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COASTAL CITY ADAPTATION PROJECT (CCAP)

QUARTERLY TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT: APRIL-JUNE 2016

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Contract No. AID-656-C14-00001

Cover photo: Impacts of climate change affect infrastructure critical for the development of Nacala city. Photo credit: Municipality of Nacala.

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ACRONYMS

ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
CBA10	Community-Based Adaptation 10
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAP	Coastal City Adaptation Project
CVM	Red Cross of Mozambique (Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique)
DPTADR	Provincial Directorate of Environment, Land and Rural Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FFA	Funds for Housing Expansion
GoM	Government of Mozambique
GEF	Green Climate Fund
HNI	Human Network International
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
INGC	National Disaster Management Institute (Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades)
IREX	International Research & Exchanges
LGSAT	UNISDR's Local Government Self-Assessment Tool
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (Direcção Provincial da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural)
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OIDP	International Observatory of Participatory Democracy (Observatório Internacional da Democracia Participativa)
PLA	Climate Change Local Adaptation Plans (Plano Local de Adaptação)
SIGIC	Integrated Disaster Information Management System (Sistema Integrado de Gestão de Informação sobre Calamidades)
SIGIU	Integrated Urban Information Management System (Sistema Integrado de Gestão de informação Urbana)
UniLúrio	University of Lúrio
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane)
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Duration	5 years
Starting Date	Contract signature - November 25, 2013 Start of operations - January 16, 2014
Life of Project Funding	US$14,904,209

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

The Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP) is currently focusing its interventions in the vulnerable coastal cities of Pemba and Quelimane. Building on lessons learned in both Pemba and Quelimane, CCAP is selecting interventions to implement in Nacala and is potentially scaling up a limited set of proven activities to additional cities along the Mozambican coast.

PROGRAM/PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The goal of CCAP is to increase climate resilience in selected Mozambican coastal cities through interventions aimed at achieving the three integrated objectives described below.

OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVE THE PROVISION OF CLIMATE-RESILIENT URBAN SERVICES BY MUNICIPALITIES

The activities under Objective 1 focus on improving the capacity and technical skills of municipal authorities to plan, manage, and lead the execution of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies. They also encompass participatory mechanisms for identifying and prioritizing adaptation options that combine technically credible and sound scientific analysis with engagement of vulnerable groups and communities in diagnosing problems and designing specific interventions to address those problems. This approach will help to ensure that the municipalities' CCA and DRR plans are technically reliable, responsive to local realities, and maximize the use of local resources for sustainability.

OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASE ADOPTION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE MEASURES BY COMMUNITIES, CIVIC AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING CIVIL SOCIETY, NGOS, AND FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

The activities under Objective 2 aim at increasing community resilience to climate change. They include assisting Mozambican educational institutions to establish enduring partnerships with centers of global climate change expertise; build networks and information platforms for knowledge generation and resource sharing; develop practical and cost-effective CCA and DRR options in cooperation with local stakeholders; and deliver trainings that equip individuals and community organizations with the skills to enhance resiliency in their local areas.

OBJECTIVE 3: INCREASE THE CAPACITY TO POTENTIALLY IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC RISK-MANAGEMENT TOOLS

CCAP will initiate activities under Objective 3 during the current fiscal year with the purpose of creating an enabling environment for improved access to risk pooling measures, such as insurance products and contingency funds through broad engagement with relevant government and private sector actors. Initial activities will focus on assessing insurance options in Mozambique and identifying opportunities for establishing contingency funds and/or other relevant insurance products at the municipal level.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

HIGHLIGHTS

- In Nacala, CCAP provided training to municipal and INGC technicians and representatives of Provincial Directorate of Environment, Land and Rural Development (DPTADER) on Geographic Information System (GIS) management, a critical tool for improvement of land use management practices. Similar to Pemba and Quelimane, CCAP provided Nacala with GIS software and computer equipment to assist with the integration of climate change vulnerability maps into the cadaster and to manage the Integrated System for Urban Information Management (Sistema Integrado de Gestão de informação Urbana - SIGIU).

- CCAP, in collaboration with its partners UN-Habitat and the Municipality of Pemba, facilitated the first participatory workshop to review resilient housing concepts, refine criteria for site and beneficiary selection, agree on the roles and responsibilities of different parties, and clarify the technical requirements of the construction materials. Relatedly, the Municipality of Quelimane formally identified the plots for construction of the 12 resilient demonstration houses.

- CCAP grantee Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) finalized the development of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) course materials to be delivered to municipal technicians and other stakeholders in Pemba and Quelimane.

- CCAP conducted a household survey and collected data on households' socioeconomic and infrastructure situation in light of climate change challenges in Quelimane. This survey will provide city managers with reliable data for planning and prioritizing interventions as well as data for monitoring progress and in enhancing the city's resilience.

- CCAP carried out a green infrastructure assessment in Pemba that identified "nucleation" as the preferred technique to enhance green infrastructure in strategically important areas of the city. Findings from the assessment will be incorporated into interventions for the Year 4 work plan.

- CCAP conducted an update of the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT), the UN tool that gauges city preparedness and resilience, in Pemba and Quelimane and a baseline assessment in Nacala. The LGSAT measures the municipalities' current level of disaster resilience, helps to identify priorities for investment, and provides information to track progress in improving disaster preparedness and resilience.

EXPANDING SOFT ENGINEERING TOOLS TO NACALA

PHOTO: Mohamed Jerónimo/Nacala Municipal Council

Municipal technicians attend CCAP's Geographic Information System (GIS) training in Nacala.

CCAP and the Municipality of Nacala signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) during the last quarter. One of the agreed upon priorities is to improve the management of the municipal cadaster. To this end, the project provided GIS software, equipment, and training to assist the Municipality to incorporate vulnerability maps into the cadaster. CCAP trained cadaster technicians, municipal managers, and technicians from DPTADR on the information management cycle, data collection, processing, and information production, use and storage. Other topics included the use of GPS sensors in data collection, techniques to integrate data into the digital cadaster, data analysis, and practical guidance on how to manage a geo-database to determine infrastructure and plot locations, all of which can help reduce exposure to the climate change impact.

RESILIENT HOUSING PROGRESS IN PEMBA AND QUELIMANE

After Quelimane, CCAP with its partners UN-Habitat and the Municipality of Pemba facilitated the first participatory workshop to review resilient housing concepts, refine criteria for site and beneficiaries selection, agree on the roles and responsibilities of different parties, and clarify the technical requirements of the construction materials in Pemba. The workshop included representatives from local communities, various municipal offices, women's groups, local construction firms, the Funds for Housing Expansion (FFA), Provincial Directorate of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources, local universities, and NGOs. Participants provided information to help the architects develop initial designs of the model house prototype. The technical team will prepare initial designs for validation by the Municipal technicians and local community members in the next stage of the process. Quelimane

PHOTO: Danilo Singano/CCAP

Community members in Pemba learn about locally available construction materials that are more resilient to climate change.

authorities identified the sites for the 12 models houses in the Icídua neighborhood. The site selection process is on-going in Pemba.

DRR AND CCA COURSE PROGRESS

Under a grant from CCAP, Eduardo Mondlane University's Faculty of Science finalized the disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) course materials. CCAP submitted the materials for peer review by professors from the University of São Paulo in Brazil and University of Aveiro in Portugal. The review will ensure that the content material meets international standards in terms of breadth, depth, and rigor of the materials and the methodology for course management and delivery. The review will also serve to facilitate connections between UEM and other academic institutions engaged in climate change instruction and research. Following revisions based on the peer reviewer feedback, UEM will deliver the course in the next reporting period.

CCAP also intends to tailor the UEM training materials to train local community radio journalists to improve DRR and CCA reporting through a partnership with IREX's USAID Media Strengthening Program. Additionally, CCAP will work with UEM and TechChange to transform the DRR and CCA into an online course that will be freely available to other lusophone coastal cities or other interested parties.

PHASE TWO OF MANGROVE RESTORATION IN QUELIMANE

This quarter marked the beginning of the second stage of the rehabilitation and restoration of targeted mangrove stands in Quelimane. CCAP rehabilitated a total of three hectares of mangroves by planting 20,000 mangrove seedlings in Icídua and Mirazane. A total of 60 community members assisted CCAP and the Municipality with mangrove reforestation efforts in Quelimane and continue to help maintain previously restored areas. These efforts will help protect and reduce the vulnerability of residents from the effects of climate change.

PHOTO: Adalberto Moulinho/CCAP

The Municipal Assembly of Quelimane votes to approve the city's local adaptation plan developed with support from CCAP.

APPROVAL OF LOCAL ADAPTATION PLANS BY MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

The Municipal Assemblies of both Pemba and Quelimane formally approved the city's respective local climate change adaptation plans (*Plano Local de Adaptação* - PLA), developed with support from CCAP through a subcontract with the UEM Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering, a member of the ACCRA Consortium. The PLA is a strategic tool that articulates the Municipality's priorities for addressing the anticipated impacts of climate change and identifies specific actions required to fulfill them. The approval represents a major step forward in integrating climate change considerations into the city development plans and activities. As next steps, CCAP will assist the Municipalities in the implementation of selected measures and will support efforts to engage other national or international development partners to fund other high priority interventions.

BUILDING CAPACITY TO ACCESS CLIMATE FUNDS

An OIDP participant reviews information on

Funding adaptive measures remains one of the cities' largest challenges. To address this issue, CCAP supported technicians from the municipalities of Nacala, Pemba, and Quelimane to participate in a joint Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (*Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural* - MITADER), and World Bank training on accessing climate financing. The seminar provided technicians with tools, procedures, and resources to search for and apply to funding sources, including the Green Climate Fund (GEF). The training also help to link technicians from Nacala, Pemba, and Quelimane with the wider network of technicians involved in adaptation efforts in Mozambique.

SHARING CCAP INTERVENTIONS AT OIDP 2016 IN MATOLA

The International Observatory of Participatory Democracy (*Observatório Internacional da Democracia Participativa* - OIDP) is an open venue for representatives from cities, private and public entities, civil society organizations, and research centers to share best practices regarding decentralization and local level participatory democratization issues. During the conference in May, CCAP and representatives from the cities of Pemba and Quelimane shared different soft engineering management tools and best practices to build a climate smart city. More than 1,500 participants from around the world attended OIDP. Quelimane official Renato Silva presented how the Municipality is using SIGIU to improve solid waste management practices in Quelimane and the process to develop the city's PLA, which the Municipality is using to guide its resilient development.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING AT THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMUNITY BASED ADAPTATION WORKSHOP, DHAKA, BANGLADESH

CCAP's Senior Technical Specialist, Sharmila Moiane, participated in the 10th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA10) in Dhaka, Bangladesh from April 21 to 28. She was a member of the Mozambican delegation, which consisted of a variety of CCAP partners, including Silvestre Macie from the Municipality of Pemba, Luis Buchir from MITADER, Luis Artur from UEM, and Saide Anlaue from Save the Children/ACCRA. The conference focused on enhancing urban community resilience to climate change. CCAP presented a poster describing the different tools the project is using to strengthen urban resilience in both Pemba and Quelimane. In addition, CCAP helped partners to share their experience in developing PLAs, highlighting the involvement of multiple local stakeholders in the process. Conference participants emphasized the importance of local context, the use of appropriate technologies, and working through existing local institutions to improve the

likelihood of successful adaptation interventions as well as effectively communicating with stakeholders throughout the process.

PHOTO: Sharmila Moiane/CCAP

Participants from Mozambique at the 10th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

EVALUATIONS/ASSEMENTS UPDATES

HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEY IN QUELIMANE

One of the challenges coastal cities face is the lack of reliable data to inform decisions on strengthening resiliency. To address this need, CCAP, in collaboration with the municipal authorities and the UEM College of Marine and Coastal Sciences, Catholic University, and Pedagogical University, carried out a household survey of 960 randomly selected households. The survey collected essential data that will serve as reference for demography, housing structure and conditions, household sources of income, expenditure and owned assets, environmental awareness, communication channels used, current perceptions, attitudes, knowledge and practices related to CCA and DRR, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) at the household level in Quelimane city. Results from the survey will help the city managers and the project to access reliable data to inform planning and intervention prioritization efforts as well as monitor the project's progress in enhancing resilience.

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN PEMBA

CCAP engaged UEM's Department of Biology, led by Professor Salomão Bandeira, to conduct a rapid assessment of green infrastructure in Pemba. The assessment identified options for natural restoration and rehabilitation to enhance critical ecosystem services that provide protection from natural disasters. The assessment identified Paquitequete, Cariacó, Mahate, and Alto Gingone as key neighborhoods for green infrastructure rehabilitation due to their strategic location. UEM recommended "nucleation" as the preferred technique to enhance green infrastructure in these areas, which involves selectively planting small patches of native species that serve as focal areas for recovery. These "nuclei" then in turn attract other vegetation that help establish new growth in a manner that mirrors natural processes. In addition, the assessment identified key factors that can enhance the reforestation process, such as: improving local authority's involvement in the process, raising community awareness of ecosystem services, training communities on replanting techniques, stabilizing slopes, and the importance of monitoring vegetation growth. CCAP will use the findings to inform intervention designs for the next annual work plan.

GAUGING RESILIENCE USING THE UN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL (LGSAT) IN NACALA, PEMBA AND QUELIMANE

During the reporting period, CCAP used the LGSAT to measure preparedness and resilience status in Pemba, Quelimane, and Nacala. The process also serves to identify priorities for investment and action and helps municipal officials to track progress in improving their disaster preparedness and resilience over time. The assessment involved extensive consultations with local government and civil society stakeholders to understand municipal preparedness and resiliency to climate change impacts. For Pemba and Quelimane, this LGSAT assessment served as a mid-point review to measure progress against the 2014 baseline. For Nacala, where the project is working to scale up activities, the assessment serves as a baseline and a tool to help municipal authorities and other stakeholders to better understand the city's capacity, resources and institutional strengths, weaknesses and challenges related to climate resiliency and disaster management. At the end of the

reporting period, the assessment team is analyzing data obtained during fieldwork to complete a complementary LGSAT tool, the Disaster Resilience Scorecard, which adds significant additional detail and quantification beneath the LGSAT. Final results are expected in July.

KEY ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

IMPLEMENTATION OF DRR AND CCA COURSE FOR PEMBA AND QUELIMANE

CCAP and UEM will deliver the DRR and CCA training course to municipal officials and key local stakeholders in Pemba and Quelimane. Additionally, CCAP will tailor the course and then deliver it to local community radio journalists with IREX's USAID Media Strengthening Program. CCAP will then work with UEM and TechChange to transform it into an online course that will be freely available for anyone with internet access.

RESILIENT CITIES 2016 - 7TH ANNUAL GLOBAL FORUM ON URBAN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION

CCAP will support Nacala, Pemba and Quelimane to participate in the 7th Annual Global Forum on Urban Resilience and Adaptation in Germany. Resilient Cities is the global platform for urban resilience and climate change adaptation, organized by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and co-hosted by the City of Bonn. The event provides an opportunity for officials from Nacala, Pemba, and Quelimane to directly interact with experts and practitioners from around the world to discuss and learn about best practices and approaches to enhance urban resilience and adaptation as well as mobilize funds for their cities.

TRAINING OF MASTER BUILDERS ON RESILIENT HOUSE CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES IN PEMBA AND QUELIMANE

CCAP and UN-Habitat will conduct training sessions for local master builders on techniques to build resilient houses. Following the training, participants will form work teams that will lead the construction of the model resilient homes in the selected sites. The training, combined with "learning by doing," is aimed at ensuring that more people at local level are able to apply techniques and procedures to build structures that are more resilient to the anticipated impacts of climate change.

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF MANGROVE RESTORATION AND PROTECTION PRACTICES IN QUELIMANE

CCAP will conduct a review the current reforestation approach and plant growth status in Quelimane. The assessment will identify options to improve the project's reforestation or rehabilitation approach and the most promising livelihood opportunities. The assessment will take place in July and the findings presented in August.

HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURE SURVEY IN PEMBA

CCAP in collaboration with the Municipality of Pemba, UniLúrio, and Catholic University will carry out a survey in Pemba at the household level to gather data on residents' socio-economic and infrastructure situation in relation to climate change challenges to inform the upcoming project activities and monitor the project progress to date. The product of the assessment will provide data for municipality decision-makers to better plan and prioritize interventions and improve the city's resilience to climate change.

NATIONAL LAUNCH OF 3-2-1 ON DEMAND INFORMATION SERVICES

CCAP partnered with Vodacom to support the operationalization one element of Mozambique's National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy for 2012-2025 pillar, which calls for using appropriate technologies to increase Mozambicans' access to information on climate change preparedness, response, and adaptive measures. Vodacom will host a toll-free, on demand system, developed by CCAP's international subcontractor HNI, which will provide action-oriented climate change and disaster risk reduction information, accessible via mobile phone. The launch event is tentatively scheduled for September.

LOCAL ADAPTATION PLANS FINAL WORKSHOPS

Building on Pemba and Quelimane's experience in development PLAs, CCAP is planning workshops to reflect on the methodology and the process used to develop the PLAs in order to inform future adaptation planning efforts and build demand for implementing the PLA implementation among community members, civil society organizations, municipal authorities, and provincial government entities.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicators	Baseline	Total FY14	Total FY15	FY16 Q1	FY16 Q2	FY16 Q3	TOTAL FY16	TOTAL	LOP Target	% LOP	Indicator Activities
1. Numerical score on UNISDR's Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) (Impact)											The LGSAT baseline data collection was done in FY15 Q1 as a tool to help cities to better understand its ability to mitigate potential disasters and identify gaps, guide to city stakeholders to set priorities for achieving short- and long-term goals. This indicator CCAP will use to monitor the impact of its activities (follow-up assessments will be conducted at project mid-point and before the end of the project)
Pemba	1.83										
Quelimane	1.97										
2. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (Outcome, GCC required indicator 4.8.2-26) [GCC EG11.1-1 and GCC EG11.3-1]	0	1	176	77	63	292	432	609	5 050	12%	To date CCAP has reached 506 individuals who demonstrated their capacity to adapt to the impact of extreme weather events by implementing community protection activities directly in the field with supervision of community based organizations in Icídua and Mirazane neighborhoods in Quelimane and through pre and post-test after a training. More people have demonstrated their capacity to implement the EMMP procedures for solid waste management, green infrastructure, latrines construction and water catchment system management; also Municipal technical persons from cadastre directorate demonstrated their capacity using the Vulnerability Mapping to improve the digital Cadastre in the Municipality and put the citizen aware about their plots in vulnerable areas based on GIS training done in Pemba and Quelimane, and in Nacala CCAP started the activities implementing the digital cadastre based on GPS and GIS technologies, also the green infrastructure workshop, SIGIU training for data senders and data managers was done in Pemba. In Quelimane the mangrove implementation phase two started followed by the start training for communities' implementers.
3. Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (Outcome, F Indicator 4.8.2-28) [GCC EG11.2-1 and GCC EG11.2-2]	0	0	12	0	1	14	15	27	100	27%	CCAP supported Municipalities to integrate of CCA and DRR issues into Municipalities strategies, plans and agreements and submission to municipality assembly to approve the documents to be used by different stakeholders CCAP signed an agreement with Pemba, Nacala and Quelimane Municipalities, UN-Habitat, ANAMA, UEM in different departments and also proposed agreements with CVM and trough UN-HABITAT proposed agreements with World Vision Mozambique in Quelimane and OIKOS – Cooperação de Desenvolvimento in Pemba to support them in advanced resilient houses construction.

Indicators	Baseline	Total FY14	Total FY15	FY16 Q1	FY16 Q2	FY16 Q3	TOTAL FY16	TOTAL	LOP Target	% LOP	Indicator Activities
4. Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess/address climate change risks issues as result of USG assistance (Outcome, F Indicator 4.8.2-14) [GCC EG11-3]	0	8	11	0	0	5	5	24	20	120%	Up to date CCAP worked with 21 different local institutions, on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction issues and they improved they capacity engaging with CCAP to improve coastal communities to survive, minimize losses, and quickly recover from increasingly more frequent and more intense weather events working together to replace and recover the green infrastructures in their communities as a group and also working to implement the resilient houses. For this period CCAP started to work in Nacala city and also engaged with UH-HABITAT to jointly implement the resilient houses with community contribution and also engaged with Universidade Pedagogica, Universidade Catolica de Moçambique in Pemba and Quelimane training students in M&E and data collection methodologies based in mobile technologies to collect data on HH socio economic and infrastructure assessment.
5. Number of CCA or DRR tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted (Outcome) [GCC EG11.1-3]	0	6	16	0	0	1	1	23	10	230%	CCAP developed, tested and are in process to implement the Urban Information System Management (SIGIU) and Disaster Information System Management (SIGIC) platform as a tools for both municipalities and at national level and create tools to be used for data collection and reporting for decision makers. CCAP also are working with Cadastre department to use de vulnerability mapping in the digital cadastre process and also started the implementation of digital cadastre in Nacala city to better perform the cadastre system before the creation of vulnerability mapping in the city.
7. Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance (Output, F Indicator 4.8.2-29)	0	1 251	5 412	6 788	2 032	2 596	11 416	18 079	9 000	201%	CCAP conducted trainings on integrated Disaster Information System Management (SIGIC) for all INGC provincial delegations and for all CLGRCs in the areas considered at risk for rain season 2015/2016, and capacity building for integration of Vulnerability mapping in the cadastre in Quelimane, trainings for all CLGRCs in Quelimane city also CCAP in partnership with ACCRA and UEM conducted the Local adaptation trainings in Pemba and Quelimane. For FY16 Q3 CCAP conducted a GPS and GIS training to cadastre technicians, started the training for students on M&E basics and data collection issues using mobile technologies to collect household socio economic and infrastructure information in Pemba and Quelimane
8. Number of proposals submitted for CCA or DRR projects (Output)	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	10	30%	To date CCAP supported both Municipalities in the design and submission of 3 proposals
9. Area (hectares) impacted by at least one CCA or DRR intervention implemented with citizen input per year (Outcome)	0	0	1 101	0	0	3	3	1 104	1 400	79%	CCAP supported the Municipalities in implementation of different activities (SIGIU, SIGIC, Mangrove reforestation, Vulnerability Mapping, etc.) and impacted at least of 1104 hectares in both municipalities
10. Number of people with increased knowledge of climate change impacts and adaptation strategies as result of USG assistance (Outcome) [GCC EG11.3-2]	0	0	55	41	51	130	222	277	500	55%	Municipal staff from Pemba and Quelimane trained by CCAP staff are using the knowledge obtained in the training to implement the digital cadastre in their day by day work. In addition during the GPS and GIS technologies training, CCAP based on the pre and post testes increase the number of people with increased knowledge on CCA and DRR components and also based on the mangrove restoration the communities are showing their knowledge obtained during the training preparation in the field

Indicators	Baseline	Total FY14	Total FY15	FY16 Q1	FY16 Q2	FY16 Q3	TOTAL FY16	TOTAL	LOP Target	% LOP	Indicator Activities
11. Number of person-contact hours of information disseminated about climate change vulnerabilities and adaptive options (Output)	0	278 110	60 570	154 323	18	649	154 989	493 669	3 000 000	16%	Through different channels (Radio, TV, Facebook, banners, technical briefs, twitter, Instagram, etc.) CCAP disseminated CCA and DRR information at different levels and for different audiences and also CCAP participated in OIDP expo organized by ANAMA in Matola city disseminating the CCAP activities in Pemba and Quelimane cities.
12. Proportion of CCA or DRR interventions implemented with community contributions (Outcome)	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	20%	500%	100% of interventions implemented in the communities was with their direct involvement in the activities and in this quarter the UN-HABITAT work with CCAP had a participatory component to involve the communities in the housing design comments and approvals in Pemba and Quelimane
13. Proportion of individuals engaged in CCAP activities who are youth (Output)	0	16%	28%	19%	26%	34%	27%	26%	20%	128%	26% of people participated in trainings and technical assistance was youth (people from 16 to 29 years old).