

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	6983	SMA IPMR ID	
Project Short Title	EbA Project Mozambique	Grant ID	
		Umoja WBS	SB-007695
Project Title	Mozambique: Building Resilience in the Coastal Zone through Ecosystem Based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA)		
Project Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	<i>Planned</i> 60 months
Parent Programme if child project			<i>Age</i> 50.1 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change Adaptation	Completion Date	<i>Planned - original PCA</i> <i>Revised - Current PCA</i>
Project Scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National		
Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	24-Jan-19
Countries	Mozambique	UNEP Project Approval Date (Decision Sheet)	
GEF financing amount	6,000,000 USD	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	8-Aug-19
Co-financing amount	22,900,328.00 USD	Date of First Disbursement	13-Feb-20
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	24-Feb-22
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 521,103	Midterm undertaken?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 420.162	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	1-Aug-23
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	27-Aug-24
		Expected Financial Closure Date	15-Jul-25

1.2 EA: Project description

Mozambique is vulnerable to climate impacts due to not only its physical location, but also the socio-economic issues that amplify the negative effects of climate change and decrease the population's capacities to cope and adapt. In 2015, according to the Climate Risk Index, Mozambique was reported as the most affected country in the world, with 351 casualties and more than US\$500 million in property losses. Climate change is expected to cause a drop in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of between 4 and 14 percent, and cost up to US\$7.6 billion by 2050, seriously hampering economic development.

Most of Mozambique's population lives in the coastal regions, where floods, cyclones, erosion and sea level rise pose serious threats and increase their vulnerability to climate change. The Greater Maputo Area (GMA) that is located on the south-eastern coast of Mozambique has a population of over 3 million and is already severely affected by climate variability and change with as example of this the loss of life, damaged homes and loss of infrastructure in March 2018 due to torrential rains. Its main districts and municipalities are: Boane (municipality), Marracuene (district), Maputo (municipality and capital city), Matola (municipality) and Matutuine (district). Population more than doubled in the last 20 years in some districts, and population density at the peri-urban edge of Maputo City is up to 3,670 people per km². This rapid population expansion has been a major factor in land use and landscape change in the area reducing the quantity and quality of ecosystems that provide essential goods and services to the people, the environment and to climate change adaptation efforts. As a result, levels of vulnerability to climate impacts remain high in the Greater Maputo Area. Without intervention, the degradation of the area's valuable coastal and marine resources will continue unabated and undermine community resilience and efforts to adapt to climate change.

The project entitled "Building resilience in the coastal zone through ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation (EbA) in the Greater Maputo Area" (hereafter referred to as the LDCF project) was created to respond to those issues. Funded by Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF), the project is intended to "increase capacity of vulnerable communities in the larger Maputo area to implement Ecosystem-based approaches to Adaptation (EbA)". The project will afford the Government of Mozambique, municipal authorities, districts and especially local communities the necessary support, tools and planning frameworks to implement sustainable solutions to protect terrestrial and coastal ecosystems and therefore adapt to climate change impacts. This will be done through three main components:

- Component 1: Institutional and technical capacity of district, municipal and national authorities in the Greater Maputo Area focuses on capacity-building so decision-makers may better plan and implement EbA interventions in mangroves and riparian ecosystems along coastal areas. This includes strengthening governance for the effective deployment of EbA practices and their sustainability by fostering resilience to climate change.
- Component 2: Capacity-building at the community level for sustained EbA interventions in the GMA focuses on the protection, restoration and management of critical coastal habitats and ecosystems linked to alternative livelihoods and more sustainable practices in agriculture, fisheries and fuelwood consumption. These efforts are directly linked to the reduction of the local communities' vulnerability to the effects of climate change, including erratic rainfall and prolonged drought, elevated air temperatures, sea level rise (SLR) and storm surge, at selected project sites in the Greater Maputo Area.
- Component 3: Public awareness and knowledge on how to increase climate resilience through EbA interventions. This component is centered on strengthening awareness and governance of ecosystems and creating inclusive mechanisms for natural resource management in the Greater Maputo Area with a view to facilitating the sustainable management of critical coastal ecosystems and habitats and building resilience. Knowledge on the benefits of EbA will also be increased and indigenous EbA knowledge promoted, replicated and disseminated.

This 6 million USD project is executed by the National Directorate of Environment within the Ministry of Land, Environment and Sustainable Development (MITADER/DINAB) and the National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS) supported by the United Nations Environment Programme's Climate Change Adaptation Unit (UNEP/CCAUC).

Division(s) Implementing the project	Climate Change Adaptation Unit, Ecosystems Division, UNEP	Executing Agency(ies)	Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) former Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS)
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	UN-Habitat Mozambique Maputo, Matola, Boane Municipalities Maputo, Boane, Marracuene and Matutuine District Authorities FIPAG (National Water Supply company)
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Jessica Troni	EA: Manager/Representative	
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Eva Comba/Essey Daniel	EA: Project Manager	Sonia da Silveira
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Bwiza Odemba	EA: Finance Manager	Celia Santos
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Ruth Mutinda	EA: Communications lead, if relevant	Celso Pechisso

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

Climate action, Nature action
<p>Strategic objective 1: "Climate stability". PoW 2023-2023 Indicators: (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes, and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p>

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

<p>Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)</p> <p>Strategic objective 1: "Climate stability". Sub-programme Climate Action. Outcome 1A: Decision makers at all levels adopt decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience pathways Outcome 1B: Countries and stakeholders have increased capacity, finance and access to technologies to deliver on the adaptation and mitigation goals Indicators: (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: "Living in harmony with nature". Sub-programme Nature Action Outcome 2B: Sustainable management of nature is adopted and implemented in development frameworks. Outcome 2C: Nature conservation and restoration are enhanced Indicators (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration (v) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of biodiversity and ecosystem approaches</p>

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

The project directly supports the achievement of Mozambique UNDAF 2022-2026:
 Strategic Priority Area 3: Climate resilience and sustainable use of natural resources
 Outcome 3: By 2026, more people, especially the most vulnerable, are resilient to climate change and disasters, and benefit from more sustainable management of environment and natural resources and resilient infrastructures and human settlements, with positive effects on national GDP.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

SDG 2, SDG 6, SDG 13 and SDG 15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
 - 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
 - 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
 SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
 - 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
 SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
 - 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
 - 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
 SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
 - 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
 - 13.B.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
 SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

2.2. GEF Core Indicators

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
11: People benefitting from GEF-financed investments		11,940 (60% women)		n/a
3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration		98ha of mangrove, 40ha of wetland, 94ha of agricultural land,		n/a

Implementation Status 2023

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	3rd PIR	MU	MU	M
FY 2022	2nd PIR	U	MU	M
FY 2021	1st PIR	U	U	M

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Overall Progress: Overall progress remains slow compared to where the project was initially expected to be at the end of its 3 years. During the reporting period, the core project team expanded from 3 members plus the CTA to six with the hiring of the Project Assistant, the Technical Officer and the Communications Officer. Additionally by the end of June 2023, the selection processes for the Gender and Environment Specialist and the M&E Specialist (initiated in early 2023) were both completed and start dates confirmed for July 2023. Due to the demands of the project and the need for full time technical advisory support, it was decided that a full time CTA, contracted as United Nations Volunteer, would be hired. The latter process was also significantly advanced by the end of the period and a candidate recommended to UNV based in Mozambique. Tangible advances in progress towards key outputs were achieved under Components 1, 2 and 3, especially 1 and 3 with contracting processes for FORCOM/ICS on radio programmes almost near completion (Output 3.1), with regular MDC meetings occurring and the MDC members receiving training (Output 1.1) and the finalization of the MOU and the initiation of activities by UN Habitat (Output 1.4). Under Component 2 especially, efforts to finalize the details of the methodology and workplan for Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 have been advanced by the international consulting team while planning for GIS mapping under Output 1.3 has been finalized.

Rating towards Outcomes: The rating towards outcomes remains Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) as there is no significant enough achievements yet under outputs to contribute to achievement of outcome

Rating towards Outputs: This aspect of project implementation has seen some marked improvements compared to the previous reporting period with more activities underway under all of the Components but given the considerable delays in implementation witnessed and the weight of Component 2 in the overall project which is only at its very early stage of implementation, this overall rating remains Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)

Overall Risk Rating: remains Medium

Main achievements and outcomes: Between July 2022 and June 30, 2023 the main achievements were as follows:

- The Project Baseline Study Report (which was extensively discussed, was enriched by several meetings with MDC members, government and local authorities, UN agencies) was successfully completed and validated at the 2nd SCP Meeting held in November 2022. A link to the final document is available here: https://www.dropbox.com/s/ppzeds1r3t5gx4i/Relat%C3%B3rio%20do%20Estudo%20de%20Base_FINAL_08122022_clean.docx?dl=0
- The Project Assistant, the Senior Officer and the Communications Officer were hired and onboarded since November 2022, therefore the team complement increased to 75% before the midway point of the reporting period.
- The Terms of Reference for the implementation of the main activities under Components 1 and 2 were prepared by the CTA with inputs from the Project Coordinator and UNEP Task Manager and finalized. The Terms of Reference were shared with the selected company and pre-approved by UNEP for expression of interest and quotes. Related activities such as the GIS maps (Output 1.2), the household profile and CRVCA (Output 2.1), the protocol design and the conduct of a Poverty and Social Impact Assessment (Output 2.2) of the proposed interventions have not yet been initiated and this limits the extent of implementation of activities particularly under Component 2 although a simultaneous effort to get the communities prepared for implementation has been proposed by the CTA alongside other efforts under Components 1 and 3.
- The UN-UN agreement (UNEP and UN Habitat) was signed after an exchange of feedback by both parties. UN Habitat presented the work plan on institutional capacity building (included in the inception report and the attached budget), and the description of the EBA toolkit and a foundation has been created to rapid acceleration of these activities once the first disbursement is initiated by UNEP and the Municipality-level elections are completed. In the meantime, UN Habitat has planned for a 1-day training on the Urban EBA Toolkit with the Project Team and the representatives of the Municipality that will support further training activities, scheduled for July 2023.
- The recruitment of the new full-time CTA (UNV) to be based in Maputo with the project team is in its final stages. A candidate was identified and is expected to join the project team in August 2023. The current CTA will hand over to the new CTA during this period potentially also involving a mission to address capacity constraints within the project team which have been identified.
- The recruitment processes for the M&E Officer and the Gender and Environment Specialist have been completed and they are due to be onboarded by July 1 2023.
- **Under Component 1**, the 1st meeting of the Multi-Disciplinary Committee was held in July 2022 and the 2nd meeting of the Project Steering Committee took place November 2022. As a result of the latter meetings, the MDC was officially established and its operating procedures approved. The MDC also reviewed the preliminary findings and conclusions of the project's Baseline Study Report and provided key comments and input that were incorporated for the version presented and approved in November 2022. A two-day capacity building of the MDC of February 26 and 27 was also carried out with the objective of preparing the Members of the Multisectoral Technical Committee (MDC) to understand aspects related to ecosystem-based adaptation and climate change, as well as aspects related to alternatives for the communities foreseen in the Project implementation sites to successfully fulfill their mandate in advising and guiding the technical activities of the Project.
 - The operating procedures for the PSC were approved with minor additional adjustments. The PSC is now fully operational.
 - The Baseline Assessment Report for the project which validated the project activities, baselines etc was finalized, validated and approved.
 - The draft Project work plan and procurement plan for the period November 2022 to June 2023 were reviewed and approved.
- Regular coordination meetings were held between DINAB, FNDS and UNEP, mainly virtual, to discuss progress and challenges and advance the implementation of project activities, particularly under Components 1, 2 and 3. Component 2 is particularly critical for the on-the-ground engagement of communities and households and for the implementation of EBA directly in the project's zone of influence.
- **Under Component 2:** Training of communities was conducted in April/ May 2023 in the project intervention areas and covered 504 people, the main objective was to build awareness of community members to enable them to better understand their vulnerabilities as well as alternative livelihoods and more sustainable practices in agriculture, fisheries and fuelwood consumption provided to actively participate in the implementation of EBA activities and participate in ongoing monitoring. Messages were disseminated that raised community awareness. This was the first layer of engagement to be followed by 53 other specific trainings that will focus more on EBA and other aspects of implementation.
- **Under Component 3** there has been modest progress with initial work ongoing with communities to discuss key messages to be disseminated in local languages, work with FORCOM and ICS, capacity building of ICS and FORCOM technicians that will be involved in the work with EBA, preparation of Memorandum to be signed by the MTA and FORCOM and ICS for subsequent provision of technical expertise and support to the robust dissemination of messages and content that amplify the work of the project as well as enable behaviour change in the communities and households living with ecosystems they rely on for adaptation and other services.
- The proposed structure of the Project Website has been developed and is being finalized. The website will enable access to best practices related to EBA and facilitated through the ongoing relationship with the Ministry of Land and Environment -MTA. A determination will be made later on the possible shift to the original hosting institution - the Center for Knowledge Management in Climate Change integrated in the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

Challenges

As reflected in section 3.2, while some progress has been made under Output 1.1 (the establishment and operationalization of the Multidisciplinary Committee (MDC), Output 1.4. with UN Habitat and well as Output 3.1, overall progress still remains slow. There are several reasons for this including the bureaucratic processes within MTA and FNDS leading to slow recruitment and contracting processes of the full project team, some of which are being finalized now several years after the project start. UNEP provided important support to accelerate those processes including the revision of the ToRs and design of test/interview questions, participation to the selection for some key positions as well as regular follow ups through calls and emails with the project coordinator, FNDS and MTA. Additionally, project onboarding, communications and reporting has been affected by the limited English capacity available amongst the project team and is an area for focus in 2023 with the support of the new CTA to bridge this gap as are some weaknesses in project implementation, workplanning and procurement planning which have also been observed in the reporting period. The onboarding of the full time CTA is expected to fill some of these gaps and also boost the capacity and skills of the team in these critical areas. The website development was slowed down by the operationalization of the Center of Knowledge Management in Climate Change and work to advance the initiation of radio programming by the need to do so further engagement with some radio stations to ascertain capacity as well as pending solutions to reception identified by community members. The progress made on stakeholder engagement will also facilitate and support the successful implementation of the project outcomes and the signing of the agreement with UNEP.

EA: Planned Co-finance

22,900,328.00 USD

EA: Actual to date:

36,406,25USD

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

To date, the application of project cofinancing has also been slow as a significant proportion of co-financing is scheduled under Component 2 activities which are still in the initial stages. Co-financing by MTA as well as the Government of Mozambique through the Municipalities and the districts, particularly through the in-kind support of the time of various focal points remains steady and has been recorded in each PIR including this one. Still even those in-kind contributions are expected to ramp up more under Outputs 1.2 and 1.4 as well as the execution of activities under Component 2. There are no recorded changes to the co-financing committed by the partners. In 2022 both the Government of Mozambique and the local authorities have reiterated their commitment to the project and the promised support (mentioned during the CTA mission in June 2022).

Co-financing from the Government of Mozambique at the national level and at the municipal level through in-kind support during this reporting period takes the form of provision of office and operational space for the project team at the DINAB offices, as well as time and support provided by the focal points in the municipal and district authorities of Maputo, Matola, Boane and Marracuene and Matutuine.

The estimated co-financing and in-kind contributions for this reporting period are a total of USD 36,406.25 (Government of Mozambique national and Government of Mozambique, municipal level).The details of the co-funding calculation are in the link: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1_gHbq5kzmOLM77vR2qE02BrCTaWDXhZ4/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=114426133916881092916&rtpof=true&sd=true.

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

24th October 2022 PSC ;

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1eA2Y73Ff87HryOzSPw7k_Xov2tg2eg4/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=114426133916881092916&rtpof=true&sd=true

Outcomes: In the area of stakeholder engagement, outcomes are still somewhat limited though there has been moderate progress with significantly more engagement in the areas of capacity building and with the target beneficiaries at the community than in previous years. Both governance mechanisms of the project - the MDC and the PSC - are also fully operational fulfilling a key requirement for the project's implementation arrangements. The active and meaningful participation of women and other vulnerable groups has been satisfactory with all engagements highlighting a relatively high participation of women. Still, the level of engagement has been a fairly basic and sensitization level and in the next reporting period will need to focus on more substantive aspects such as training and behaviour change in order to meet key project results. Greater emphasis on feedback and impact achieved will also be emphasized especially with the M&E Officer on board.

Progress: To date, there has been continued stakeholder engagement at various levels, with opportunities to deepen engagement at the community level where it is most critical. Given the current stage of implementation there has limited progress towards outcomes and outputs although the latter has seen improvement. A total of 564 persons were engaged during the period of which 262 (46%) were women.

The following activities and events summarize progress in the reporting period as follows:

- Second PSC meeting held on October 24th 2022, with 9 institutions(FNDS, InOM, MAEFP, INGD, Municipio de Maputo e Boane, UEM-FAEF e Plataforma Nacional das Organizacoes da Sociedade Civil e Mudancas Climaticas) actively engaged in providing input and guidance to the project. The total number of participants was 14 (6 of whom were women). For the necessary details (reports and attendance list) the following link is available

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nvbyuxRgyI2AxK9EUO_QKxgl5AereCsA

- The first MDC capacity building workshop was held February 27 and 28, 2023 with a total of 24 participants (13 women).For the necessary details (reports and attendance list) the following link is available

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nvbyuxRgyI2AxK9EUO_QKxgl5AereCsA

- 1st Community Capacity Building on EbA (first of 54) was conducted in the localities (sites) from April 24th to May 12th 2023 by the project team with support from MTA and other consultants. It engaged 506 participants (243 women). For the necessary details (reports and attendance list) the following link is available https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nvbyuxRgyI2AxK9EUO_QKxgl5AereCsA.

- Training for ICS on June 16 where 14 technicians (Managers, Radio and TV Technicians) and FORCOM on June 22 where 6 Managers, Radio Technicians participated to coordinate the implementation of the Project (dissemination of messages and discussions about EbA through community radios and Canal Zero) For the necessary details (reports and attendance list) the link is available

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nvbyuxRgyI2AxK9EUO_QKxgl5AereCsA. Also discussed was the proposed Memorandum to be signed between the MTA and both ICS and FORCOM which will have an annual activity plan and a methodology. The draft has received comments from the MTA's Legal Office and these were incorporated.

- Moderate progress has been made on the establishment of a project website which will also be a key platform for engagement with project participants and partners as well as the broader community of Maputo as well as other actors working on EbA.

- Progress was made on institutionalizing the project grievance mechanism including sharing information on its structure and operations with MDC members and also with community members. The GRM has also been formally presented to both the MDC and the PSC and is expected to be approved at the next meetings of both bodies.

Challenges : A key challenge faced by the project thus far has been the need to change strategies in terms of the hosting of the project website which has delayed implementation of this activity under Component 3. The proposed structure has been developed and discussed with the MTA, FNDS, CTA and UNEP but the hosting solutions required a change from the original partner due to operational and other challenges with the partner institution i.e. the Center for Knowledge Management on Climate Change. In contact with the Informatics Center of Eduardo Mondlane University (CIUEM), it appeared that the website of the Center for Knowledge Management on Climate Change integrated in the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology website is not operational and efforts to reactivate it still ongoing. It was further agreed given the urgency of the need for a website that, in the first phase, the website would be hosted by MTA and FNDS.

EA: Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

In the absence of the project Gender and Environment Specialist, the CTA has filled this gap within the limits of the time allocated to the project ensuring that gender was integrated into the Grievance Redress Mechanism, TORs for staff (e.g gender sensitive monitoring for the M&E Officer) as well as consultancies (including the international contract that is expected to deliver the GIS maps, the Household profiles, the CRVCA, the PSIA and the intervention protocols). The same emphasis was made for proposed trainings and the CTA delivered part of the training on gender at the MDC training activity held in February 2023 (see here: https://www.dropbox.com/s/cra6zu7x71t3m16/CTA%20Mozambique%20EbA%20Project%20Gender%20Approach_22FEB2023Revised%20%28Portuguese%29Final.pdf?dl=0). Gender mainstreaming and the integration of gender and environment approaches are all reflected in the draft advocacy messages developed under Component 3 which received feedback also from the CTA for improvement and these will, when completed, initiate a wider process of gender awareness building throughout the project via community radio stations and through messages. In June 2023 the process of the hiring of the gender specialist was completed. The new gender specialist will from now on manage and implement the Gender Action Plan and ensure gender mainstreaming across all activities. For the necessary details (reports and attendance list) the link is available (also see above). A link to the GRM is provided here: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/ucevike7w94fyc/Mozambique%20EbA%20Project%20GRM%20-%20RevJan292023.docx?dl=0>

EA: Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk?

No

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

No

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Due to the slow progress to-date on the implementation of key aspects of the project, namely Component 2 where ESS is most relevant, there has been no significant progress on environmental and social safeguards management to report. Issues of land-grabbing identified in the Baseline Assessment Report has not as yet manifested though these are being monitored and will be monitored by the M&E officer who will come on board in July 2023. This land-grabbing risk is a pre-existing risk and not one generated by the project itself. The Baseline Assessment has also identified the need for monitoring of community health and security issues related to COVID-19 and other possible disease outbreaks and this will also be a part of ongoing M&E activities. The ESS risks identified in project design are still relevant. A deeper review of ESS risks and an update to the ESS plan is likely to be carried out in the next reporting period by the M&E Officer who will be main focal point for the project's environmental, economic and social safeguards. Given the limited capacity on ESS in the rest of the team, emphasis will be placed on internal capacity building since ESS monitoring and reporting is required by all team members and needs to be integrated into their work particularly for Component 2. Similar capacity building is expected also for long-term consultants working with the project. The GRM has been established and with the onboarding of the M&E Specialist, the Focal Point for the GRM, should be fully operational to receive and address grievances, complaints and comments. The Gender and Environment Specialist is expected to support on gender-related aspects of the GRM and on GBV related issues specifically.

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project has not as yet prepared any knowledge products in this reporting period.

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

Given that activities under Component 1 and 3 are more advanced while Component 2 is still in the initial stages of implementation there has not been significant learning generated as yet. Key activities for Components 1 and 3 are still pending that will likely generate learning for the project and also generate KPs. Some findings and lessons learned are available in some reports from ongoing activities and include (i) information/challenges in accessing radio content at the community level and strategies to resolve this, (ii) community resilience opportunities and challenges emerging from the community level training carried out, (iii) information generated from ongoing engagement with partners and reviews of project updates from other actors working on EbA and (iv) lessons from the MDC training and also the ongoing engagement with focal points to accelerate project findings. The project remains relevant and even more so in the aftermath of Hurricane Freddy. Given the urgent need to respond to livelihoods needs, some of the initial work on technical outputs under component 2 will need to be initiated while work is carried out to do the household survey, CRVCA, PSIA and development the intervention protocols (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2). This is particularly so for Outcomes 2.6 and 2.7 as well as 2.9 potentially.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

Though implementation has accelerated, it is still somewhat slow. Due to the activities initiated so far, no significant good practice stories have yet been generated but some are expected to be identified in the coming year.

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective					
Objective: Increase the capacity of vulnerable communities in the Greater Maputo Area to implement ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation (EbA)	# of people (disaggregated by gender) practicing EbA at national, municipal, district and community level.	1170 (60% women)	2340 (60% women)	Though preparatory work for activities have advanced during the reporting period there is no tangible progress on this overall indicator. A foundation has been established through two critical training activities at the MDC level and across the target communities. The initial sensitization of communities on EbA in early 2023 builds the foundation for further capacity building to implement EbA with 506 persons at the community level, over 40% of them women benefitting so far from awareness building. The training of MDC members also enhanced the understanding of national, municipal and district level officers on the basics of the project and on EbA.	MU
Outcome 1					
The institutional and technical capacity of national, municipal and district authorities in the GMA to plan and implement EbA interventions in urban and peri-urban coastal areas are strengthened	# of planners at district and municipality level that are aware of CCA and EbA and consider climate change in their day-to-day work	50 (10 per district)	100 (20 per district)	There has been limited progress on this indicator and target. Some awareness has been created through stakeholder engagement at national, municipal and district levels, in particular through the PSC meeting held in November 2022, the MDC held in July 2022, the February 2023 capacity building of the MDC aimed at preparing the Multidisciplinary Committee (MDC) Members to understand aspects related to ecosystem-based adaptation and climate change and to successfully fulfill their mandate in advising and guiding the Project technical activities. So far, Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4 have been initiated while 1.3 is still pending advancement under an international contract and 1.5 has not started at all although it will benefit from the establishment of the project website. TORs for the related GIS mapping activity are available here: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fw9r4e15olcuu47/AABRnBT8hIMwvFQyYnfw98Za?dl=0	MU
	# of municipalities with updated adaptation plans linking land use planning, ecosystem conservation and CCA	3 plans updated / developed	5 adaptation plans updated/developed and 4 Urban Resilience Plans prepared for the Municipalities of Maputo, Matola, Boane, Matola-Rio and Vila de Marracuene	Although no significant work has yet begun to update the LPAs, key initial activities for full implementation have been realized. Training organized by UNHabitat- EbA Tools for the EbA PMU staff and other technical staff of the Municipalities, which will enhance the integration of EbA into municipal level adaptation planning has been organized and will be one of the first activities upon the signing of the MOU for Output 1.4 between UNEP and UNHabitat. An inception report submitted in June outlines the intervention strategies and methodology as well as the new tools. The latter activity under Output 1.4 is pending the disbursement of funds.	MU

Outcome 2

Capacity of local communities to implement EbA interventions at selected project sites in the Greater Maputo Area is increased.	# of households of the pilot communities that know how to use at last one EbA practice or technology introduced by the project	1,000 Households (50% female-headed households)	2,700 Households (36%Female-headed households)	Limited progress has been made on this indicator during the reporting period. The Technical Officer who leads on this Component was on boarded in November 2022 and has coordinated the implementation of 1 of 54 training engagements at the community while other work is ongoing under Output 2.1 and 2.2 that are critical to the implementation of other activities under these outputs and that will enable progress on Outputs 2.3 to 2.9. The sensitization of community members and leaders which took place between April 24th to May 11th involved 506 people participated, 243 of whom were women. The report of this training is available here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nvbyuxRgy12AxK9EUO_QkXgl5AereCsA .	MU
	# of hectares of green infrastructure for protection against flooding and protection of ground and surface water resources restored with sustainable management plans in place	116	232	This output has not started to date, it is unlikely that the target will be reached without a project extension	MU

Outcome 3

Public awareness and knowledge of the benefits of EbA increased	# of inhabitat of the GMA reached through awareness-raising, communication and advocacy campaigns on EbA	12,800 inhabitants (30% of the total population of beneficiary communities)	25,600 inhabitants (60% of the total population of beneficiary communities)	There is continued progress in relation to this indicator during the period covered by the report. The hiring of the Communication Officer has resulted in an acceleration of a number of communications related activities for the project in general and under Component 3 although no results are yet available for this key indicator of hours of radio programming. Foundational activities which inform the progress towards this outcome include preparation of advocacy messages to be part of the radio programming (advanced) including in local languages (see example here: https://www.dropbox.com/s/us9xzhky6e05zy1/FNDS%20-%20Disticos%20fim%5B185859%5D.pdf?dl=0). These messages were vetted and informed by the communities themselves. A factsheet was prepared to publicize the Project, objective, components, places of implementation and adaptive measures (see here: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/41407/Mozambique_EbA.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y). Training was carried out for radio presenters and technical staff from ICS and Forcom to publicize the Project, and discuss messages and articles on Climate Change and EbA. The structure of the website was elaborated to be inserted in the official page of the MTA and of the FNDS, pending the reactivation of the website of the Center for Knowledge Management in Climate Change integrated in the Website of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology that is not operational now. The drat outline is available here: https://www.dropbox.com/s/spayzgrqmnr9w/Estrutura%20do%20web.docx?dl=0 .	MU
---	--	---	---	---	----

	# of households in Campoane Aldeia, Ilha da Inhaca, Matola D, Ngalunde, Nhonguane, Saldanha, and Salamanga that have adopted positive attitudes on EbA and ecosystems protection	1,300 households (50% Female-headed households)	2,600 Households (50%Female-headed households)	Activities that contribute towards this indicator were initiated in the reporting period. The dissemination of background information and discussion of adaptive measures in the community raised awareness of the importance of the EbA and fostered debate by a significant number of participants in the community level training carried out in April 2023. Women were well represented in these initial engagements and represented almost 50% of those sensitized.	MU
--	--	---	--	--	----

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1				
Output 1.1: A Multidisciplinary Committee (MDC) to steer land use planning and CCA linkages in the project and in the GMA is created and operational	Quarterly until December 2024	42%	The MDC ToRs were approved. A second MDC meeting was held on July 26th to discuss the Baseline Study and the first MDC training was completed in February 26th and 27th with the aim of preparing MDC members to understand aspects related to EbA, Gender and CC, as well as alternatives for communities to successfully fulfill their mandate. The 2nd Meeting of the MDC will be held by August 2023 and the TORs and a draft agenda have already been developed (https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fw9r4e15olcu47/AABRnBT8hIMwFQyYYNfw98Za?dl=0)	MS
Output 1.2: 5 GIS maps developed at the municipal/district level are produced and 2 critical economic studies implemented to inform decision-making on land-use planning and ecosystem restoration in the GMA.	Jun-23	10%	This activity is still in the initial stage. TORs related to this activities were completed and an international firm selected including the selection of the team and a budget for the work to be carried out. Outreach was also initiated to local partner agencies and authorities with responsibilities for GIS mapping at the national, municipal and district level.	MU
Output 1.3: 800 people from national, municipal, district and partner institutions are trained in EbA techniques in coastal urban and peri-urban areas	Dec-23	10%	While this activity is expected to be rolled out in a more significant way in 2024 when EbA technical experts will be on board and on the ground implementation will have started on the project sites, some initial stakeholder engagement has been undertaken to raise awareness of EbA and engagements with authorities continue to offer opportunities for sensitization. No training has been initiated per se and specific training materials nor ToT approaches have been defined as yet. These are expected to be informed by activities under Output 1.4 as well as specific development of materials under this Output.	MU
Output 1.4: Two (2) Resilience/Local Adaptation Plans are developed (for Boane and Matola) and the three (3) existing Local Adaptation Plans for Maputo, Marracuene and Matutuíne are updated.	Jun-23	10%	Although activities have not been initiated due to long administrative processes to finalize the MoU, discussions with municipalities and the implementing partner for this outcome (UN-Habitat) significantly advanced including the workplan and methodology. On the 16th of June, a one-day training session was held to disseminate the EbA tool to be used to maximize impacts and improve the quality of the planning process, with the participation of UNHabitat employees in the Municipalities and EbA PMUs. Activity 1.4.1. (Launch meetings and workshops with local governments and training workshops for urban resilience) and 1.4.5. (Workshop for integration of EbA in LPAs and NAP, scheduled for Q3)	MU
Output 1.5: A best practices database on EbA interventions in coastal urban and peri-urban areas is built and operational	Dec-24	NA	No work has been initiated on this output yet. It is planned to start in 2024	MS

Under Comp 2

Output 2.1: Community household profiles on vulnerability and adaptive capacity are completed for Campoane Aldeia, Ilha da Inhaca, Matola D, Ngalunde, Nhonguane, Saldanha and Salamanga	June 2023	10%	ToRs have been developed for this activity but implementation of the work has been delayed due to challenges in identifying available local experts to undertake the work in the project sites. A key expert was identified in May 2023 and a draft outline methodology developed for the household profiles and CRVCA (https://www.dropbox.com/s/0g6o6cw4y5whzn/Workplan%20WP2%20AJM_120623.docx?dl=0) as well as the PSIA and protocol development (https://www.dropbox.com/s/7f35mtc0qyfK3lz/Package%203%20proposed%20Methodology.docx?dl=0). Feedback on the methodology and workplans has been provided by the CTA and the overall Project Team Leader. Given the relevance of the profiles to the implementation protocols (Output 2.2) this delay also affects that output. According to the final and approved Baseline Study recommendations, Outputs 2.1. and 2.2 will be combined with the implemented simultaneously with the aim of accelerating implementation and linking two critical key aspects that will inform many other project outputs and overall outcomes.	MU
Output 2.2: Seven implementation protocols are prepared for selected project sites in the Greater Maputo Area				MS
Output 2.3: 960 Households and 14 community groups (200 persons per community) in Campoane Aldeia, Ilha da Inhaca, Matola D, Ngalunde, Nhonguane, Salamanga and Saldanha are trained on the implementation of selected EbA interventions.	Jun-23	10%	This activity has only just been initiated. Members of the communities benefiting from the Project were engaged on their vulnerabilities, alternative livelihoods and more sustainable practices in agriculture, fishing and firewood consumption and to actively participate in EbA activities and in continuous monitoring. 506 participants overall sensitized in this activity the first of 54 workshops and engagements. Future trainings will be organized by technical experts during the implementation of on the ground EbA activities at project sites on the basis of results of outputs 2.1 and 2.2	MU
Output 2.4: 98 ha of mangrove (16.3 ha each) in restored Campoane Aldeia, Ilha da Inhaca (Nhaquene), Matola D, Ngalunde, Nhonguane and Salamanga.	Nov-24	NA	No work has been initiated on this output yet. It is unlikely that this output will be completed by the end of 2024 as planned due to delays in initiating the on the ground implementation which is dependent on the results of outputs 2.1 to 2.3	MU
Output 2.5: 40 ha of riparian ecosystem (including wetlands) restored in Matola D and Campoane Aldeia (20 ha each).	Nov-24	NA	No work has been initiated on this output yet. It is unlikely that this output will be completed by the end of 2024 as planned due to delays in initiating the on the ground implementation which is dependent on the results of outputs 2.1 to 2.3	MU
Output 2.6: Climate-resilient agricultural practices are adopted and used on 94 ha of land in Campoane Aldeia, Ilha da Inhaca, Matola D, Ngalunde and Salamanga (18.8 ha average each).	Nov-24	NA	No work has been initiated on this output yet. It is planned to start in 2024	MS
Output 2.7: Ten climate-resilient fishery sites are established in Matola D, Nhonguane, and Saldanha.	Nov-24	NA	No work has been initiated on this output yet. It is planned to start in 2024	MS
Output 2.8: 210 climate-resilient water harvesting systems and 210 household water reuse systems are place in Campoane Aldeia, Ilha da Inhaca, Matola D, Ngalunde, Saldanha and Salamanga.	Nov-24	NA	No work has been initiated on this output yet. It is planned to start in 2024	MS
Output 2.9: 1,500 Female-headed households (FHHs) practice alternative livelihoods in Campoane Aldeia, Ilha da Inhaca, Matola D, Ngalunde, Nhonguane, Salamanga and Saldanha.	Nov-24	NA	No work has been initiated on this output yet. It is planned to start in 2024	MS

Under Comp 3

<p>Output 3.1: 200+ hours of radio programming on EbA is broadcast in local languages and three advocacy campaigns for key target audiences are launched.</p>	<p>Jun-23</p>	<p>10%</p>	<p>The Communications Officer responsible for coordinating Component 3 initiated his assignment in November 2023 and has been working to advance baseline work towards this output. Advocacy messages and a play were drafted (https://www.dropbox.com/s/as4ckaha1pi2762/scprep%20teatral%20EbA%20Draft%5B185205%5D.docx?dl=0) with key information about the EbA and CC, discussed with the communities and are to be finalized for dissemination in Portuguese and local languages (Shangana and Ronga) via sms and radio and theater groups (3.1.1). These included advocacy messages responding to gender issues on adapting to climate impacts on health shared (3.1.2). A leaflet about the Project was prepared and distributed. A solid sense of ownership is being built through this participatory approach. Presenters and the technical team of ICS and FORCOM were trained in matters on EbA and climate change (see link here: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fw9r4e15olcuu47/AABRnBT8hlMvwFQyYYNfw982a?dl=0). EbA friendly nuclei were created to serve as an information bridge between the district authorities and the EbA team and the communities. A website schematic has also been prepared (https://www.dropbox.com/s/zqsl131brczu7n/Website%20Mozambique.pptx?dl=0).</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>Output 3.2: One long-term CCA and EbA upscaling strategy for coastal urban and peri-urban areas for GMA are in place.</p>	<p>Dec-24</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Work on this activity have not been initiated and is planned to start in 2024</p>	<p>MS</p>

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable or Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable or Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC or Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC or Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Weaknesses persist and have been identified or Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating		
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Example: Risk 1	Outcome 283	M	M	M	M				=	This remains a risk for the project as often the most vulnerable groups witness additional barriers to participate to the different activities and interventions. First the most vulnerable groups and households will need to be identified and then specific assessments including PSIA will support the identification of the limiting factors and barriers to participation and come up with mitigations measures to facilitate their inclusion. Specific attention and support will also need to be provided to women and women headed households.
Example: Risk 2	All outcomes & outputs	H	H	H	M				↓	As of end June 2023 the project team is essentially all complete. The M&E Officer and Gender and Environment Specialist are carded to start July 1 which will be important to accelerate the implementation of Components 2 and 3 as well as the M&E and Gender actions in the Project. Procurement processes are determined by national legislation, but do not allow for quick decision making and make the implementation process slower than desirable.*

<p>Risk 1. Exclusion of the most vulnerable fraction of a community due to social circumstances impeding the poor and women to participate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household surveys will be conducted in the selected communities and a community profile will be prepared to identify the most vulnerable members of the community. Needs assessment will be conducted to identify the limiting factors for the participation of the poor and women in EbA interventions to facilitate their inclusion. Women, and especially female-headed households (FHH), will be targeted and encouraged to participate by using appropriate tools and methods (such as a community EbA perception surveys, participatory approaches, decision-making tools) to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment particularly in community-based decision-making on EbA. <p>While implementing Project activities, attention will be paid to fully integrate mitigation measures identified at CEO ER</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement during the community capacity building held May 2023, to the project sites allowed us to mitigate this risk by identifying and discussing the needs of the most vulnerable. With the results of the Baseline Survey conducted, we have information on the vulnerability of women and FHH and key strategy recommendations to engage women in EbA activities.</p> <p>With the engagement of the Gender and Environment specialist the planned activities will now be carried out with more focus and adequate support.</p>	<p>It is expected that an international gender and environment expert, who also has EBA experience, will join the team in the next reporting period. The ToR for this role were developed during the design phase of the project. It is hoped that this will help mitigate this risk. In addition to this measure, the capacity of the entire project team and key consultants on gender mainstreaming will also be strengthened, as the gender expert needs the collaboration of all project staff and consultants to be able to achieve the gender action plan. This will be done by organizing regular gender training by the expert. A quarterly training/meeting will be organized with the project team to discuss gender issues, while the national gender expert will schedule an introductory discussion at the beginning of each key consultation.</p>	<p>Next reporting period</p>	<p>Gender and Environment Specialist, Project Technical Officer, Project Chief Technical Advisor, UNEP Task Manager</p>
<p>Risk 2. High staff turnover in responsible government departments (MITADER and district and municipal offices) or notable out-migration of beneficiaries away from the community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the GEF Implementing Agencies have no control over the Executing Agency's staff turnover it can be mitigated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing training to the core technical staff of the MITADER and municipalities on adaptation and EbA by which should be linked to professional development plans. Keeping the relevant staff of the target institutions updated on the project progress. Supporting relationships will be established during the initial stages of the project design with the appropriate individuals in the respective government bodies. Conduct Training of Trainers followed by training sessions led by trained staff to ensure the creation of a good cohort of newly trained capacity at the technical level in the GMA. This action also broadens the knowledge base on EbA to provide support to the project and the target communities. 	<p>The identification of Focal Points and their integration into MDC activities strengthens relationships, and maintains the visibility of the project and EbA's work. These points helped to ensure the support of stakeholders at community, district and municipal level. Also during the community capacity building, EbA friendly nuclei were created with the perspective of direct interaction with the community, within the scope of the messages to be disseminated, theatrical performances to rapidly expand the knowledge about EbA.</p> <p>The project team, DINAB, and UNEP made specific efforts to contact the FNDS board and gain their support and interest in the project. These efforts were successful. Schedule overlaps dictated some delays, but the commitment was expressed in a letter to UNEP.</p>	<p>Continued monitoring will be necessary as well as continued engagement with MTA and FNDS to limit delays. Accelerated implementation of training in Q3 and Q4 2023 and Q1 and Q2 2024 will be prioritized as part of Output 1.2. The onboarding of a full time CTA is expected to supplement and boost the existing team capacity and to support relationships as well as accelerate work on training. While implementing Project activities, attention will be paid to fully integrate mitigation measures identified at CEO ER</p>	<p>Next reporting period</p>	<p>Project National Coordinator, Project Chief Technical Advisor, Official Senior of the Project, Gender and Environment Specialist, UNEP Task Manager</p>
<p>Risk 3. Limited delivery capacity of the executing agency and limited influence on coordination efforts</p>	<p>Establish a project focal point with at least 25% of time dedicated to the project and working with project team. Involve DINAB in the trainings and in the MDC.</p> <p>Separation of coordination and financial management functions – with the National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS) acting as financial manager with a lighter bureaucratic process and based on a ministerial decision and consultations with DINAB and DINAB, focusing largely on policy and programming coordination,</p>	<p>Project focal points within DINAB and FNDS were identified, however the lack of availability, capacity and coordination has created delays in project start up.</p> <p>Capacity building of project team and executing institutions has been provided by UNEP and CTA through coordination calls, emails as well as two missions in country (February and June 2022).</p> <p>UNEP task manager (TM) organised coordination calls during the reporting period to find a way forward and take some key decisions to accelerate Project start up. 13 coordination meetings were held in the reporting period</p> <p>UNEP TM also followed up on key issues and sent regular reminders through emails and whatsapp.</p> <p>The CTA conducted capacity building sessions with the EbA Project Team on areas of weak capacity including reporting management, ESR and so</p>	<p>UNEP and CTA will ensure continued engagement with the project team and executing agency to boost capacity and knowledge in key implementation areas. Recommendations to consolidate project activities that would ease and facilitate implementation will be explored. For instance the team will discuss combining the implementation of key activities and outputs when possible to reduce the procurement and recruitment processes</p> <p>The outgoing CTA will organise a follow-up mission in Maputo before the end of August 2022 to facilitate handover to the new CTA working full time and based in country and to focus on team capacity building. To mitigate the impact of long FNDS procurement and recruitment processes on implementation the project team will anticipate and initiate contracting processes at least 6 months before the start of the associated</p>	<p>Next reporting period</p>	<p>Project National Coordinator, Project Chief Technical Advisor, UNEP Task Manager</p>

	<p>policy coherence and convergence.</p> <p>The recruitment of the National Project Coordinator, who is part of DINAB and works closely with FNDS, should help to establish regular communication and liaison with both institutions. In addition, the regular country trips of UNEP TM and the Project's Chief Technical Advisor should also support the establishment of a strong working relationship, facilitate communication and contribute to the capacity building of DINAB and FNDS focal points</p>	<p>including reporting, risk management, ESS and on key logics behind the EbA project design</p> <p>Additional support and more sustained engagement of FNDS in charge of the project's financial management will be needed to accelerate project's implementation. FNDS's top management has not been participating to the project's inception workshop or PSC meetings and has not been very responsive over the reporting period</p>	<p>at least 6 months before the start of the associated activities.</p> <p>More intensive engagement with FNDS will also be undertaken to address the issues identified and agreement on an implementation strategy that meets procurement requirements and enables speedier project delivery. A quarterly meeting with FNDS senior management will be sought as well as a standard invitation to a quarterly coordination meeting with DINAB and FNDS.</p>		
<p>Risk 4. Resistance to change is higher than expected including those tied to cultural norms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perceptions survey carried out under Output 3.1 will provide useful information so that project activities can be planned with such barriers in mind. • The public awareness campaign will include messaging to support behaviour change. • Engagement of youth and school-aged children will help to break down some of the resistance to change. • The benefits of EbA to the target communities and the GMA in general will be communicated regularly in meetings and other activities. 	<p>No action taken on proposed mitigation measures at the community level during this reporting period as implementation of Project activities has not started.</p> <p>There has been continuous engagement with municipal and district level stakeholders specifically in December 2021, February 2022 and June 2022 (see more in Section 2 on Stakeholder engagement). This has helped to keep key stakeholder engagement and interest. It has also been an opportunity to promote EbA. The focal point system established also at the municipal and district level has been paying dividends in enhancing cooperation and information-sharing with and to the EbA project.</p> <p>The Communications Officer has been identified through a robust recruitment process which should allow for some advance on some of the proposed measures.</p>	<p>Behaviour change is notoriously challenging and a long-term venture and requires 3-5 years of investment and so the project will need to accelerate investments in this regard. Review of surveys conducted by other projects/agencies could inform the pending perception survey under Output 3.1. Other efforts to validate findings, be more efficient and effective and yield more information how to apply proposed mitigation measures can strengthen the quantity and quality of project results .</p> <p>While implementing project activities, mitigation measures identified at CEO ER continue to be integrated and revised.</p>	Next reporting period	<p>Project Communications Officer Project National Coordinator</p>

<p>Risk 5. Unfavourable climate conditions including current climate and seasonal variability, and/or extreme weather events may affect implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although extreme events can jeopardize the implementation of certain intervention and cause failure of others, the project aims to closely use the existing early warning systems to anticipate and adapt. By so doing, the project will take advantage of its proactive approach to demonstrate the project interventions' appropriateness to climate change adaptation. Early warning systems will also be used to spread information through community radios and social medias to the most vulnerable communities to increase their preparedness for the climate events shocks. The project's contingency planning and its risk management framework should mitigate the potential for such events to undermine the investments needed in critical areas. Support for emergencies will be tied closely to the EbA project objectives and to the long-term impact the project is trying to achieve, thus putting a high premium on any activity that is more likely to bolster resilience. In relation to the implementation of EbA interventions, as reflected in the project work plan, measures will be identified to adapt to unfavourable climate conditions, such as staggered planting times, selecting of appropriate climate-resilient species for mangrove, wetland and riparian areas restoration and agricultural areas. 	<p>No significant progress on the proposed measures to-date as there has been no implementation of project activities.</p> <p>However, the baseline assessment has updated the climate impact and vulnerability assessment made at project design. By doing so it has identified new climate risks and how the project will respond to them.</p>	<p>The implementation protocols to be implemented under Output 2.2 can assist in alleviating some of these risks at the locality and district level and ensure clear risk management, contingency planning and business continuity procedures should an event occur at the local level. The project team will organise a meeting and seek the advice from the INGC which is the agency responsible for disaster risk management in the country and prepare a business continuity plan.</p> <p>Awareness raising and communication campaigns will also integrate recent climate events and their related impacts to help strengthen commitment to the project</p> <p>While implementing Project activities, attention will be paid to fully integrate mitigation measures identified at CEO ER.</p>	<p>Next reporting period</p>	<p>Project Technical Officer, Project National Coordinator, Project Chief Technical Advisor, UNEP Task Manager</p>
<p>Risk 7. Land-grabbing occurs in areas supported/rehabilitated by the project or undermines community and stakeholder trust in the sustainability of EbA activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement at the level of decision-makers on land-grabbing and accountability mechanisms for transparency through the MDC (Output 1.1.) and development of an action plan to address the barriers and integrate, as far as possible, into the project activity plan. Mapping land grabbing and related corruption incidences in the GMA and linking the results to policy briefings and other decision-making support mechanisms (Output 1.2). Integrating the risk of land-grabbing and appropriate accountability/transparency mechanisms and measures as part of the training for local and municipal authorities (Output 1.3). 	<p>The Baseline Assessment confirms that land-grabbing and land related conflicts are still a risk and a threat in some of the proposed communities. The 1st meeting of the MDC is planned for July 2022 and should facilitate the proposed engagement including on accountability mechanisms.</p> <p>Outside of this, activities have not started yet so not been able to further assess the scale and scope of risk or act on proposed mitigation measures to date.</p>	<p>While implementing project activities, attention will also be paid to fully integrate mitigation measures identified at CEO ER.</p> <p>The Baseline Assessment reviewed and assessed, within its limits, feedback and available evidence of land tenure and land grabbing risk but this issue will need continuous monitoring. Risk management will also be supported by more substantive actions and activities under Output 1.1.</p> <p>This issue and risk will also be regularly monitored by the MDC and be part of its ToRs and on the agenda of its different meetings. Training will be provided to support them on this regard.</p> <p>In parallel, the risk will be limited by fully involving and empowering traditional chief and local authorities as well as communities themselves and specifically the most vulnerable groups for them to be able to fully influence, engage and benefit from key project decisions on the type and localisation of interventions and selection of beneficiaries</p>	<p>Next reporting period</p>	<p>Project National Coordinator, Project Chief Technical Advisor, M&E Officer, UNEP Task Manager</p>

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor amendments	Changes	Minor amendments
Results framework		N/A
Components and cost		
Institutional and implementation arrangements		
Financial management		
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B	
Executing Entity		
Executing Entity Category		
Minor project objective change		
Safeguards		
Risk analysis		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%		
Co-financing		
Location of project activity		
Other		

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument					
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension				

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Campoane Aldeia (Boane)	-26.04480701	32.33278808		Main CC Risks: Saline intrusion and Coastal erosion	Mangrove and wetland restoration and rehabilitation; Climate-resilient Agriculture, Hydroponics & salt resistant and drought-resistant species (aquaponics); Climate-resilient water harvesting and water management
Saldanha (Boane)	-26.0711933	32.32528285		Population: 1150 Elevation: 5m Main CC Risks: Droughts, strong winds	Mangrove restoration and rehabilitation; Climate-resilient Agriculture; Hydroponics & salt resistant and aquaponics; Climate-resilient and resilient Fisheries; Climate-resilient water harvesting and water management
Ngalunde (Marracuene)	-25.73799445	32.67277488		Population: 15,412 Elevation: 4 m Main CC Risks: Saline intrusion, Strong winds	Climate-resilient Agriculture, Hydroponic & salt resistant and drought-resistant species - aquaponics; Climate-resilient water harvesting and water management
Ilha da Inhaca (Maputo): (Nhaquene e Inguane)	-26.0104464	32.9626214		Population: 6096 Elevation: 9m Main CC Risks: Saline intrusion, Strong winds and droughts	Mangrove restoration and rehabilitation; Climate-resilient Agriculture, Hydroponics & salt resistant and drought-resistant species; Climate compatible
Matola D (Matola)	-25.9103878	32.5233699		Population: 7224 Elevation: 15m Main CC Risks: Floods, strong winds, heavy rains, and droughts	Mangrove and wetland restoration and rehabilitation, Climate-resilient Agriculture, Hydroponics & salt resistant and drought-resistant species aquaponics; Climate-resilient Fisheries; Climate-resilient water harvesting and water management
Nhanguane (Matutuine)	-26.1682799	32.9189463		Population: 2, 298 Elevation: 10m Main CC risks: Saline intrusion, strong winds	Mangrove and wetland restoration and rehabilitation, Climate-resilient and resilient Fisheries; Climate compatible livelihood diversification and Sustainable Energy solutions
Salamanga	-26.4745007	32.6511002		Population: 4, 157. Elevation: 18m Main CC Risks : Saline intrusion, Droughts	Climate-resilient Agriculture, Hydroponics& salt resistant and drought-resistant species- aquaponics; Climate-resilient water harvesting and water management