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

FY2015 **2nd Year of the Project**

4th Quarter Report: July – September 2015



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ACRONYMS

ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
ANAMA	Association of the Inhabitants and Friends of Madal (<i>Associação dos Naturais e Amigos da Madal</i>)
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAP	Coastal City Adaptation Project
CVM	Red Cross of Mozambique (<i>Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique</i>)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ESCMC	Eduardo Mondlane University's School of Marine and Coastal Sciences
GOM	Government of Mozambique
INGC	National Disasters Management Institute (<i>Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades</i>)
LGSAT	UNISDR's Local Government Self-Assessment Tool
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (<i>Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</i>)
PLA	Local Adaptation Plans (<i>Plano Local de Adaptação</i>)
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SIGIC	Integrated Disaster Information Management System (<i>Sistema Integrado de Gestão de informação sobre Calamidades</i>)
SIGIU	Integrated Urban Information Management System (<i>Sistema Integrado de Gestão de informação Urbana</i>)
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University (<i>Universidade Eduardo Mondlane</i>)

Cover Photo: Participants inspecting a CCAP-supported mangrove nursery during a site visit to the Mirazane neighborhood in Quelimane, Zambézia.

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) focuses its intervention on the most vulnerable coastal cities that are not currently receiving significant support from other donors. We are 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 advancing activities in Pemba and Quelimane first to allow us to determine which interventions hold the most potential for success, after which time CCAP may start working with a third coastal city. 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 improve the resilience of the target coastal cities and to facilitate the adoption of adaptive measures at the local level.

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

Pemba and Quelimane have unique challenges that require a flexible, stepwise 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. 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 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 with consequences that may not yet be fully visible or widely comprehended by coastal communities who are intimately familiar with extreme events, such as inland flooding and storm surges, significant investment in social and behavior change communications (SBCC) is critical for prompting responsive action at the local level. This challenge is heightened among vulnerable populations whose 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. 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 adaptation and DRR options in cooperation with local communities; and delivering training that equip 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, our activities focus on four types of demonstration intervention: (a) improved house construction to enable more effective shelter to the most vulnerable communities; (b) improved sanitation to reduce open air defecation by constructing latrines where appropriate; (c) cost-effective potable water solutions, primarily focusing on rainwater harvesting; and (d) green infrastructure initiatives, such as 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 Government of Mozambique (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.

CCAP will initiate activities under Objective 3 after key activities under Objectives 1 and 2 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

During the reporting period, CCAP made significant progresses in advancing local adaptation plans, improving data collection and management efforts, mangrove restoration and regeneration in Quelimane, and helping stakeholders make practical use of the vulnerability maps. Additionally, CCAP launched the development of the tailored training program for municipal officials and other stakeholders by starting work under a grant to Eduardo Mondlane University. Progress in these areas is discussed below.

Municipal Adaptation Planning in Quelimane and Pemba

Building on the CCAP-supported technical exchange visit to Durban, where municipal officials learned about adaptation planning at the local level, CCAP and its partner the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) began assisting both Quelimane and Pemba to prepare Local Adaptation Plans (PLA - *Plano Local de Adaptação*). The PLA is a practical tool that helps communities to identify, select and implement climate change adaption measures. CCAP and ACCRA are revising the district-level methodology used by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER - *Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural*) to adjust for the various urban and peri-urban issues relevant to Pemba and Quelimane.



Figure 1. Quelimane Mayor Manuel de Araujo sharing his vision for a resilient and green city during the launch of the PLA for Quelimane.

During this reporting period, CCAP assisted the Municipality of Quelimane to launch PLA development efforts. Quelimane Mayor Manuel de Araújo led the event, which brought together participants from government, civil society, academia, private sector, and local communities. The Mayor shared his vision of a green and resilient city that is able to cope with and adapt to climate change impacts. He challenged the participants to participate in the PLA process as a means to evaluate potential climate change impacts, share sustainable development ideas, and evaluate the city's vulnerabilities and capacity limitations with the ultimate goal of identifying real solutions to prepare the city and respective residents to deal with weather related impacts. The

Mayor also prompted the participants including the government entities, the civic organizations and community members to unite to prepare the city in face of the changing climate.

In Pemba, CCAP kicked off PLA efforts by holding an introductory workshop. CCAP and ACCRA briefed Mayor Tagir and his staff, who helped to mobilize local civic organizations, community members, and provincial authorities for the workshop. At the workshop, participants discussed their respective roles and responsibilities in planning for climate change adaptation. The Mayor's active engagement served to generate community interest and raise the profile of climate change adaptation among his staff and constituents. An important element of the workshop was the establishment of a technical advisory committee, which will guide the overall development of the PLA for Pemba.

Using information collected through these initial PLA events, CCAP and ACCRA are helping the municipality to articulate the key adaptation challenges, and then will work with both experts and local community members to identify potential initiatives to improve resilience, and then use a prioritization process to guide recommendations for interventions to better address the identified climate change impacts. When complete, the PLAs will help the municipalities to provide more sustainable services to better meet the needs of the current generation without jeopardizing the capacity of the future generation to meet their own needs.

Integrated Urban Information Management System (SIGIU)

In both Pemba and Quelimane, CCAP worked to build local stakeholders' ability to manage the Integrated Urban Information Management System (SIGIU - *Sistema Integrado de Gestão de informação Urbana*) at the municipal level. The project assisted the Municipality of Pemba and Quelimane to expand its data collection capacity through various training sessions for community leaders. More than 100 people from six different neighborhoods have received training on the SIGIU and now are able to use their mobile phones to submit data directly into the system. This core group of first line data collectors serves to help strengthen the municipality's capacity to collect and analyze local-level information on the municipalities' services. However, as the process of collecting and analyzing data to make decision remains novel for many municipal technicians. CCAP will continue to provide support to city managers and the local authorities to help institutionalize the collection and use of data to inform decisions.



Figure 1. Abdurremane Chaca, SIGIU data manager for the Municipality of Pemba, leads the training of community members on the use of their cell phones to collect and send data to support the city's planning and management activities.

More INGC staff and regional and provincial levels with skills to manage the SIGIC

CCAP assisted Ana Cristina, INGC's National Director for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DPM), and Arafat Zainadine, INGC Information Manager, to present the Integrated Disaster Information Management System (SIGIC - *Sistema Integrado de Gestão de Informação sobre Calamidades*) and the 3-2-1 information on-demand system to the newly appointed INGC General Director Mr. João Machatine and other high level INGC officials. These platforms were presented at his first meeting of INGC executive officers (CODIR). CODIR members learned about the functionality of the SIGIC and 3-2-1 platforms and reaffirmed INGC's commitment to continue rolling out the system to cover the entire country.



Figure 3. Arafat Zainadine, from INGC's Operations Center in Nacala leads a discussion during the SIGIC training session in Vilanculos.

During the reporting period, CCAP helped to train INGC information managers on the use of the SIGIC at INGC's regional operations center in Vilanculos, which covers the southern region, Caia, which covers the central region, and Nacala, which covers the northern region. The training provided them with a solid command of managing and using the SIGIC system. This session also served as the training of trainers, which are responsible for instructing INGC staff and partners at the provincial and district levels on

how to operate the SIGIC platform. This core group from INGC will lead the implementation of the SIGIC during the upcoming rainy season. With the SIGIC platform, disaster managers from both the central and local levels will have more timely access to disaster related data, which will help inform decisions to better allocate INGC resources during and after extreme weather events.

CCAP has delayed the roll out of the 3-2-1 on demand information system for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction due to issues with the selected mobile network operator (MNO), which CCAP expects to resolve late in calendar year 2015.

Green Infrastructure: Mangrove restoration

CCAP initiated the process of identifying individuals and organizations with experience on economic alternatives to harvesting mangroves, particularly in the area of honey production. CCAP arranged for municipal agricultural officers, representatives from the Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development (DPTADR), and other stakeholders to meet with a community-based honey production association in Mopeia



Figure 4: Training session for SIGIC data senders from Maganja da Costa community in Zambézia

district to learn about how the association produces and markets honey for the benefit of the Mopeia community.



Figure 5. Henriques Balidy, a technical specialist from CCAP's partner the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), evaluates the level of growth of seedlings that will be used to reforest degraded and vulnerable areas Icídua in Quelimane.

This informative meeting helped CCAP staff and participants to understand the basic elements of the honey value chain. CCAP is considering developing a partnership with this association to share and transmit their knowledge to stakeholders living around Quelimane, although additional research on the economic viability of honey production is necessary first.

In late August, CCAP and its partners brought together more than 50 representatives from different provincial government institutions, municipal officials, academics, civil society organizations and community members to discuss green approaches to increase the city's resilience. The event included field site visits and focused on how mangrove restoration and regeneration could help reduce the vulnerability of Quelimane's communities along the Bons Sinais river. The gathering helped stakeholders to better understanding of the benefits that mangroves provide to the ecosystem. Workshop participants stressed the importance of considering livelihood alternatives to

using mangroves as a critical issue to address to protect existing and expand mangrove stands.

CCAP continued to support mangrove restoration activities in partnership with the communities of Icídua and Mirazane, the Provincial MITADER, Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) School of Coastal and Marine Science (ESCMC) and local NGO Association of the Inhabitants and Friends of Madal (ANAMA). UEM-ESCMC and ANAMA are growing seedlings in nurseries of Madal and Mirazane, which CCAP then transfers to the targeted area near Icídua to provide enhanced protection.

CCAP is also working to enhance the natural regeneration by digging simple irrigation channels for existing mangroves. Since the field activities began in April, CCAP has assisted in the restoration of approximately 8 hectares of mangroves in Icídua, of the approximately 20 hectares expressly set aside by the municipality for this purpose. To ensure the survival of the seedlings and the success of the natural regeneration process, which is dependent on the availability of water, CCAP provided UEM-ESCMC with a water pump for use in the nursery of Mirazane and the restoration sites in Icídua.

CCAP is refining the details of an activity to carry out a rapid assessment to identify viable green infrastructure intervention to assist Pemba to deal with climate change impacts, which will be conducted in the next quarter.

Disaster response preparedness support

In a ceremony held in the Pemba's Paquitequete neighborhood, CCAP, INGC, and the Governor of Cabo Delgado, Celmira Silva, formally transferred three emergency management kits, procured by CCAP as part of an in-kind grant, to three local disaster management

committees for pre-positioning in Pemba. INGC established these committees in coordination with the Municipality of Pemba and local communities. Each committee consists of 18 volunteers that serve as first line responders at the local level during emergencies. CCAP and INGC assisted in the training of members of all three committees. The emergency management



Figure 6. CCAP transferred comprehensive emergency management kits to three local disaster response committees for prepositioning in at-risk neighborhoods in Pemba. Cabo Delgado Governor Celmira Silva (right) led the ceremony to mark the handover of the emergency management kits that will help the local community to respond to extreme weather events in the city.

kits contain, among other things, bicycles, lifejackets, tools, stretchers, crank and solar-powered radios, flashlights, and tools. The kits and related training serve to improve the community’s operational capacity to respond to emergencies.

Vulnerability mapping and its application

The vulnerability maps created with support from CCAP for both Pemba and Quelimane are proving useful to municipal staff on several fronts. As noted by Marques Naba, the advisor for infrastructure and urban planning for the Municipality of Pemba, the municipality now has a resource to help make more effective decisions on where to build future homes, medical centers, schools, and other buildings and structures. “The vulnerability map is a very important tool for making better decisions, because it helps both municipal officials and citizens understand the risks associated with where they live or want to build.”

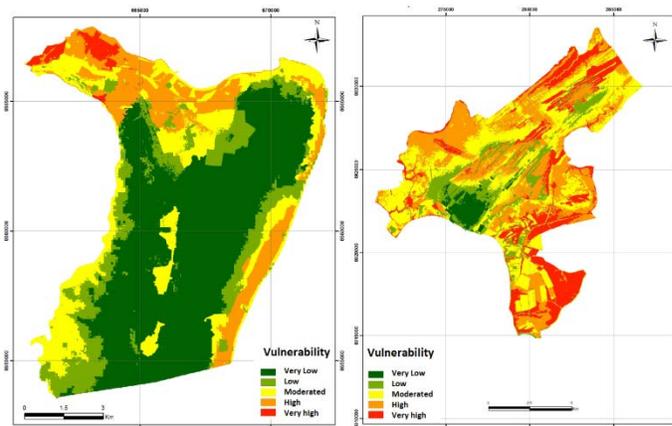


Figure 7. Vulnerability maps for Pemba (left) and Quelimane (right) demonstrate where each municipality is most vulnerable to the effects of climate change

Given the tool’s relevancy to Mozambique’s urban planning challenges, CCAP is continuing to raise broad stakeholder awareness on its usefulness and functionality. MITADER is mandated to support the development of infrastructure plans at the municipal level. These 10-year plans focus on the physical development of the city, but historically they have not taken into account the expected impacts of climate change. After the technical session where CCAP presented the methodology for developing underlying the vulnerability maps and explained its functionality, MITADER intends to use the vulnerability maps to help to reshape the city’s

infrastructure plan, which will help guide more resilient development that is compatible with the changing climate.

CCAP will continue to work with municipalities to ensure the maps reflect the most up-to-date data on human populations, weather patterns, and urban infrastructure. As dynamic tools that may be adjusted to reflect changing realities, vulnerability maps will provide ample opportunity for CCAP to reinforce municipal resiliency planning skills. This resource create a strong foundation for the Mozambican government to proactively address urban adaptation challenges with the most relevant solutions.

Advancing the CCAP Social Behavior Change Communication Strategy (SBCC)

Building on the exchange visit to Durban in May, Pemba Mayor Tagir Carimo noted that “in Pemba, we need tools to help the residents to better manage the solid waste, improve the hygiene and sanitation practices as this are critical steps to improve the city capacity to deal with weather related events.” He later requested CCAO support to help the city’s residents adjust behaviors to better deal with the impacts of climate change. , CCAP developed a comprehensive social behavior change communications (SBCC) strategy. The strategy focuses on enhancing the perception of the value of green infrastructure, more resilient housing, and appropriate sanitation practices to motivate changes in behavior. In response to this request, CCAP developed a comprehensive social behavior change communications (SBCC) strategy.

Developing a training program on CCA and DRR

The institutional assessment carried out by CCAP in Pemba and Quelimane during project startup identified considerable gaps in knowledge and practices among the municipality officials and other key stakeholders that hinder their ability to deliver more climate resilient services to residents. CCAP is supporting UEM through a grant to create and carry out a training program on CCA and DRR that is specifically designed to improve the municipal technicians’ and other key stakeholders’ understanding of climate change impacts. The training program will help ensure that the municipalities and their communities properly address CCA and DRR issues. UEM initiated work under the grant with rapid assessments from September 9 to 11 in Pemba and September 13 to 15 in Quelimane. CCAP is exploring potential linkages with other local and regional universities for peer review and using Tech Change, one of CCAP’s international subcontractors, to transform the course into an online course for wider distribution to students, technicians, and other stakeholders in Mozambican coastal cities and beyond.

7. Project Performance Indicators

A summary of the progress made toward the targets defined in the M&E Plan is below.

Indicators	Baseline	TOTAL FY14	FY15 Q1	FY15 Q2	FY15 Q3	FY15 Q4	TOTAL FY15	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 toll 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							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	0	29	54	93	176	5 050	3.5%	To date CCAP has reached 142 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 Icidua and Mirazane neighbourhoods in Quelimane; also seven (7) individuals 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, 38 individuals from different institutions participate in the design of local plan adaptation in Quelimane and demonstrate their engagement with the process and 9 (nine) individuals used climate information in their decision maker to improve resilience in the municipal area and at national level.
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					2	100	2.0%	To date CCAP supported the municipalities to engage with Durban Municipality signing the Durban Adaptation Chart (DAC) on Climate Change Adaptation
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					4	20	60.0%	CCAP worked with more 4 different local institutions in FY15, 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 scale up the SIGIC at national level.

Indicators	Baseline	TOTAL FY14	FY15 Q1	FY15 Q2	FY15 Q3	FY15 Q4	TOTAL FY15	LOP Target	% LOP	Indicator Activities
5. Number of CCA or DRR tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted (Outcome) [GCC EG11.1-3]	0	6	0	0	2	1	3	10	90.0%	CCAP developed, tested and are in process to implement the Urban Information Management System (SIGIU) platform as a tools for both municipalities and create municipality accounts for data managers to implement, that corresponding to two tools tested, one for Quelimane and other for Pemba, in the same way CCAP developed the Disaster Information Management System (SIGIC) to be used by INGC at national level, and the Vulnerability Mapping tool is actually used in Pemba at Cadastre sector to inform the population about their plots situation accordingly to vulnerability of weather extreme events.
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	0	1 768	712	2 458	4 938	9 000	68.8%	CCAP conducted trainings on Disaster Information Management System (SIGIC) in 3 main regions in Mozambique and cover all provincial technical leader and communication leader from provincial INGC to scale up the system to national level, also 6 neighbourhoods in Pemba received training as data senders for SIGIU and the training was led by Municipal data managers.
8. Number of proposals submitted for CCA or DRR projects (Output)	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	10	30.0%	Two proposals was submitted by Quelimane and Pemba Municipalities with CCAP support in the FY15 regarding to cityLink pioneered by the ICMA
9. Area (hectares) impacted by at least one CCA or DRR intervention implemented with citizen input per year (Outcome)	0	0					7	1 400	0.5%	To date 7 hectares of mangrove reforestation was done by the community in Icidua neighbourhood to become the community more resilient to weather extreme events
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	1	0	7	47	55	500	11.0%	Seven Municipalities 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. During the scale up process 9 people demonstrate they increase in SIGIC management and they are leading the process themselves and 38 people from different institutions had capacity to develop and use the Local Adaptation Plans in Queliamne.
11. Number of person-contact hours of information disseminated about climate change vulnerabilities and adaptive options (Output)	0	278 110	0	0	0	10	10	3 000 000	9.3%	During Green infrastructure - mangrove - workshop in Quelimane the project prepared different messages related to green infrastructure issues and those were disseminated trough print materials
12. Proportion of CCA or DRR interventions implemented with community contributions (Outcome)	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	200%	133%	20%	666.7%	100% of interventions implemented in the communities was with their direct involvement in the activities
13. Proportion of individuals engaged in CCAP activities who are youth (Output)		16%	0%	54%	18%	21%	29%	20%	224.2%	29% of people participated in trainings and technical assistance was youth (people from 16 to 29 years old) in Pemba and Quelimane.

8. Collaboration with other Donors and Projects

In Vilanculos, CCAP team members visited the sites where UN-Habitat, supported by a different project, built cyclone-resistant homes and buildings. CCAP proposes to collaborate with UN-Habitat to design and test climate-smart household infrastructure (houses, latrines and water catchment systems) in Pemba and Quelimane. UN Habitat has proposed to contribute nearly 20 percent of the funding for the activity.

During the last several months, CCAP has had conversations with representatives of the municipality of Nacala about building on the work done by the USAID Climate Resilient Infrastructure Services (CRIS) project. As a first step, CCAP is evaluating the possibility of supporting Nacala's interest in adopting the SIGIU and possibly assisting with a LGSAT self-assessment.

CCAP is exploring potential cooperation with INGC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which developed the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) that quickly captures data on displaced populations with the objective of providing timely information on the population to emergency responders. CCAP with INGC and IOM intend to explore options to best use the existing information to support broader in-country disaster management responses.

9. Key Activities Planned for Next Quarter

Launch of the SIGIC and 3-2-1 Information Services Platform. CCAP in collaboration with its partners is preparing for the national launch of the SIGIC and 3-2-1 Information Platforms, which are aimed at improving preparedness for disaster response, especially in urban and peri-urban areas. CCAP expects to hold the public launch event on October 8 with wide media coverage.

Local Adaptation Plan for Pemba. Building on the initial introductory workshop, CCAP in partnership with ACCRA will assist the Municipality of Pemba to initiate work on a formal Local Adaptation Plan. The process to develop the plan includes broad consultation with local stakeholders including community members, private sector and civic organizations and government sectors to jointly learn how climate change affects the city, to identify key vulnerabilities and capacity to cope with the impacts, and identify potential viable solutions to help build a more resilient city. This participatory process helps to ensure that the local stakeholders own the process and the adaptation plan, and serves to increase the demand from citizens for more climate resilient services from the local authorities.

Emergency kits handover in Quelimane. CCAP in collaboration with INGC and the Quelimane municipality are working to finalizing the arrangement to deliver the emergency kits for the local committees for disaster management for pre-positioning in Quelimane. These kits will help increase the operational capacity of these communities' members to deal with the impacts of extreme weather events and other emergencies.

Green Infrastructure Activities in Pemba. The project is preparing to conduct a rapid assessment of the green infrastructure in Pemba. Green infrastructure plays a critical role to protect the city and residents against the impact of heavy winds, sea level raise, landslide and erosion. CCAP intends to use the findings from the rapid assessment to identify feasible interventions that would best enhance the protection of vulnerable areas.

Climate-smart household infrastructure. Upon receipt of the approval of the grant for CCAP to partnership with UN-Habitat, CCAP will execute the agreement and assist in initiating work on the 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.

Start to Implement the SBCC Strategy. CCAP expects to finalize the SBCC strategy and begin implementing the strategy in the next quarter.

10. Evaluation/Assessment Update

No evaluations or assessments to report this period.

11. Success Stories and Photos

CCAP will submit a Telling Our Story product with the Fiscal Year 2015 Annual report.