Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP) Agreement No. AID-656-C-14-00001

FY2016 3rd Year of the Project

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ACRONYMS

ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
CENOE	National Emergency Operation Center
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAP	Coastal City Adaptation Project
CVM	Red Cross of Mozambique *(Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique)*
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DINOTER	National Directorate of Land Use Planning (Direcção Nacional de de Terra)
ESCMC	Eduardo Mondlane University's School of Marine and Coastal Sciences
EWS	Early Warning System
GOM	Government of Mozambique
INGC	National Disaster Management Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades*)
LGSAT	UNISDR's Local Government Self-Assessment Tool
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (*Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural*)
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PLA	Local Adaptation Plans (*Plano Local de Adaptação*)
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
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*)
TVM	Mozambican Television *(Televisão de Moçambique)*
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University (*Universidade Eduardo Mondlane*)
UN	United Nations

Cover Photo: Members of one of INGC's Local Committee for Disaster and Risk Management after a training session on SIGIC in Cabo Delgado.

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

4. Geographic Focus

The Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP) is currently focusing its intervention on the most vulnerable coastal cities of Pemba and Quelimane which are not currently receiving significant support from other donors. The work advanced in Pemba and Quelimane allowed the project to determine interventions to be implemented in the third coastal city ï Nacala - as well as scale up other successful activities to additional cities along the Mozambican coast.

5. Program/Project Objectives

The goal of the CCAP is to increase climate resilience in selected Mozambican coastal cities through reaching 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 upgrading 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. This will ensure that municipalitiesô 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

These activities aim to increase community resilience to climate change. They involve assisting Mozambican institutions to establish enduring partnerships with centers of global climate change expertise; building networks and information platforms for climate change resilience knowledge and resource sharing; developing practical and cost-effective CCA and DRR options in cooperation with local communities; and delivering training that equip individuals and community organizations with the skills to enhance resiliency within their local areas.

Objective 3: Increase the capacity to potentially implement economic risk-management tools, such as insurance plans and contingency funds, for at-risk urban infrastructure and livelihoods

CCAP will initiate activities under Objective 3 during Year 3 with purpose of improving the 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 options for both conventional and parametric insurance in Mozambique and identifying opportunities for establishing contingency funds and or the use of relevant insurance products at the municipal level.

6. Summary of the Reporting Period

The highlights from the past quarter include the launch of national coverage of the Integrated System for Disaster Information Management (SIGIC) platform, the installation of a monitoring system to gather data on conditions for mangrove restoration in Quelimane, and advancement of comprehensive local adaptation plans for both Pemba and Quelimane.

Public launch and expanded use of the SIGIC platform. In October, CCAP and the National Disasters Management Institute (INGC) launched the Integrated Disaster Information Management System (SIGIC). Initially known as the Early Warning System (EWS), SIGIC is a SMS-based innovative feature for information sharing and data collection for emergency preparedness and response. The public SIGIC launch event was led by US Ambassador Douglas Griffiths, Minister of Transport and Communication, Carlos Mesquita, and INGC Deputy General Director Casimiro Abreu. The Ministerôs remarks highlighted the advantages of using mobile technology to quickly collect data during and immediately following emergencies, which will improve INGCôs ability to respond. Approximately 100 people attended the event, including representatives from various ministries, Mayor of Quelimane Municipality, UN agencies, bilateral partners, NGOs, and others involved in disaster response. Mass media provided coverage of the event, including a five-minute segment during national TV (TVM) evening news broadcast.

Figure 1. From left to right, INGC Deputy General Director Casimiro Abreu, Minister of Transport and Communications Carlos Mesquita, US Ambassador Douglas Griffiths and CCAP Chief of Party Carlos Quintela at the SIGIC platform launching ceremony.

CCAP helped INGC to stand up SIGIC in the districts of Balama, Muidumbe and Macomia in Cabo Delgado province identified at high risk of flooding during 2015/16 rainy season and therefore requiring special attention in terms of preparedness to deal with potential emergency situation. Thus, CCAP assisted INGC to train decision makers and senior technical staff, including national and regional directors, provincial delegates, districts managers, and key local technical and data senders at the community level in the use of the system. In addition, upon request by INGC, CCAP issued a modification to the INGC grant to provide three additional laptop computers to improve INGCôs capacity to manage SIGIC and effectively respond to emergency situation.

Green infrastructure: set up a system to monitor mangrove impacts in Quelimane city. CCAP, in partnership with the US Forest Service, the Municipality of Quelimane, Pedagogical University, and Eduardo Mondlane University, College of Marina Science (UEM-ESCMC), installed a system for monitoring growth conditions for restored mangroves and evaluate the effectiveness in areas of Icídua and Mirazene, in Quelimane. The system allows stakeholders to collect data on water quality, precipitation, and air pressure that are used to inform restoration efforts in CCAPôs targeted area. There areas are strategic to help reduce city and local residentôs vulnerability to intense climatic events such as storm surges and floods. The Municipality, Universities and CCAP agreed to involve undergraduate students from both

Universities to collect data, raise community awareness of mangroves role in mitigating climate change impacts and to prompt their interest to develop research and work in this important area for the city protection.

Figure 2: CCAPôs Casimiro António helps to install rainfall measurement equipment together with Quelimane Municipal staff and local universitiesô

Figure 3: Ms. Christina Stringer from the US Forest Service preparing equipment for the monitoring system in Quelimane. .

Rapid assessment of the Integrated System for Urban Information Management (SIGIU) in Quelimane. In November, CCAP conducted an assessment to evaluate how the Quelimane Municipality uses the CCAP-supported SIGIU platform. The findings suggested as main challenge the following: limited awareness about how the platform can benefit decision-makers and a low level of interest to use the system by current SIGIU managers. To begin to address these challenges CCAP worked with Municipality to create an enabling environment through institutionalization and expansion of its use to improve the city services delivery capacity within municipal sectors and setting up roles and responsibilities of interested parts.

Figure 4. CCAP staff and Quelimane municipality technicians discuss how municipal decision-makers actually use the SIGIU platform to gather and analyze data.

Local Adaptation Plans (PLA) for Quelimane and Pemba. Following broad consultations with municipal authorities, community members, civic organizations and private sector leaders, CCAP and the ACCRA consortium completed the first drafts of Climate Change Local Adaptation Plan (PLA) for Quelimane and Pemba. The PLAs are intended to be core tools for municipalities to determine adaptive priorities for addressing the anticipated impacts from climate change. The plans will help guide the citiesôresilient development through incorporation of climate change adaptation concerns in municipality efforts including the improvement of land management, critical ecosystem services restoration and protections and overall improvement of city governance. CCAP will be assisting technical teams in Quelimane and Pemba cities to refine and finalize the documents during the next reporting period.

Figure 5. Representatives from local communities, civic organizations, private businesses and various levels of government participating in the consultative workshop to help develop the local adaptation plan in Pemba.

CCAP handover of emergency management kits in Quelimane and use in Pemba. Following a lengthy negotiation process, CCAP, the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), and the Municipality of Quelimane agreed to formally transfer the remaining nine emergency management kits from CCAP to INGCôs local disaster management committees in Quelimane. The emergency management kits contain, among other things, bicycles, lifejackets, tools, stretchers, crank and solar-powered radios, flashlights, and tools. The kits serve to improve the communityôs operational capacity to be prepared for and to respond to emergencies. CCAP assisted INGC to train members of local committees on the use of the kits to better prepare for and respond to disasters. INCG confirmed use of the prepositioned kits in the Paquitequete and Chibuabuari neighborhoods of Pemba following heavy rains in late December. The committees after receiving the information on the upcoming

Figure 6. Handover of emergency kits to INGCôs Local Committees for Disaster and Risk Management in collaboration with Quelimane Municipality.

rainfall, from INGC, they used some of the kits items such megaphone, bicycle and jacket using both Portuguese and local language to transmit the information to the community in areas at high risk of weather related impacts, so that they could take precaution actions to protect themselves, their houses and commodities to deal with an emergency related situation in a smooth manner.

Advancing the use of vulnerability maps to build the city resilience. The National Directorate of Land Use Planning (DINOTER) is responsible for assisting cities in preparing structure plans to guide their development. CCAP led a DINOTER technical meeting, during which CCAP staff described the participatory methodology used to prepare the vulnerability maps for Quelimane and Pemba. DINOTER has not previously incorporated climate change vulnerability elements into structure plans. CCAP staff explained how the maps can improve municipal structure plans by incorporating relative vulnerabilities into their analyses. In the next reporting period, CCAP will provide DINOTER with the data collected for Pemba and Quelimane to help inform their work on the respective structure plans.

Figure 7. Meeting at DINOTER to present vulnerability mapping process and methodology implemented in Pemba and Quelimane

7. Project Performance Indicators

Below is a summary of the progress made toward the targets defined in the M&E Plan. To measure the project performance CCAP proposed a wide range of indicators that respond to all activities planned during the LOP, a summary of which is presented below.

Indicators	Baseline	Total FY14	Total FY15	FY16 Q1	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, identify gaps, guide to city stakeholders to set priorities for achieving short- and long-term adaptation goals. CCAP will use this indicator to monitor the impact of adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities that contribute to build resilience (follow-up assessments will be conducted at project mid-point and before the end of the project)
Pemba	1.83						TBD	0%	
Quelimane	1.97						TBD	0%	
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	77	254	5 050	5%	To date CCAP has reached 245 individuals who demonstrated their capacity to adapt to the impact of extreme weather events by implementing communities protections 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 an training; also seven (7) individuals demonstrated their capacity using the Vulnerability Mapping to improve the digital Cadaster in the Municipality and put the citizen aware about their plots in vulnerable areas, and 9 (nine) individuals used climate information in their decision maker to improve resilience in the municipal area.
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	15	0	0	15	100	15%	CCAP supported Municipalities in the integration of CCA and DRR issues into Municipalities strategies, plans and agreements and submit to municipal assembly to approve the documents to be used by different stakeholders
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	19	20	95%	Up to date CCAP worked with more 19 different local institutions, on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction issues and they improved their capacity, by engaging with CCAP activities on replacement and recovery of the green infrastructures in their coastal communities as a group to improve survival, minimize losses, and help quickly recover from increasingly more frequent and more intense weather events
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	22	10	220%	CCAP developed, tested and is in process to implement the Urban Information System Management (SGIU) and Disaster Information System Management (SGIC) platform as a tools for both municipalities and at national level on data collection and reporting for decision makers. CCAP is also are working with Cadaster department to use de vulnerability mapping in the digital cadaster process.
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	6 788	13 451	9 000	149%	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 provided capacity building for integration of Vulnerability mapping in the cadaster in Quelimane, conducted trainings for all CLGRCs in Quelimane city. CCAP in partnership with ACCRA and UEM led the Local adaptation trainings in Pemba and Quelimane.

8. Number of proposals submitted for CCA or DRR projects (Output)	0	1	2	0	0	3	10	30%	To date CCAP supported both Municipalities in the design and submission of three 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	1 101	1 400	79%	CCAP supported the Municipalities in implementation of different activities (SIGIU, SIGIC, Mangrove reforestation, Vulnerability Mapping, etc.) and impacted at least of 1100 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	41	96	500	19%	Seven Municipalities staff from Pemba and Quelimane trained by CCAP staff are using the knowledge obtained in the training to implement the digital cadaster in their daily work.
11. Number of person-contact hours of information disseminated about climate change vulnerabilities and adaptive options (Output)	0	278 110	60 570	154 323	154 323	493 003	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
12. Proportion of CCA or DRR interventions implemented with community contributions (Outcome)	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	20%	500%	100% of interventions implemented in the communities were with their direct involvement in the activities
13. Proportion of individuals engaged in CCAP activities who are youth (Output)	0	16%	28%	19%	19%	23%	20%	114%	23% of people participated in the trainings and technical assistance was youth (people from 16 to 29 years old).

8. Collaboration with other Donors and Projects

Start of grant activities with UN-Habitat on resilient housing. CCAP and UN-Habitat executed the grant agreement in December and held an initial planning workshop to kick-off the joint resilient housing activity. The grant consists of design and implementation of the resilient housing models for both Pemba and Quelimane through a participatory process. The development of the model housing will have a strong component of capacity building to ensure that the local construction firms and independent contractors learn the key skills to build more resilient yet low cost housing. To inform this grant, both CCAP and UN-habitat technical teams visited a Danish-funded resilient housing project in a peri-urban district of Maputo that used locally available materials to build demonstration houses in a densely populated urban neighborhood. This highlighted the importance of including proper ventilation in designs and addressing hazards specific to the building site, such as drainage, to prompt people interest to adopt and use the techniques and resilient housing models.

9. Key Activities Planned for Next Quarter

Launch of the 3-2-1 Information Services Platform. CCAP in collaboration with its partners will host a public event to mark the national launch of the toll-free, on demand 3-2-1 Information Platform, which is aimed to improve awareness of climate change adaptation and disasters risk reduction and resilience issues for residents in urban and peri-urban areas throughout the country given that nowadays more and more people have access to mobile phone. CCAP expects to hold the event in late February or early March.

Formalize collaboration with Nacala City. In January, CCAP will move forward with the partnership with Nacala City by executing a memorandum of understanding (MoU). The MoU will outline the respective roles and responsibilities to implement a limited range of climate change adaption activities such as integrated system for urban information activity to help build a smart city, use of vulnerability maps into the local cadastre to help improve the land use management practices and regularly use tools such as local government self-assessment tools (LGSAT) to have comparable data on the city resilience status.

Environment mitigation and management training. In February, CCAP will host a short-term technical advisor to conduct comprehensive environment compliance training for CCAP staff and partners, relevant USAID implementers, and selected counterparts that addresses green infrastructure, urban smart sanitation, and rainwater harvesting and treatment.

Rapid assessment of existing green infrastructure in Pemba. USAID initiated discussions with experts in the UEM Faculty of Marine Sciences to carry out a rapid assessment of existing and potential green infrastructure that could reduce the cityôs exposure to extreme weather events. As the aforementioned faculty, as unique experience in the areas and CCAP considers the possibility of awarding a fixed price subcontract to this faculty to provide a review of the existing green infrastructure and critical areas where rehabilitation efforts could best enhance the cityôs resilience.

SIGIU assessment in Pemba. Similar to the rapid assessment in Quelimane described above, CCAP will review Pembaôs use of SIGIU in January, during which CCAP staff and municipal technicians will analyze the use of SIGIU and establish action plans to use the platform to systematically collect and analyze data to make better decisions.

Finalization of the local adaptation plans for Pemba and Quelimane. CCAP and its partner UEM will help the municipalities to finalize their respective local adaption plans and then submit them to their Municipal Assemblies for official recognition required to use the plans to guide the implementation of adaptive measures.

10. Evaluation/Assessment Update

Please see above for summary of the rapid assessment of the use of SIGIU in Quelimane.

11. Success Stories and Photos

CCAP is documenting success stories for the next progress report.