



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP) Gender and Youth Stakeholder Analysis Recommendation Report



November 2014

This document was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Blid Consultoria e Serviços for Chemonics International Inc. under the USAID Coastal City Adaptation Project, contract number AID-656-C-14-00001.

CONTENTS

Acronyms	ii
1. Introduction	1
2. Key issues	1
2.1 Equitable participation	1
2.2 Knowledge about gender.....	2
2.3 Communication strategy.....	3
2.4 Specific activities	4
3. Management of CCAP	5
3.1 Mainstreaming the gender approach into the CCAP.....	5
3.2 Mainstreaming the youth approach into the CCAP	5
3.3 Mainstreaming in CCAP planning and monitoring.....	5

Cover photo: Children of Pemba's Chibabuare neighborhood, one of the communities more at risk of weather-induced landslides.

ACRONYMS

AM	Municipal Assembly
AMA	Environment Association
AMC	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAP	Coastal City Adaption Project
CECOHAS	Coordination Center for Hygiene, Water and Sanitation
CM	City Council
DFID	Department for International Development
DPCAA	Provincial Directorate for Coordination of Environmental Affairs
Frelimo	Mozambique Liberation Front
FOCADE	Cabo Delgado NGO's Forum
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDPPE	Institute for the Development of Small Scale Fisheries
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management
LDC	Children's Rights League
MDM	Democratic Movement of Mozambique
MICOA	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs
MONASO	Mozambican AIDS Organizations Network
MuniSAM	Monitoring Program for Social Accountability in Municipalities
NAFEZA	Centre for Women's Associations in Zambezia
OCZ	Zambezia's Children Organization
OMM	Mozambican's Women Organization
ONG	Non-governmental Organization
MDP	Municipal Development Program
PNUD	United Nations Development Program
Procimu	Promoting Citizenship for Change
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SAMCom	Committee for Social Accountability
SOW	Scope of Work
UCM	Mozambique Catholic University
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. INTRODUCTION

This document provides Blid Consultoria e Serviços' key recommendations for the USAID Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP), resulting from the analysis and conclusions the consultants presented in their Gender and Youth Stakeholder Analysis report. The consultants' recommendations are presented in two sections: first, the recommendations relating to the key issues; and then and the recommendations regarding the overall management of CCAP activities.

2. KEY ISSUES

Objective: Identify key issues that may influence the results of CCAP Project

This section synthesizes the main conclusions of our analysis, answering to the research questions and relating them to the actions in the project's draft work plan. In order to achieve its objective of increasing climate change resilience, the CCAP project adopted the following strategies: empowering municipal actors and engaging citizens with a focus on youth. With a view to contribute to the achievement of the expected results, our analysis, from a gender and age differentiation perspective, leads us to focus on three crosscutting issues regarding the implementation of CCAP, namely:

- equal participation in creating structures and activities to be undertaken by the CCAP;
- enhancing the knowledge on gender in the context of climate change;
- youth involvement in the project communication strategy; and
- designing of specific activities for different needs.

2.1 EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION

Regarding the participation of women and men in decision-making in the Municipal Assemblies (AM) and Municipal Councils (CM), we could only establish in the present study that the Assemblies of the two cities have a fairly balanced number of men and women, while both municipal councils have far fewer women holding key positions. Though we were unable to observe the actual decision-making dynamics, it was evident in the interviews with members of the assemblies that they possess some awareness in regards to gender issues.

Residents have few direct channels of participation in local decisions, in addition to the elections, because the participatory planning systems have yet to be started. A unique experience in this regard, although rather limited, was under the project designated Political Participation of Women, which promoted exchanges between AM and residents through "grassroots groups" (*grupos de base*).

The CCAP plans to establish Planning and Participatory Management Units and Steering Committees, as well as to support the development of local volunteers. It also includes training through the Internet, scholarships and an internship program.

To harness the different experiences and knowledge, it will be important to actively promote the equitable participation of women and men, including young people, in these structures, identifying and applying methods that ensure that women and young people, besides being present in decision-making institutions, in fact have a voice and are able to influence the decisions made. Only then the Project can effectively respond to the different needs and interests of climate change adaptation, stemming from the different responsibilities of both men and women.

Another important facet of the need for equal participation lies in the division of labor between men and women within the framework of volunteering planned in the project. Some of the interviewees have suggested that women and young people may be more likely to engage in volunteer efforts (i.e. cleaning drainage, planting trees, etc.), though women already bear a greater workload than men, because often they are responsible for housework, in addition to livelihood activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Pemba: involve the assembly members in the team to be create the different groups within the municipality, particularly women; and seek support outside the CM regarding gender and youth.

Quelimane: formally engage the Women's Department of the Councilor for Education, Health, Women and Social Action in addition to the Councilor for Sanitation and Climate Change to assist in group formation.

2.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GENDER

Our analysis showed that in AM and CM the level of knowledge on gender issues in the context of climate change is relatively low, although there is some awareness and also some difference in terms of levels of knowledge between the two Municipalities. Furthermore, the knowledge about the climate change concepts also needs to be strengthened, particularly in Pemba. It is the members of the AM and the decision makers and officials of the CM who must know how to implement decisions made, also in regards to Project activities. To be able to make informed decisions, both groups need to improve their skills in terms of gender issues, according to the needs of each group.

CCAP contains several capacity building activities for local actors in the area of climate change adaptation (CCA). The integration of a gender perspective in these trainings will enhance their quality and relevance. For purposes of this mainstreaming, technical assistance from local experts in gender, and to strengthen the effect of training through regular monitoring of project implementers, will be required. This specialized assistance will also help project staff in their responsibility of ensuring that the gender perspective, due attention to youth, are effectively mainstreamed into planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities. This integration will contribute to the achievement of CCAP results.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Pemba: consult the Aga Khan Foundation, the Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, CARE and AMA to identify local expertise to draw on in developing capacity building activities with a gender perspective.

Quelimane: consult the various CM partners with interest and knowledge in the fields of gender and youth in order to find ways in which they can support CCAP, as well as the possibilities of inserting CCA contents into the training.

2.3 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

When assessing the situation of women, men, boys and girls in both Municipalities, in regards to their knowledge, perceptions and experiences with climate change related phenomena, we have noticed similarities in the low level of knowledge, in spite of the fact that the experiences are different in Quelimane and Pemba. In addition to the flooding caused by increasingly uneven rainfall, Quelimane residents mentioned erosion and drought in recent years, while in Pemba the most recent experience of such nature was the destruction of the city by torrential rains and landslides. However, with no significant differences between men and women, young or adult, the common factor was the lack of information about the causes of these phenomena and the consequent search for explanations and understanding based on beliefs and traditions.

Another common factor in the attitudes of residents interviewed was the lack of awareness of their own responsibilities in taking action and an approach of passively waiting for taken by the Municipalities. The particular case was in Quelimane, where residents have offered several proposals of measures to be taken by the CM. The only exceptions were women's associations, in the districts of Quelimane, which have been implementing small projects to improve water supply and sanitation, over the years.

One of the activities planned in the project is the formulation of a communication strategy for public awareness and behavioral change. In light of the data collected on the fairly widespread propagation of incorrect explanations of the causes of weather events phenomena and the lack of awareness of citizens as active agents, it becomes imperative to carefully develop this strategy. The motivation of residents to contribute towards efforts to adapt and to change their behaviors, for example, on issues such as the use of latrines, waste management and destruction of mangroves, depends on their understanding of the reasons of the phenomena and their awareness and conscience of their role as citizens.

This communication strategy can be used as a vehicle for the mobilization of young people who are still at school, (i.e. those aged between 12 and about 17 years). It is possible to reach this group in the schools and existing youth organizations, as these young people still have some free time to engage in something that might be of their interests, which is not the case for young boys and girls who have established families and have the responsibility for providing for their economic livelihood. Still, even with this group, care must be taken to ensure the participation of girls, who may have more housework than boys or have more rules limiting their mobility.

We understand that the definition of the target group of youth, is not determined by the age of youth or a certain age group that is decisive, but the individual life conditions. A 16 year old girl can still be at school and have her livelihood guaranteed by her parents, which can allow her to take the time and energy to be interested in extra-curricular activities, such as the ones we are suggesting. But another, also aged 16, might already be pregnant or married and a mother, thus having already passed into adulthood, with responsibility to care for and support children, and therefore likely more limited in terms of mobility and available free time.

As such, some of the activities of information and awareness of the communication strategy should be developed along with adolescents, to be aimed specifically at this age group, using creative expression in plays, radio, video, music, singing and dancing, etc., which may help motivate them to participate. Prior to that, it is important to create a solid knowledge base of the young people in target communities, so that CCAP can craft well-reasoned and credible messages that they can internalize and transmit. The young may find it easier to take on new values and adopt new habits and thus influence the district with their example. At the same time, this awareness, early in life, can make them more responsible and demanding than previous generations, and that not only in regards to environmental issues.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pemba: consider cooperation with the various cultural groups, environmental associations such as the initiative Open Terrace.

Quelimane: consider cooperation with the Youth Council of the City Council, Children's Right League, and their partner Zambezia's Children's Organization and theater groups of the Culture House (*Casa de Cultura*).

2.4 SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

In both cities, we have identified several actors with the capacity and interests related to CCAP activities, from the point of view of cooperation and synergies. The proposals of these actors and of the residents we have interviewed on which actions are deemed relevant for climate change adaptation can be divided in three categories:

- technical measures to prevent flood damage and erosion;
- the maintenance and expansion of drainage networks; and
- improvement of sanitation through construction of latrines and waste management.

These were the activities most frequently mentioned by resident respondents. In Pemba, the international NGOs CARE, Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation and the Aga Khan Foundation all hold extensive experience in this type of activities.

Recommendations for measures to improve the resilience of the most vulnerable to the risks:

- the development of activities for income generation via self-employment, or employing people in paid positions if possible, for example in the collection and recycling of solid waste;
- increasing agricultural productivity: extension to conservation agriculture, introduction of drought resistant varieties, home gardens, etc.;
- relieve the workload of women and adolescents with improved access to water, and improved stoves that save fuel (promoted by the AMA and by ADEL in Pemba);
- introduction of savings and credit systems; and
- inclusion of messages on climate change adaptation in the awareness activities implemented by local district organizations, such as Muleide, Action Aid, and the Woman Democracy Project in Pemba.

CCAP plans to include the possibility of implementing, through the local actors, selected specific activities as priorities. This selection can also take into account existing proposals in order to benefit from synergies with other actors and thereby increase the efficiency of

project. It would also be beneficial to start from the analysis and local knowledge and identify the activities to be supported by the project. The ways of supporting these actors to achieve significant changes will be most effective if they are jointly defined with them.

3. MANAGEMENT OF CCAP

3.1 MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER APPROACH INTO THE CCAP

The CCAP team should to assess its internal capacity to mainstream appropriately the gender approach in the project, as well as allocate human and financial resources required to guarantee this capacity.

The options may include:

- consult international experts and seek support from the implementer's headquarters in Washington for continuous professional advice on gender issues;
- engage on a part-time basis a local consulting firm with experience on gender issues in Mozambique; and
- hire local professionals who work with gender issues and cooperating with the Municipalities of Quelimane and Pemba.

3.2 MAINSTREAMING THE YOUTH APPROACH INTO THE CCAP

To guarantee the inclusion of children and adolescents interests and experiences in the project, it will be crucial to identify efficient ways of accessing professional knowledge and expertise in this area, both from the headquarters as well as locally. Among other ideas, setting up a reference group consisting of young people from each municipality, should be considered.

3.3 MAINSTREAMING IN CCAP PLANNING AND MONITORING

As noted by the participants during the presentation of the proposed project plan in Quelimane, neither the objective nor the results drawn in the CCAP draft first year work plan specifically mention women or young people. Nonetheless, the proposed monitoring plan includes the disaggregation of data by sex and age group, as well as the objectives of promote gender equitable participation, which is commendable. It would be logical to also mention in the goals or results of the plan women, men, girls and boys separately, as part of the target group.