



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL¹
PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Adaptation in the coastal zones of Mozambique			
Country(ies):	Mozambique	GEF Project ID: ²	4276
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4069
Other Executing Partner(s):		Re-Submission Date:	November 17, 2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	LDCF	Project Duration(Months)	48
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	443,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (a)	Cofinancing (\$)
CCA-1	Reduced vulnerability in development sectors	Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened to respond to climate change impacts, including variability.	LDCF	3,383,207	8,383,000
CCA-2	Strengthened adaptive capacity to respond to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses.	Adaptive capacity of national and regional centres and networks strengthened to rapidly respond to extreme weather events.	LDCF	641,150	758,000
Subtotal				4,024,357	9,141,000
Project management cost plus M&E			LDCF	408,643	536,000
Total project costs				4,433,000	9,677,000

¹ It is important to consult the GEF Preparation Guidelines when completing this template

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the Focal Area/LDCF/SCCF Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To develop capacity of communities living in the coastal zone to manage climate change risks.					
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SCCF) (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
Climate risk information developed, mainstreaming into land-use planning guidelines, development of policy guidance, national and community-level training on climate risk management.	TA/INV	Outcome 1: Coastal Climate Change risks integrated into key decision-making processes at the local, sub-national and national levels.	<p>Output 1.1. A dynamic monitoring system for dunes, beaches, mangroves and sea level rise established to measure topographic, oceanographic, chemical and biological indicators.</p> <p>Output 1.2. A Climate Change Risk Information Centre made operational within an existing institution to facilitate production of climate risk assessments in other coastal zones in Mozambique.</p> <p>Output 1.3 Coastal erosion risk profiles prepared for multiple coastal segment of 2 km of extension.</p> <p>Output 1.4 Land-use planning guidelines developed that incorporate the coastal erosion risk profiles.</p> <p>Output 1.5 Toolkit developed outlining methodologies used to assess climate change risks, adaptation planning, cost effectiveness analysis and a replication plan for Mozambique.</p> <p>Output 1.6. Agricultural</p>	641,150	758,000

			<p>extension Services trained to support vulnerable communities and Local Disaster Risk Management Committees in Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime to transition to climate-resilient livelihoods.</p> <p>Output 1.7. Partnership established between INAM- Agromet Advisory Service (AAS), CES and the Media Institute (ICS) to broadcast through community radio climate forecasts and adaptation advice.</p>		
Implementation of adaptation measures at the household and community level and results disseminated nationally	TA/INV	Outcome 2: Adaptive capacity of coastal communities improved and coastal zone resilience to climate change enhanced.	<p>Output 2.1 Micro-financing extended to each of the seven project sites in Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime, to disburse adaptation financing and capacity development for livelihood enhancement and diversification, to reduce vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>Output 2.2 Adaptation investment plan developed for each of the seven pilot sites in Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime for community-level CCA measures such as small-scale infrastructure and ecosystem-based measures.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Priority community-based adaptation projects implemented among 10,000 households</p>	3,383,207	8,383,000

			in the seven pilot sites in Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime, focused on resilient livelihoods and community-level adaptation measures, including ecosystem protection and enhancement.		
			Output 2.4 Learning and results disseminated to promote replication through public awareness campaigns, exposure visits and national workshop.		
Subtotal				4,024,357	9,141,000
Monitoring and Evaluation				187,000	0
Project management Cost ⁴				221,643	536,000
Total project costs				4,433,000	9,677,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing amount (\$)
GEF Agency	UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative	Grant	650,000
GEF Agency	UNDP Core resources	Grant	200,000
GEF Agency	“Building Inclusive Financial Sector in Mozambique-(BIFSMO)” DNPDR	Grant	8,000,000
National Government	GoM	In-kind	657,000
National Government	GoM	Cash	170,000
Total Co-financing			9,677,000

⁴ Same as footnote #3.

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
UNDP	LDCF		Mozambique	4,433,000	443,000	4,876,000
Total Grant Resources				4,433,000	443,000	4,876,000

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Estimated person weeks	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants*	726	489,960		489,960
International consultants*	24	66,000	-	66,000
Total	750	555,960		555,960

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated person weeks/months	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project total (\$)
Local consultants [Sub-total]*				
National Project Manager	223	86,643	108,480	195,123
Financial Technical Assistant	208		91,520	91,520
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		99,000	312,000	411,000
Travel*		36,000		36,000
In-kind co-financiers' mgt costs: staff time	38.4		24,000	24,000
Total	469.4	221,643	536,000	757,643

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

** For others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields *(1) and *(2).

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

The project evaluation is categorized into three main phases – start-up, mid term and completion, whilst an ongoing quarterly and annual monitoring process will be applied. At Project start a Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. The UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform will be used for quarterly progress reporting. Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR) will be prepared annually combining both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements. Annual monitoring will be supported through periodic monitoring site visits by UNDP Country Office with the Project Manager. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and

Project Board members. During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (September 2013). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term.

At the end of the Project an independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals.

A full draft M&E plan for this Full Size Project is included in Section 6 of the UNDP project document. The Project Results framework in Annex A provides on indicators, baseline information, targets and sources of verification at the objective and output level. The project has four indicators spread over two Outcomes, all in line with the GEF V Adaptation Results Framework. At the Objective level, the indicators are as follows:

At the level of the two outcomes, the indicators are as follows:

Outcome 1: Coastal climate change risks integrated into key decision-making processes at the local, sub-national and national levels.

- Indicator 1 : Capacity Perception Index.
- Indicator 2 : Number and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability

Outcome 2: Adaptive capacity of coastal communities improved and coastal zone resilience to climate change enhanced.

- Indicator 1: % of targeted population affirming ownership of adaptation processes (disaggregated by gender)
- Indicator 2: % change in income generation in targeted area given existing and projected climate change

Table G: M& E workplan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF 	Indicative cost: 10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of project Outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
	and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members.		evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of project implementation progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project Manager ▪ Project team 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP EEG 	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 40,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost : 40,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ local consultant 	0	At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project manager and team 	Indicative cost per year: 20,000	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 187,000	

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA/LDCF/SCCF STRATEGIES:

The project has been designed to meet overall GEF requirements in terms of implementation and design. The following requirements will be addressed:

- **Sustainability:** Financial sustainability for climate-resilient enterprise development will be promoted by channelling support through micro-financing institutions, based on the successful 'Building Inclusive Finance in Mozambique' (BIFSMO) model (financial products plus business development) that will help communities to establish climate-resilient livelihoods, based on the principles of inclusive finance. Community-level infrastructure investments such as eco-system protection or water harvesting structures undergo a financial feasibility assessment during the prioritisation process to ensure sustainability. The project builds mainly upon existing institutional structures of the government. For example the functions of the Project Board will be taken on by a pre-existing project review and coordination structure that exists within Ministry for the Coordination of the Environment (MICOA) at central level. An

extensive programme of capacity building will accompany the implementation of climate change adaptation measures and site demonstrations of adaptation techniques and practices in a learning-by-doing approach. This will build a cadre of skills and experience at sub-national level that will be able to support ongoing adaptation beyond the project period. The capacity building activities through stakeholder consultations, mobilization, networking and field-level presence will help achieve social sustainability of the project.

- **Replicability:** The project will demonstrate how investments in climate-resilient livelihoods can be profitable, thereby promoting the extension of micro-financing services beyond the project sites. With increased awareness of the market opportunities related to adaptation to climate change, the project would be promoting further investments in adaptation. Climate risk information will be integrated into land-use guidelines, coastal zone management regulations and development plans at national, provincial and community levels to replicate the project approach in the other seven coastal provinces. The process achieving this will build up political awareness of the need for adaptation and will promote dialogue among policy-makers for the other coastal Provinces in Mozambique. The project's work on training and capacity building of Government of Mozambique (GoM) staff can be replicated comparatively easily through the government's own workplan. Sharing of methodologies, results and lessons learned will be compiled and disseminated to other Districts and Provinces through the project's web-based platform and through a range of communication media via the ALM and other knowledge networks. A public awareness campaign and field demonstrations will be organized for the pilot communities and beyond.
- **Monitoring and evaluation (M&E):** The project is designed with a Simple, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART) Results Framework, which is aligned to the GEF Results-based Management Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change and aims to contribute to Objectives 1, 2 and 3 by:
 - Building capacity for conducting climate risk and vulnerability assessments and building these into climate-compatible developing planning at sub-national levels;
 - Building capacity for targeted local communities to use climate data to inform risk-reducing land use decision-making;
 - Identifying and transferring appropriate adaptation technologies that can support autonomous adaptation.
- **Stakeholder involvement:** The project design was formulated as a result of extensive stakeholder consultations. The draft proposal was presented to a wide range of stakeholders (national/provincial and municipality scales) at a national workshop in May 2011 and their inputs were used to further develop the project design (minutes of meeting in Annex 4 of the project document). Three missions were carried out to the target provinces to establish the baseline of communities' vulnerability towards climate change and sea level rise (SLR) and induced coastal erosion (March 2011) and to find out about community priorities for adaptation (April 2011) (Annex 7 of the project document). A local government climate change capacity assessment was also undertaken early May 2011 (Annex 6 of the project document). Stakeholders described as Responsible Parties will be leading project outputs and will coordinate activities among governmental units at the Municipality and Community levels. See Tables M and N for the full list of project stakeholder analysis and consultations.

A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

LDCF conformity

The LDCF was created with the objective of funding urgent and immediate adaptation needs in the LDCs as identified in the NAPAs. The project conforms to the LDCF's eligibility criteria, namely: i) undertaking a

country driven and participatory approach; ii) implementing the NAPA priorities; iii) supporting a “learning-by-doing” approach; iv) undertaking a multi-disciplinary approach; v) promoting gender equality; and vi) undertaking a complementary approach, as described below:

- **Country drivenness and undertaking a participatory approach:** The project design was formulated as a result of extensive stakeholder consultations. The draft proposal was presented to a wide range of stakeholders (national/Provincial and Municipality scales) at a national workshop in May 2011 and their inputs were used to further develop the project design and the core of the project document (minutes of meeting in Annex 4). Three missions were carried out to the target provinces to establish the baseline of communities’ vulnerability towards CC SLR - induced coastal erosion (March 2011) and to find out about community priorities for adaptation (April 2011) (Annex 7 of the project document). A local government CC Capacity Assessment was also undertaken early May 2011 (Annex 6 of the project document). Stakeholders described as Responsible Parties will be leading project outputs and will coordinate activities among governmental units at the Municipality and Community levels. See Tables M and N for the full list of project stakeholder analysis and consultations.
- **Implement NAPA priorities:** the project will address NAPA adaptation priority 3 primarily, with a contribution to NAPA priority 2.
- **Supporting a “learning-by-doing” approach:** the project will demonstrate effective adaptation approaches to CC SLR coastal erosion and also coastal land planning to inform national development plans and policies. Co-production of local knowledge and scientific assessments will be piloted to explore applied methods of producing climate risk assessments of greater accuracy, utility for planners and to build local ownership of climate change as an issue. The project will include generate evidence on the cost-effectiveness of adaptation interventions to make the case for policy and budgetary adjustments. The project will demonstrate how investments in climate-resilient livelihoods can be profitable, thereby promoting changes to micro-financing practice in Mozambique to make it climate-resilient. With increased awareness of the market opportunities related to adaptation to climate change, the project would be promoting further investments in adaptation. The project will pilot an innovative approach to community-level adaptation planning which will empower local communities to determine their adaptation priorities and implementation modalities.
- **Multi-disciplinary approach:** Outcome 2 of the project, which takes the majority of the budget, will be looking at building adaptive capacity to manage climate change from a number of angles: 1. livelihoods enhancement 2. livelihoods diversification 3. eco-system protection and enhancement 4. community-level infrastructure projects. These approaches will build up financial, natural, physical and social capital of the pilot communities and will require expert input from a range of disciplines, see Table M for the range of stakeholder input expected. community level investment plans will necessarily require an integrated view of solutions given the limited budget per community.
- **Gender equality:** project outcomes will contribute to an understanding of how adaptation responses can be designed to strengthen gender equality. The project indicators are to be tracked with data that are disaggregated by gender. The project is designed so that adaptation measures will be implemented in a participatory approach with women leading the project interventions. Women will be major beneficiaries of the LDCF project, building on the baseline BIFSMO project. The latter has supported women in a couple of ways. Firstly it supports a micro-financing organization: Development Fund for Women (Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Mulher - FDM), which offers group-lending products for women. Secondly, all BIFSMO-supported micro-financing institutions have a target to reach 50% women as beneficiaries. The performance to date is positive: currently, all financial service providers under BIFSMO have reached that 50% of women at mid contract. Finally, as the illiteracy rate in Mozambique is higher amongst women, the project planned awareness-raising activities will be achieved mainly through community-organised debates and information dissemination via radio community networks.

- **Complementary approach:** The LDCF project will demonstrate innovative ways of generating co-produced information on climate risk assessments, combining local knowledge and action and scientific assessments. Likewise, it will show how CCA investment plans can be developed at the community level by communities using participatory methods. This will complement the top-down modeling and planning approaches being done by PPCR and other initiatives. The LDCF project will generate information on the cost effectiveness of different adaptation approaches in coastal zone, which will feed into environment and climate change policy processes coordinated by MICOA. This will be complementary to other projects which may be generating similar information for other areas of Mozambique or for other types of adaptation interventions, eg the Poverty Environment Initiative. The project will benefit from the BIFSMO technical architecture, including a Chief Technical Advisor, Programme Officer, and Programme Associate, as well as the network of financial service providers, monitoring mechanisms, experience and links to national policy makers that will enable sustainability of the project. Micro-finance institutions have the know-how and information networks necessary to track a large number of small transactions. This is particularly relevant in the context of adaptation, which will require financing of thousands of actions involving changes and adjustments to existing practices.

A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, ETC.:

The GoM became a signatory to the UNFCCC in June 1992 and ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 18 January 2005. The proposed project has been designed to address the most urgent and immediate adaptation priorities identified in the NAPA, which analyzed the multiple climate risks and vulnerabilities of Mozambique (MICOA 2003; MICOA 2007). The NAPA indicates four specific objectives that contribute to the above goal and are as follows:

1. Identify, characterize and map the eroded land and coastal vegetation;
2. Identify rehabilitation techniques for dunes and mangroves to mitigate the effects of erosion;
3. Identify participative actions for erosion mitigation;
4. Develop strategic actions to sensitise and disseminate good practices in coastal communities.

The project, which will address all the above adaptation needs, was designed specifically to meet the objectives of Priority Activity 3 of the NAPA (“*Reduction of climate change impacts in coastal zones*”). By addressing these urgent priorities, the project will contribute to the long-term planning solutions that the country urgently requires to prepare for the inevitable impacts of climate change.

The project is aligned with the Government’s Five Year Plan and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PARPA II). Amongst these priorities are the sustainable use of natural resources (including water), and transparent mechanisms for the management and rational exploitation of those resources.

Mozambique has acknowledged that future economic growth continues to rely on the sustainable use of natural resources and increased capacity of communities and economical agents to adapt to climate change challenges. The GoM has drafted and implemented a wide-range of policies that directly or indirectly relate to climate change and community adaptation to climate change. Important policies and policy documents produced so far include:

The *Environment Law 20/97 of 01.10.97*, which defines the legal basis for use and proper management of the environment and its components. Its intention is the creation of sustainable development of the country, to ensure an integrated overview of the environment, citizen participation, equality between men and women in its use, legal responsibility for those who degrade the environment to repair the damage and compensate.

It also includes specific measures of environmental protection, including the environmental heritage and biodiversity. It defines prohibitions for the establishment of housing infrastructure, or other, which may cause significant adverse impact to the environment. It sets parameters and the minimum content of environmental impact assessments. The environmental law requires that the Government prepare a National Environmental Management Program, and establishes a consultative National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES). The framework law provides for the adoption of a number of acts and regulations to enable its implementation, including acts and regulations on *environmental impact assessment*, *environmental auditing*, *environmental quality standards* and *hazardous wastes*.

The ***Presidential Decree No. 2 / 94, December 21st***, which establishes the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA) in order to have better coordination of all sectors of activity, and encourage a proper planning and use of natural resources.

The ***Law 20/97 of October 1st***, which establishes the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES) with the purpose of ensuring effective and proper coordination and integration of the principles and activities of environmental management in country development.

The ***Resolution No. 5 / 95 of August 3rd***, which establishes the National Environmental Policy, the basis for sustainable development in Mozambique, taking into account the specific conditions of the country, focuses on the eradication of poverty, improvement of quality of life and reducing damage to the environment, through an acceptable and realistic compromise, between economic progress and environmental protection. It is the instrument through which the Government acknowledges the clear and unambiguous terms that define the interdependence between development and environment.

The ***Council of Ministers Resolution No. 18/99 of June 10th***, which establishes the National Policy for Disaster Management, providing a systemic approach to indicate a system of prevention, rescue and rehabilitation, which requires harmonization and effective multi-sector coordination. It considers prevention, rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction as services that the State must provide, and takes a proactive approach instead of a reactive one. It proposes general and specific objectives, strategies, plans and standards for institutional complementarity. It aims to attain a greater degree of harmonization and the development of a new legal framework consistent with current reality, which seeks to integrate the prevention and management of disasters with the global efforts for socioeconomic development.

The ***Territorial Ordinance Law (19/2007)*** provides the legal framework for regional planning. It delegates specific competencies for regional planning to the State and municipalities. The ***Regulation of the Territorial Ordinance Law*** (Decree 23/2008) enacts the provisions of the law and establishes guidelines for the different categories of regional land uses.

The ***Land Law (19/97)*** and the ***Land Law Regulation (68/98)*** affirms that land is the property of the State and can not be sold or otherwise alienated, mortgaged or encumbered. The Law establishes the terms under which the creation, exercise, modification, transfer and termination of the rights of land use and benefits operate. The right of land use and benefit for purposes of economic activities is subject to a maximum term of 50 years (which may be renewable for an equal period on application). In respect of “areas that are intended for nature conservation or ... protected areas” (“total or partial protection zones”) the Law states that these areas are part of the public domain and no rights of land use and benefit can be acquired, although licenses may be issued for specific activities. The law and its regulation lays the foundation for the definition of clear roles for local communities in the management of natural resources and co-management and development activities in the buffer zones of protected areas.

Article 7 of the ***Tourism Law (4/2004)*** requires that development of tourism activities has to observe principles of sustainable use and development. Article 9 goes on to define the type of activities that may be

undertaken in protected areas. It attempts to clarify the relationship between tourism and the conservation management of protected areas.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

The main baseline project that the project will build on is the BIFSMO project. The project aims to enhance access to financial services to rural communities mainly. The overall strategy of BIFSMO is to broaden, deepen, and improve access to diverse financial services through professional microfinance institutions. Beyond harnessing ‘win wins’ – where micro-financing might already support some climate resilient technologies, for example, irrigation technologies – micro-financing services may need to be done differently in a number of areas in order to facilitate adaptation to climate change: i) changes in the technical design of projects to withstand future changes in storm events or rainfall intensity, for example, irrigation technologies ii) modification of financing modalities – for example flexibility in repayment schedules following flood events- and iii) activities that are not currently part of existing micro-credit portfolios but which are help communities to adapt, for example crop diversification or moving towards non-agriculturally dependent businesses. The LDCF project will also ensure that the baseline micro-financing activities do not increase vulnerability to climate change by lending to projects that give short-term development gain at the expense of livelihood resilience, for example in inappropriate building standards or in encouraging growth in hazard-prone areas.

The UNEP – UNDP – Mozambique Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) aims to enhance the contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. The project is led by the Ministry for the Coordination of Environment Affairs. The intended outcome is the integration and operationalisation of environmental sustainability into national and sectoral policy planning and budget processes - including through some provincial and district level activities - to assist in the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty. The LDCF project will work with the PEI to extend its capacity development process to include adaptation, particularly in relation to contributions of methods and information developed by the LDCF project on climate risk assessments in the coastal zone to the PEI analytical studies to improve awareness of poverty-environment linkages; development of joint knowledge products and capacity development of GoM officials in MICOA and other relevant ministries.

The project will work in the following communities:

Table H: The project sites and numbers of households (HH) are as follows:

Pemba	No of HH	Inharrime	No of HH	Pebane	No of HH	TOTAL HH
Community 1: Chuiba (East coast)	1006	Community 4: Shiane (inland from Zavora Beach)	411	Community 5: Malua/Porto (Harbour)	2715	
Community 2: Paquite (North coast)	2220			Community 6: Quichanga (Beach)	556	
Community 3: Chiuabuare (West coast)	3230			Community 7: Macuacuarne (coconut village)	590	
Total HH	6446		411		3861	10,718

Climate change is expected to increase sea surface temperatures and increase the frequency and intensity of existing climate hazards particularly cyclones and long-term SLR. Higher sea levels mean stronger storm surge. The impacts of SLR on the coastline will be two-fold: land lost directly through flooding, but also indirectly through coastal erosion. Rising sea levels will also lead to saltwater intrusion into aquifers, and loss of coastal crop lands. These climate change effects will aggravate underlying coastal erosion problems, and increase the vulnerability of populations and settlements to strong winds, high waves, and flooding which are already detrimental to livelihoods of more than 60% of the population living in the first 50 kilometres of the country's continental coastal zone. Table H summarises the baseline problems and expected interactions with climate change for each of the provincial sites.

Table I: Summary of baseline problems and expected climate change effects at the Project sites.

Current Issues	Estimated Directions of Change (2011-2070)	Summary of Likely Impacts
PEMBA		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoreline erosion due to natural tendency and removal of vegetation, eg mangroves, in foreshore areas • Saltwater intrusion • Inadequate/unrestricted beach access • Lack of beach services • Unplanned/illegal development • Poor access via unsurfaced road • Sand mining • Beach and water pollution • Intensive and uncontrolled fishing • Sea wall that once protected the harbour now destroyed • Livelihoods range from subsistence agriculture, fishing, mangrove exploitation, trades and services. • Marginalised informal settlements at extremely high risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented history and observed current trend of erosion likely to continue • Projected rises in sea level will likely result in a decreased beach width and 'pinching' of the area. • Loss of illegal and unplanned development in the dune area • Decrease in sustainability of current fishing practices giving altered hydrodynamics (more energetic waves, decreased intertidal habitat) • North: Coastal road providing access to harbour at risk from coastal erosion; likely inundation of the majority of area even with minor SLR • East: Risk of inundation of dune areas and buildings in coastal buffer; Decreased beach amenity value due to erosive foreshore (exposed tree roots, vegetation debris, organic matter/black sand, reduced beach width and sand volume) • West: High risk of inundation of coastal plane. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLR and coastal erosion lead to inundation of low lying dune areas • Damage to coast roads (currently unsurfaced but only access provision to area) • Loss of illegal/unplanned development in dune area • Decreased beach recreational value • Decrease in viability of subsistence fisheries

Current Issues	Estimated Directions of Change (2011-2070)	Summary of Likely Impacts
Inharrime		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoreline erosion • Inadequate/unrestricted beach access • Lack of beach services • Unplanned/illegal development on sandy dunes and exposure of historic development (circa 1950's) due to ongoing erosion of foreshore) • Poor access via unsurfaced road • Extensive lakes, swamps and marshes that make managed retreat and setbacks problematic. • Local economy has grown around tourism which depends on the infrastructure and quality marine environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of dunes likely to continue, particularly at the Lodge area where sediment supply is restricted and the natural buffer is absent • Projected rises in sea level will likely result in a decreased beach width and 'pinching' of the area. • SLR and reduction in water table may lead to saltwater intrusion • Decreased beach amenity value due to erosive foreshore (exposed tree roots, vegetation debris, organic matter/black sand, reduced beach width and sand volume) • Increase in beach hazard due to more energetic wave climate resulting from decreased wave dampening from reef and potential slope instability associated with erosion of infrastructure and scarping on dunes • Decrease in sustainability of current fishing practices giving altered hydrodynamics (more energetic waves, decreased intertidal habitat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of infrastructure (private residences, tourist lodgings & facilities and boat access/pedestrian access points) • Damage and destruction of dune ecosystem and encroachment into backing wetland habitats • Degradation of marine ecosystem (coral reef and associated protective function/diving amenity; manta ray, whale, turtle and fish populations) • Decreased beach recreational value • Decrease in viability of subsistence fisheries
PEBANE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low lying sandy dune area is subject to progressive erosion and undergoes inundation during high energy events; • Headland is eroding severely through a combination of terrestrial and marine pressure • Livelihood dependent on subsistence agriculture and fishing. • Pressures on livelihoods are due to are a) over-fishing b) degradation of foreshore and dune environments and c) coastline unstable due to deposition of materials by rivers and erosion of river edges by strong currents. Shoreline change can be as much as 1m/yr. • Communities live in transient dune system. Attempts at re-location in 2003 were unsuccessful. • Communities live in mangrove area. • High coconut tree mortality. • Degraded harbour infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLR will lead to increased bank erosion and instability of channel • Marine erosion as a result of scouring and undercutting under elevated water levels will combine with pressure from unregulated boat access on the channel banks and terrestrial pressure from run-off during the wet season to exacerbate alluvium wash out and create large-scale gullies. • Inundation of the relatively low lying areas adjacent to the shoreline (currently inhabited by fishers) • Continued damage and destruction of coastal infrastructure (e.g. remedial measures along the bank are currently ineffective and will be destroyed under projected rises in sea level; Pier and adjacent make-shift walling will continue to be undermined and eventually undergo complete collapse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of infrastructure (private residences, tourist lodgings & facilities and boat access/pedestrian access points) • Degradation of mangrove ecosystem and associated services. • Damage and destruction of dune ecosystem and encroachment into backing wetland habitats • Degradation of marine ecosystem (coral reef and associated protective function/diving amenity; manta ray, whale, turtle and fish populations) • Decreased beach recreational value • Decrease in viability of subsistence fisheries

B. 2. INCREMENTAL /ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

Outcome 1: Coastal Climate Change risks integrated into key decision-making processes at the local, sub-national and national levels.

Baseline

National data and information relevant to coastal erosion and climate change risk management is currently very limited. Some climatic records focusing on a few weather parameters are held in government departments, but detailed records of more complex variables such as stream flow and sediment transport which can help development of a more robust CC risk profile of coastal zones are few in number. There are a number of Meteorological Stations installed in coastal areas but they do not all record, store, retrieve and transmit data in the same way, making it cumbersome and costly to use the data for the production of climate risk assessments. Some of the weather stations are not electronic and so the climate records are not in digital format. Few studies have been carried out to link SLR- induced coastal erosion risk, adaptation needs of the coastal settlements and coastal land use planning. Furthermore, the available data and information is dispersed across various ministries and institutions and has not yet been comprehensively assembled or analysed as a whole or shared and disseminated.

Lack of data and poor management of physical coastal data presents a barrier to adequate monitoring and forecasting of the impacts of climate change on coastal zones. This means that the applied response strategies are reactive rather than anticipatory with little consideration for the long-term effects of climate change. Indeed, present efforts to address climate change in coastal zones are *ad hoc*, limited in extent and predominantly focused on hard engineering structures to protect urban centres. Activities are based on plans that are not guided by rigorous science or multi-sectoral strategic interests.

A key need is to be able to generate a diagnostic of the coastal vulnerability by knowing how the actual CC SLR risk and induced coastal erosion will impact Mozambique's long coastal lines; and how this risk and associated impact will evolve in the forthcoming CC scenarios. Updating of guidelines and norms for rural and urban development in the coastal zone should be based on these climate change and coastal erosion risk profiles. In addition, the GoM has already stated the necessity of an inventory of the data and information on coastal zones of Mozambique and the creation of a data centre and data bank to store them (MICOA, 2003).

Responsibility for development and implementation of coastal land use planning legislation and relevant regulatory frameworks is also fragmented and duplicated across different sectors and government departments. Existing laws often are not applied or enforced. For that reason the control of land-use in the coastal zone and the development of strategies for the protection against erosion is becoming an urgent concern.

Decision-makers at national, sub-national and at local level are not informed and trained to extract/use environmental data and information, particularly that related to SLR and coastal erosion, to adjust municipal land use regulations and investment planning for CC coastal risk management. Furthermore, agricultural planners and disaster management professionals are presently not able to efficiently translate climate risk projections into resilient planning that translate into long-term improved food and income security for local communities.

Mozambique has established an effective institutional structure to cope with environmental threats and disaster management, as illustrated by the existence of the National Council for Sustainable Development,

the Disasters Management Coordination Council, the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, the National Institute for Disaster Management and the National Institute of Meteorology. All these institutions are established at the provincial level, for example the Local Disaster Risk Management Committees, providing support to the implementation process of all strategic activities on-ground. The Capacity Assessment carried during the PPG phase, which focused on functional capacities for CCA among local authorities, indicated that the ten priority capacity improvements requested were in relation to the following: the capacity i) to engage in stakeholder dialogue to understand needs and priorities for CCA ii) the capacity to develop a climate risk problem analysis and create a vision and mandate for CCA initiatives iii) to formulate policy and strategy on CCA initiatives 4) the capacity to budget, manage and implement CCA initiatives.

Access to mass media and other IT communication systems in rural areas is low, and illiteracy rates are high which pose a challenge to the dissemination of climate risk information. Average illiteracy level in Mozambique is about 56.7%, but much higher among women (71.2%). Furthermore, the most illiterate people live in the rural areas (INE, 2009). In the absence of LDCF support, valuable new and locally relevant adaptation knowledge and experiences will not be systematically compiled, analyzed and, most importantly, effectively shared with others who would benefit from such information both nationally and internationally. It is important therefore to set up a mechanism through which this exchange of lessons learned can take place.

The adaptation alternative

The proposed LDCF project will develop climate risk information, mainstream it into land-use planning guidelines, develop adaptation policy guidance and strengthen local and national capacity to manage climate change impacts in the coastal zone. This will be achieved through seven outputs.

Outputs 1 to 3: Climate change and coastal erosion data and information collected, synthesised and stored and climate risk profiles developed.

A dynamic monitoring system for dunes, beaches, mangroves and SLR will be established to measure topographic, oceanographic, chemical and biological indicators. This will be done with community involvement to monitor key parameters such as shoreline change. Climate records from meteorological stations along the coastline will be digitized and harmonized and systems put into place for data transfer. Field officers from MICOA, the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) and Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) will be trained in Global Information Systems (GIS) mapping and in conducting community level vulnerability assessments. All data from electronic automatic weather stations will be stored and managed in a common system. Climate data recorded on paper will be digitized and integrated into the common data system. Where necessary, meteorological equipment will be installed to measure climate parameters to improve the knowledge base for future climate risk assessments.

A climate change risk information centre will be made operational within an existing institution in Mozambique. This will involve convening one cross-ministerial meeting to agree where the information repository should be developed, identifying where data gaps are for adaptation planning in the coastal zone, establishing an institutional mechanism for data and information handling, and streamlining of digital information and making it freely available through the internet to help Government planners, investors and coastal managers, to help promote adaptation planning in other coastal zones in Mozambique.

Climate risk mappings and assessments will be co-produced between local communities and scientists to improve the accuracy and utility of the climate risk information produced. Building on existing capacity and experience used in generating the national risk analysis (INGC, 2009) coastal erosion risk profiles

will be produced for a single or multiple coastal segments of 2 km of extension directly related to the three selected pilot districts. Profiles based on GIS techniques could make use of modelling exercises for 100-year return period and other ancillary data such as:

- Bathymetric and topographic information obtained from common digital database and topographic maps;
- Long-term erosion trends obtained from old aerial photographs and CC and SLR projections;
- Data from any previous erosion studies in the area or vicinity;
- Anecdotal evidence of past erosion events including community questionnaires;
- Wave data and local surveys.

The erosion hazard maps produced for the testing sites would be a valuable tool for the country as they would map both the erosion expected with the worst 100-year return period waves and a very conservative long-term erosion shoreline retreat value. These profiles would allow the identification of special features influencing coastal erosion rates (e.g. breaks in the barrier reef), areas along the shoreline that are more prone to erosion hazards facilitating future land use planning for coastal areas. Conservative, long-term erosion shoreline retreat values and other key erosion hazards will be established to help land-use planning in coastal areas.

Outputs 4 to 5: Capacity of national level planners strengthened to use climate risk information in policy and investment planning.

The project will strengthen the capacity of decision-makers and planners to understand how to integrate data and information on the expected impacts of climate change, SLR and coastal erosion on communities and ecosystems. Ultimately, the aim would be for policy-makers to be able to adjust sector budgets appropriately to support effective adaptation in coastal zones. Training will be delivered at appropriate levels of technical sophistication and at national, provincial and municipal level. Training needs analysis will be carried out in each of the target groups. Climate change training and adaptation modules will be developed addressing all key aspects of climate change adaptation issues in general, and in particular SLR and coastal erosion impacts on community livelihoods, ecosystems health and land planning, within the framework of the forthcoming CC scenarios.

This LDCF project will support coordinated activities with all GoM Departments (e.g. MICOA, MINAG/ Forestry Department, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of State Administration, national agencies (INGC, National Meteorology Institute (INAM), National Institute of Hydrography and Navigation (INAHINA)), universities (UEM-Faculty of Marine Science) and international agencies (UNDP, IUCN, WWF, DANIDA, NORAD, GTZ) to:

1. Comprehensively review all actual guidelines, recommendations and Acts related to CC and environmental issues to identify gaps, ambiguities and shortfalls in order to adapt to new aspects of CC developments, especially SLR and coastal erosion and;
2. Review the relevance of existing laws which often are not applied or enforced;
3. Based on coastal erosion risk profiles and Vulnerability Assessment (ground-based surveys) of coastal zones generated for Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime, develop new science-based guidelines to be submitted to the GoM for legislative consideration in:
 - Developing a regulatory system for land planning, including risk zoning for the design and construction of infrastructures;
 - Definition of shoreline setbacks or buffer zones around vulnerable coastlines to avoid loss of human life as well as damage to infrastructure in case of natural hazards;

- Minimum height restriction for development of coastal Infrastructures/services to guarantee an area where natural processes have the space to develop themselves without interference.

A toolkit will be developed to outline the methodologies used to assess climate change risks (ie co-production of scientific data and local knowledge), adaptation planning, cost effectiveness analysis and a replication plan for Mozambique, which will be developed consultatively and disseminated to other municipalities in the other seven coastal Provinces.

Outputs 6 to 7: Capacity of coastal communities strengthened to use climate risk information for livelihood planning.

The project will support the establishment of a climate-based Extension Service package which will strengthen/develop the capacity of vulnerable local communities in Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime to transition to climate-resilient livelihoods, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture (District Services for Economic Activities (SDAE) and Mozambique Institute for Agrarian Research (IIAM)).

The project will also support the Agrometeorological Advisory Service to partner with INAM and the Media Institute (ICS) to help in the broadcasting, through community radio network, of weather forecasts and adaptation advice such as: adapted planting calendar (sowing/planting/harvesting time), resilient farming methods (plant density, drought resistant varieties of local crops, suitable seed provision, mulch application, etc.), and low-cost water conservation/irrigation technologies in areas prone to diminishing or highly variable rainfall during crop growing season;

The Local Disaster Risk Management Committees are community structures specialized in reducing vulnerability to droughts at the district level. The project will support the strengthening of activities of LDRMC by delivering capacity development in CC risk based knowledge. The LDRMC will work in partnership with the climate-based extension services through an established community radio network which will help community households to benefit of essential information in the local language on:

- techniques for reducing vulnerability to droughts and; and
- both disaster prevention and preparedness for which they empowered.

Table J: Total project value for Outcome 1

Projects	Budget (\$)
PEI	650,000
MICOA in-kind	108,000
LDCF project grant	641,150
Total project value	1,399,150

Outcome 2: Adaptive capacity of coastal communities improved and coastal zone resilience to climate change enhanced.

Baseline

Historical records from 1960-2005 point to a warming trend, particularly in central and north Mozambique of 1.1-1.6 °C in maximum temperatures which can be significantly higher for the lowland coastal areas. In addition the analysis of these past records also indicates significant increases in duration of heat waves, as well as a delay in the start of the rainfall season. Furthermore to this, maximum temperatures are expected to increase by 2.5-3.0 °C in the interior by 2040-2060. Thus, the future weather is expected to exacerbate current climate variability, leading to more intense droughts, unpredictable

rains, which will undoubtedly affect water availability to agriculture activity particularly small scale subsistence farming which lacks adequate infrastructural support to irrigation practice. Subsistence farming in coastal areas with thin sandy soils will be severely hit by water shortage, requiring strategic planning for integrated water management. This will involve the development of supplementary rural water storage capacity either through underground extraction or rain water harvesting techniques coupled with small scale irrigation systems.

More than 60% of the population lives in coastal areas either in urban or rural settings, placing significant pressure on coastal resources and natural capital. This fact and the combination of the inherent dynamic nature of coastlines in Mozambique, exposure to destructive maritime hazards such as cyclones, storms, SLR, inadequate land-use planning in coastal zones renders the Mozambican coastline highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly climate change-induced coastal erosion.

The higher intensity of CC hazards particularly cyclones, floods, droughts and SLR induced coastal erosion will negatively affect coastal communities' livelihoods. More intensive rainfall events subsequent to longer dry periods will increase tendencies of land degradation, and changes in the distribution and severity of extreme drought and flooding events will increase vulnerability in hazard-prone agricultural areas. The majority of farmers in coastal areas of Mozambique rely on subsistent rain-fed cassava, beans, ground-nut, rice farming for their daily staple, and on poultry and aquatic resources for their source of animal protein. Dynamic changes and inconsistencies in the climatic variables locally, makes difficult for smallholder farmers to be able to cope and adapt, influencing their crop's yield and health.

A recent World Bank report (World Bank, 2010) indicates that, without adaptation to climate change in the coastal zone, Mozambique could lose up to 4,850 km² of land from today (or up to 0.6 percent of national land area) due to coastal erosion, and a cumulative total of 916,000 people could be forced to migrate away from the coast (or 2.3 percent of the 2040s population) in the 2040s. Economically, this represents over \$103 million per year in the 2040s, with the forced migration being a large contributor to that cost. These damages and costs are spread all along the coastal line with the major proportion concentrated in the Provinces of Zambezia, Nampula, Sofala, and Maputo provinces, reflecting their low-lying topography and relatively high population (World Bank, 2010). The same report hints that a superior resilience option for coastal areas in Mozambique is likely to include a phased approach to protection of key coastal economic assets (e.g. ports and cities) combined with improved land use planning and "soft" infrastructure. "Hard" adaptation options, particularly expensive ones are discouraged and should be subjected to scrutiny (World Bank, 2010).

The VCA conducted during the PPG phase revealed that in the seven target communities more than 85% of the adult population is highly dependent of subsistence agriculture and fishing activities. Field consultations revealed that the degradation of the shoreline is the major factor impacting their agricultural livelihoods when the wind, rain and tidal waves hit their coastline. More than 80% of women interviewed have agriculture as their primary source of income, thus, women are particularly vulnerable to climate hazards. Communities are aware of the need of replant trees along the coastlines, though they lack resources. Resettlement of communities has been tried by the GoM in the past without success. Communities in general are not willing to freely move away from their livelihoods apparently for fear of landmines and lack of income generating activities further inland.

Artisanal fishing in Mozambique is a widespread activity along the coastline producing more than 100,000 ton/ year of fish and prawns. It is a significant part of the total export with potential earnings of more than US\$50 million. Field consultations (VCA) carried out during the PPG phase of the project showed that the source of income for the great majority (>70%) of men living in the targeted coastal communities was shared between agriculture and fishing. In addition all interviewed fishermen revealed

that in the last few years strong rains, and wind had become a significant risk to fishing, affecting fish catches.

There is a general lack of awareness about good practice in community-based approaches to address climate change risks in relation to agricultural-based livelihoods. There is no documented experience in how to address coastal erosion through sand dune re-vegetation, mangrove reforestation, coastal protection works (“soft” or “hard” interventions) in the three provinces where the project will be located. There are no systems or mechanisms in place to facilitate such knowledge capture and sharing amongst the other coastal provinces and indeed amongst the various GoM Departments and Agencies.

The Adaptation alternative

The main impact of Outcome 2 achievement will come from the implementation of household-level and community-level adaptation measures. Micro-financing institutions will be the delivery agents at the household level, providing credit and other financial products such as insurance to start-up climate resilient enterprises that can generate livelihoods and income less affected by climate change. For community-level adaptation measures, grants will be supplied for infrastructure and eco-system protection and enhancement.

Output 1 will see micro-financing extended to the seven pilot communities as per BIFSMO established process. Technical assistance will be provided to the given micro-financing institutions to ensure that their lending activities and offerings of other financial services enable adaptation to climate change.

Output 2 will be the development of community level adaptation investment plans that would comprise of priority community level infrastructure and or/ecosystem enhancement and protection measures. The measures will necessarily have to be small-scale, targeted and prioritized as the budget for community-level adaptation measures each of the seven pilot communities will be \$170,000. The investment plans will be developed on the basis of cost and technical feasibility analysis. Capacity development needs to run and maintain the community level measures will be scoped and the necessary training and support will be provided.

Under Output 3, the LDCF project will implement pilot demonstrations in a total of seven communities in the Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime municipalities in relation to the following i) household-level livelihoods’ resilience including livelihoods diversification and ii) community level adaptation measures.

The LDCF project will oversee a participatory planning process by communities, which is critical to promote ownership of the adaptation measures. Communities will be involved in the monitoring and evaluation schemes to gauge the actual effectiveness of the ‘soft’ coastal stabilization measures.

i) Household level livelihoods’ resilience to climate shocks including livelihoods diversification

The seven pilot coastal communities interviewed (Pemba in Northern Mozambique, Pebane in Central and Inharrime in Southern Mozambique), during the PPG phase clearly expressed the need for a transition to alternative climate-delinked and higher income-generating activities as the necessary condition for a successful adaptation to CC impact on coastal livelihoods. Priorities include the diversification of crops, the introduction of drought- and flood-resilient crop options, and strengthening fishing capacity to adapt fishing practices to the changing patterns of climate variability. Based on appeals from the coastal communities and their leadership, it is believed that small-scale activities would facilitate livelihood transition and would transform lives, maintaining income flows during difficult times when climate shocks are experienced.

With regard to the tools, skills, and means to generate sustainable income for the communities, the project will set up an adaptation fund in each of the project sites. This fund will be managed through an existing financial mechanism that was set up by UNDP and UNDCF to support financial inclusion through innovation (this existing mechanism has been operating as the Building Inclusive Finance in Mozambique project since 2007). Access to the financial services through this fund for individuals or groups will allow the communities to undertake micro and small activities to generate alternative incomes. These innovations (products and services, or means of distribution) could include the use of adaptation technologies like drought resistance seeds, insurance products to manage risk or provision of mobile banking. Existing Financial Service Providers (FSPs) (microfinance banks, associations, etc.) will be invited to expand into the pilot communities. The applicant FSP's organizational and institutional capacity to deliver results will be assessed. An investment committee (consisting of UNCDF, UNDP and government) will decide on the proposals sent by the FSPs. Funds will be allocated on a cost-sharing or co-financing basis.

The LDCF project will benefit from the tools, technical capacity and systems already in place (BIFSMO project) to disburse the adaptation funding and also to build household level capacity to establish climate-resilient livelihoods. The fund will be leveraged with other funds from UNCDF and UNDP and their partners.

ii) Community-level adaptation measures

Ecosystem protection and enhancement: The Implementing Partner: MICOA for Output 2.3 with inputs from MICOA-CDS and MICOA-CEPAM will establish sizable plant nurseries in each of the pilot sites. The project will invest mainly in local vegetative species which can constitute a viable bio-shield coastal structure complemented by sea grass type of vegetation that help in binding process in dune rehabilitation⁵. Moreover, other species can be used to shield specific sites to thwart the force of winds and rain blowing against community crop stands and household structures⁶. Nursery practices for commonly used coastal shelterbelt species such as casuarinas and coconut have been standardized by the Agriculture Department in Mozambique and training can be provided to community members in establishing nurseries. Special attention will be given to mangrove nurseries as this species require specific site and management conditions. Sites for establishment of mangrove nurseries have to avoid limnatic conditions (salinity below 0.5‰ i.e. freshwater) and only coastal land sites with oligohaline conditions must be used (0.5 to 5‰ salinity range and above). Therefore, specialist knowledge should be brought in to establish community mangrove nurseries and help in the long term management of mangrove forest. The planting activity on identified coastline areas with appropriate species, sourced by nursery yields, will follow technical recommendations and guidance from local climate based Extension Service (CES) Team for the establishment of vegetative species for coastal bio-shield⁷

Infrastructure: Some 'hard' interventions such as walling and reinforcement may be prioritized by the communities in Pemba and Inharrime, as the coastal segments serving these communities are highly vulnerable to SLR. While relocation is likely to be the most appropriate adaptation option for these communities a significant barrier to relocation is a lack of viable land and, in the case of Pemba, the likely need to move an urban population to a rural area. Community-level infrastructure such as rainfall

⁵ These include casuarinaceae (*casuarina equisetifolia* Forst) and palmae (*cocos nucifera* L.) species.

⁶ Poaceae species (*Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) known as Spiny or Thorny bamboo and anacardiaceae (*Anacardium occidentale* L.) known as Cashew nut tree

⁷ Selvam V., Ravishankar T., Karunakaran, V.M., Ramasubramanian, R., Eganathan, P., Parida, A. K. (2005). Toolkit for establishing Coastal Bioshield. M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation Chennai. 120p

harvesting, water storage, irrigation and drainage were highlighted as adaptation preferences by communities during the vulnerability community assessed carried out during the PPG phase.

Under Output 4, a range of activities will be undertaken to disseminate the learning and results of the project to promote replication. These activities will be a) public awareness campaigns b) exposure visits c) national workshop d) knowledge products and e) project website.

The public awareness campaign will be for community residents of Pemba, Pebane and Inharrime on climate change risks and costs and benefits of different adaptation options, as well as other coastal communities. Participatory video and community radio shows on successful community-based adaptation approaches will be developed and disseminated. At least one exposure visits is planned to bring decision-makers and planners at the national, provincial and municipal level who are not engaged directly in the project to share project experience. The final year national workshop will be organized for Government of Mauritius and international agencies working on coastal zone management. The project will develop a web-based platform to share methodologies, results and learning generated from the project to promote replication beyond the project sites. Linkages will also be made with the GEF's Adaptation Learning Mechanism so that the lessons on project design and implementation can contribute to informing and guiding future adaptation project designs on climate change and coastal ecosystems.

Table K: Total project value for Outcome 2

Projects	Budget (\$)
UNCDF BIFSMO	8,000,000
MICOA resources (in-kind and cash)	383,000
LDCF project grant	3,383,207
Total project value	11,766,207

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ [MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.](#):

The proposed project will promotion four types of adaptation intervention: 1. livelihoods enhancement 2. livelihoods diversification 3. eco-system protection and enhancement 4. community-level infrastructure projects. These approaches will build up financial, natural, physical and social capital of the pilot communities. In relation to community-level investments,. the project will benefit over 10,000 households in seven communities in three coastal Provinces in Mozambique. In relation to climate-resilient enterprise development, the project will benefit 5000 households, using a proven micro-financing model in Mozambique, which will disburse financial support *and capacity development*. The main indicator of vulnerability reduction will be changes in income, and the project target will be an increase in income by 50% in 50% of households.

The vulnerability and capacity assessment conducted in April 2011 in the seven pilot communities clearly showed that fishing and subsistence agriculture were the two major types of livelihoods affected by climate change. The lately observed, frequent cyclones together with SLR exacerbate coastal erosion,

and the variability of weather conditions has resulted in acute droughts/flood cycles damaging the thin sandy soils of Mozambique's coastal strip and causing salt intrusion. This has a major effect on reducing crop yields and fish catch levels, and therefore reducing income levels. Other problems that communities face regularly:

- Unemployment;
- Malaria epidemics and other vector-borne diseases due to stagnant waters from rainfall events which are becoming more variable, and from water storage facilities;
- Poor drainage of water following rain events and, coupled with no latrines, leads to diseases;
- Flooding of roads destroys houses, house contents, uproots trees and electrical lines and interrupts children's schooling;
- In Paquite (Pemba) monthly high tides in June and July enter the communities flooding everything. Mothers have to hoist children on their hips for three hours while the water subsides. Tide invasions are reportedly becoming more frequent;
- In Chibualebuare. tidal invasions happen every 15 days for two to three hours, and communities take two to three days to recover;
- Canals are sometime obstructed with rubbish preventing drainage of flood waters;
- Delayed rains can coincide with high tides with aggravated flooding consequences;
- Walking 40 to 50 kms to find adequate agricultural land;
- Houses become destroyed by the strong winds.

The LDCF project will address these problems and build resilience to climate change impacts at the household and community levels, so that benefits are expected to be:

- Higher incomes;
- Empowered communities;
- Higher agricultural yields and fish catches;
- Reduced burden of disease;
- Houses and community level infrastructure that is durable and enables communities to continue with their lives even during flood events;
- Reduced hours in walking to agricultural plots, freeing up time for productive activities.

The project will quantify these benefits as much as possible as implementation progresses for reporting in the PIRs and in project evaluation reports.

The VCA findings has shown that more than 80 percent women from coastal communities have farming as the primary and more than 35 percent have fishing as their secondary livelihood. The project is designed so that adaptation measures will be implemented in a participatory approach with women leading the farming/fishing interventions. Women will be major beneficiaries of the LDCF project, building on the baseline BIFSMO project. The latter has supported women in a couple of ways. Firstly it supports a micro-financing organization: Development Fund for Women (Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Mulher - FDM), which offers group-lending products for women. Secondly, all BIFSMO-supported micro-financing institutions have a target to reach 50% women as beneficiaries. The performance to date is positive: all financial service providers under BIFSMO have reached that 50% of women at mid-contract. Finally, as the illiteracy rate in Mozambique is higher amongst women, the project planned awareness-raising activities will be achieved mainly through community-organised debates and information dissemination via radio community networks.

At national level, the project will strengthen the GoM weak attempts to deal with coastal adaptation and reduction of vulnerability of coastal communities. The institutional and capacity building provided by the

project will enable key Government agencies and Departments to be better equipped to implement adaptation planning.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Table L: Project risks

#	Description of the risk	Potential consequence	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Type (Risk category)	Probability & Impact (1-5)
1	Problems related to involvement and co-operation of stakeholders to provide the project team with data	Incomplete data collection Delay in the completion of the outputs	Clear commitment of the Ministry to data collection and hand over of data. Awareness-raising among the decision-makers. Develop leadership/champions for change. A strong stakeholder involvement plan has been developed (and will be confirmed during the Inception Workshop) to provide support to the project.	Political and organizational	P=3 I=5
2	Conflicts among stakeholders as regards roles in the project.	Uncoordinated approach to tackling climate change Threat to successful project implementation	Stakeholder involvement detailed clearly in stakeholder involvement plan and stakeholders are held to their roles.	Political and organizational	P=1 I=3
3	Lack of political will to support the project	Endangered project sustainability	Awareness-raising among the decision-makers. Develop leadership/champions for change. A strong stakeholder involvement plan has been developed (and will be confirmed during the Inception Workshop) to provide support to the project. Support will be given to government to organise consultations on project progress at key stages in order to maintain government ownership and interest in the project. Collaboration with other cooperation projects which will help to maintain political visibility.	Political	P=2 I=4
4	Poor co-ordination among implementing and executing	Leading to delays in deliverables	Clear Project Management arrangements (see Part III).	Organisational	P=1 I=3

	agency.				
5	Limited capacity within relevant ministries/insufficient qualified human capacity.	May limit/delay project implementation/completion.	<p>A major part of the project is to strengthen institutional and regulatory capacity, bolting on on-going government-UNDP cooperation.</p> <p>Specialist technical input will be contracted in, to work with local technical staff.</p> <p>A CTA will work closely with the Project Manager to ensure smooth and timely delivery of project outputs.</p>	Organsational	P=2 I=3
6	Communities may not adopt eco-system protection and enhancement measures.	Threat to implementation and success of project activities.	<p>Raising the awareness of communities of the benefits associated with reforestation is central to the reforestation activities piloted by the project.</p> <p>The project team will build on experience from other projects undertaking similar activities to promote good practice, and reduce this risk.</p>	Operational	P=2 I=4
7	Lack of commitment from communities.	Threat to implementation and success of project activities.	The project will avoid a 'top down' approach and seek to create community ownership of all pilot interventions through participatory planning.	Operational	P=2 I=4
8	Natural Disasters (Strong coastal winds, Cyclone and floods) may disrupt project work for other national priorities	Threat to implementation and success of project activities.	<p>Engage with disaster response and recovery as part of adaptation planning process and incorporation of climate hazard information into planning.</p> <p>The strengthening of Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMC) activities in target districts and training in potential community-based risk reduction strategies</p>	Environmental	P = 2 I = 4
0	Climate risk reducing finance mechanisms increase indebtedness and vulnerability	Threat to implementation and success of project activities.	<p>Capacity building and technical support programme accompanies any climate risk reducing credit facilities that are introduced.</p> <p>Assessment of applicants for suitability of participation in any potential scheme</p>	Strategic	P = 1 I = 3

B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE

Table M Implementing Partner, Responsible Parties and principle contributors to the Project

Stakeholders	Interests/ role in the project
<p>MICOA (Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs)</p>	<p>The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) is the coordinating institution for environmental issues management created in order to enable better coordination of all sectors of activity, and encourage a proper planning and use of natural resources. From all national directorates, three are of great relevance to climate change management, such as the National Directorate for Environmental Management, the National Directorate on Territorial Ordination and Planning and the National Directorate for Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p><i>MICOA will be the Implementing Partner. The Coastal Zone Management department of MICOA will coordinate all activities of the project in partnership with other project stakeholders. MICOA will also take responsibility for implementing Outputs 1.4 & 1.6 (policy mainstreaming), and output 2.3 (implementation) and Outputs 2.4 & 2.5 (knowledge dissemination).</i></p>
<p>INGC (National Institute for Disaster Management)</p>	<p>The National Institute for Disaster Management is a public institution with administrative autonomy directed to the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters. It has three fundamental areas of action: (i) prevention and mitigation; (ii) support to development in arid and semi-arid zones; and (iii) administration and human resources. Under its institutional mandate INGC is supposed to (i) direct and coordinate disaster management, namely, prevention and mitigation; (ii) reduce people, infrastructure and assets vulnerability.</p> <p><i>INGC will be the Responsible Party for the implementation of Output 1.1; 1.2; 1.3, 1.5 & 1.9 (development of climate risk profiles).</i></p>
<p>MINAG (Ministry of Agriculture)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture is the institution responsible for agricultural issues and Extension Services in the country. Through its Rural Development Strategy, it aims at (i) Increased competitiveness, productivity and rural wealth accumulation; (ii) Productive and sustainable management of natural resources; (iii) Growth in human capital, innovation and technology; (iv) Diversification in social capital, institutional efficiency and effectiveness; and, (v) Good governance and market planning.</p> <p><i>MINAG will be the Responsible Party for the development of climate-based extension services: Output 1.7 & 1.8 (seasonal forecasts and agriculture) The project will use MINAG's unified extension system that works to strengthen producer organisations in order to have better access to markets and agricultural and extension services, such as on technology packages developed by research, crop and livestock production, post-harvesting and natural resource conservation.</i></p>
<p>INAM (National Institute of Meteorology)</p>	<p>The National Institute of Meteorology is an institution created to (i) plan, install and ensure the functionality of meteorological stations; (ii) register, record, archive, analyse and publicize the observation results; (iii) promote and ensure the functionality of the Centres of Analysis and Meteorological Forecast; and (iv) conduct studies and research in the field of meteorology and climatology.</p> <p><i>INAM will be the Responsible Party for developing and supplying Agromet Advisory information to Agricultural Extension Services: Output 1.7, under the leadership of MINAG. INAM will also provide inputs to developing climate impact analysis and also supporting the development of the Climate Change Risk Information Centre: Outputs 1.2 and 1.3 in the systematic collection and communication of meteorological data under the leadership of INGC.</i></p>

Stakeholders	Interests/ role in the project
MAE/DNPDR (Ministry of State Administration/National Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Development)	<p>The National Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Development, under the Ministry of State Administration, is a public institution created for the promotion of community participation, coordination of all interventions for rural development and decentralization processes.</p> <p><i>DNPDR under the overall leadership of MAE will be the Responsible Party for implementation of Outputs 2.2 on developing community-based climate change adaptation investment plans.</i></p>
IIAM (Institute for Agronomic Research)	<p>The Institute for Agronomic Research is a public institution under the Ministry of Agriculture responsible for generating knowledge and technological solutions for sustainable development of agro-business and food and nutritional security. As such, this institution is responsible for implementing research activities that contribute to the development of strategies for biodiversity conservation, environmental protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources.</p> <p><i>IIAM, under the overall leadership of MINAG will be the Responsible Party for implementation of Outcome 1: Output 1.7 & 1.8 in relation to supporting the development of a training programme.,</i></p>
CDS-ZC (Centre for the Sustainable Development of Coastal Zones)	<p>The Centre for the Sustainable Development of Coastal Zones is a public institution, under MICOA, related to technical support to all institutions working in coastal management. It has the objective of coordinating and promoting research, training and develops pilot activities for the management of coastal, marine and lacustrine environments, contributing to the development of coastal zones. Under its institutional mandate, CDS-ZC is directed to promote integrated planning and implementation of good practices for environmental management in collaboration with other institutions, promote and assist the monitoring process of the state of the environment and conservation and utilization of natural resources and biodiversity in the coastal zone, including databases development and collect, compile and disseminate technical and scientific information relevant to coastal zones.</p> <p><i>This institution is integrated in the project as a research institution providing inputs for Output 1.4, 1.6& 2.3 under the overall leadership of MICOA & for outputs 1.1 & 1.5 under the leadership of INGC and providing technical support to the implementation process, monitoring and evaluation.</i></p>
CEPAM (Centre for Marine and Coastal Research)	<p>The Centre for Marine and Coastal Research is a public institution under the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs created to develop research programs on the marine and coastal ecosystems, contribute to integrated planning and implementation of good practices in the coastal and marine environments, implement experimental activities and demonstrations on the conservation and sustainable utilization of coastal and marine environments, regularly monitor and evaluate these ecosystems and organize and implement capacity building programs on the protection and sustainable utilization of coastal and marine ecosystems.</p> <p><i>This institution is integrated in the project as a research institution providing inputs for Output 1.4., 1.6 & 2.3 under the overall leadership of MICOA and Output 1.1 & 1.5 under the leadership of INGC) and providing technical support to the implementation process, monitoring and evaluation. in northern sites in Pemba..</i></p>
ESCMC (College of Marine and Coastal Sciences)	<p>The College of Marine and Coastal Sciences, under the Eduardo Mondlane University, is designed to create capacity for the sustainable utilization and exploitation of the sea and coastal zones for community benefit and country development through training, research and extension services. Under its mandate, ESCMC should conduct research and multidisciplinary extension activities focusing on key strategic aspects for protection, conservation and sustainable exploitation of the sea and coastal areas, contribute for the development of local coastal communities by means of partnerships with communities, and scientists and generate capacity for rational utilization of coastal resources towards</p>

Stakeholders	Interests/ role in the project
	<p>social well-being and economic development.</p> <p><i>ESCME will support INGC in developing climate change induced-coastal erosion profiles: Output 1.1, and under the leadership of MICOA for Outputs 1.4 & 1.6, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5). It will also support all the activities conducive to the restoration/ conservation of marine ecosystems affected by coastal erosion and anthropogenic activities in Pemba, Pebane and Závora).</i></p>
UNCDF (United Nations Capital Development Fund)	<p>The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), under UNDP, offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by means of microfinance programmes that provide poor households and enterprises with enhanced access to a wide range of financial services by promoting inclusive financial sectors and providing investment capital for emerging microfinance institutions (MFIs) and other financial service providers (FSPs) in the LDCs and through local development programmes that support national decentralization strategies in the LDCs and seek to improve social services, governance and pro-poor economic infrastructure at the local level by providing technical assistance and investment capital directly to local authorities.</p> <p><i>UNCDF will be a Responsible Party in implementing Outcome 2, Output 2.1, to extend MFI coverage to the pilot sites for disbursement of CCA financing and capacity development to local communities, using the successful BIFSMO programme in Mozambique. The purpose will be to enhance and diversify livelihoods for a reduction in vulnerability to climate change.</i></p>

Stakeholders include a range of types of groups, all with their own interests and concerns (Table x). They have different roles to play in the project and the Table below indicates key stakeholders and their possible roles. **National level** groups will include central government, and autonomous GoM agencies like INGC, INAM, and INAHINA. Traditional leadership, although civil is appointed through state institutions. Su-National institution group **Non-state** groups will include local (district, municipality) government **and** non-government and civil society groups, research bodies, local populations within and downstream of the target area. In addition there are those International Agencies and Donor Partners supporting the project activities.

Table N. Key stakeholders and their roles

Stakeholder	Project Board	Outcome 1 Coastal climate change risks integrated into key decision-making processes at the local, sub-national and national levels.										Outcome 2 Adaptive capacity of coastal communities improved and coastal zone resilience to climate change enhanced							
		Coastal erosion risk profiles	Capacity building of climate based Extension Service	Prepare scenarios for climate impacts	Integrated risk management planning	Climate Change Risk Information Centre	Use of climate and coastal erosion data for policy and investment planning	Create an integrated system for monitoring	Implementation of tailored AAS and CES Packages	Participatory surveys	Strengthening of Local Disaster Risk Management Committees	Adaptation financing for livelihood enhancement and community-based adaptation projects implemented	Development of Community Adaptation investment plan	Cost-benefit evidence	Participatory Video, community radio shows	Scale up plan	Raise awareness of CC impacts	Organisation of Conferences, Workshops	Strategic Lessons
National Level																	✓	✓	
MICOA-DNGA	PB			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Stakeholder	Project Board	Outcome 1 Coastal climate change risks integrated into key decision-making processes at the local, sub-national and national levels.										Outcome 2 Adaptive capacity of coastal communities improved and coastal zone resilience to climate change enhanced							
		Coastal erosion risk profiles	Capacity building of climate based Extension Service	Prepare scenarios for climate impacts	Integrated risk management planning	Climate Change Risk Information Centre	Use of climate and coastal erosion data for policy and investment planning	Create an integrated system for monitoring	Implementation of tailored AAS and CES Packages	Participatory surveys	Strengthening of Local Disaster Risk Management Committees	Adaptation financing for livelihood enhancement and community-based adaptation projects implemented	Development of Community Adaptation investment plan	Cost-benefit evidence	Participatory Video, community radio shows	Scale up plan	Raise awareness of CC impacts	Organisation of Conferences, Workshops	Strategic Lessons
INGC	PB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
MINAG	PB		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓				
IIAM			✓			✓	✓	✓							✓				
MAE	PB						✓				✓	✓	✓		✓				
INAHINA		✓		✓		✓		✓											
DNPDR	PB				✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
INAM			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										
UNCDF												✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Sub-National/Level																			
MICOA District Offices		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓		
CEPAM		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	
CDS-ZC		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		
ESCMC		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓								
DINAE				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
DNTF					✓	✓	✓							✓	✓				
SDAE			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓		
CERUM					✓	✓	✓			✓	✓						✓		
ICS					✓	✓	✓										✓		
Pemba																			
MINAG-SDAE					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							
MICOA District Offices		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		
Pebane																			
MINAG-SDAE					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓							
MICOA District Offices		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		
Inharrime																			
SDAE					✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓						
MICOA		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		

		Outcome 1 Coastal climate change risks integrated into key decision-making processes at the local, sub-national and national levels.										Outcome 2 Adaptive capacity of coastal communities improved and coastal zone resilience to climate change enhanced							
Stakeholder	Project Board	Coastal erosion risk profiles	Capacity building of climate based Extension Service	Prepare scenarios for climate impacts	Integrated risk management planning	Climate Change Risk Information Centre	Use of climate and coastal erosion data for policy and investment planning	Create an integrated system for monitoring	Implementation of tailored AAS and CES Packages	Participatory surveys	Strengthening of Local Disaster Risk Management Committees	Adaptation financing for livelihood enhancement and community-based adaptation projects implemented	Development of Community Adaptation investment plan	Cost-benefit evidence	Participatory Video, community radio shows	Scale up plan	Raise awareness of CC impacts	Organisation of Conferences, Workshops	Strategic Lessons
District Offices																			
Community Groups/CBOs*					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The LDCF project proposes to use micro-financing as a vehicle to facilitate household-level adaptation in rural communities, specifically for enterprise development, using the successful micro-financing and capacity development BIFSMO model. The project will benefit from the BIFSMO technical architecture, including a Chief Technical Advisor, Programme Officer, and Programme Associate, as well as the network of financial service providers, monitoring mechanisms, experience and links to national policy makers that will enable sustainability of the project. Micro-finance institutions have the know-how and information networks necessary to track a large number of small transactions. This is particularly relevant in the context of adaptation, which will require financing of thousands of actions involving changes and adjustments to existing practices.

The Mozambique Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience, with implementation support by the World Bank, will provide \$100 million of support in the following areas of intervention: climate resilient management of unpaved roads, coastal cities, transforming the hydro-meteorological services, sustainable land and water management, enhancing the climate resilience of agricultural production and food security and working with the private sector to promote investments in agriculture and peri-urban water sectors and in forest management. The LDCF project will complement the PPCR programme in the following ways: a) a focus on eco-system protection and enhancement of the coastline where the PPCR will focus on infrastructure solutions b) promoting *integrated* climate risk analysis combining ‘bottom-up’ assessments of climate change risk with modeling c) a focus on capacity development at the community level to promote community driven interventions on improving livelihood-resilience. It will work with the PPCR on institutional coordination of climate risk assessments and to mainstream such information in sectoral policies and planning processes. The LDCF project will contribute information and experiences in relation to climate change adaptation which will complement those experiences being generated by the PPCR programme sites.

The UNEP-UNDP Mozambique Poverty and Environment Partnership aims to enhance the contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through sustainable management of the environment and natural resources through the integration of environmental sustainability into national and sectoral policy planning and budget processes, including provincial and district level activities. The programme of work includes analytical studies on the linkages between poverty and environment, mainstreaming tools, capacity development of district planners,

implementation of demonstration projects and sharing of good practice. The project is led by MICOA. The LDCF project will contribute information and experiences in relation to climate change adaptation into the PEI structures and processes.

The Joint Programme on Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change is being implemented in the Gaza Province along the Limpopo Basin, in the Chicuacuala district – the poorest and most marginalized area. It has two components, the first of which is being implemented by UNDP: Component 1: environment and climate change mainstreaming and Component 2: implementation of adaptation interventions. The LDCF project will contribute information and experiences in relation to climate change adaptation which will complement those experiences being generated in the Gaza Province. .

The ‘Coping with Drought and Climate Change’ project aims to reduce vulnerability to drought in farming and pastoral communities by a) guaranteeing water supply b) training the communities to grow drought-resistant crops, like sweet potato, cassava or sorghum c) diversifying income opportunities d) making weather forecast and climate information available to communities. The project is focused on farmers/pastoralists and communities in Guijá, situated in the central part of Gaza province. The project sites belong to the semi-arid regions of the Limpopo River Basin, which are among the poorest and most drought-prone areas of the country. The LDCF project will contribute information and experiences in relation to climate change adaptation which will complement those experiences being generated in the Guija Province.

The UNDP/AAP seeks to mainstream climate change adaptation in the national policy, development and investment frameworks. The focus of the project is capacity building of beneficiaries from government (national and provincial), industry, civil society and communities. The expected outputs of the project intervention include (i): establishment of long term planning mechanisms that will address the most pressing climate change risks in Mozambique; (ii) strengthened CCA leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities; (iii) An enhanced adaptation policy framework, including climate resilient policies and measures in priority sectors; small scale pilot adaptation projects will generate lessons learnt on successful adaptation in Mozambique, (iv) National adaptation financing options established, with Ministry of Finance in the lead; (v) generation and dissemination of climate change knowledge to communities, the public and decision makers. The LDCF project will contribute information and experiences in relation to climate change adaptation into the PEI structures and processes.

The new UNDP/disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change programme is currently being designed, to become operational from 2012 – 2015. The purpose of the project will be to support government institutions, civil society institutions and the general population to reduce disaster risk within the country and to adapt to the negative effects of climate change, in order to guarantee development gains for the country as a whole, and especially for those most vulnerable. The LDCF project will contribute knowledge generated on climate change adaptation and the coastal zone to the mainstreaming processes established under the DRR and climate change programme.

C. GEF AGENCY INFORMATION:

**C.1 CONFIRM THE COFINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY BRINGS TO THE PROJECT:
US\$ 8,650,000**

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

The UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2012 – 2015, currently being finalised, sets out three Outcomes which are aligned to the UNDAF 2012-2015. The LDCF project is relevant to two of the three Outcomes of the CPD: Outcome 3: UNDP will focus on the closely linked concerns of disaster risk reduction, adaptation to climate and environment and natural resource management, with the aim of strengthening the legislative framework, and planning and management capacities at national and local government level; and Outcome 2: to help increase economic opportunities for micro, small and medium enterprises in rural and peri-urban areas through inclusive market strategies and availability of financial through inclusive and innovative micro-finance products and services in collaboration with the UN Capital Development Fund. These two components have a programme budget of US\$5,250 over four years.

The proposed project is aligned with UNDP's comparative advantage, as articulated in the GEF Council Paper C.31.5 "*Comparative Advantages of GEF Agencies*", in the area of capacity building, providing technical and policy support as well as expertise in project design and implementation. At the national level, UNDP's comparative advantage for the proposed project lies in its strong track record of working with GoM on complex environmental and disaster management projects. On Climate Change, UNDP has helped Mozambique to prepare the Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC and the Country's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), and is overseeing the implementation of a SCCF adaptation project: Coping with Drought and Climate Change. .

At the level of the UNDAF, the project is in line with Outcomes 3 and 2. These are as follows:

UNDAF Outcome 3: Sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction benefit all people of Mozambique, particularly the most vulnerable.

UNDAF Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups access opportunities for improved income and livelihoods.

And specifically contributing to UNDAF action plan:

Output 3.1 INGC and MICOA have an integrated and operational policy and regulatory framework for effective coordination and implementation of DRR and CCA Output 3.2. Local communities informed and active in risk reduction activities and natural resources management in district at risk.

The LDCF project proposes to use micro-financing as a vehicle to facilitate adaptation in rural communities, specifically using the successful micro-financing and capacity development BIFSMO model. UNDP in partnership with UNCDF has been active in providing policy advice, technical assistance, and investment funds to promote an inclusive financial sector since 2007 through the Building Inclusive Finance in Mozambique (BIFMO) project. The project aims to enhance access to financial services to the vast majority of the population, mainly in rural areas. The overall strategy of BIFSMO is to facilitate and invest in a participatory and nationally-owned process to broaden, deepen, and improve access to diverse financial services through professional microfinance institutions. This is achieved by:

- Providing support at the macro-level through its government counterpart to adopt and implement a National Strategy for Financial Inclusion that enhances the sustainable access to financial services by the majority of the population;

- Reinforcing the meso-level by strengthening the technical infrastructure supporting financial service providers. So far the project is facilitating access to training of trainers programmes in partnership with different specialized international training institutes to create a pool of local expertise in microfinance. Complementary to this training, the strategy is to reinforce the National Microfinance Association (AMOMIF) so that it can develop robust trainings or curricula for Mozambican financial services providers.
- Providing support at the micro-level to financial service providers to provide a full range of financial services at a reasonable cost to households and small and medium enterprises. The innovations supported at the micro-level include mobile banking, business development services and the designing of products that specifically address the needs of agricultural producers like contract farming. The financial services include savings, short and long-term credit, insurance, financial products for youth, local money transfers, international remittances, and leasing and factoring.

BIFSMO has partnered with seven Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), with almost USD 1,25million invested as grants and loans to MFIs. BIFSMO has reached more than 52000 clients with a leveraged portfolio of more than \$3, million. 55% of women are beneficiaries. Four financial services providers have or will reach sustainability in 2011 when the rest are expected to reach financial sustainability by 2013. The BIFSMO project will continue until 2016.

The SmartAid for Microfinance Index⁸ measures and rates the way micro-finance funders work. UNCDF received 83 out of 100 points, meaning that overall it has ‘very good’ systems in place to support micro-finance. On indicator 5 (performance indicators) and indicator 9 (appropriate instruments) UNCDF received the highest scores compared to other agencies participating in SmartAid 2009 and 2011. On quality assurance, project identification system and performance-based agreements, UNCDF is on par with the highest scores reached in SmartAid so far.

The UNDP Country Office has a track record in supporting climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, notably the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP), its projects on ‘Coping with Drought’ (SCCF), the Joint Programme on Environment and Climate Change, the Joint Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the PEI initiative.

The AAP seeks to mainstream climate change adaptation in the national policy, development and investment frameworks. The focus of the project is capacity building of beneficiaries from government (national and provincial), industry, civil society and communities. The expected outputs of the project intervention include (i): establishment of long term planning mechanisms that will address the most pressing climate change risks in Mozambique; (ii) strengthened CCA leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and opportunities; (iii) An enhanced adaptation policy framework, including climate resilient policies and measures in priority sectors; small scale pilot adaptation projects will generate lessons learnt on successful adaptation in Mozambique, (iv) National adaptation financing options established, with Ministry of Finance in the lead; (v) generation and dissemination of climate change knowledge to communities, the public and decision makers.

The ‘Coping with Drought and Climate Change’ project aims to reduce vulnerability to drought in farming and pastoral communities by a) guaranteeing water supply b) training the communities to grow drought-resistant crops, like sweet potato, cassava or sorghum c) diversifying income opportunities d) making weather forecast and climate information available to communities. The project is focused on

⁸ Developed by CGAP. The CGAP is an independent policy and research centre dedicated to advancing financial access for the world’s poor. It is supported by over 30 development agencies and private foundations who share a common mission to alleviate poverty. It is housed at the World Bank.

farmers/pastoralists and communities in Guijá, situated in the central part of Gaza province. The project sites belong to the semi-arid regions of the Limpopo River Basin, which are among the poorest and most drought-prone areas of the country.

The Joint Programme on Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change is being implemented in the Gaza Province along the Limpopo Basin, in the Chicacuuala district – the poorest and most marginalized area. It has two components: Component 1: environment and climate change mainstreaming and Component 2: implementation of adaptation interventions. UNDP efforts have focused on integrating climate change adaptation into district-level strategic development plans.

In support of the government efforts to address disaster and climate change issues, UNDP and other agencies have been instrumental in strengthening capacities for emergency preparedness and risk reduction and in bringing climate change concerns to the forefront of the development agenda. UNDP is one of the implementing agencies of the UN Joint Programme (JP) developed for both DRR and CCA, operational from 2008 to 2011. The DRR JP focused on developing policies and plans, training and capacity building, and support to information management while the UN Joint Programme for CCA focused on pilot adaptation measures in specific districts and in informing policy documents.

Going forwards, a new programming effort on disaster risk reduction and climate change is currently being designed, to be operational from 2012 – 2015. The purpose of the project will be to support government institutions, civil society institutions and the general population to reduce disaster risk within the country and to adapt to the negative effects of climate change, in order to guarantee development gains for the country as a whole, and especially for those most vulnerable. In this respect, UNDP will leverage its comparative advantage across the following areas:

- Policy and Advocacy
- Normative and technical support
- Capacity Development
- Civil Society partnerships
- Relationship with government

The specific project outputs will be as follows:

Policies and Plans

1. **Project Output 1:** National disaster management law approved and disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders to raise awareness on the concept of DRR/CCA and their roles in building resilient communities.
2. **Project Output 2:** Climate change sectoral strategies harmonised with the national strategy for climate change.
3. **Project Output 3:** DRR policy and master plan revised, and disseminated to improve decision making processes and development programmes.
4. **Project Output 4:** Tools developed to monitor and keep record of DRR/CCA related PARP indicators/components.

Information Management

5. **Project Output 5:** National Risk Information system improved with integrated DRR and Climate Risk Assessment
 - a. Disaster risk assessment (continuation of Global Risk Identification Programme -GRIP).
 - b. Climate risk assessment: drought, coastal erosion, wildfire, SLR, inundation.
 - c. National Early warning system enhanced for climate-related hazards.

Community resilience

6. **Project Output 6:** Local risk management committees trained and engaged in DRR and CCA initiatives.

Emergency Management and Early Recovery

7. **Project Output 7:** National capacities for emergency management and early recovery strengthened (to include emergency kits to local committees).

In collaboration with the UNDP governance unit, additional work will be undertaken to ensure that DRR and CCA components are included in district development plans. See project output 1 from programme “*Support to the implementation of the Decentralization Policy, Decentralized Planning and the Establishment Local Governance Knowledge Management System*”

The UNEP-UNDP Mozambique Poverty and Environment Partnership aims to enhance the contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through sustainable management of the environment and natural resources through the integration of environmental sustainability into national and sectoral policy planning and budget processes, including provincial and district level activities. The programme of work includes analytical studies on the linkages between poverty and environment, mainstreaming tools, capacity development of district planners, implementation of demonstration projects and sharing of good practice. The project is led by MICOA.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

National Execution modality will be applied for this LDCF Project. The Implementing Partner will be the National Directorate for Environmental Management (DNGA) of the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA). MICOA will appoint a National Project Coordinator (NPC) Officer to coordinate operations and manage the project in the three selected demonstration sites. The Responsible Parties will be i) The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC); ii) the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), specifically its National Directorate for Agriculture Extension (DNEA) and the District Services for Economic Activities (SDAE); iii) The Ministry of State Administration, through the National Directorate for the Promotion of Rural Development (DNPDR), IV) INAM, V) IIAM and Vi) UNCDF. The Implementation oversight will be by UNDP Mozambique Crisis Prevention, Recovery and Environment Unit manager and the UNDP Regional Service Centre. UNDP has overall responsibility for supervision, project development, guiding project activities through technical backstopping and logistical support.

The project will recruit three Provincial level Project Managers who will report to the overall Project Manager, to oversee Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 output at the Provincial level.

Implementation of Outcome 2 will be via two models: at the level of the household, micro-financing and business development services will be extended to the project sites to promote climate-resilient livelihoods. At the level of the community, the Provincial level project managers will oversee the development and implementation of community-level adaptation investment plans for a prioritized and costed set of adaptation interventions.

Responsible Parties for implementing the project outputs have been selected based on experience and track record.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:

The project Outcomes have been collapsed from three to two as the knowledge management –related outputs have been integrated into the main project.

The LDCF grant allocation between Outcomes 1 and 2 have changed. The majority of the budget is now to implement Outcome 2 with 15% of the project budget allocated to Outcome 1. This re-allocation of funds addresses the concern expressed by GEF Sec at the time of PIF review (comment 7) regarding the financial allocations between Outcome 1 and 2.

Outcome statements remain the same. The definition of the Outputs to deliver the Outcome has improved. There are now seven outputs to deliver Outcome 1 (PIF = three outputs) and four Outputs to deliver Outcome 2 (PIF = 2 outputs).

Outputs to deliver Outcome 1 now include:

- A dynamic monitoring system for dunes, beaches, mangroves and SLR
- A climate change risk information centre made operational;
- Toolkit developed outlining methodologies used to assess climate change risks, adaptation planning and implementation, cost effectiveness analysis and a replication plan.
- Extension services trained to support communities and Local disaster risk management committees to transition to climate –resilient livelihoods;
- Partnership established to broadcast through community radio weather forecasts and adaptation advice;

This is in addition to Outputs 1.1 and 1.2 included in the PIF (preparation of climate risk profiles and incorporation of climate risk analysis into policies and investment plans). Output 1.3 (national spending plans adjusted) has been dropped because stakeholder consultations showed that the level of capacity and institutional coordination across GoM is weak and there needs to be a substantial effort devoted to building political support for coordinated approaches to adaptation before adjustments to fiscal, regulatory and budget tools is possible.

Outputs to deliver Outcome 2 now include:

- Micro-financing extended to each of the project sites to disburse funding and capacity development to communities to move them towards climate-resilient livelihoods;
- Adaptation investment plan developed for each pilot site for community-level adaptation measures.

Output 2.1 (methodologies to reduce vulnerability identified) has been dropped as this was done during the PPG phase (thereby addressing PIF review comment 7).


PART V: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Marilia Telma Antonio Manjate	National Director and GEF OFP	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs	March 23, 2010

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF		November 17, 2011	Jessica Troni Regional Technical Adviser, Pretoria (G-LECRDS)	+27 8278411789	Jessica. Troni@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD: Outcome #2: Approval of rural/microfinance strategies; monitoring and reporting on their implementation; involving key stakeholders. Outcome #3: Strengthen inter-Ministerial framework; develop plans with data and information analysis; revise and implement DRR plan; ensure budget allocation for landmine clearance; use district-by-district demining approach.</p>					
<p>Country Programme Outcome Indicators: % of selected districts with microfinance institutions # of women MSMEs established in selected districts # of revised laws, policies and plans # of revised surveys integrating DRR/CC/environment # of districts with residual awareness campaigns</p>					
<p>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy OR 2. Catalyzing environmental finance OR 3. Promote climate change adaptation OR 4. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor. Promote climate change Adaptation</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level OBJECTIVE 2: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Outcome 1.2: Reduce vulnerability in development sectors Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</p>					
<p>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: 1.2.10: % change in income generation in targeted area given existing and projected climate change 2.2.1. No. and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability 2.2.2. Capacity perception index (Score) (disaggregated by gender) 2.3.2. % of population affirming ownership of adaptation processes (disaggregated by gender)</p>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Project Objective⁹ To develop capacity of communities living in the coastal zone to manage climate change risks</p>	<p>% of targeted population affirming ownership of adaptation processes (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>Coastal communities lack the resources or support to strengthen their resilience against CC induced hazards.</p>	<p>At the end of the project 50% of men and women have declared ownership of adaptation processes (disaggregated by gender).</p>	<p>PIR reports; Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems related to involvement and co-operation of stakeholders to provide the project team with data • Conflicts among stakeholders as regards roles in the project. • Poor co-ordination among implementing and Responsible Parties • Communities may not adopt reforestation/afforestation activities. • Lack of commitment from communities. • Natural Disasters (Strong coastal winds, Cyclone and floods) may disrupt project work for other

⁹ Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

					<p>national priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate risk reducing finance mechanisms increase indebtedness and vulnerability <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and local authorities responsible for coastal zone management and key stakeholders respond positively to integrating adaptation measures into policy frameworks. Ministries want to collaborate on the project for the greater good; Other projects and programmes do not displace interest and willingness to collaborate on the project; Ministries want the institutional arrangements for climate change clarified. Local communities see value in the project and actively engage in the identification and implementation of adaptation measures.
<p>Outcome 1¹⁰ Climate change risks to coastal zones integrated into key decision-making process and managed at community level as well as sub-national and national government level.</p>	<p>1. Capacity Perception Index, disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Capacity Assessment score: 2.45/5</p> <p>The project will improve the capacity of local Govt to</p> <p>i) to engage in stakeholder dialogue to understand needs and priorities for CCA ii) the capacity to develop a climate risk problem analysis and create a vision and mandate for CCA initiatives iii) to formulate</p>	<p>Capacity Assessment score: 3.83/5</p>	<p>Capacity assessment scorecard</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problems related to involvement and co-operation of stakeholders to provide the project team with data. Conflicts among stakeholders as regards roles in the project. Lack of political will to support the project Limited capacity within relevant ministries/insufficient qualified human capacity <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and local authorities responsible

¹⁰ All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.

		<p>policy and strategy on CCA initiatives 4) the capacity to budget, manage and implement CCA initiatives. The scorecard uses 10 indicators deemed by stakeholders to be the most important capacity gaps.</p>			<p>for coastal zone management and key stakeholders respond positively to integrating adaptation measures into policy frameworks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mministries want to collaborate on the project for the greater good; • Other projects and programmes do not displace interest and willingness to collaborate on the project; • Ministries want the institutional arrangements for climate change clarified.
	<p>2. Number and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimise exposure to climate variability.</p>	<p>The Institutional Capacity Assessment developed during PPG phase, suggests that local authorities have low capacity to carry out a range of functions in relation to CCA policy and investment planning ranging from data analysis, developing CC risk profiles, to holding stakeholder consultations on community preferences, to using and information to inform policies, strategies and investment plans.</p>	<p>At the end of the project 10 local government institutions have been trained in CC adaptation and SLR and coastal erosion risk management and; at least one decision-maker from the key institutions made use of improved climate and vulnerability information in their coastal adaptation policies.</p>	<p>PIR reports; Capacity scorecard assessment</p>	

<p>Outcome 2 Adaptive capacity of coastal communities improved and coastal zone resilience to climate change enhanced.</p>	<p>1. % of targeted population affirming ownership of adaptation processes (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>The VCA consultations during the PPG phase have shown that though aware of their vulnerability and that of the surrounding ecosystem, farmers, fishermen and all those whose livelihoods are affected by CC induced hazards, at the district and community level, have no financial resources and knowledge for resilience decision making in the face of droughts and floods.</p>	<p>At the end of the project 50% of men and women have declared ownership of adaptation processes (disaggregated by gender).</p>	<p>PIR reports; Vulnerability and capacity assessment</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts among stakeholders as regards roles in the project. • Poor co-ordination among implementing and Responsible Parties • Communities may not adopt reforestation/afforestation activities. • Lack of commitment from communities. • Natural Disasters (Strong coastal winds, Cyclone and floods) may disrupt project work for other national priorities • Climate risk reducing finance mechanisms increase indebtedness and vulnerability <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities want to cooperate with the project and are willing to dedicate time and other in-kind resources to it.
	<p>2. % change in income generation in targeted area given existing and projected climate change.</p>	<p>The coastal management expert report revealed that there is currently no protection measures being undertaken by communities against sea level rise and storm surges.</p>	<p>By the end of the project 50% of households increase their income by 50%.</p>	<p>PIR reports; Vulnerability and capacity assessment</p>	
	<p>3. % of population with access to improved flood and drought management, disaggregated by gender.</p>	<p>50% of households have improved flood and drought management.</p>			

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Question	Review comment	UNDP response
8. Are the relevant GEF 5 focal/ multifocal areas/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF objectives identified?	NOT CLEAR. The project contributes towards LDCF/SCCF objectives 1 and 2 by reducing vulnerability in development sectors and by strengthening adaptive capacity to climate change risks. Still, it is not clear why Component 2 has been seen to contribute nearly equally to CCA-1 (\$1.87M) and CCA-2 (\$1.51M). Table B and the description of the activities in Section B.2 suggest that Component 2 would chiefly contribute towards tangible measures to reduce vulnerability, in accordance with CCA-1. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please ensure that the financing per CCA outcome in Table A is consistent with the nature of the activities supported through Component 2.	Financing framework revised to allocate all of Component 2 financing to CCA-1: Reducing Vulnerability.
11. Is (are) the baseline project(s), including problem (s) that the baseline project(s) seek/s to address, sufficiently described and based on sound data and assumptions?	NOT CLEAR. The LDCF project builds primarily on the project 'Building an Inclusive Financial Sector in Mozambique' (BIFSMO). The baseline project seeks to broaden, deepen, and improve access to diverse financial services through professional micro-finance institutions. It is not entirely clear to what extent this project operates in the seven communities targeted through the LDCF project and what kinds of investments it currently supports. Moreover, according to	i) The baseline project is a micro-financing investment project operating in the Provinces where the LDCF project will be located in Mozambique. LDCF resources will be used to enhance the climate resilience of this business as usual development project through demonstration in seven communities. The direct result of this intervention will be the implementation of climate risk management measures by communities in the region. Lessons from this will support up-scaling climate-resilient livelihoods across the country. The BIFSMO project supports several MFIs, which support agriculture as well as non-agricultural enterprises. The project will work with these institutions to adapt what they lend to and the types of financial products they offer to reflect the expected effects of climate change. This methodology follows the GEF guidance on LDCF programming that defines co-financing as the use of LDCF funds to catalyze adaptation to climate change in the context of a larger development intervention.

	<p>the UNDP CO website and the UNCDF country page, the project is due to be completed in 2011 and the combined UNCDF and UNDP contributions amount to only \$2.1 million with an additional \$1 million to be mobilized. It is not clear, therefore, wherein the UNCDF grant of \$8 million consists, what activities it will support, and whether it will coincide with the LDCF project.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please clarify (i) how the baseline project operates in the targeted seven communities; (ii) whether the baseline project and the LDCF project will be implemented in parallel; (iii) and wherein the UNCDF grant of \$8 million consists and what activities it will support.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="797 199 1050 296">Examples of micro-finance institution supported by BIFSMO</th> <th data-bbox="1063 199 1424 296">Focus of lending</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="797 304 1050 394">Banco Oportunidade de Moçambique (BOM) (Maputo City, Sofala, Manica, Zambézia)</td> <td data-bbox="1063 304 1424 394">Micro-enterprises & small scale agriculture producers</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="797 403 1050 493">Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Mulher (FDM), Gaza and Maputo Provinces</td> <td data-bbox="1063 403 1424 493">Microentrepreneurs who practise small and medium enterprises, in particular women; General trading, services and poultry breeding.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="797 501 1050 552">PROGRESSO (Cabo Delgado)</td> <td data-bbox="1063 501 1424 552">Education, health, and agriculture.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="797 560 1050 699">HLUVUKU (Maputo Province)</td> <td data-bbox="1063 560 1424 699">Agricultural/poultry production (horticulture, cereal production, breeding broiler chickens and egg production). Services, consumption goods, housing and transformation (processing)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="797 707 1050 795">Caixa Comunitaria de Microfinancas (Cabo Delgado & Maputo City & Province)</td> <td data-bbox="1063 707 1424 795">Small-scale trading, agricultural production, agricultural marketing, services, artisanal production.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Examples of micro-finance institution supported by BIFSMO	Focus of lending	Banco Oportunidade de Moçambique (BOM) (Maputo City, Sofala, Manica, Zambézia)	Micro-enterprises & small scale agriculture producers	Fundo de Desenvolvimento da Mulher (FDM), Gaza and Maputo Provinces	Microentrepreneurs who practise small and medium enterprises, in particular women; General trading, services and poultry breeding.	PROGRESSO (Cabo Delgado)	Education, health, and agriculture.	HLUVUKU (Maputo Province)	Agricultural/poultry production (horticulture, cereal production, breeding broiler chickens and egg production). Services, consumption goods, housing and transformation (processing)	Caixa Comunitaria de Microfinancas (Cabo Delgado & Maputo City & Province)	Small-scale trading, agricultural production, agricultural marketing, services, artisanal production.	<p>The MFIs currently do not take into account climate trends in their financial offerings or capacity development. The project will work with these institutions to adapt the types of financial products and services they offer to reflect the expected effects of climate change. Examples of innovative products and services currently supported or financed by BIFSMO include mobile banking, financial products for women, and products that specifically address the needs of agricultural producers like contract farming and micro-leasing.</p> <p>It should be noted that Government stakeholders chose the seven pilot sites as coastal communities vulnerable to climate change with urgent and immediate adaptation needs. These communities are poor and government budget lines at the District level are small. District level budgets in both Pebane and Inharrime are some \$850,000 per annum, mostly for operational/admin expenses. Pro-rated to the LDCF communities this project will work with is equivalent to a District-level budget per annum of between US\$8000 and US\$40,000 per community. There is scant foreign investment in these areas. The VCA results show the BAU in these villages is: low input, low output agriculture, decreasing fish catches, frequent flooding and high winds resulting in loss of houses, livelihoods and other assets as well as a high disease burden, loss of productive time looking for water and wood fuel, and all of these losses being exacerbated by climate change. Given this backdrop, there is huge opportunity to generate adaptation benefits working with these communities, as measured by the project indicators and targets. The replication value is also considerable: the Districts of Inharrime, Pebane and Pemba have some 74,000 additional households to those included in the LDCF project, which would make a replication of potential</p>
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of some seven times the initial investment. There are additionally 44 other Districts in these three Provinces, representing some 7 million people.

The Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment demonstrates the need and commitment of the 7 pilot communities to engage in the project (Annex 7 of prodoc). The activities proposed by the project are relevant to stated community needs and are anchored in the day to day reality of the communities, and are therefore likely to be effective in generating adaptation benefits.

ii) The LDCF project will be channelling funds and capacity development with and through the BIFSMO project, thus the BIFSMO project will not just be implemented parallel to the LDCF project. The same technical assistance infrastructure will be used to implement project activities. This is beneficial not only in terms of ensuring that LDCF funds truly enhance a baseline development project; it will also help keep overhead costs down as the implementation mechanism is already in place and also ensure that implementation is not delayed by recruitments and other logistical issues.

iii) The \$8 million consists of the first phase (2007-2011): \$2,985,000, and the second phase (2012-2016): \$5,300,000. The contributions break down as follows:

	Agency	\$US
Phase 1 (2007-2011)		
BIFSMO	UNCDF	1,320,000
	UNDP	800,000
	One UN	865,000
	Total	2,985,000
Phase 2 (2012 - 2015)		
BIFSMO	UNDP (confirmed)	2,000,000
	UNCDF (confirmed)	2,000,000
	UNCDF/donors (thematic funds – under negotiation)	1,300,000
	Total	5,300,000

Phase 1 expenditures were focused as follows:

\$1,800,000 in grants and loans
 \$1,850,000 for capacity development of Association of MFIs and DNPDR – Department of Rural Development (Direcção Nacional de Desenvolvimento Rural).

The UNDP and UNCDF websites are being updated to reflect this information.

		<p>It should be noted that, in addition to BIFSMO, UNDP and UNCDF are in the process of negotiating the allocation of close to \$4,000,000 for local government development, which would also constitute a baseline for the adaptation planning activities in Outcome 2.</p> <p>An additional point to be noted is donors in Mozambique (KfW, GIZ, AfDB, IFAD, and the World Bank) already contribute to inclusive finance initiatives in Mozambique, and it is realistic to expect that demonstrated adaptation through this micro-financing delivery could attract greater resourcing to scale it up in the future. Discussions are currently underway to conduct a joint diagnostic with KfW/GIZ on financial inclusion in the country for the second phase of BIFSMO.</p> <p>Thus the co-financing plan presented in the proposal may be considered a bottom-end estimate.</p>																									
<p>12. Has the cost-effectiveness been sufficiently demonstrated, including the cost-effectiveness of the project design approach as compared to alternative approaches to achieve similar benefits?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. The project focuses on targeted, community-based, and "soft" adaptation measures as opposed to top-down planning and seawalls or coastal modification. The project builds on existing climate monitoring capacity and an existing institutional framework for disaster risk reduction and land-use planning. The project also benefits from modalities developed through the baseline project. All such features support the cost effectiveness of the project design.</p> <p>Still, the rates for local TA consultants are quite high at \$1,500/week. This significantly exceeds the equivalent rates (\$1000/week) for the most recent UNDP-GEF project in Mozambique that was CEO Endorsed in August 2010.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please adjust the rates for local TA consultants if needed and demonstrate that these are within the UNDP remuneration scale for</p>	<p>UNDP has recently moved to a revised system of contracting and payment for local consultants. Fees paid are based on the minimum amount necessary to obtain quality services for UNDP. The principle consideration is the nature of the assignment, the complexity, difficulty and extent of the work to be performed, and the degree of expertise to achieve it.</p> <p>The project will need to be able to attract consultants with the appropriate level of experience. Two of the three Provinces where the project will be working are remote locations which are several hours journey from Maputo. The project is in itself innovative in what it will be piloting and how it will be doing it. The availability of appropriately qualified consultants is expected to be thin on the ground.</p> <p>The rate of \$300/day for local TA consultants is realistic for Mozambique, and in fact represents the lower end of what UNDP has paid local consultants in the last three years. Examples of contracts of similar nature (in the area of disaster risk reduction) that have been awarded in recent years are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="800 1472 1432 1892"> <thead> <tr> <th>Contract no</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Consultant</th> <th>Type of assignment</th> <th>Day rate (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>47/10</td> <td>August 2010</td> <td>Fernanda Texeira</td> <td>Project evaluation: DRR</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>53/10</td> <td>September 2010</td> <td>Filipe Sebastiao Sitoi</td> <td>INGC salary survey</td> <td>658</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14/09</td> <td>March 2009</td> <td>Fidelx Pius Kuliposa</td> <td>DRR</td> <td>571</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INGC contract, payment service provided by UNDP</td> <td>September 2011</td> <td>Joao Mugabe</td> <td>National risk assessment: DRR</td> <td>300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Contract no	Date	Consultant	Type of assignment	Day rate (\$)	47/10	August 2010	Fernanda Texeira	Project evaluation: DRR	500	53/10	September 2010	Filipe Sebastiao Sitoi	INGC salary survey	658	14/09	March 2009	Fidelx Pius Kuliposa	DRR	571	INGC contract, payment service provided by UNDP	September 2011	Joao Mugabe	National risk assessment: DRR	300
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	local consultants in Mozambique or, alternatively, provide information about local market rates for similar assignments.	INGC contract, payment service provided by UNDP	March 2011	Jose Rafael	Development and implementation advisory services for national early warning system	312.5
13. Are the activities that will be financed using GEF/LDCF/SCCF funding based on incremental/ additional reasoning?	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to Section 11 above. It is not clear to what extent the baseline project operates in the seven communities targeted through the LDCF grant. Hence, the additional cost reasoning underlying the activities financed by the LDCF cannot be adequately assessed. Moreover, the description of the baseline situation, particularly with regard to Component 2, in section B.2 of the CEO Endorsement Request focuses largely on the vulnerabilities of Mozambique's coastal zones and their populations. It is not clear, however, in what respect the baseline project and its beneficiaries would be vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including variability. Finally, as described in the CEO Endorsement Request, Output 2.1 would "extend micro-finance services to the seven pilot communities as per BIFSMO established process". This implies that the LDCF grant would scale up rather than build on the baseline project.</p> <p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Upon addressing the recommendations under Section 11 above, please (i) describe the extent to which the baseline project and its beneficiaries are vulnerable to the effects of</p>	<p>The investment incurred in the BAU (Outcome 2) is the BIFSMO project, as well as household-level investments and their losses incurred by households in the 7 pilot communities. The additional cost borne by the LDCF grant for Outcome 2 includes making the BIFSMO project enabling of climate resilient livelihoods for the 7 pilot communities. This methodology follows the GEF guidance on LDCF programming that defines co-financing as the use of LDCF funds to catalyze adaptation to climate change in the context of a larger development intervention.</p> <p>The Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment summaries annexed to the prodoc show how the 7 pilot communities are vulnerable to climate change, summarised on pgs 17 and 20 of the CEO endorsement request.</p> <p>The BIFSMO project supports several MFIs, which all support rural communities in both agricultural as well as non-agricultural enterprises. The project will work with these institutions to adapt what they lend to and the types of financial products they offer to build resilience to the expected effects of climate change.</p> <p>Examples of MFIs' focus of financial services is provided in response to Point 11 above. The project will work with these MFIs to ensure that delivery of financial services will build resilience to climate change in the following ways: i) changes in the technical design of projects to withstand future changes in storm event or rainfall intensity, for example, irrigation technologies, building standards or siting of enterprise ii) modification of financing modalities – for example flexibility in repayment schedules following flood events- and iii) activities that are not currently part of existing micro-credit portfolios but which are help communities to adapt, for example crop diversification or moving towards non-agriculturally dependent businesses.</p>				

	<p>climate change in the discussion regarding the baseline situation in Section B.2 and (ii) demonstrate that the activities supported through the LDCF project contribute towards the climate resilience of the baseline project rather than simply scaling up the services it already provides elsewhere.</p>	
<p>15. Are the applied methodology and assumptions for the description of the incremental/additional benefits sound and appropriate?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. Please refer to sections 11 and 13 above. Unless the activities financed by the LDCF are clearly based on additional cost reasoning, their associated adaptation benefits cannot be adequately assessed. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please address recommendations under sections 11 and 13 above.</p>	<p>Addressed above.</p> <p>It will be entirely possible to measure the project's adaptation benefits. The indicator relating to the performance of the BIFSMO in building climate resilience is '<i>change in income</i>' and the project target is as follows: <i>By the end of the project 50% of households increase their income by 50%.</i></p> <p>Without the LDCF investment, it is very unlikely that 7 pilot communities would be implementing the adaptation measures needed in order to reduce the communities' vulnerability to climate change. It is clear to see that these types of investments are not happening in the baseline for the 7 pilot communities.</p>
<p>24. Is the funding and co-financing per objective appropriate and adequate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please address the recommendation under Section 12 above.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
<p>25. At CEO endorsement: indicate if confirmed co-financing is provided.</p>	<p>NO. While total co-financing has increased, from \$8.67 million to \$9.68 million, no co-financing letters have been attached to the CEO Endorsement Request. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please provide co-financing letters as confirmation of the figures provided in Table C.</p>	<p>Enclosed.</p>
<p>26. Is the co-financing amount that the Agency is bringing to the project in line with its role?</p>	<p>NOT CLEAR. RECOMMENDED ACTION: Please address the recommendation under Section 25 above.</p>	<p>As above.</p>

27. Have the appropriate Tracking Tools been included with information for all relevant indicators, as applicable?	RECOMMENDED ACTION: Kindly submit the Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool with information for relevant indicators.	Enclosed.

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management			
<i>Local[Sub-total]</i>			
Project Manager	875	223	<p><i>Overall project management, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the realization of project outputs through activities; • Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies); • Liaise with the Project Board or its appointed Project Assurance roles to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project; • Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project; <p><i>Running a project, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria. • Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications; • Monitor events as determined in the Monitoring & Communication 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; • Manage and monitor the project risks as initially identified in the Project Brief appraised by the LPAC, 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; • Prepare project progress reports.
Financial assistant	440	208	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and maintain project files and accounting systems whilst ensuring compatibility with Government and UNDP financial accounting procedures. • Prepare budget revisions of the project budgets and assist in the preparation of the annual work plans. • Process payments requests for settlement purposes including quarterly advances to the implementing partners upon joint review. • Update financial plans, prepare status reports, progress reports and other financial reports. • Undertake project financial closure formalities including submission of terminal reports, transfer and disposal of equipment, processing of semi-final revisions, and support professional staff in preparing the terminal assessment reports. • Assist in the timely issuance of contracts and assurance of other eligible entitlements of the project personnel, experts, and consultants by preparing annual recruitment plans. • Collect and maintain project related information data and establish document control procedures • Administer Project Board meetings • Administer project revision control

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile, copy and distribute all project reports • Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting
<p>Justification for Travel: Travel will be necessary for the project support unit team (for visiting pilot sites as per project workplans to be prepared), as well as for other members of the core project personnel. Travel distance from project support unit HQ to project sites in the north and centre of the country is more than 3,500 km in round trip and the only option is air travel from Maputo to Pemba and to Pebane. The only site which can be visited by road trip is Zavora in the south of the country at 800 km round trip.</p>			
For Technical Assistance			
<i>Local</i> [Sub-total]	TA consultancies: 1500	726	
Provincial level project managers (3 people)	540	624	<p>Responsible for managing and coordinating project activities at the project site level including the integrated climate resilient development plans, the implementation of on-the-ground adaptation measures and for facilitating community mobilization. Responsibilities include:</p> <p><i>Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement project activities at site level, in coordination with local communities and participating agencies. • Work with site level partners to implement project activities and complement ongoing activities. • Organise and conduct community meetings, local workshops, seminars, and other local project meetings • Manage site-specific feasibility assessments for design of specific activities. • Supervise contractors; • Work with the relevant researchers and technical experts to prepare the integrated climate resilient development plans. <p><i>Institutional Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in formation of farmer/ self help groups as required to organise the farmers training and piloting of adaptation activities. • Assist in formation of community level management committees for management of community natural resources and rangelands. <p><i>Monitoring and Reporting</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare local work plans, derived from the national workplan complete with measurable targets and milestones. • Prepare monthly, quarterly, and annual work plans for the project activities as required. • Prepare and submit monthly and all other types of progress reports at the site level.
Specialist in community-level climate change risk mapping and analysis	1,500	18	Facilitate the development of community climate risk assessments in each of the three Provinces.
Specialist in GIS risk mapping	1,500	6	Facilitate training of GIS operator to perform dynamic GIS risk mapping under different climate scenarios and together with land us; streamlining of digital information and maps, accessible online.
Specialist in climate change modelling	1,500	12	Facilitate modeling to prepare Scenarios for SLR and induced coastal erosion in Mozambique assessed on the basis of local expertise, and downscaled models.
Specialist in user-friendly seasonal forecasting tools	1500	18	Develop and deliver training on adaptation-relevant extension messaging including farmers and LDRMC in each of the three Provinces.

Specialist in coastal land use planning processes and climate change	1,500	12	To a) develop and facilitate Government workshops in adjusting coastal zone planning guidelines and policies b) develop training needs assessment on climate risk management, c) design training and deliver to decision-makers and CC sectoral professionals.
Specialist in design of eco-system protection and enhancement for beach erosion control and coastal Zone Management.	1,500	12	To implement eco-system based adaptation measures including establishment of nurseries for plant seedling propagation/production, coastal tree forestation and afforestation; mangrove seedling propagation/production, mangrove restoration, and the establishment of “soft” techniques for beach erosion control; dune fixation control using local materials and local vegetation species in each of the three Provinces.
Media and communications specialist	1500	12	To facilitate and support information dissemination through publications, public awareness campaign and through mass media outlet & development Participatory Video, community radio shows on successful Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) practices.
Specialist in design of community-level infrastructure	1,500	12	To support feasibility assessments for the implementation of community-level infrastructure measures in each of the three Provinces.
International[Sub-total]	2,750	24	
Specialist in GIS mapping techniques associated to SLR and coastal erosion modelling	2,750	6	To support, train and facilitate development of Training Courses for field officers in GIS mapping techniques associated to SLR and coastal erosion modeling.
Specialist in community-level climate change risk mapping and analysis	2,750	6	To Develop Community Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) in the three specific Provinces of concern to this project: Pemba, Zambezia and Inhambane
Specialist in climate change modeling for SLR and induced coastal erosion	2,750	6	To support, train and facilitate development of CC Scenarios for SLR and induced coastal erosion
Specialist in developing user-friendly seasonal forecasting tools.	2,750	6	to support, train and facilitate development of Tailored Agromet Advisory Service (AAS), including climate forecasts and adaptation advice for coastal communities
<p>Justification for Travel, if any: Travel will be necessary for most consultants, except those working from Maputo. Travel distance from project support unit HQ to project sites in the north and centre of the country is more than 3,500 km in round trip and the only option is air travel from Maputo to Pemba and to Pebane. The only site which can be visited by road trip is Zavora in the south of the country at 800 km round trip.</p>			

* Provide dollar rate per person week. ** Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.

Yes. The objective of the PPG phase was to produce a UNDP Project Document, that would provide detail on the following:

- A clear description of baseline activities in relation to current and planned investments, and the policy and regulatory landscape;
- An explicit specification of all adaptation activities to be financed under the LDCF, the additional cost reasoning, and the cost-effectiveness of the project relative to alternative project designs;
- A clear definition of the target population;
- Goal, objective, outcomes, outputs and indicators;
- A clear description of the expected roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders at the national and sub-national level;
- A clear description of the project management structure;
- A logframe and description of a Monitoring and Evaluation system, including results-based indicators.

The objective has been achieved.

A. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:

B. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Cofinancing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
Component 1 : feasibility adaptation	Completed	40,000	40,000			41,000
Component 2 : project scoping	Completed	21,000	21,000			37,000
Component 3 : stakeholders consultation	Completed	30,000	30,000			11,000
PPG management costs						20,000
Total		91,000	91,000		0	109,000

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)