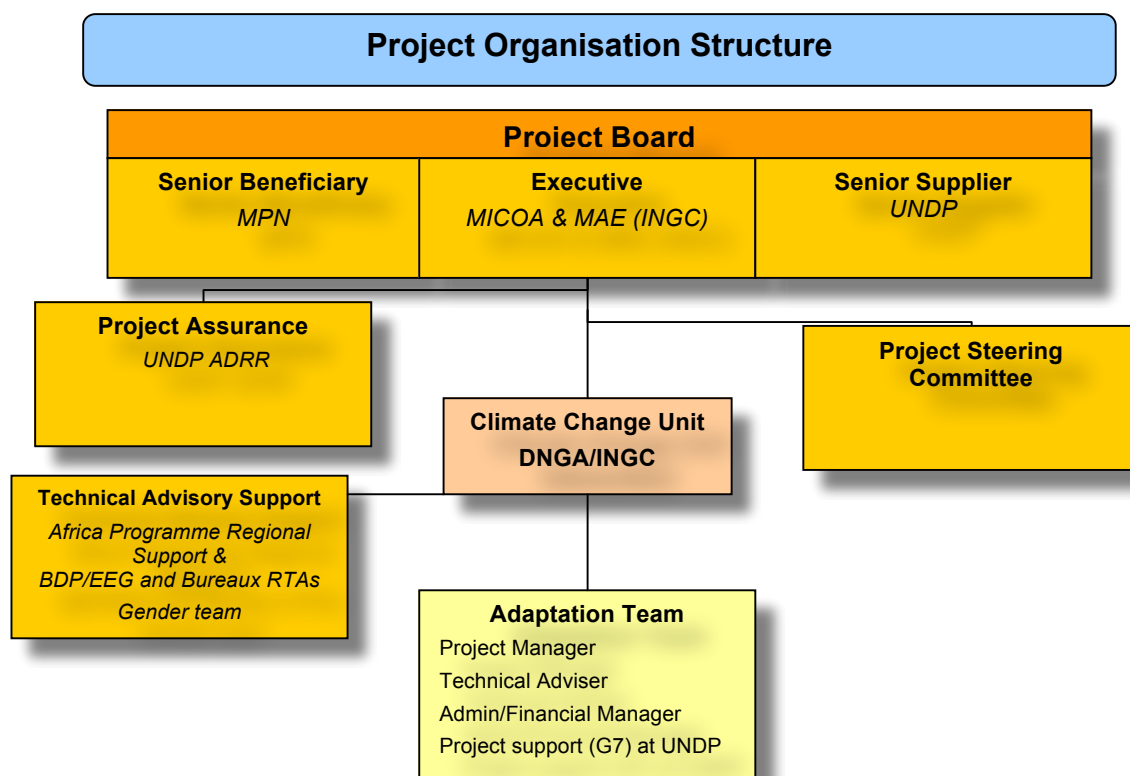
### Overall Oversight and Decision Making

This project will be executed as NEX, jointly signed by INGC and MICOA. An adaptation team will coordinate project activities implemented by all project partners (see indications in RRF). Project support staff will also be based at UNDP to facilitate effective project implementation. The Adaptation Team will facilitate project implementation as spelled out in the “principle: section of the proposal, and specified in the TOR of key staff included in the Annex. Key ministries/partners will implement key actions of the AAP project, as indicated throughout the Strategy.

The Project Board, composed of representatives of the Senior Beneficiary (MPN), the Senior Supplier (UNDP) and in future the Executive (to be determined) will have the highest project oversight functions.

### Day to Day Management

The overall management responsibility of the project rests with the appointed *Project Manager* and his/her support team. Whereas the *Adaptation Team* is primarily responsible for project planning, implementation, financial management and M&E (see detailed TOR in Annex 2), The composition of the team includes technical staff to ensure that critical technical aspects of the project will be adequately addressed, and to carry out capacity support functions in the Government.



### Technical, policy and programmatic support and coordination

There will be an overall multi-sectoral steering committee that will guide technical, policy and aspects of the project. Different ministries especially MPD, MICOA, State Administration (INGC) and other priority ministries, UNDP and other UN bodies and representatives of civil society and the private sector will be represented on this committee. Existing committees such as the CCGC may be made use of. Draft TORs for the Steering Committee are included in Annex 3.

### Project assurance

The UNDP country office is responsible for project assurance and ensures that financing, reporting and M&E are duly implemented. Project assurance includes periodic monitoring visits and “spot checks” concerning project implementation.



**Multi-stakeholder participation**

The project is designed in a manner that a wide range of stakeholder will participate in and benefit from the intervention. Various mechanisms and actions integrated into the design foresee the active involvement of a multitude of ministries, provincial governments, municipalities, CBOs, academic and research institutions, donors, the private sector and NGOs, under the leadership of Activity Results Lead Institutions.

## VI. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

### Global/Regional-Level

This national project forms part of a selected number of national projects supported by UNDP under a targeted program of support, entitled "the Africa Adaptation Program". In this regard, monitoring will be undertaken within the broader context of learning and creating a platform for documenting and creating a platform for experience sharing, lesson learning and dissemination of best practices.

### National-Level

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the Programme will be monitored at the national levels through the following:

#### Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below (to come).
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager/National Project Managers to facilitate tracking and response of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Project Board and the National Project Managers to the National Project Boards through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A Project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

### LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:

- i. The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP-GEF sponsored networks, organized for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. The **Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)** will function as key electronic platform to capture project learning and adaptation impacts generated by the project. The ALM lessons learned template (to be made available by RTA) will be adapted for use by the project. To support this goal, adaptation-related activities from the project will contribute knowledge to the ALM, such as the following:
  - Best practices in integrating adaptation into national and local development policy, and project design and implementation mechanisms.
  - Lessons learned on removing the most common barriers to adaptation, with special attention to the roles of local partners, international partners, UNDP, and GEF in designing and implementing projects
  - The conditions for success (or failure), including replication and scaling up.
- ii. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned.
- iii. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identification and analysis of lessons learned is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP-GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in

categorizing, documenting and reporting on lessons learned. To this end a percentage of project resources will need to be allocated for these activities.

#### Annually

- *Annual Review Report.* An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Project Board and the National Project Managers and shared with the National Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- *Annual Project Review.* Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. The national review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcome(s). The regional review is driven by the Project Board.
- Annual Performance Report (APR)/Project Implementation Review (PIR)

### Quality Management for Project Activity Results

<b>OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened</b>		
<b>Activity Result 1</b> (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Information base on CCA is improved and is incorporated into long term planning and decision-making</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>To strengthen the CC information base through collection of data and its integration in planning processes at national and provincial levels, and reach out to all relevant sectors.</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the conduct of three risk assessments following up on the INGC study recommendations, with ToRs for the studies agreed in partnership with line ministries.</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<i>AR1. Indicator 1: Numbers of studies conducted (coverage)</i>	<i>Inventory &amp; research study reports Planning documents</i>	<i>2010 EoP</i>

<b>OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of climate change in Mozambique strengthened</b>		
<b>Activity Result 2</b> (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>CCA integrated in the preparation of PARPA III, the Government five year plans (2011-2016), provincial and other relevant plans, as well as in relevant UN instruments</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>Ensure key development planning documents mainstream and budget for a long term climate proof development</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on outputs generated under AR1, and policy work undertaken for Output 3, use knowledge of climate change risks and response options in dialogue processes on the PARPA III, to enable integration of adaptation into policy documents, including through the development of mainstreaming guidelines.</li> <li>• Develop M&amp;E tool that checks PARPA III for compliance to CCA mainstreaming guidelines (e.g. checklist/compliance guide/indicators on CCA considerations - cross-cutting and sector specific); also use in the mid-term reviews of PARPA, as appropriate</li> <li>• Mainstream CC considerations in the reviews and development of relevant UN cooperation frameworks such as the CPAP and future UNDAF</li> </ul>	

<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<p><u>Indicator 1:</u> Successful adoption of CCA climate proofing guidelines by government (impact)</p> <p><u>Indicator 2:</u> Number of strategic planning documents reflecting CCA in them (national and/or provincial level) (coverage/sustainability).</p> <p><u>Indicator 3:</u> M&amp;E tool assesses level of CCA mainstreaming (coverage)</p> <p><u>Indicator 4:</u> PARPA III addresses CCA, and CCA related performance indicators.</p>	<p>ARP</p> <p>PARPA III</p>	2011

**OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated and strengthened**

<b>Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<i>Institutional arrangement for effective CCA management and coordination in Mozambique agreed, established and capacitated</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>To establish leadership and technical capacities of key institutions and their staff</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate country dialogue and discussion on most appropriate long-term national CCA institutional arrangements</li> <li>Contribute to institutional capacity building through technical, financial and infrastructure investments within the scope of the APP</li> <li>Through the already established Environment Working Group, address and coordinate CCA national needs at cooperation partner level</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<b>AR1 Indicator 1:</b> <i>Institutional arrangements in place (Impact).</i>	<i>Signed agreements/ government decree or similar documentation</i>	<i>Mid-term EoP</i>

**OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated and strengthened**

<b>Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<i>CCA multi-stakeholder technical coordination/expertise platform functioning effectively at national level</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>To establish an overall multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder CCA technical coordination/expertise platform for Mozambique</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through a consultative process undertake assessments on identifying the needs, capacities and gaps of different actors in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and climate change adaptation at national level. Build on institutional studies already undertaken (e.g. INGC, IUCN)</li> <li>Support establishment of multi-stakeholder CCA technical platform emphasising on partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector; develop action plans for the CCA coordinating frameworks and support their implementation (in line with INGC phase II platform coordination through INAM)</li> <li>Conduct needs-based trainings on leadership, planning, management, budgeting, M&amp;E and technical issues for the new CCA coordinating body (needs to be determined through assessments)</li> <li></li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>

	<i>has been met?</i>	
<p><u>Indicator 1:</u> Functional and effective platform with work plan in place (coverage/sustainability)</p> <p><u>Indicator 2:</u> Number of multi-stakeholder partners participating in platform (coverage)</p> <p><u>Indicator 3:</u> Number of high level decision makers participating in CCA training courses (coverage)</p>	<p><i>TORs for platforms</i></p> <p><i>Minutes of meetings</i></p> <p><i>ARP</i></p>	<p><i>Mid-term</i></p> <p><i>EoP</i></p>

<b>OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities harmonized, coordinated and strengthened</b>		
<b>Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<i>Decision makers, technical ministries, civil society, private sector, education institutions sensitised, informed and empowered in CCA, partnership building and affirmative action.</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>To develop leadership capacities on CCA through targeted training programme</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and implement a CCA nationwide awareness campaign to higher level decision makers, technical ministries, private sector and civil society supporting INGC phase 2 Government's Call for Action</li> <li>• Advocate, communicate and disseminate information (e.g. about costs of expected climate change impacts and on financing options) amongst relevant decision-makers; organise relevant high level round table debates to ensure that information finds its way into planning</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<p><u>Indicator 1:</u> Information campaign developed and implemented.</p> <p><u>Indicator 2:</u> Government vision on CCA and National Climate Change Strategy are adopted (impact</p>	<i>Surveys</i>	<p><i>Mid-term</i></p> <p><i>EoP</i></p>

<b>OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects</b>		
<b>Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<i>Line ministries adjust their spending plans and policies to improve climate risk management</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>To strengthen and/or develop concrete CCA polices at sector specific levels, and increase CC resilience in sector policies</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify priority sectors, and sector lead institutions in consultative manner</li> <li>• Assist line ministries with the conduct of policy reviews of selected sectors/themes e.g. relating to flood basins, food security incl. fisheries, health and gender, at appropriate levels to identify gaps in CCA, and to scope options for improving CCA and additional costs of adaptation.</li> <li>• Facilitate dialogue processes for policy change in investment/spending plans</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Indicator 1 Number of sector-specific policies that integrate climate risk management.	<i>Sectoral policies and strategy documents</i>	2011

<b>OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects</b>		
<b>Activity Result 2</b>	<i>Line ministries implement pilot projects to learn about what</i>	Start Date:

<b>(Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<i>works for effective adaptation</i>	End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>To strengthen sectors to realise adaptation needs from practical experiences and pilots</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on the results of the climate risk assessment work in Output 1 and adaptation options analysis carried out in Output 3 Activity Result 1, design and implement pilot projects, that will contribute to adaptation learning, help build support for policy change, and contribute to the development of a adaptation strategy.</li> <li>Undertake gender vulnerability studies to CCA at selected locations and integrate knowledge into gender sensitive CCA planning and action; can be linked to INGC Phase II theme on Building Resilience</li> <li>Document lessons learnt and best practices for each pilot project; link to output 5</li> <li>Feed lessons learnt back into policy making process; inform relevant stakeholders of suitable/unsuitable adaptation measures</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<u>Indicator 1:</u> Number of pilot projects successfully implemented (coverage) <u>Indicator 2:</u> Number of lessons learnt codified, including on ways to promote gender equality through CCA (sustainability/replicability)	<i>Pilot project documents Inputs of sectors to Knowledge Management system from output 5</i>	<i>M&amp;E cycle as applicable to each project Mid-term EoP</i>

**OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors and through demonstration projects**

<b>Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<i>Mainstreaming A CC in decentralization strategy (implemented by MPD/Provincial and district governments)</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>To mainstream ACC policies at the local level and foster coping strategies at community level</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replicating the process of integration of CC into district development plans tested in Gaza Province through the UN Joint Programme on Environment in three districts in Mozambique;</li> <li>Downscale at the province level sector specific policies and guidelines developed for CC integration;</li> <li>Develop specific replication and up scaling plans for successful pilot measures and try to achieve implementation through appropriate financing mechanisms developed under output 4.</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<u>Indicator 1:</u> District development plans are adjusted to incorporate climate risk management. <u>Indicator 2:</u> At provincial level, sector specific plans integrate ACC aspects relevant to the region.	<i>District development plans and budgets Provincial development plans and sector specific plans ARP</i>	<i>M&amp;E cycle as applicable to each project Mid-term EoP</i>

**OUTPUT 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national levels, and integrated into sectors**

<b>Activity Result 1</b>	<i>Developing the evidence base and the capacity at the</i>	Start Date:
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<b>(Atlas ID)</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<i>MoF and MPD for adaptation planning</i>	End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>Enhance awareness and institutional capacity at the planning and finance Ministries to integrate ACC into national budgeting cycles.</i>		
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up technical task force under leadership of MPD and MOF to drive work to develop a national adaptation financing strategy;</li> <li>• Based on knowledge of adaptation priorities scoped in Output 1, determine to what extent the private sector invests in measures that promote or inhibit resilience to climate change effects, and which fiscal and regulatory policies influence these investments;</li> <li>• Develop and implement a work plan with the MFED on exploring options for adjusting fiscal and regulatory policy instruments to incentivise private sector investments in adaptation.</li> <li>• Building on work undertaken by the World Bank and the French Government, conduct/commission studies on the cost of adaptation (as per sectors and overall); include Business-as-Usual (BAU and implications for national budgeting processes and investment/spending plans);</li> <li>• Identify challenges and opportunities in public sector CCA budgeting, planning and accountability mechanisms;</li> <li>• Develop and apply tools and guidelines for long term CCA investment planning;</li> <li>• Undertake MoF specific CCA training needs assessment; carry out targeted training events on mainstreaming CCA in budgeting and investment planning</li> </ul>		
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>	
<i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>	
<u>Indicator 1:</u> Technical task force set up <u>Indicator 2:</u> Work programme for MoF developed <u>Indicator 3:</u> Number of adaptation financing options identified <u>Indicator 4:</u> Number of sectors for which specific information on projected adaptation costs is available <u>Indicator 5:</u> Report on how the national budgeting process could be adjusted to promote climate risk management/adaptation. <u>Indicator 6:</u> No of MoF and MPD staff trained on CCA investment planning.	<i>Task force ToR and work plan</i> <i>Sector specific financial needs assessments</i> <i>Guidelines for ACC budgeting</i> <i>Proceedings from trainings for public officials</i>	2010 2011	

<b>OUTPUT 4: Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the provincial and national levels, and integrated into sectors</b>			
<b>(Atlas ID)</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<i>Consolidating the evidence base into a national financing strategy for adaptation</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>Develop fundraising and long term investment strategies in response to sectoral and national and subnational government financial needs identified</i>		
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building on the work carried out in Output 1, AR 1, and based on existing adaptation cost and financing work and current financing mechanisms and future opportunities, develop concept for Governments Fundraising for Implementation of Adaptation strategy (linked to draft proposal in Phase II proposal of INGC)</li> <li>• Develop market/fiscal/financial mechanisms guidelines for national level (if possible include provincial, district and municipal levels)</li> <li>• Communicate and disseminate information amongst relevant decision-makers (at decentralised and sector-specific levels) including high level round table debates</li> <li>• Build capacity of selected government ministries in negotiating for long term funding and investment for CCA at national and provincial levels through training and secondment of technical expertise to selected ministries.</li> </ul>		
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>	
<i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>	
<u>Indicator 1:</u> MoF proposal for national CCA	<i>PARPA III and yearly PES budgets</i>	<i>Mid-term</i>	

financing strategy <u>Indicator 2:</u> New skills for climate proofing sector budgets and investment plans in place and effective (impact) <u>Indicator 3:</u> CCA budgeting reflected in national budget i.e. in next 5 Year Plan of Government (impact/sustainability).	<i>Legal/Fiscal frameworks revised documents</i> <i>Proceedings from high level roundtables.</i> <i>Survey at each training</i> <i>ARP</i>	<i>EoP</i>
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<b>OUTPUT 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared, including through an advocacy strategy</b>		
<b>Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<i>Integrated National Knowledge Management System on CCA functional</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>To develop/strengthen Mozambican KM mechanism on CCA</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on knowledge needs assessment and available information, develop concept for Knowledge Management System. Develop Knowledge Management Strategy (link to all previous outputs) and implement it; build on and integrate work and proposals already in place (e.g., INAM, UEM, MICOA).</li> <li>Establish communication unit within project and later in designated CCA institution (see output 2); support with relevant technical, financial and infrastructure resources)</li> <li>Design and implement a training curriculum for CCA for tertiary education levels and professional learning (e.g. short courses); support the proposed Skills Challenge and Global Change Education packages for skilled personnel and students in primary and secondary institutions (see INGC phase II proposal); as appropriate link to and support already existing/planned initiatives such as work of the CCDare project with UEM and establishment of a southern Africa Centre of Excellence on CC matters (proposal of INGC phase II project concerning INAM)</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b> <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<b>Quality Method</b> <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<b>Date of Assessment</b> <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<u>Indicator 1:</u> CCA Knowledge Management System at national level functional <u>Indicator 2:</u> CCA successfully integrated in tertiary education curriculum (impact)	<i>ARP</i> <i>University curriculum documents</i>	<i>Mid-term</i> <i>EoP</i>

<b>OUTPUT 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared, including through an advocacy strategy</b>		
<b>Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)</b>	<i>CC adaptation knowledge, lessons and experiences from the region are used to inform national and regional policies and CC interventions at community level</i>	Start Date: End Date:
<b>Purpose</b>	<i>Integrate Mozambique's national knowledge management system on CCA to regional and international networks to input and receive feedback on best practices</i>	
<b>Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate lessons learnt in regional forums such as SADC and COMESA as a way of influencing regional policy and financing; support capacity of Mozambican negotiators to actively convene such information</li> <li>Link to international Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) of UNDP to ensure multi-directional flow of learning experiences on CCA</li> </ul>	
<b>Quality Criteria</b>	<b>Quality Method</b>	<b>Date of Assessment</b>



<i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	<i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	<i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
<u>Indicator 1</u> : Knowledge Management Strategy effectively linked to international networks.	APR ALM reports Proceedings of regional and international meetings.	Mid-term EoP

## VII. Legal Context

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 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 partners and their personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partners.

The implementing partners 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 partners agree 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".

### **National activities:**

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

**Agreements.** Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity") should be attached.

**Special Clauses.** In case of government cost-sharing through the project which is not within the CPAP, the following clauses should be included:

1. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
6. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
7. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
8. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.  
In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:  
The contribution shall be charged:
  - a. 5% cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
  - b. Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.
9. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
10. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

## **ANNEXES**

1. Risk Log
2. Terms of Reference: TOR for key project personnel
3. Roles and responsibilities of project management structures
4. Capacity Assessment: Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partners
5. Future Scenarios of Climate Risks
6. Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change Initiatives

### Annex 1. RISK LOG

<b>Project Title: Climate Change Adaptation Mainstreaming in Mozambique</b>	<b>Award ID: 00058248</b>	<b>Date:</b>
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability (1-5)	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Natural Disasters: storms, flooding, droughts	March 2009	Environmental	P = 3 I = 5	Project activities that are not depending on such circumstance included; built in adaptive project planning				
2	Implementation arrangements	March 2009	Organisational	P = 4 I = 4	Strong Adaptation Tech support in Micoa; incl. table with clear leadership roles per AR in proposal				
3	Exchange rate fluctuations	March 2009	Financial	P = 4 I = 3	Contingency included in budget				
4	Government commitment and political will: Lack of government commitment and political will to adequately address CC risks and coordinate activities	May 2009	Political	P = 2 I = 4	Strong ownership component for various line Ministries, who directly implement project components; coordination and solution to leadership problems included				
5	Project Management: Technical capacities not adequate for managing complex and large project; both management and technical inputs at the same time	May 2009	Operational	P = 4 I = 5	Include a Technical Advisor position in project design, and other adaptation team members to strengthen Government capacity i.e. through capacity building function				

## **Annex 2. Terms of Reference**

### **Project Manager**

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria;
- Responsible for the facilitation of key project activities;
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Monitor events as determined in the Project Monitoring Schedule Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log;
- Prepare the Project Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Steering Committee, the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual Review Report, Annual Performance Review (APR)/Project Implementation Review (PIR), and submit the report to the Project Board/NCCC and the Outcome Board;
- Prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required;
- Update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available

### **b. Technical Advisor**

- Provide technical expertise and guidance to all project components, and support the PM in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the AAP project as stipulated in the project document/work plan
- Capacity building support to project partners and to MICOA
- Specifically responsible for the technical input into the development of project outputs; includes caring out critical project activities with the project team and/or with the support of international specialists and national experts as appropriate
- Ensure that technical contracts meet the highest standards; provide input into development of Terms of Reference for sub-contracts, assist with selection process, recommend best candidates and approaches, provide technical peer function to sub-contractors; provide training and backstopping were necessary
- Provide technical inputs into the work of the Steering Committee, the multi-stakeholder platforms and other relevant institutions under the AAP framework
- Give input into the development of technical training packages for all target groups and provide peer review function; in certain cases carry out selected training events
- Serve in a mentoring and back stopping function to project staff, as relevant
- Contribute to the work of the Knowledge Management (outcome 5) and serve in peer review function;
- Assist the PM in the development of a effective project M&E plan; jointly design and implement M&E activities;
- Advise on key policy and legal issues pertaining to the project; engage on and contribute to policy dialogues on all levels, including the national level
- Undertake regular reporting in line with project management guidelines.

### **c. Project Administrator**

- Set up and maintain project files
- Collect project related information data
- Update plans
- Administer Project Board meetings
- Administer project revision control
- Establish document control procedures
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports
- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting
- Review technical reports
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties

### **d. Financial Manager**

- Responsible for procurement;
- Under guidance of the PM, provide inputs into the preparation of project working plans and financial plans, as required by Government and UNDP, in collaboration with project staff;
- Ensure proper management of funds consistent with UNDP/GEF requirements, and budget planning and control;
- Responsible and accountable for financial reporting.

### **Annex 3. Key roles and responsibilities of project management arrangements**

#### **Project Board**

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the implementing institutions;
- Conflict Management;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Review the Project Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when implementing institutions tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

#### **Project Assurance**

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality Assessment page in particular;
- Ensure that Project Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that financial reports are submitted to UNDP on time, and that CDRs are prepared and submitted to the Project Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and “spot checks”.
- Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains “green”

#### **UNDP Programme Manager** (UNDP Resident Representative or delegated authority):

- Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Approve budget for the first year in Atlas.

#### **Implementing Partner** (authorised personnel with delegated authority):

- Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year;
- Approve and sign the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) at the end of the year.
- Sign the Financial Report (FR) or the Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE)

## Annex 4. Capacity Assessments for Project Implementation

Project Title		Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique – 00058248	
Name of the Institution		<i>Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades</i> – INGC (National Disaster Management Institute)	
Date of assessment		September 2009	
INDICATOR	AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS/TOOLS	COMMENTS
PART I – REFERENCES AND PRELIMINARY CHECKS			
1.1 History and Compliance with International Resolutions/Standards			
1.1.1 History	Date of creation and length in existence Has the institution gone through a recent re-organization/re-structuring?	Annual Reports Media Kit Website	INGC was created in June 1999 by the Decree n° 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.  INGC is a public institution endowed with legal personality and administrative autonomy. Its mandate is to direct and coordinate disaster management at the national level, especially concerning prevention and mitigation activities, as well as assisting disaster victims. This Institute was subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs up to November 2005. It is now under the Ministry of State and Administration (MAE).  Since 2005, the INGC went through a restructuration process and the Decree n° 52/2007 has “elevated” the statute of the institution. INGC is now managed by a General Director, appointed by the Council of Minister.
1.1.2 United Nations Security Council 1267	Is the institution listed in any reference list?	United Nations Security Council 1267 Committee’s list of terrorists and terrorist financiers	No.
1.1.3 Certification	Is the institution already certified through international standards?	ISO, Project Management standard, other standards	The INGC is not certified through international standards. However, as Mozambique is a signatory of the Hyogo framework for action (main international framework to measure disaster risk reduction efforts), the INGC is following the HFA Priority for Action and is reporting on the implementation of the HFA on a regular basis, though the



			International ISDR platform.
<b>PART II. ASSESSING NATIONAL INSTITUTION CAPACITY FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>2.1 Managerial Capacity</b>			
Ability to plan, monitor and coordinate activities			
2.1.1 Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	<p>Does the institution produce clear, internally consistent proposals and intervention frameworks, including detailed workplans?</p> <p>Does the institution hold regular programme or project review meetings?</p> <p>Are there measurable outputs/deliverables in the defined project plans?</p> <p>Was the institution previously exposed to UNDP RBM approach/methodology or equivalent in other donor agencies?</p>	<p>Well-designed project and programme documents</p> <p>Action Plans/Work plans</p> <p>Log frame or equivalent</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>Indicators available in project plans</p> <p>Lessons-Learned reports</p>	<p>The INGC has proved its capacity to develop project proposals and mobilizing funding. As an example, they have developed an excellent Project Document for the Phase 1 of their Climate Change Study (for which they have mobilized more than US\$ 400,000 from donors) and they are now proceeding with the Phase 2 proposal of US\$ 4 million.</p> <p>Mozambique has a good 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 response and prevention intervention in the country, in partnership with the UN country team, humanitarian organization and other partners working in disasters field.</p> <p>Every year, INGC reports on the implementation of the Annual economic and social plan (PES). The reporting on PES implementation is shared with Donors and is the basis for the development of the annual joint review.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>INGC uses also to work with Bilateral and multilateral partner were regular report and joint project review are common;</p> <p>Since its restructuring report and workshop on lessons learned on disasters management (response) gathering together various partners involved direct or indirect in emergency operation are regular.</p>

2.1.2 Reporting and performance track record	<p>Does the institution monitor progress against well defined indicator and targets, and evaluate its programme/project achievements?</p> <p>Does the institution report to its stakeholders on a regular basis?</p>	<p>Reports to donors and other stakeholders</p> <p>Reporting system</p>	<p>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 (PARPA II), through a set of indicators jointly approved by the Government and Donors.</p> <p>INGC also reports to its bi and multilateral partners and donors via reports, monitoring and direct observation of ongoing project and achievements.</p>
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**2.2 Technical Capacity**

2.2.1 Specialization	<p>Does the institution have the technical skills required?</p> <p>Does the institution have the knowledge needed?</p> <p>Does the institution keep informed about the latest techniques/ competencies/policies/trends in its area of expertise?</p> <p>Does the institution have the skills and competencies that complement those of UNDP?</p>	<p>Publications on activities, specific issues, analytical articles, policies</p> <p>Reports from participation in international, regional, national or local meetings and conferences</p> <p>Tools and methodologies</p> <p>Evaluations and assessments</p>	<p>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), the Civil Protection Unit (UNAPROC) and the Office for the Coordination of the Reconstruction (GACOR).</p> <p>All the above-mentioned structures are managed by a National Director, with dedicated technical staff. INGC staff are being trained on a regular basis, including through UNDP and other partners funded capacity development projects.</p> <p>INGC has also developed protocols to use the services of specialized institutions (such as INAM, DINAGECA,) to deal with hydro meteorological and geological hazards.</p> <p>INGC recently coordinated the elaboration of a Prospective Study on the impact of climate change and respective framework with specific indicators to address the main issues (this is ongoing);</p> <p>Joint Report (CTGC, UN country team) on the evaluation and implementation of Hyogo framework for action;</p> <p>Several reports on attendance to international, regional and continental conferences and meeting to name some: Lisbon meeting on GMES; INSARAG consultative meetings; Hoygo conference;</p> <p>Staff skilled to use GIS, Internet, IRMA,</p>
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			GRIP in use
2.2.2 Ability to monitor the technical aspects of the project.	<p>Does the institution have access to relevant information/resources and experience?</p> <p>Does the institution have useful contacts and networks?</p> <p>Does the institution know how to get baseline data, develop indicators?</p> <p>Does it apply effective approaches to reach its targets (i.e participatory methods)?</p>	<p>Evaluations and Assessments</p> <p>Methodologies/training materials</p> <p>Use of toolkits, indicators and benchmarks/capacity-development tools</p> <p>Databases</p>	<p>INGC is a member of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) System. INGC is often represented in international and regional meetings and conferences on the issue of DRR and Climate Change. INGC is also a member of the delegation to participate in the Copenhagen summit on Climate Change.</p> <p>INGC has access to INE database and CRED database. With the support of UNDP/GRIP, a national disaster losses database is being installed.</p> <p>Spheres project toolkits;</p> <p>Participatory methods (PRA); right and need based approach when assisting vulnerable people.</p>
2.2.3 Human Resources	<p>Does the institution staff possess adequate expertise and experience?</p> <p>Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)?</p> <p>What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralized entities/branches (if relevant)?</p> <p>Have staff been trained on project management methodology?</p>	<p>Profile of staff, including expertise and professional experience</p> <p>Staff turnover</p> <p>Chart of assignments of roles and functions</p> <p>Reports on technical experience from national or international agencies for operations and capacity-building</p> <p>Individual certification on project management such as PRINCE2</p>	<p>INGC currently employs 158 civil servants (for a total of 380 posts requested). They also have a number of technical staff paid by other sources of funds (projects, etc.).</p> <p>While INGC employs a lot of administrative staff, they are recruiting (and training) more and more technical staff. The restructuring process encompass recruiting and training of staff on relevant skills needed for risk reduction, disaster prevention, mitigation and management; use of state of the art tools like GIS, information management from collection, processing, analyses to data interpretation. The INGC has staff with diversified background exerting various tasks at the following directorates: at Headquarter, CENOE, DPM, DARIDAS and DARH (see <i>enclosed organization chart</i>).</p> <p>The CENOE (headquarter level) staff have been trained in information management and using of GIS by an expertise from OCHA. However, the aim is to expand this to other CENOE's.</p> <p>DPM's staffs have been trained on mapping, risk assessment, mitigation and other are entitled to care customers services to deal emergency works.</p> <p>There are staff trained in planning and disasters management that are supporting the headquarter.</p> <p>Some training programs have been conduct by international organization such as GTZ,</p>

			<p>INWENT, OCHA, UNDP and national agencies such as UEM, UDM, Institute of public administration.</p> <p>In general as training need is ongoing the INGC restructuring process has defined as target continuous up date of its staff to better preparedness.</p>
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**PART III. ASSESSING NATIONAL INSTITUTION CAPACITY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

**3.1 Administrative capacity**

*Ability to provide adequate logistical support and infrastructure*

<p>3.1.1 Ability to manage and maintain infrastructure and equipment</p>	<p>Does the institution possess logistical infrastructure and equipment? Can the institution manage and maintain equipment?</p>	<p>Adequate logistical infrastructure: office facilities and space, basic equipment, utilities Computer capability and library materials Proper equipment for area of specialization inventory to track property and cost</p>	<p>INGC has a Finance, Administration and Human Resources Department.</p> <p>At central level, INGC has a relatively well equipped infrastructure, that was build in 2007, with IT equipment, functioning internet connection and other communication tools (radio, VSAT, etc.). INGC is considering the construction of another building, subject to funding.</p> <p>At decentralized level, there are still needs to equip available infrastructure and the Emergency Operation Centre (COE) at province level and Vilanculos and Nacala CENOs.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>It has a computer models that helps to keep the inventory up to date.</p> <p>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 equipments. However system to adequately manage and keep good record of the properties is still needed.</p> <p>SIC and IT is almost established in 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</p>
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			COEs, mainly most vulnerable provinces (Niassa and Cabo Delgado).
3.1.2 Ability to procure goods services and works on a transparent and competitive basis.	<p>Does the institution have the ability to procure goods, services and works on a transparent and competitive basis?</p> <p>Does the institution have standard contracts or access to legal counsel to ensure that contracts meet performance standards, protect UNDP and the institution's interests and are enforceable?</p> <p>Does the institution have the authority to enter into contracts?</p>	<p>Standard contracts</p> <p>Examples of how procurement is done</p> <p>Written procedures for identifying the appropriate vendor, obtaining the best price, and issuing commitments</p>	<p>The resolution 18/99 dated 10 June and the decree 52/2007 dated November 2007 endowed INGC with administrative autonomy and juridical personality, which concede INGC the right and power to take part and celebrate contracts.</p> <p>The decree 54/2005 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.</p> <p>These procedures allowed 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 are building CENOE's as well as resettlement houses in affected areas, just to mention some works done by the unity.</p>
3.1.3 Ability to recruit and manage the best-qualified personnel on a transparent and competitive basis.	<p>Is the institution able to staff the project and enter into contract with personnel?</p> <p>Does the institution use written job descriptions for consultants or experts?</p>	<p>Standard contracts</p> <p>Job descriptions</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>INGC have 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.</p>
<p><b>3.2 Financial Capacity</b></p> <p><i>Ability to ensure appropriate management of funds</i></p> <p>In addition to the following questions, see also the questionnaire provided in the Guidelines on Micro-assessment of the Framework on Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfer (HACT):</p> <p><a href="http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/7110-Framework_for_Cash_Transfers_to_Implementing_Partners.doc">http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/7110-Framework_for_Cash_Transfers_to_Implementing_Partners.doc</a> (ANNEX 3)</p> <p>The assessment report is reviewed by the UN agencies to select the most suitable cash transfer modality, and establish appropriate cash transfer procedures and assurance activities to be used with the Implementing Partner.</p>			
3.2.1 Financial management and funding resources	<p>Is there a regular budget cycle?</p> <p>Does the institution produce programme and project budgets?</p>	<p>Operating budgets and financial reports</p> <p>List of core and non-core donors and years of funding</p>	<p>In the HACT framework, a micro-assessment of INGC financial management capacities was done in 2007 (see attached report).</p> <p>Every years the INGC elaborate an</p>

	<p>What is the maximum amount of money the institution has managed?</p> <p>Does the institution ensure physical security of advances, cash and records?</p> <p>Does the institution disburse funds in a timely and effective manner?</p> <p>Does the institution have procedures on authority, responsibility, monitoring and accountability of handling funds?</p> <p>Does the institution have a record of financial stability and reliability?</p>	<p>Written procedures ensuring clear records for payable, receivables, stock and inventory</p> <p>Reporting system that tracks all commitments and expenditures against budgets by line</p>	<p>annual economic and social plan (PES) that operationalize the Master Plan for Disasters Prevention and Mitigation;</p> <p>The PES enable the existence of budget for Contingency plan, investment plan (this is currently supporting projects for income generating activities, drought resilient plants for arid and semi-arid areas, mapping and zoning, wells, ponds, water supply for arid areas, early warning system) and budget for current expenditure.</p> <p>The maximum amount was recorded last year. The Government provided US\$ 13,5 million and bi and multilateral partners provided donation of about US\$ 870,120.</p> <p>The restructuring process endowed the INGC with flexibility to responding timely according to demand.</p> <p>The recording system is ensured by:</p> <p>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 an 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.</p> <p>There is ongoing work to create the manual of procedure for financial sectors regulation;</p> <p>To the donor the accountability system is relating to the type and project timeframe. However, by the end the financial sector produce accounting report, and descriptive memory for all expenditure addressing specific donors.</p> <p>The restructuring process conceded stability and rigor to the financial system and the main rubric are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expenditure with personnel;</li> <li>• Good and services;</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Support to families (resettlement);</li> </ul> <p>Under the unity for acquisition management (UGEA) regular and updated Inventory on INGC goods and properties are realized; UGEA takes care also of sale off goods and other properties according to needs. The</p>
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			<p>activities of this unity are regulated by the decree 23/2007 dated of 9 August.</p> <p>UGEA's duties is 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. Are integral parts of the manual models of letters and support information to adequately conducting the competitive tendering.</p>
3.2.2. Accounting System	<p>Does the institution keep good, accurate and informative accounts?</p> <p>Does the institution have the ability to ensure proper financial recording and reporting?</p>	<p>A bank account or bank statements</p> <p>Audited financial statements</p> <p>Good, accurate and informative accounting system</p> <p>Written procedures for processing payments to control the risks through segregation of duties, and transaction recording and reporting</p>	<p>The INGC has one accounting system that has 2 subdivisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That deals with government funds which is used to support contingency plan; investment plan and current expenditure.</li> <li>2. PREVINA this is devoted to manage donations from bi and multilateral partners, income generated by INGC property and other funds provided for projects implementation.</li> </ol> <p>PREVINA funds are also used to support contingency and investment plans as well as activities to reduce the risk of disasters. In general, PREVINA ensure flexibility, timely and adequate implementation of various projects and activities.</p> <p>INGC presents financial report on Quarter, semesters and annually basis to the ministry of finance for government funds and donations as well as to bi and multilateral donors for donations.</p>
3.2.3. Knowledge of UNDP financial system	Does the institution have staff familiar with Atlas through External Access?	External access provided	INGC do not have staff experienced in using atlas but it works with institutions using this tool and UNDP is one of them.

Project Title	Climate Change Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique – 00058248		
Name of the Institution	<i>Ministerio para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental</i> – MICOA (Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs)		
Date of assessment	SEPTEMBER 2009		
INDICATOR	AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS/TOOLS	COMMENTS
PART I – REFERENCES AND PRELIMINARY CHECKS			
1.1 History and Compliance with International Resolutions/Standards			
1.1.1 History	Date of creation and length in existence Has the institution gone through a recent re-organization/re-structuring?	Annual Reports Media Kit Website	MICOA was created in 1994 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.  The first international program in which Mozambique participated related to climate change was carried out in 1994, with the establishment of National Study Programs, which included the inventory of greenhouse gases and studies of the vulnerability of the country to climate change
1.1.2 United Nations Security Council 1267	Is the institution listed in any reference list?	United Nations Security Council 1267 Committee's list of terrorists and terrorist financiers	No
1.1.3 Certification	Is the institution already certified through international standards?	ISO, Project Management standard, other standards	No
PART II. ASSESSING NATIONAL INSTITUTION CAPACITY FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT			
2.1 Managerial Capacity			
Ability to plan, monitor and coordinate activities			
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	Does the institution produce clear, internally consistent proposals and intervention frameworks, including	Well-designed project and programme documents Action Plans/Work plans	MICOA has several programmes undergoing with UNDP as well as with bilateral donors, so the Ministry has



	<p>detailed workplans?</p> <p>Does the institution hold regular programme or project review meetings?</p> <p>Are there measurable outputs/deliverables in the defined project plans?</p> <p>Was the institution previously exposed to UNDP RBM approach/methodology or equivalent in other donor agencies?</p>	<p>Log frame or equivalent</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>Indicators available in project plans</p> <p>Lessons-Learned reports</p>	<p>been exposed to development project planning and M&amp;E procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>These bodies meet on a regular basis.</p>
2.1.2 Reporting and performance track record	<p>Does the institution monitor progress against well defined indicator and targets, and evaluate its programme/project achievements?</p> <p>Does the institution report to its stakeholders on a regular basis?</p>	<p>Reports to donors and other stakeholders</p> <p>Reporting system</p>	<p>MICOA has regular meetings with the Environment Working Group of donors to coordinate initiatives and report on progress made in joint projects.</p>
<b>2.2 Technical Capacity</b>			
2.2.1 Specialization	<p>Does the institution have the technical skills required?</p> <p>Does the institution have the knowledge needed?</p> <p>Does the institution keep informed about the latest techniques/competencies/policies/trends in its area of expertise?</p> <p>Does the institution have the skills and competencies that complement those of UNDP?</p>	<p>Publications on activities, specific issues, analytical articles, policies</p> <p>Reports from participation in international, regional, national or local meetings and conferences</p> <p>Tools and methodologies</p> <p>Evaluations and assessments</p>	<p>MICOA is experiencing difficulties in following the adaptation to climate change portfolio due to scarce human resources allocated to this area.</p> <p>For this reason UNDP suggested to include in the AAP proposal includes to reinforce this department with a Chief Technical Advisor.</p>
2.2.2 Ability to monitor the technical aspects of the project.	<p>Does the institution have access to relevant information/resources and experience?</p> <p>Does the institution have useful contacts and networks?</p> <p>Does the institution know how to get baseline data, develop indicators?</p> <p>Does it apply effective approaches to reach its targets (i.e participatory</p>	<p>Evaluations and Assessments</p> <p>Methodologies/training materials</p> <p>Use of toolkits, indicators and benchmarks/capacity-development tools</p> <p>Databases</p>	<p>Yes. Indicators are under development</p> <p>In its self capacity assessment report, the MICOA reports: "a general shortage of information related to environmental management in a format that can be readily understood and used by the main stakeholders in environmental management in the country. This weakness is exacerbated by the weak</p>

	methods)?		coordination among institutions involved in producing and archiving information at national level.”
2.2.3 Human Resources	<p>Does the institution staff possess adequate expertise and experience?</p> <p>Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)?</p> <p>What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralized entities/branches (if relevant)?</p> <p>Have staff been trained on project management methodology?</p>	<p>Profile of staff, including expertise and professional experience</p> <p>Staff turnover</p> <p>Chart of assignments of roles and functions</p> <p>Reports on technical experience from national or international agencies for operations and capacity-building</p> <p>Individual certification on project management such as PRINCE2</p>	<p>The self capacity assessment made by MICOA asserts that one of the major constraints for the Ministry to implement the three conventions is the limited access to higher education, specifically to postgraduate courses relevant to the implementation of environmental conventions. This results in an overall limited skills and sufficient knowledge for the implementation of the conventions.</p> <p>Project management staff related to UNDP’s portfolio and based in house at the Ministry have been trained in management methodologies.</p>
<b>PART III. ASSESSING NATIONAL INSTITUTION CAPACITY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>3.1 Administrative capacity</b>			
<i>Ability to provide adequate logistical support and infrastructure</i>			
3.1.1 Ability to manage and maintain infrastructure and equipment	<p>Does the institution possess logistical infrastructure and equipment?</p> <p>Can the institution manage and maintain equipment?</p>	<p>Adequate logistical infrastructure: office facilities and space, basic equipment, utilities</p> <p>Computer capability and library materials</p> <p>Proper equipment for area of specialization</p> <p>inventory to track property and cost</p>	<p>Yes, and we have companies to assist our equipment and buildings</p>
3.1.2 Ability to procure goods services and works on a transparent and competitive basis.	<p>Does the institution have the ability to procure goods, services and works on a transparent and competitive basis?</p> <p>Does the institution have standard contracts or access to legal counsel to ensure that contracts meet performance standards,</p>	<p>Standard contracts</p> <p>Examples of how procurement is done</p> <p>Written procedures for identifying the appropriate vendor, obtaining the best price, and issuing commitments</p>	<p>Yes, because in Mozambique now we apply Decree 54/2005 – Procurement Legal Instrument</p> <p>Ensuing UNDP decision, currently MICOA is using UNDP procurement procedures and system for the implementation of joint</p>

	<p>protect UNDP and the institution's interests and are enforceable?</p> <p>Does the institution have the authority to enter into contracts?</p>		<p>programmes (HACT microassessment of MICOA attached to this form).</p>
<p>3.1.3 Ability to recruit and manage the best-qualified personnel on a transparent and competitive basis.</p>	<p>Is the institution able to staff the project and enter into contract with personnel?</p> <p>Does the institution use written job descriptions for consultants or experts?</p>	<p>Standard contracts</p> <p>Job descriptions</p>	<p>Yes, regulations from Government are applied</p>
<p><b>3.2 Financial Capacity</b></p> <p><i>Ability to ensure appropriate management of funds</i></p> <p>In addition to the following questions, see also the questionnaire provided in the Guidelines on Micro-assessment of the Framework on Harmonized Approach for Cash Transfer (HACT):</p> <p><a href="http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/7110-Framework_for_Cash_Transfers_to_Implementing_Partners.doc">http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/7110-Framework_for_Cash_Transfers_to_Implementing_Partners.doc</a> (ANNEX 3)</p> <p>The assessment report is reviewed by the UN agencies to select the most suitable cash transfer modality, and establish appropriate cash transfer procedures and assurance activities to be used with the Implementing Partner.</p>			
<p>3.2.1 Financial management and funding resources</p>	<p>Is there a regular budget cycle?</p> <p>Does the institution produce programme and project budgets?</p> <p>What is the maximum amount of money the institution has managed?</p> <p>Does the institution ensure physical security of advances, cash and records?</p> <p>Does the institution disburse funds in a timely and effective manner?</p> <p>Does the institution have procedures on authority, responsibility, monitoring and accountability of handling funds?</p> <p>Does the institution have a record of financial stability and reliability?</p>	<p>Operating budgets and financial reports</p> <p>List of core and non-core donors and years of funding</p> <p>Written procedures ensuring clear records for payable, receivables, stock and inventory</p> <p>Reporting system that tracks all commitments and expenditures against budgets by line</p>	<p>We have budget regulations cycle from state budget and MICOA different sectors produce and plan the budget (4.5 million dollars per year.)</p> <p>To manage the funds now our government introduce new accounting system SISTAFE electronic based and manage all operations from all public institutions.</p>
<p>3.2.2. Accounting System</p>	<p>Does the institution keep good, accurate and informative accounts?</p> <p>Does the institution have the ability to ensure proper financial recording and reporting?</p>	<p>A bank account or bank statements</p> <p>Audited financial statements</p> <p>Good, accurate and informative accounting system</p>	<p>Yes. And the Finance Ministry provide all information about the financial system Sistafe.</p> <p>MICOA has an internal inspection to report about administration and finance</p>

		Written procedures for processing payments to control the risks through segregation of duties, and transaction recording and reporting	
3.2.3. Knowledge of UNDP financial system	Does the institution have staff familiar with Atlas through External Access?	External access provided	Yes, some staff under UNDP funded projects.

## Annex 5: Future Scenarios of Climate Risks

According to a recent INGC study by 2060 increases in temperature are projected by all 7 General Circulation Models or GCMs<sup>5</sup>, with highest increases inland and during the September-November (SON) period. Maximum temperatures increase between 2.5°C and 3.0°C (median estimate of all GCMs). Similar increases in minimum temperature are projected over the Limpopo and Zambezi valleys during SON. Seasonal variability in maximum temperature will decrease in the North during SON but increase over most of the country during March-April-May (MAM) and June-July-August (JJA). Variability in minimum temperatures will increase in the North during MAM and JJA, and in the South during SON<sup>6</sup>.

The strengthening of the sub-tropical anticyclones during winter is a common feature in the GCMs, however, and this may lead to a delay in the southward migration of the ITCZ. It may also lead to a southward trend of mid-latitude cyclones in the south. A combination of these dynamic changes and a reduction in moisture availability, may then lead to a delay in the start of the rains over some areas (Tadross 2009).

In general, the climate will be felt to be more extreme, with drought spells being hotter and longer and rains being more unpredictable, increasing risks of crop failure and droughts, floods and uncontrolled fires. The Central zone is likely to be the hardest hit in terms of climate change, particularly those regions at lower altitude, which are already hot - suggesting the Zambezi valley.

Rainfall can be expected to increase over most of Mozambique during the DJF and MAM seasons, whilst these increases are often less than approximate increases in evapo-transpiration (0.1 mm day<sup>-1</sup>) during the JJJA and SON seasons. Higher increases in rainfall are found towards the coast. Over the Southern coastal regions there is often an increase in seasonal variability during all four seasons; over the entire country most stations also suggest an increase in variability during June-July-Aug. The annual average over the entire country shows a slight increase in rainfall (10-25%) compared to the average annual rainfall during the past 40 years

Observations show that there is an indication in increase of both frequency and intensity of cyclones; however the number of events in this period is too limited to base statistically significant trends on. Models suggest that for the Indian Ocean there is an overall tendency toward decreasing frequency of tropical cyclones but increasing cyclone intensity (Emanuel 2008).

By 2100 the sea is expected to rise between 30cm and 500 cm in worst case and best case scenarios respectively see table below.. This is expected to have a negative socio-economic impact especially in the Central region where the port city Beira and Quelimane and are located. Maputo will also be at risk due to increased sea level rise which will cause increased coastal erosion. In these towns infrastructure is expected to be heavily affected and may have to be relocated in the event that the predictions materialise.

Scenario	2030	2060	2100
Low Sea Level Rise Scenario –‘best case’ (Low SLR)	10cm	20cm	30cm
High Sea Level Rise Scenario- ‘worst case’ (High SLR)	10cm	100cm	500cm

Though the rivers in the Southern Region are not as big as those in the Central Region, there is the possibility of disruption of communication links with the rest of the country by flooding, through a combination of cyclone and storm surge at high tide, aggravated by sea level rise notably after 2030. Inhaca Island is also at risk of inundation. The flood plains of the lower Limpopo River South-east of Xai Xai, the lower Incomati River North-east of Maputo, the estuary at Maputo and the lower Maputo River are likely to be particularly affected. The diagram shows expected changes in the magnitude of floods.

<sup>5</sup> All 7 CGMs of this study were used in the IPCC 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report and forced with the SRES A2 emissions scenario, which assumes that societies will continue to use fossil fuels at a moderate growth rate, there will be less economic integration and populations will continue to expand. CO2 emissions will not be reduced in a significant manner in the coming 20 years or so leading to concentrations of approx. 550 ppm and a global average temperature rise of about 4C by 2050. The scenario corresponds to an average global sea level rise of approx. 20 cm however this is based purely on thermal expansion of the oceans and does not include big rises which would occur if the Greenland or other big ice sheets were to collapse – this issue is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

<sup>6</sup> Study on impact of climate change on disaster risk in Mozambique, INGC draft report.

Vilanculos and Inhambane are two small ports in the northern sector of the Southern Region. Vilanculos lies on the open coast, exposed to the sea but protected by low offshore islands with coral reefs. The loss of these protective features will lead to coastal erosion and will affect the beach facilities, which must be taken into account with any future (tourism) development. Acidification of ocean waters through increased dissolved CO<sup>2</sup> will provide serious issues for corals. Startling consequences for coral reef health are predicted under all IPCC SRES future world scenarios by 2100.

Overall the northern region is expected to be less vulnerable than the central and southern regions.

## **Annex 6. Gender mainstreaming in Climate Change Initiatives**

*A good number of CC and gender related literature exists. Notable, UNDP has produced a “Resource guide on Gender and Climate” ([http://content.undp.org/go/cms-service/download/asset/?asset\\_id=1854911](http://content.undp.org/go/cms-service/download/asset/?asset_id=1854911)), which shall be used in the work on the gender component of this project.*

*In the following a short anecdotal introduction to the issue based on a Mozambican experience is included as reference to the gender component of the project.*

Climate change is a crosscutting issue as its effects may affect all the sectors that allow the society to function. Livelihoods may drastically change due to increased flooding, increased intensity of cyclones and sea level increase (INGC 2009). Such changes will impact on the livelihoods of the populations in general. However, particular groups can be more exposed to vulnerability due to the existing social structure. The gender dynamic is an example of such structure that frames roles and opportunities for men and women on a diverse manner. Mozambique presents a general gender pattern in which men have been historically exposed to greater and better socio-economic opportunities than women. The effects of climate change can contribute to increase such discrepancies while at the same time lowering the communities' quality of life if no attempt is made to consider it. The two examples below illustrate the effects climate change may have in specific areas of the country.

The effects of climate change may push rural populations to abandon their main activity (agriculture) and migrate to urban locations where the scope of employment is relatively larger. Due to lower levels of education rural men and women, in a city like Maputo, could choose the informal market as a source of income. The scenario of such market in Maputo has mostly men as street vendors of industrialized goods while most women would be selling fruits and vegetables in markets. Such markets, in Maputo city, are populated with garbage. It is very common to have women selling fresh products close of the garbage and stagnant waters. Thus, these women become more prone to diseases like cholera and malaria comparing to the male street vendors.

The increased intensity of cyclones and sea level increase has the potential to weaken and even destroy fishing economies. Mozambique has a vast coastal line and a great number of communities whose economy is based on fishing. In some of such communities men are the fisherman and the ones allowing the economy to function through the fish and other sea products that they collect. Maritime cyclones may affect the availability of fish and the capacity for the fishermen to fish. Such situation will leave men with no job and source of income. Having in mind that men are socially expected to be the breadwinners, this situation may increase frustration and expectations towards men that may result on disrupted and dysfunctional families. Due to their unavailability to provide to their families men may increase their consumption of alcohol that has the potential to increased violence in the family. Also, levels of men's migration in search to new sources of income may increase. As a consequence families may be divided and prone to HIV infections as, in the Mozambican context vulnerability to HIV infection is associated to migration to work (for the case of men). Women who stay in areas where it is difficult to get income may get involved in sexual transactions that also leave them vulnerable to HIV infection.

It becomes clear that the negative effects of CC will heavily impact on the gender social structures in place creating overall changes that may disrupt and divide households; differently expose men and women to health risks, economic difficulties and social disadvantages. There is need to generate a broader knowledge on how these processes can be mitigated. However, there are expected positive effects of the CC in Mozambique. In terms of agriculture suitable areas may increase in Central and Northern zone (INGC 2009). Still for such cases, it is important to guarantee fair and profitable access for men and women following an approach based on equity.

Some lessons from studies focusing on gender and climate changes highlight the need for:

- Empowering women and men roles with regard to environment and the impact of climate change;
- Include women at the heart of community-based disaster planning and dissemination of information on the topic;
- Improving early-warning systems that reach and are understood by both men and women.

## **Annex 7. LPAC Minutes.**

### **LOCAL PROJECT APPROVAL COMMITTEE MEETING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTION AND MAINSTREAMING IN MOZAMBIQUE (AFRICA ADAPTATION PROGRAMME) MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 21ST AUGUST 2009**

#### **1- Participants**

MPD: Mr. Abilio Gune (AG) e Albano Manjate (AM)

MICOA: Mrs. Telma Manjate (TM)

MINEC: Mr. Fernando Julião (FJ)

INGC: Mr. João Ribeiro (JR) and Mr. Casimiro Sande (CS)

INAM: Mr. Atanasio Manhique (AM)

UEM/INGC: Mr. Rui Brito (RB)

Embassy of Japan: Mrs. Akiko Aikawa (AA)

DFID: Mrs. Rita Zacarias (RZ)

UNDP: Helena Mutemba (HM), Michel Matera (MM), Isabel Kreisler (IK)

UNDP Chair: Sra. Naomi Kitahara (NK), DRR (P)

#### **2- Foreword**

*As stated in prodoc: "The proposed project seeks to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) mechanisms in Mozambique's policy, development and investment frameworks. A key challenge is that currently the CCA institutional arrangements are not clarified, constraining the enabling environment for effective CCA action. The focus of the project is capacity building of beneficiaries from government (at National and decentralized level), development partners, incl. NGOs, industry, students, civil society and communities. Capacity building is expected to enhance skills in leadership, management, planning and budgeting skills amongst the technical ministries on how to use/integrate recommendations in CC research studies in their planning, budgeting and implementation strategies and develop market/fiscal/financial mechanisms that can deliver integrated CC investment plans and formulation of climate resilient policies in priority sectors.*

#### **3- General comments**

- After a presentation of the project (see annex 1) by UNDP (MM and IK), the Chair of the meeting invited participants to share general comments.
- MPD (Mr. AG) pointed out that the project followed the basic project structure and contents. He would however have liked more direct wording, straight to the objective, especially because the results are to be achieved in only two years time.
- MICOA (Mrs. TM) mentioned that they were somehow under the impression that the document was not yet to be circulated widely with stakeholders. In this connection, MICOA was unable to widely discuss the prodoc within the Ministry.



- UNDP (Ms. IK) explained that the document had been circulated widely for the LPAC meeting, and as far as MICOA is concerned, several staff members in MICOA received the prodoc directly from UNDP: Mrs Tema Manjate (not on personal grounds, but as designated Focal Point in MICOA for climate change issues), Dtor. Wamusse and Dtor. Nhachungue.
- The chair (Mrs. NK) suggested that MICOA be given one more week (until Friday 28th of August) to send comments in writing to UNDP. All participants are also invited to do so. MICOA (Mrs TM) agreed with the arrangement.

#### 4- Specific comments

- MINEC (Mr. FJ) asked why on p 65 of the prodoc, referring to the management arrangement of the programme, MINEC was referred to as “Senior beneficiary”. He also enquired why the box “Steering committee” was void.
- UNDP (Mr. MM) explained that the expression “Senior beneficiary” was given by the prodoc template, the terminology of which could have been adjusted to reflect the roles of MINEC as the government coordinating Ministry for UNDP. It was suggested that the expression be translated in the final version of the prodoc in Portuguese by “Agente coordenador” (which is more appropriate in Portuguese language), and Mr FJ agreed with the proposal. Mr MM also explained that the programme’s proposal would be to use some of the already existing coordinating bodies to function as the Steering Committee for the Africa Adaptation Programme. The most suitable arrangement might be to have a combination of MICOA and INGC’s technical committees as the Steering Committee for the Africa Adaptation Programme but UNDP would like to have endorsement to this proposal by the LPAC participants.
- DFID (Mrs. RZ) asked where (physically and institutionally) the Project Management Unit would be based. She found the project proposal interesting and relevant and hoped it would be useful to coordinate and maximize the impact and efforts made by other climate change related projects and initiatives, especially other big investments from donors.
- UNDP (Mr. MM) explained that the idea for the project was to support the proposal made by MICOA and INGC technical committees to articulate climate change related activities in a jointly managed unit that would implement the commonly called “INGC Phase II”. The co-chaired management unit will depend on both institutions, and UNDP will support the management arrangement suggested by these Government Institutions. It is likely that the physical location for the Management Unit will be at INAM, but this is still to be confirmed by the Government. On the other hand, it is important to recall that the Africa Adaptation Programme is not an investment initiative, but a programme whose core goal is to contribute to strengthening the Government institutional capacities to manage the risks and opportunities of climate change. In this line, the programme will provide an institutional framework which is able to articulate, amongst other initiatives, the World Bank’s PPCR project that Mrs RZ implicitly refers to (UNDP together with DFID accompanied in the weeks previous to the LPAC meeting the PPCR formulation mission in Mozambique). Furthermore, all the relevant stakeholders, including development partners have been informed and involved in the formulation of the Africa Adaptation Programme, either bilaterally or through the “Environment Donors Working Group”.
- Mrs. NK pointed out the fact that the physical location of the Project Management Unit would not be the central issue, but rather finding a management arrangement that ensures results are critical . To this, Mrs. RZ explains she was actually referring to having a clear reference person / team to refer to on climate change related issues.
- INGC representatives (JR and RB) asked whether in finalizing the prodoc for the Africa Adaptation Programme, UNDP had received and taken into account the « INGC Phase II » programme proposal. Mr. JR explained that « INGC Phase I » focused more on the implications of climate change for disaster risk reduction, but that so-called « INGC Phase II »

project would embrace a much more comprehensive and multisectoral approach and that it had actually been driven by a multistakeholder coordination committee. Also, given the fact that MICOA also had a technical committee dealing with climate change issues, the suggestion was made (in a joint meeting of the two institutions' technical committees chaired by MICOA's Permanent Secretary) to create a Joint Management Unit and for the two institutions to nominate one representative to deal with technical decisions. Any political decision around the process would be referred to the Technical Committees. INGC understands that this is the management arrangement UNDP is supporting through the Africa Adaptation Programme's alignment with « INGC Phase II » proposal. Mr. JR explained the basic working structure of INGC (prevention, response, DARIDAS, recovery, etc.), and it is in both INGC and MICOA's interest to make this joint management unit work. Generally and overall, in this suggested framework, INGC would be dealing with micro issues (responses to climate change) and MICOA would be dealing with macro issues (such as policy formulation). Finally, INGC would rather have « independent » (not attached to either INGC or MICOA) managers at the heart of the proposal. INGC is ready to suggest one reference person and they expect MICOA would do the same.

- Mrs. TM recalled that MICOA's interest and mandate was to ensure the mainstreaming of environmental issues into national policies and development planning.
- MPD (Mr. AG) stressed that enough studies and researches had been done so far (referring to INGC Phase I and II studies), and that it was time for action and investment in infrastructures. With a three million dollars budget (compared to the line ministries yearly budgets), a lot more could be done. Results rather than information need to be produced. The Ministry of State Administration (MAE) can adjust to the approach needed for this new topic (climate change), and output 2 in this programme would hardly influence the President's decisions on how to address climate change related issues. The problem in Mozambique is a practical one, a problem of infrastructures, and to cope with climate change, it is also infrastructures that are needed. An environmental policy is already in place at national level, but to what extent is it implemented? It is a concern that the project was not practical enough, and that it would create yet another PIU (Project Implementation Unit). Those two concerns were already expressed by Mr AG during the formulation mission. It should be Government institutions managing the programme and setting the direction through an already existing Government body that would work as Steering Committee.
- INAM (Mr. AM) explained that the issue of climate change had arisen rapidly as a new fashion, but it would need to be addressed in our ways of life and integrated in our policy making, and this will take years to happen. This project is trying to achieve something important: creating the capacities, the structure for those changes to happen in a coordinated way. This is something we do not have yet in the country. INGC did a very relevant move, articulating its work in a permanent multisectoral technical committee. If now this project manages to clarify and consolidate the management structures, so as everyone knows whom to refer to, this would be a valuable contribution. This project does not seem as yet another piece of research but rather as one tackling coordination issues.
- UNDP (Mr. MM) clarified that the objective of the project was not only about studies. The Africa Adaptation Programme is neither a research nor an infrastructures investment project. The World Bank's PPCR initiative will foreseeably invest up to 80 Million USD for adaptation infrastructures in the country, but this investment will not be channelled unless the institutional setting is clear enough and the investment priorities have been set in the policies' framework (including needs assessment by sector and adaptation costs). Out of the three million USD in the Africa Adaptation Programme, « only » \$300.000 are allocated to research, hence the research component is fairly limited. MM emphasized that the project was about capacity development, in line with an ongoing nationally conceived process, namely the « INGC Phase II ». Moreover, the idea is not to create an isolated Project Implementation Unit. Rather, the project intends to support MICOA and INGC in setting up their own joint management unit to achieve the project's objectives. On the Steering Committee, UNDP's suggestion would be to rely on MICOA and INGC's technical committees.

- MICOA (Mrs. TM) suggested that the CONDES' technical committee (where all relevant sectors are represented) could also act as Steering Committee for the project. CONDES is composed by Ministers, but its technical secretariat meets anytime needed.
- UNDP (Ms. IK) recalled when interviewed during the formulation mission, the secretary of the technical secretariat of CONDES at the time (the person in the post has now changed) did not think it was a good idea to refer to CONDES as Steering Committee given its internal dynamics.
- Referring to the points raised by Mr AG, Mrs NK requested that UNDP explained concrete results out of this programme. On the Project Management Unit, it comprises a CTA based at MICOA, a project manager and administration and finance assistant based at the management unit and a management support (G7) based at UNDP. Mrs. NK would like to know what other specific needs MICOA would require to ensure the correct execution of activities the project plans to be implemented by this Ministry. Specifically in terms of staff, what else would MICOA need?
- Mrs TM responded that MICOA's requirement was in the areas of building institutional capacity with adequate tools, based on the Ministry's internal needs assessment.
- INGC (Mr JR) recalled in the formulation of « Phase II », MICOA stressed the need to develop indicators to provide technical assistance, so that public officials could translate policies into action through measurable indicators. Mr JR also found that the project proposal emphasized the capacity and training components and that it should be specified more for what, for whom, with what instruments?
- UNDP (Mr MM) stressed the fact that UNDP had made an effort to ensure that the project proposal was aligned with « INGC Phase II » proposal. Also, the current proposal for the Africa Adaptation Programme includes the development of Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks (which is basically about developing relevant indicators). There is also a research component (3 of the vulnerability and creating resilience topics will be covered), and there is also training planned. While the project team will need to specify these issues, this will be done in a multisectoral platform, and knowledge management will be key in determining what information is required for planning, how and at what level. The awareness raising strategy conceived for "Phase II" is also included in the project's proposal. None of this is a coincidence, since one of the important inputs for the formulation of the Africa Adaptation Programme was actually the conclusions and diagnosis made in « INGC Phase I ». The proposal takes into consideration the recommendations made after one year of studies (scientific and institutional).
- INGC (Mr JR) informed that "INGC Phase II" proposal had an overall budget of 3.9 million USD, and that Denmark had already committed 350.000 USD. He would like to know how much of the remaining uncovered budget would eventually be assumed by the Africa Adaptation Programme.
- UNDP (Mr MM) estimated that once the project is approved, up to 1.5 million USD of the Africa Adaptation Programme could go to fund activities integrated in Phase II. It is most important for UNDP to fund INGC and other institutions JOINT activities.
- DFID (Mrs RZ) suggested a change in the name of the programme because Africa Adaptation Programme could sound confusing. Some reference should be made to the idea of PREPARING for climate change. UNDP (MM) explained that, as indicated in the project document, the project title is "CC Adaptation Action and Mainstreaming in Mozambique"
- INAM (Mr AM) pointed out the issue of information dissemination. He recalled that the results and conclusions from INGC Phase I took long to be available for other institutions and that making them available only through internet may impinge in the accessibility for many institutions. For instance, at provincial and district level, INAM has no capacity to access the information produced and loaded in the internet. It would be good to ensure distribution of physical copies of the reports to relevant stakeholders.

- INGC (Mr JR) explained that one of the proposals of « Phase II » is to create an information centre that would process, manage and distribute all scientific results from research and all the information relevant to the planning stages.
- UNDP (Ms IK) mentioned that, if internet accessibility remains an issue in the country, this is something that will need to be addressed in the creation of the National Knowledge Management System to be created under output 5 , activity result 1 of the current proposal.

## **5- Concluding remarks**

- Chair (Mrs NK) stressed the need to speed up responses in the field of adaptation to climate change, given it is a very new and very rapidly evolving area, and given the Mozambique's vulnerability. During the project implementation, the team will need to find responses and come to grips with the issues discussed in this meeting.
- MICOA (Mrs TM) informed that there was a working group running on adaptation to climate change and gender issues that includes IUCN and UNIFEM. · INGC (Mr JR) informed that from INGC's side Mr RB and Casimiro Sande would be the focal point for the next steps in relation to the Africa Adaptation Programme.
- MIINEC (Mr JF) requested to clarify next steps. It was explained that: (1) UNDP will receive final comments to the current prodoc by Friday 28th of August ; (2) Necessary changes will be incorporated ; (3) UNDP HQ will technically clear the prodoc ; (4) MICOA and INGC will endorse the prodoc with signatures ; (4) MINEC will endorse the prodoc with signature ; and (5) UNDP RR will endorse the prodoc with signature. It is planned to start the project implementation by 1<sup>st</sup> October 2009.
- Chair (Mrs NK) thanked all the participants for their presence and comments, and closed the session.