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

FY2014 **1st Year of the Project**  
Quarterly Progress Report: April – June 2014



September 2014

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# ACRONYMS

CCA	climate change adaptation
CCAP	Coastal City Adaptation Project
CSO	civil society organization
DRR	disaster risk reduction
GOM	Government of Mozambique
HNI	Human Network International
INAM	National Institute of Meteorology ( <i>Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia</i> )
INGC	National Disaster Management Institute ( <i>Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades</i> )
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NGO	nongovernmental organization
SMS	short message service
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University ( <i>Universidade Eduardo Mondlane</i> )

Cover Photo: House in Icídua, a neighborhood of Quelimane, located in the floodplain of the Bons Sinais River.  
Photo credit: Carlos E. Quintela

- 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) will focus its intervention on the most vulnerable coastal cities that are not currently receiving significant support from other donors. We have started working in two cities: Pemba and Quelimane. Initially, the objective was to identify a third city, but in consultation with the project’s COR, we are proposing to postpone this decision until activities in these two cities are sufficiently advanced to allow us to determine which interventions hold the most potential for success. An option under consideration is to identify a few key, very successful interventions, and scale them in additional cities along the Mozambican coast.

**5. Program/Project Objectives**

Proactive investments in adaptation can cost-effectively avert a significant portion of the projected costs of climate change while yielding substantial co-benefits. To facilitate this process in vulnerable Mozambican coastal communities, CCAP is working with municipal governments to increase understanding of urban adaptation issues and increase the application of management options for urban adaptation. CCAP is also engaging with academia, civil society organizations and the communities themselves to increase climate awareness and the technical expertise of future urban planners and municipal authorities, to increase the resilience of the target coastal cities and to facilitate the adoption of adaptive measures at the local level.

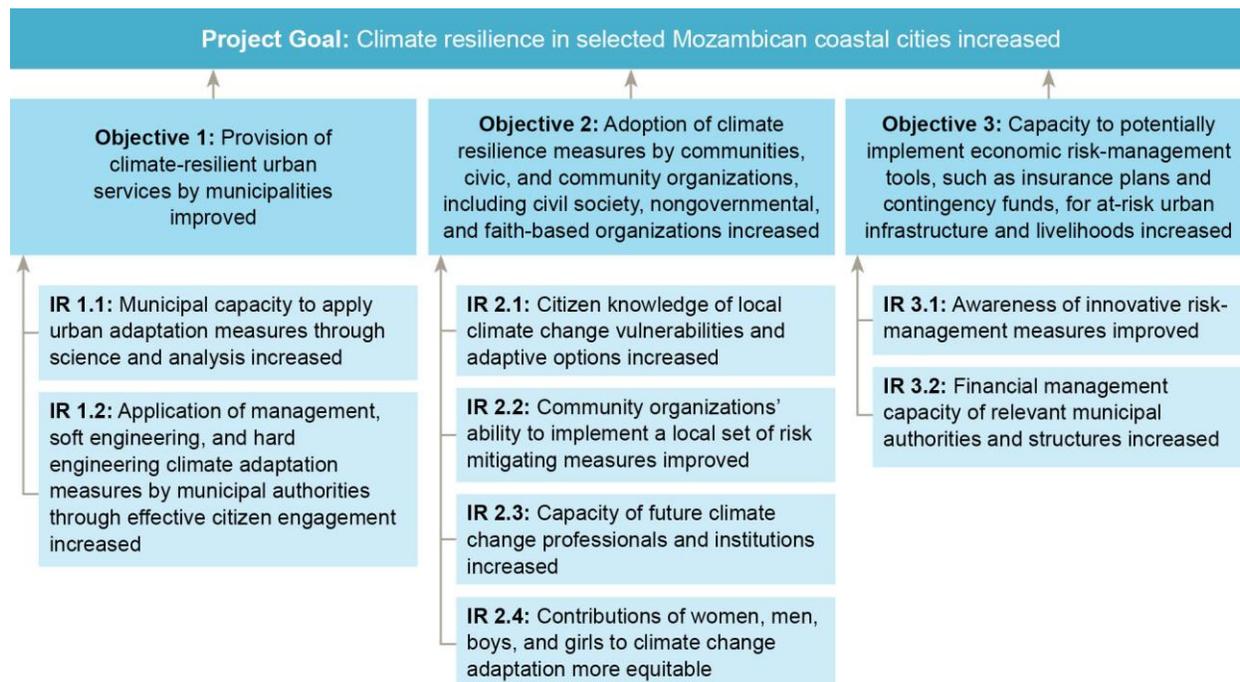


Figure 1. Updated Results Framework of USAID's Coastal City Adaptation Project.

The results framework presented above is the result from the ground-truthing and consultation with stakeholders that took place after the first draft of the work plan was submitted and discussed with the municipal officials in Pemba and Quelimane.

*Objective 1: Improve the provision of climate-resilient urban services by municipalities*

Pemba and Quelimane have unique challenges that require a flexible and tailored approach to assessing, preparing for, prioritizing, and implementing climate-resilient improvements to urban services. Pemba is in the early stages of vast economic expansion as international extractive industries prepare for intensified offshore operations. Quelimane has less immediate promise of foreign investment and will require significant community buy-in and engagement to improve its provision and sustainability of resilient urban services.

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. We also will introduce 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 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*

Because climate change is a long-term issue whose consequences may not yet be fully visible or widely comprehended by coastal communities who are intimately familiar with challenges like inland flooding and storm surges, prompting them to take action will require significant investment in behavior change communications. This challenge is heightened among vulnerable populations whose more immediate needs, such as health, shelter, and food security, often trump activities that require longer planning horizons. Overcoming this obstacle requires both top-down (science and research-based expertise) and bottom-up (grassroots understanding of vulnerabilities, gender dynamics, and coping mechanisms) solutions that focus on “no-regret” measures and mainstream climate change into broader development programs.

The activities under Objective 2 aim to increase community resilience to climate change. It will 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 adaptation and disaster risk reduction options in cooperation with local communities; and delivering training that equips youth, both male- and female-led households (nearly one-third of Mozambique's households are female-led), and civil society with the skills to become champions for resiliency. At the community level, we will focus on four types of intervention: (a) improved house construction so they provide more effective shelter to the most vulnerable communities; (b) improved sanitation by reducing open air defecation and constructing latrines where appropriate; (c) cost-effective potable water solutions, primarily focusing on rainwater harvesting; and (d) mangrove restoration in close collaboration with local and national government agencies.

*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*

Disaster risk financing and insurance are components of the Hyogo Framework for Action, a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural hazards, to which Mozambique is a signatory. Although they are valuable tools for disaster risk management, they can only be economically viable in supporting risk reduction in an environment where the population is simultaneously working to reduce risk through the adaptation options identified under Objectives 1 and 2. Mozambique has taken concrete steps to improve disaster response and recovery in recent years, including the completion of a Systematic Inventory and Evaluation of Risk Assessments initiative, which identified a large amount of data on disaster risk spread several GOM institutions, and the creation of a disaster database collecting 30 years of data on human and economic disaster losses in Mozambique under support from the Global Risk Identification Program. Yet much work remains to be done to harness this valuable data for decision-making on fiscal transfers and insurance product development. This is particularly clear when examining the penetration of insurance in the local market — only 5.1 percent of Mozambicans use any form of insurance, and even fewer use insurance to cover catastrophe risks.

The activities under Objective 3 will be postponed a few months to allow the other activities under Objectives 1 and 2 to get off the ground. When they start, they will focus on engaging the private sector in many fronts, including that of seeking to increase awareness of and building capacity to implement risk management mechanisms. To this end we will provide targeted short-term expertise from leading risk and reinsurance specialists to engage the private sector and insurance industry in a dialogue to assess barriers to product development, and to empower national and municipal officials to make budgeting decisions that support improved disaster planning, response, and recovery.

## 6. Summary of the Reporting Period

### *Institutional, Gender and Youth Assessments*

The institutional and gender and youth assessments initiated during the previous quarter remained a central part of this quarter's activities. The purpose of the institutional assessment is to provide CCAP with a snapshot of the institutional setting and the operating environment of the Municipality and relevant organizations that are currently or could potentially engage in planning, selecting, and/or implementing CCA and DRR activities. The gender and youth assessment will clarify the needs and experiences of different groups of residents - men and women, girls and boys - in relation to climate change and how they can engage in preparations for and protection against extreme weather events caused by it, in the urban settings of Pemba and Quelimane. Furthermore, this analysis will seek to identify the age groups of young people most likely to become actors of change, as well as find effective means to improve their awareness and readiness to take on an active role of social engagement in urban adaptation in the project areas.



Figure 2. CCAP staff and consultants holding a coordination meeting in Quelimane.

In April we finalized the SOW for these assessments and executed agreements to engage two teams of consultants (Institutional: Vedor Lda; Gender & Youth: Blid Consultoria e Serviços). In the process of making the final refinements to the SOW we determined that there would be benefits for the work in the cities of Quelimane and Pemba to be conducted in close coordination. As a result, the consultants, with oversight from the CCAP's Community Engagement Specialist Casimiro Antonio, began coordinating their schedules as well as the substance of their respective assessments.

The fieldwork in Quelimane was conducted between April 14 and 25. It started with a session presided by Mayor Araujo on April 14 that attracted over 50 participants, many more than was originally anticipated. The active engagement of the Mayor in this process was critical in ensuring the success of the consultations. This initial session had as a priority the discussion of the work plan with government officials and civil society. That provided a context for the assessment work that would follow and feedback for updating the work plan to better reflect the needs and expectations of the key stakeholders. A final session to brief the municipal council and representatives from the neighborhoods and civil society was held on April 25. Once again, we were pleasantly surprised by the openness of the dialogue with the participants and their candor.

The fieldwork in Pemba took place from May 5 to 16. Mr. Hassam Minoz, *Vereador* for Planning and Finance, kicked off the fieldwork on behalf of Mayor Tagir Carimo, who was traveling



Figure 3. Children fetching potable water after floods in Chuiba neighborhood, Pemba.

outside the city at the time, and remained actively engaged throughout the process. This session attracted over 30 participants, including four *vereadores*, three directors, representatives of ten neighborhoods, and representatives of civil society organizations and universities. This initial session, just like in Quelimane, provided the platform for discussing with and getting feedback from all the key stakeholders about the work plan, and the context for the assessment work that would follow. Likewise, we were pleasantly surprised by the openness and candor of the dialogue with the participants during the final session held on May 16.

The drafting, revision and translation of the institutional, gender and youth assessments proved to be more time-consuming than anticipated. We expect to submit the assessments the following quarter.

### *Early Warning System*

At the end of April subcontractor Human Network International (HNI) began work on the early warning system and data collection platform (EWS). We held a planning and coordination meeting on April 28, followed by meetings with USAID. In May we started the fieldwork in Pemba (May 5-9) and Quelimane (May 12-15). In each city, we conducted a technical assistance session with key government officials and then a training session with participants

from government and representatives of the neighborhoods and civil society organizations. The technical assistance was aimed at the municipal and INGC officials who would be managing the system and the training was aimed at those who will actually be using the EWS, first to respond to the alert messages and then to provide direct feedback via SMS that could be used to support them during and immediately after a disaster.

The participation of the government officials to the technical assistance session in Pemba was modest – three participants from the municipal government and from the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC). In Quelimane, on the other hand, 10 representatives from the municipal government and INGC participated, included among them two department chiefs and the INGC delegate, Ms. Madelena Luciano, herself. We expect that as the implementation of the system progresses, the engagement of government officials in Pemba will increase.

The participation in the training sessions were more robust in both cities. In Pemba, there were 40 participants, among them all 11 neighborhood chiefs (*chefes de bairro*) and eight deputy neighborhood chiefs, technical personnel from the municipal government, the provincial office of the Ministry of the Environment (MICOA), local NGOs and students from the local universities. In Quelimane, 72 people participated in the training, among them all 51 neighborhood chiefs, two *vereadores*, and representatives of the technical teams of the municipal government, INGC, provincial office of the Ministry of Health and NGOs. In summary, the response of the cities exceeded our expectations.



Figure 4. Early Warning System training in Pemba.

In June we continued the testing of the EWS and providing technical assistance to INGC and municipal government technical staff on the use and management of the EWS. We also conducted additional training for the neighborhood representatives who will be responsible in implementing the system in Quelimane (June 26 and 27). A similar activity is scheduled for Pemba the first few days of July.

Table 1. Participants in technical assistance session for the implementation of the early warning system in Quelimane.

<b>Technical Assistance</b>			
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Type of participant</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>%</b>
Municipality	Technician	3	60%
INGC	Technician	1	20%
INGC	Delegate	1	20%
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2. Participants in training session for the implementation of the early warning system in Quelimane.

<b>Training</b>			
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Type of participant</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>%</b>
Municipality	Technician	16	22%
Municipality	Neighborhoods Chiefs	39	53%
Municipality	City councilman	5	7%
Municipality	Post Chief	4	5%
Municipality	Media Adviser	2	3%
University	Teacher	3	4%
Provincial Health Department	Journalist	1	1%
Municipality - EMUSA	Technician	3	4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>100%</b>

In April, following the fieldwork in Pemba and Quelimane, we met with representatives of VODACOM and Movitel, to explore their interest in supporting an information service based on the “321” platform developed by HNI and successfully deployed in Madagascar. The response from the representatives of both companies was very positive, however given all the activities ongoing this quarter, we decided to postpone the discussion of the establishment of the “321” platform until the following quarter. By then we will have a chance to discuss with USAID the best way to move this initiative forward in a way that is consistent with the Mission strategy of engagement with the mobile network operators.

#### *Work Plan Revision*

As indicated above, during the sessions held in connection to the preparation of the institutional, gender and youth assessments we presented the work plan and discussed it with the municipal council and representatives of the neighborhoods and civil society. These sessions were very useful in confirming most of the assumptions and priorities of the original work plan, but provided us with a sharper focus on the urgency of some on-the-ground activities. Their feedback will be incorporated in the next version of the work plan, which will be submitted to USAID the next quarter.



Figure 5. Presentation of the conclusions of the work plan revision group in Pemba.

### *Monitoring and Evaluation Plan*

Work on the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan continued this quarter. We updated and refined the indicator table and indicator reference sheets, developed the first draft of the performance targets, and designed the M&E database. We also conducted an assessment of the potential of some of our partners in Pemba and Quelimane to participate in the collection of information. We are working with our subcontractor HNI to find ways to use the SMS data collection platform that is part of the EWS as a means to collect M&E data. The revised version of the M&E Plan will be submitted to USAID the following quarter.

### *Communication Strategy*

With respect to the communications activities, the priorities for this quarter were three. First, ascertain the capacity of the communication teams of the municipalities of Pemba and Quelimane, and understand their priorities. Their involvement and leadership will be critical, particularly as behavior change activities are developed and carried out with local communities. Second, actively identify potential partners that included community radio stations, media outlets, journalists and media experts, and NGOs. Third, engage a broad group of communication and media outlets for the project launch events scheduled for mid-July in Pemba and Quelimane.



Figure 6. Announcer working at the Zambezia Community Radio.

### *Rapid Infrastructure Assessment*

Completing the consultation and reaching an agreement with the municipalities on the SOW of the rapid infrastructure assessment has taken longer than expected, and it is not likely that it will be completed before the elections of October 15. We will however, make the changes suggested with the input received to date and will be ready to move forward with it after the elections.



Figure 7. Clean drainage (upper left). Drainage blocked by vegetation (upper right). Solid waste accumulating in the drainage (lower left and right).

### *Planning and Organization of the Launch Events*

As a matter of strategy, we decided that we would plan and organize the project launch events scheduled for the middle of July with the full participation of our local partners, in a manner that would advance the project's objectives. This approach served to further consolidate the relationship of the project team with our counterparts in the municipalities, INGC, the communities and other emerging stakeholders, including the media and groups involved in communications and behavior change activities. Given that our municipal advisors were hired and received their initial orientation in Maputo in the middle of June, and did not mobilize to their respective municipalities until the end of the month, much of the organization of these events was done with the active engagement from our Maputo-based team.

### *Staffing update*

We requested and received approval from USAID to hire the municipal advisors. They came on board June 16, and started in Maputo with training and meetings with CCAP staff to understand the project and their role in the municipalities. The position of Senior Technical Advisor, the only vacant position in the project is being revised to enhance our ability to deliver more effective support at the community and local levels.

## 7. Project Performance Indicators

Below is a summary of the progress made toward the targets defined in the M&E Plan.

Table 3. Project performance indicators showing results to date.

Indicators	FY14 Q3	TOTAL	Target LOP	%LOP
5. Number of CCA or DRR tools developed, tested and/or adopted (Outcome)	4	4	10	40.0%
7. Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance (Output, F Indicator 4.8.2-29)	700	700	3000	23.3%
8. Number of person hours of technical assistance on CCA or DRR delivered (Output)	44	44	1000	4.4%
15. Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance (Output, F Indicator 4.8.2-29)	181	181	6000	3.0%
21. Number of people participating in CCA or DRR education initiatives (Output)	1	1	150	0.7%
23. Proportion of individuals engaged in CCAP activities who are youth (Output)	15%	15%	20%	

## 8. Major Implementation Issues

*Operational challenges.* We engaged a local law firm to assist us with obtaining the provisional operating license from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and expect to receive final operating license in July. The law firm is also assisting CCAP to obtain the necessary quitclaim documents from various Government agencies required for work permit applications for the expatriate staff.

*Programmatic challenges.* The limited technical and operational capacity of our counterparts, will remain a challenge for the foreseeable future. We are looking into ways to address the fundamentals of this problem in an integrated approach with the achievement of our key project objectives. Although the campaign for national elections scheduled for October 15 has not officially started, it is clear that it will become a greater issue as we approach it. We have been taking this into consideration as we plan our activities, especially for those that require the active participation of government officials.

## 9. Collaboration with other donor projects

Collaboration with other donors is an important objective of this project. However, at this stage we are not ready to engage them on an intensive basis. Once the assessments have been completed, one of which has as one of its explicit objectives providing information about the role of other donors and implementers involved in climate change adaptation activities, we will be able to strategically seek and develop partnerships with other donor projects.

## 10. Key Activities Planned for Next Quarter

During the next quarter, CCAP will focus on the implementation of the following activities:

*Project Launch Events.* We have started the organization of the project launch events that will take place in the middle of July in Quelimane and Pemba. These events are being designed to be more than just photo and media opportunities. They are an integral part of our strategy to engage the municipalities and other key stakeholders in our work, namely INGC and the neighborhood leadership. From these events we will get the final inputs into our work plan because they will involve site visits with the mayors and USAID leadership.

*Early warning system.* Significant progress has been made by Subcontractor Human Network International (HNI) this quarter in the implementation of the EWS. The work will continue as it will require additional training and awareness raising to make the data collection of the system work smoothly when the rains come at the end of the year. Next quarter, HNI will start the negotiation with a mobile network operator (MNO) selected in consultation with USAID, to implement the 3-2-1 platform which is an on-demand information platform that will be available to all the MNO's subscribers. It will take several months to fully implement the platform. Once fully operational, subscribers will be able to obtain information on emergency response and preparedness. As resources and time permit, HNI plans to expand the service to other sectors such as agriculture and health. CCAP resources will not be used for expansion into areas that fall outside of the project's scope of work.

*Community level interventions.* Following the project launch and the last adjustment of the work plan priorities, we will identify specific neighborhoods in Pemba and Quelimane for direct intervention. These interventions will address concrete needs aimed at reducing the vulnerability of local communities. Significant local participation and involvement in the entire process will be required to make these interventions successful.

*Training program on CCA and DRR for municipalities.* This activity was postponed to the following quarter. We still plan on partnering with UEM to develop and deliver a seminar for municipal staff on climate change adaptation.

*Design a public awareness and behavior change strategy.* Although we have used every opportunity we had in the course of conducting project activities to raise awareness and inform our stakeholders about the causes, consequences and solutions to climate change impacts on their communities, we will develop a more formal strategy with specific implementation plans next quarter.

## **11. Evaluation/Assessment Update**

There are no updates on evaluations or assessments at this time since this reporting period consisted primarily of startup-related activities.

## **12. Administrative Update**

During the reporting period the project with assistance from Grants Specialist Alizabeth Brady prepared and submitted for USAID review and approval the comprehensive Grants Under Contract Manual.

As part of the "outside the quota" procedure, the project applied for and successfully obtained educational equivalencies for the Capacity Building Director's advance degrees from the Ministry of Education, which is a major step forward in the work permitting application process.

### 13. Success Stories and Photos

We do not have any success stories to submit at this time due to the operational nature of initial activities. We are, however, gradually building a photo archive of the project, samples of which have been used in this report. All photos are being geo-tagged so they can provide a verifiable record of location, in addition to the date and time the pictures were taken.

### 14. Financial Information

Please see the corresponding Quarterly Financial Report for more detailed financial information.

Table 4. Quarterly Financial Report

Budget Item	Actual Expenditures (this reporting period)	Projected Expenditures (next quarter)
Salaries	\$180,927	\$159,326
Fringe	\$61,819	\$75,812
Overhead	\$140,459	\$132,613
Travel & Transportation	\$40,859	\$20,170
Allowances	\$92,708	\$55,901
Other Direct Costs	\$151,861	\$83,693
Equipment, Vehicles, & Freight	\$92,851	\$2,004
Training	\$1,941	\$1,800
Subcontractors	\$260,526	\$177,186
Grants	0	\$0
General and Administrative	\$51,914	\$57,888
Fees	\$80,690	\$55,185
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,156,556</b>	<b>\$821,579</b>