

# GCCA+

THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



Funded by  
the European Union

Case Study Nr. 12 – Mozambique



# IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY STUDY MOZAMBIQUE

SUPPORT PROJECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE FOR THE MAINSTREAMING  
OF CLIMATE CHANGE INTO POLICIES AND STRATEGIES AND TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE  
CHANGE IMPACT

CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2010/O22-341

MARCH 2021

[www.gcca.eu](http://www.gcca.eu)



## List of Acronyms

**ANE:** National Roads Administration  
**B.Sc.:** Bachelor of Science  
**CCA:** Climate Change Adaptation  
**CC:** Climate Change  
**CDS:** Sustainable Development Center  
**CDS-ZU:** Sustainable Development Center for Urban Areas  
**CONDES:** National Council for Sustainable Development  
**COP:** Conference of the Parties  
**DA:** Delegation Agreement  
**DANIDA:** Danish International Development Agency  
**DDP:** District Development Plan  
**DPASA:** Directorate Provincial for Agriculture and Food Security  
**DPCA:** Provincial Directorate for Environmental Coordination  
**DPEF:** Directorate Provincial for Economy and Finance  
**DPESCAS:** Directorate Provincial for Fisheries  
**DPIC:** Directorate Provincial for International Cooperation  
**DPOPRH:** Directorate Provincial for Public Works and Water Resources  
**DPRME:** Directorate Provincial for Mineral Resources and Energy  
**DPSAUDE:** Directorate Provincial for Health  
**DPTADER:** Provincial Directorate for Land, Environment and Rural Development  
**DPTUR:** Directorate Provincial for Tourism  
**EADS:** Environment Strategy for Sustainable Development  
**EIA:** Environmental Impact Assessment  
**ENAMMC:** National CC Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy  
**EU:** European Union  
**EUD:** European Union Delegation  
**e-SISTAFE:** State Financial Management System  
**ESSP:** Environmental Sector Support Programme  
**FA:** Financing Agreement  
**FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization  
**FFH:** National Housing Fund  
**FYP:** Five Year Programme  
**GCCA:** Global Climate Change Alliance  
**GHG:** Greenhouse Gas  
**GIIMC:** Inter-Institutional Group for Climate Change  
**GoM:** Government of Mozambique  
**ICS:** Institute for Public Communication  
**INGC:** National Institute for Natural Disaster Management  
**IPCC:** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
**LAPs:** Local Adaptation Plans  
**MAE:** Ministry of State Administration  
**MASA:** Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security  
**MDP:** Ministry of Planning and Development  
**ME:** Ministry of Energy  
**MEF:** Ministry of Economy and Finance  
**MICOA:** Ministry for Environmental Coordination  
**MINAG:** Ministry of Agriculture

**MIREM:** Ministry of Mineral Resources  
**MISAU:** Ministry of Health  
**MITADER:** Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development  
**MITUR:** Ministry of Tourism  
**MOPH:** Ministry of Public Works and Housing  
**M.Sc.:** Master of Science  
**MT:** Ministry of Labour  
**M&E:** Monitoring & Evaluation  
**NAP:** National Adaptation Plan  
**NAPA:** National Adaptation Programme of Action  
**OO:** Overall Objective  
**PES:** Economic and Social Planning  
**SDPI:** District Service of Planning and Infrastructure  
**SEA:** Strategic Environmental Assessment  
**SNMAMC:** National monitoring system for adaptation to climate change  
**SO:** Specific Objective  
**PDD:** District Development Plan  
**POEMA:** Planificação, Orçamentação, Execução, Monitoria e Avaliação  
**PRODEM:** Municipal Development Programme  
**TA:** Technical Assistance  
**UEM:** Eduardo Mondlane University  
**UFSA:** Unidade Funcional de Supervisão das Aquisições  
**UNCDF:** United Nations Capital Development Fund  
**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme  
**UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**WB:** World Bank

## I. Project Details and Outputs Delivered

PROJECT TITLE:  Global Climate Change Alliance - Support Project to the Government of Mozambique for the Mainstreaming of Climate Change into Policies and Strategies and to Adapt to Climate Change Impact <sup>1</sup>  CRIS CODE: DCI-ENV/2010/022-341		
AAP YEAR:  2010, top up in AAP 2011	DURATION: 81 months <sup>2</sup> starting with the signature of the Financing Agreement (FA) between the EU and the Government of Mozambique (GoM) <sup>3</sup>	DATE OF COMPLETION:  12/2016 <sup>4</sup>
TOTAL PROJECT COST: 47MEUR <sup>5</sup> (including top-up granted in 2011). <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>EU: 15,200,000 EUR</li><li>DANIDA: 31,500,000 EUR (including small project grants for an amount of 17,500,000 EUR)</li><li>GoM: 300,000 EUR (in kind)</li></ul> <u>Total amount only for component 1 of the ESSP II:</u> budgeted: 31,747,806 EUR; actually used: 25,490,383 EUR (80.3%)		GCCA ALLOCATION:  15.2MEUR, specifically for component 1 of ESSP II (with 10.2MEUR from the EU budget and 5MEUR from the Government of Ireland)  <u>Breakdown of GCCA allocation:</u> Delegation Agreement with DANIDA: 14,825,000EUR Evaluations/audits: 150,000 EUR Contingencies: 225,000 EUR
AID MODALITY:  Project approach		MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Financing Agreement (FA) with the Government of Mozambique (GoM).</li><li>Indirect centralised management with the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), through a Delegation Agreement (DA)</li></ul>
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: The project operates from Maputo across the entire country (10 provinces, 33 selected districts [out of 154]) with a special focus on the most vulnerable communities in the rural areas.		

<sup>1</sup> In fact, the project was not a stand-alone project. The GCCA allocation was intended to contribute to the implementation of the existing DANIDA-supported Environmental Sector Support Programme, Phase II (ESSP II). The GCCA specifically supported the implementation of ESSP II 's first component "Strengthening the environment sector's capacity to coordinate and implement environment and climate change policies and strategies".

<sup>2</sup> 72 months according to the initial FA, extended to 81 months and 2 days (implementation period of 57 months and closure period of 24 months and 2 days) through Addendum 2 to the FA.

<sup>3</sup> The FA was signed in January 2011.

<sup>4</sup> As per Addendum 2 to the FA.

<sup>5</sup> The 47 MEUR is for the entire ESSP II; i.e. for the 3 components, programme management, contingencies and administrative costs.

#### MAIN STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:

- The project's main country partner is the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER)<sup>6</sup>, which is the government agency responsible for the overall coordination of government activities in the environment domain.
- DANIDA / NIRAS: DANIDA is the main funding and supervising organisation for the ESSP II; NIRAS provided TA to the programme (TA contract of 2.7 M€)
- Other national bodies involved in the implementation: the National Institute for Natural Disaster Management (INGC); key sector institutions at central level: the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), the Ministry of Energy (ME), the Ministry of Planning and Development (MDP), the Ministry of State Administration (MAE), the Ministry of Health (MISAU), the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH), the Ministry of Labour (MT), the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES), the National Roads Administration (ANE), the Housing Development Fund (FFH), the Ministry of Mineral Resources (MIREM), the Ministry of Fisheries (MP), and the National Institute for Meteorology (INAM); all 10 provincial directorates of MITADER, provincial delegations of INGC and selected provincial directorates of key sectors<sup>7</sup>; and 33 district administrations. This brings the total number of units and agencies directly involved in project implementation to over one hundred.
- Direct beneficiaries: central government agencies and local authorities (provincial and district levels)
- Final beneficiaries: vulnerable communities in the rural areas (targeted districts)

#### GCCA PRIORITY AREA(S):

Mainstreaming of Climate Change, Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction



#### MAIN SECTOR(S):

Overall development and poverty reduction, Agriculture, Coastal Zone Management, Energy, Fisheries, Health, Infrastructure, Tourism, Waste Management, and Water and Sanitation

#### OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

- According to the descriptive part of the Action Fiche<sup>8</sup>: To support the Government's efforts in tackling the adverse effects of climate change, with a special focus on the most vulnerable communities in the rural areas of the country.
- According to the logframe attached to the description of the ESSP II, component 1 (produced by DANIDA): The institutional framework for environment sector coordination and strategic management is in place to promote and integrate environmental aspects in the process for the formulation of policies, programmes, plans and projects for development, securing a rational and harmonious use of natural resources. (called "component objective" in the logframe)

<sup>6</sup> The programme's initial main partner was the Ministry for Environmental Coordination (MICOA). Under the new government, installed following the 2015 elections, MICOA was replaced by the new Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). Within MITADER, a National Directorate for the Environment was created which also included a Department for Climate Change.

<sup>7</sup> The following provincial directorates have received funding: DPASA (agriculture and food security), DPESCAS (fisheries), DPRME (mineral resources and energy), DPOPRH (public works and water resources), DPSAUDE (health), DPIC (international cooperation), DPTUR (tourism), DPEF (economy and finance) and DPPF (planning and finance) (though not all directorates in every province and in each year)

<sup>8</sup> The initial logframe attached to the FA did not include an overall objective.

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S):

- According to the Action Fiche and logframe attached to the FA: To increase the capacity of the Government of Mozambique to adequately mainstream climate change and climate-proofing initiatives into its poverty alleviation and development strategies.
- According to the logframe attached to the description of the ESSP II, component 1 (produced by DANIDA):
  1. MICOA/MITADER and key sector institutions have the capacity for sound environmental management and adequate response to climate change.
  2. MICOA/MITADER has adequate technical and financial management capacity to fulfill its mandate
  3. Key sector institutions have the capacity to formulate and implement policies and strategies to reduce risks and vulnerability from climate change.

(called “immediate objectives” in the logframe)

#### EXPECTED RESULTS:

- According to the Action Fiche and logframe attached to the FA:
  1. Capacity Building - Institutional capacity and technical expertise of key government institutions, MICOA/MITADER in particular, is strengthened.
  2. Awareness and training - Information sharing and awareness campaigns are carried out, together with dedicated training courses.
  3. Field operations - The implementation of the national response to climate change (Environment Strategy for Sustainable Development - EADS, NAPA) is supported by putting into practice a number of pilot projects, mainly in the agrarian and agroforestry sectors.
- According to the logframe attached to the description of the ESSP II, component 1 (produced by DANIDA):
  1. Related to Immediate Objective 1:  
The institutional and legal framework for the sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity is strengthened.
  2. Related to Immediate Objective 2:
    - 2.1 The infrastructure, technical (skills and equipment) and administrative capacity of MICOA / MITADER is strengthened.
    - 2.2 The technical and research capacity of MICOA / MITADER is strengthened to adopt and implement strategies and measures to combat erosion, deforestation, bushfires, pollution and disseminate best practices on environmental management.
    - 2.3 Capacity of MICOA / MITADER is strengthened to promote environmental education and dissemination of the importance of environmental protection to the communities
    - 2.4 Capacity is strengthened for territorial planning at the national level with emphasis on the cities, towns and coastal areas.
    - 2.5 Capacity of MICOA / MITADER is strengthened in EIA, environmental audits and inspections, pollution control and solid waste management.
  3. Related to Immediate Objective 3:  
Capacity of sector institutions is strengthened to promote policies and strategies for adaptation and mitigation of climate change

(called “results” in the logframe)

#### OUTPUTS DELIVERED<sup>9</sup>:

##### RELATED TO RESULT 1 (ESSP II – COMPONENT 1 LOGFRAME):

- National CC Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC), developed and approved in 2012
- Strategic Plan for Tourism including CC impacts, developed and approved in December 2015
- Action Plan for Adaptation to CC in the Agriculture Sector, developed and approved in 2014
- Government Five-year plan 2015 – 2019, approved in 2015, with natural resources and environment as fifth priority for economic development

<sup>9</sup> Mainly based on the programme’s Completion Report (July 2011-Dec 2016).

- National monitoring system for adaptation to climate change (SNMAMC), developed and approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2014
- National System for Inventory of Greenhouse Gases
- Action Plan for the Integration of Environment and Climate Change into Housing Projects, developed and approved in 2015 by the Fund for Low Cost Housing
- Revised Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation (CC mainstreamed), approved in 2015 by Decree 54/2015
- 39 Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), elaborated and approved<sup>10</sup>
- Environmental focal points of all Provincial Directorates for Mineral Resources and Energy (DPREME) trained in the integration of good environmental practices into small-scale mining operations (organised by the Ministry of Mining and Mineral Resources - MIREM)
- Focal points of the Ministry of Mining and Mineral Resources (MIREM), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH), the Ministry of Energy (ME) and the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR) trained in the integration of environmental priorities in policies, strategies and operational plans (20 participants from each sector)
- An Inter-Institutional Group for the coordination of Climate Change issues established and operational
- A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Coastal Zone of Mozambique, including 48 coastal districts, elaborated and findings disseminated in 2013
- Website developed and on-line: [www.mitader.info](http://www.mitader.info)

RELATED TO RESULT 2.1 (ESSP II – COMPONENT 1 LOGFRAME):

- Organisational assessment of MITADER
- 1 Staff member of MITADER trained overseas (Denmark) in Public Financial Management
- Training needs assessment for MITADER
- Training materials with 17 modules for short-term training (according to needs identified)
- 48 staff of MICOA / MITADER (central level) and 32 staff of the provincial key sector directorates enrolled in various courses at Diploma and Master levels
- National and Provincial authorities trained in accounting and procurement procedures (short-term courses)
- 16 vehicles supplied to 10 DPCAs, 4 CDS, and INCG (2)
- 4 Offices and 1 meeting room constructed for MICOA / MITADER
- IT equipment supplied

RELATED TO RESULT 2.2 (ESSP II – COMPONENT 1 LOGFRAME):

- Technical Guidelines for Economic and Social Planning (PES) developed (several updates)
- Erosion control works (drainage canals, culverts, retaining walls) implemented in 12 of 25 critical sites
- 2 studies on coastal erosion (Praia de Tofu in Inhambane and Macaneta in Marracuene) conducted
- Coastal erosion protection measures implemented in 7 locations
- Strategic Plan for the Development of Environmental Statistics, developed and approved in 2015
- State of the Environment Reports (2 updates produced)
- Maps of critical erosion areas (5), wildfires (2) and wetlands (5)
- A national database on all EIA and audits, established and operational.

RELATED TO RESULT 2.3 (ESSP II – COMPONENT 1 LOGFRAME):

- 954 Environmental Educators (extensionists and teachers) trained at central and provincial levels
- Educational materials (leaflets, brochures, posters, bulletins)
- Manual on community forestry
- Manual on environmental education

RELATED TO RESULT 2.4 (ESSP II – COMPONENT 1 LOGFRAME):

- 496 District technicians and 2208 Community leaders trained in territorial planning
- 19 Technicians (provincial level) trained in GIS application in territorial planning and cadastre management
- 83 District Land Use Plans

<sup>10</sup> With another 18 in preparation and another 10 planned for elaboration in 2017.



- 37 Urban Structural Plans
- 36 General Urbanisation Plans
- 218 Detailed Urbanisation Plans

RELATED TO RESULT 2.5 (ESSP II – COMPONENT 1 LOGFRAME):

- 2883 environmental assessments, audits and inspections conducted
- Controlled landfills constructed in 4 provincial capitals (Pemba, Lichinga, Chimoio, Inhambane)
- EIA database established in 10 Provinces (linked to the national database)

RELATED TO RESULT 3 (ESSP II – COMPONENT 1 LOGFRAME):

- 229 ha of mangrove rehabilitated
- 128 rainwater harvesting facilities constructed, with varying storage capacity (2.5 m<sup>3</sup> to 72 m<sup>3</sup>)
- Two major reservoirs for water storage excavated in areas with water deficit
- Awareness campaigns conducted to reduce incidence of bush fires, to promote the formation of honey producing associations, and to promote energy efficient cooking stoves
- Over 3500 bee hives distributed
- Over 1600 improved charcoal stoves produced and distributed
- 79 improved institutional firewood stoves constructed
- 11 boreholes drilled and equipped with AFRIDEV hand pumps in Mogincual and Mopeia Districts
- 10 existing boreholes rehabilitated in Guija and Chibuto Districts
- 4 houses resilient to strong winds and cyclones constructed in Angoche District
- 11 fish tanks constructed in Mogincual, Moma, Mopeia and Morrumbala Districts
- 187 grain storage cylinders (Gorongosa type) constructed in Mogincual, Angoche, Morrumbala, Mopeia, Panda and Massinga Districts.
- 3 livestock dips constructed in Chigubo District
- 4 livestock drinking troughs constructed in Massinga District
- Over 19 ha of demonstration plots planted with drought tolerant crops (sweet potatoes, pineapple, cassava)
- 10 staff members from central level (MICOA and MPD), 32 from the provincial directorates (MICOA and MPD) and 35 district staff trained in Climate Vulnerability Assessment and in the elaboration of Local Adaptation Plans with involvement of communities
- Key staff members at the central and provincial levels trained in the use of Theory of Change in a ToT approach in order to assist the districts in developing their LAP
- Provincial and district technical staff in Inhambane, Nampula, Gaza, Manica and Maputo trained in the integration of LAPs into the District Development Plans
- District technical staff in target districts (with LAP) in Nampula and Inhambane trained in conservation agriculture and the cultivation of drought tolerant crops
- Provincial and district staff in the target districts (with LAP) in Nampula, Inhambane, Zambezia and Gaza trained in the POEMA<sup>11</sup> package, focusing on management of construction projects, procurement and government policies for water and sanitation
- Provincial and district technical staff in Nampula, Inhambane, Manica, Niassa, Maputo, Nampula trained in procurement procedures (in collaboration with UFSA - Unidade Funcional de Supervisão das Aquisições)
- Key staff at central and provincial levels trained in linkages between Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management with facilitation from UEM (Eduardo Mondlane University), MITADER and INGC
- MICOA staff trained in National Inventory of GHG Emissions and related IPCC methodologies
- Staff of the Housing Development Fund (FFH) and the Sustainable Development Center for Urban Areas (CDS-ZU) in Nampula trained in sustainable buildings and the use of local construction materials
- 70 staff from the Districts and the INGC Provincial Directorates trained in “Development of Arid and Semi-Arid zones in Mozambique” (based on the Guião de Desenvolvimento das Zonas Áridas e Semi-Áridas em Mocambique)

<sup>11</sup> POEMA = Planificação, Orçamentação, Execução, Monitoria e Avaliação



- A group of environment journalists (TV and radio) in Sofala Province trained by DPTADER Sofala in partnership with the Institute for Public Communication (ICS) on environment and climate change
- 1100 local Risk Management Committees established or revitalized
- 163 local Risk Management Committees equipped with risk management kits
- 18 district-level Risk Maps, developed by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)
- An Early Warning System installed for the Messalo Basin
- The Early Warning System for the Limpopo Basin upgraded with 2 electronic sirens
- Feasibility study and business plan for the artisanal production of amarula oil for the cosmetic industry in Chigubo District
- 60 persons (government agencies and civil society) trained in international CC negotiation
- Methodological guide for the elaboration of Local Adaptation Plans
- Methodological guide for the integration of LAPs into District Development Plans
- 3 “Lessons Learned” documents on (1) Mangrove Rehabilitation, (2) Rainwater Harvesting and (3) ESSP II

## II. Analysis of impact

### 2.1. Impact expected as per logframe objectives and their indicators

**PRELIMINARY REMARK:** The basis for programme implementation, reporting and M&E was provided by the logframe developed by DANIDA for component 1 of the ESSP II. The present impact analysis is therefore also based on the elements of this logframe, and not on the elements of the initial logframe which was attached to the FA. As such, the objective of ESSP II - component 1 is adopted as the project's overall objective and the sub-component immediate objectives as the project's specific objectives.

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE (OO):** The institutional framework for environment sector coordination and strategic management is in place to promote and integrate environmental aspects in the processes for the formulation of policies, programmes, plans and projects for development, securing a rational and harmonious use of natural resources.

**Indicator:** In 2014, environmental priorities are formulated and integrated in GoM policies and planning systems, covering the main sectors of the Government.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 (SO1):** MICOA/MITADER and key sector institutions have the capacity for sound environmental management and adequate response to climate change.

**Indicator 1:** The institutional and legal framework for the sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity conservation is strengthened.

**Indicator 2:** In 2014, the environmental agenda is promoted at national and international levels through the active involvement of environmental units in the sectors integrating environmental priorities into policies, strategies and operational plans.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 (SO2):** MICOA / MITADER has adequate technical and financial management capacity to fulfil its mandate.

**Indicator 1:** The infrastructure, technical (skills and equipment) and administrative institutional capacity of MICOA is strengthened.

**Indicator 2:** In 2014, MICOA is implementing activities contributing to GoM's environmental priorities based on an approved plan and budget.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 (SO3):** Key sector institutions have the capacity to formulate and implement policies and strategies to reduce risks and vulnerability from climate change.

**Indicator 1:** Capacity of sector institutions is strengthened to promote policies and strategies for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.

**Indicator 2:** In 2014, the strategy and action plan for climate change are formulated, reducing the vulnerabilities of communities.

#### **Quality of the indicators:**

The indicators are of questionable value. They are very general and ambiguous (ample scope for subjective interpretations when verifying them), not one is quantified and no targets have been set. Most of the indicators are formulated as expected results or outcomes, not as parameters that allow to measure progress towards the objectives. There is also substantial overlapping between the various indicators and a lack of hierarchy between the overall and specific objectives.

The given set of indicators therefore does not provide an ideal basis for assessing the level of achievement of the objectives, and hence for the impact generated.



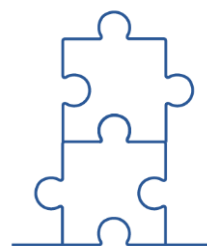
## 2.2. Direct and indirect impact as reported in the available documents (desk phase)

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDICATORS FOLLOWING THE PROJECT'S COMPLETION REPORT, 2018:

- Related to the indicator of the OO: In 2014, environmental priorities are formulated and integrated in GoM policies and planning systems, covering the main sectors of the Government

### STATUS AT PROJECT COMPLETION:

A major achievement is that sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and the environment has been included as one of five priorities in the Government's Five-Year Plan for 2015-2019. Within that priority the strategic objectives include: to improve territorial planning as well as monitoring, supervision and control of the implementation of the planning; to ensure integration of green/blue growth in the priorities of national development, with a specific focus on the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources; to reinforce the capacity for M&E of the environmental quality, in particular during implementation of development projects; to promote the conduct of studies and research in relation to disaster risk and CC adaptation; and to reduce vulnerabilities of communities and economic infrastructures to the risk of climate change induced calamities.



- Related to indicator 1 of SO1: The institutional and legal framework for the sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity conservation is strengthened

### STATUS AT PROJECT COMPLETION:

From Ministry for the Coordination of Environment (MICOA), the mandate of the new Ministry in charge of Environment (MITADER, created in January 2015) has been significantly expanded with new areas, namely land, forestry, nature conservation and rural development. This means a clear improvement in the institutional framework for environmental protection and conservation as well as for climate change adaptation. The National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation was approved in 2012 and Climate Change is integrated in the new regulation for EIA (Decreto 54/2015).

- Related to indicator 2 of SO1: In 2014, the environmental agenda is promoted at national and international level through the active involvement of environmental units in the sectors integrating environmental priorities into policies, strategies and operational plans.

### STATUS AT PROJECT COMPLETION:

Participation in the COPs of the UNFCCC and other international conventions has been greatly enhanced through ESSP II support during the period 2011-2016.

Focal points for environment in the sector ministries have been involved in setting priorities for their respective sectors which in several cases has led to ESSP II support to the implementation of sector operational plans 2011-2014.

Technical teams for accompanying climate change and environmental actions at the local level have been formed in four provinces.

The Inter-Institutional Group for Climate Change (GIIMC), coordinated by MITADER, has been consolidated and promotes the climate change agenda to other sector ministries, academia, civil society and the private sector.

- Related to indicator 1 of SO2: The infrastructure, technical (skills and equipment) and administrative institutional capacity of MICOA is strengthened



#### STATUS AT PROJECT COMPLETION:

MICOA/MITADER, 10 DPTADERS, 33 SDPIs have enhanced capacity to plan and execute environmental and climate change adaptation measures using the State Financial Management System (e-SISTAFE).

- Related to indicator 2 of SO2: In 2014, MICOA is implementing activities contributing to GoM's environmental priorities based on an approved plan and budget

#### STATUS AT PROJECT COMPLETION:

Throughout the programme period (2011-2016), ESSP II planning has been fully aligned with the GoM's environmental priorities. Planning was done in national planning workshops harmonising the ESSP II activities with activities financed through the Government Internal Investment Funds.

- Related to indicator 1 of SO3: Capacity of sector institutions is strengthened to promote policies and strategies for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change

#### STATUS AT PROJECT COMPLETION:

ESSP II support to sector ministries has contributed to mainstreaming environmental and climate change issues in the sector ministries' plans and activities and has also enabled the ministries to leverage funding from various other sources. Action plans that integrate climate change considerations have been approved by the Fund for Low Cost Housing (FFH) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA).

- Related to indicator 2 of SO3: In 2014, the strategy and action plan for climate change are formulated, reducing the vulnerabilities of communities

#### STATUS AT PROJECT COMPLETION:

The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy was approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2012.

THE PROJECT'S FINAL EVALUATION REPORT CONCLUDED THE FOLLOWING REGARDING THE PROJECT'S IMPACT, 2018:

#### SUMMARY:

The overall impact of the project is positive. The country's environmental sector is currently more prominent than in the past. A national strategy for adaptation to climate change, mainstreamed sector plans and a Five-Year National Development Plan which includes a specific priority on addressing effects of climate change are now in place. There is evidence, at times empirical, of greater CC and environmental awareness and knowledge amongst local technicians and decision makers. More than half of the districts have a Local Adaptation Plan (LAP) (81 out of 154) with progressive integration of these LAPs into the District Development Plans. Although the population always found resilience and adaptation mechanisms by themselves, the current trend towards higher frequency and intensity of extreme weather events<sup>12</sup> has required the wider adoption of adequate techniques to reduce the risks. The efforts made by the project in that regard have been instrumental in generating a positive impact.

However, some deficiencies in project implementation reduced the impact to levels that are well below what was expected. The complexity, the large number of stakeholders and the diversity of activities have negatively affected the overall quality and follow-up capacity. The management structure, despite support from ad hoc technical advisors, was too small to guarantee an adequate presence on the ground, while the local institutions did not have the capacity to manage the actions autonomously. The physical interventions (e.g. drainage systems, greenhouses, early warning systems, Gorongosa silos, etc) suffered from poor technical specifications and lack of professional guidance during their implementation. As a consequence, most of these interventions face design and maintenance issues, limiting their utility. The low level of community involvement was another issue, limiting impact and replication potential.

<sup>12</sup> Mozambique is subject to droughts, floods, cyclones, erosion, among other events.

#### FULL EXTRACT ON IMPACT:

*“Although it is difficult to quantify ESSP II’s contribution to the environment sector, there is a general understanding that environmental and climate change issues require more attention. Adaptation and mitigation are now part of GoM central and local level policy and strategy. There is greater awareness among policy makers, as can be seen in the 2015-2019 FYP, which includes a specific priority on sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and of the country’s environment. This requires enhancing risk reduction and adaptation skills and reducing vulnerability of communities, the economy and infrastructure.*

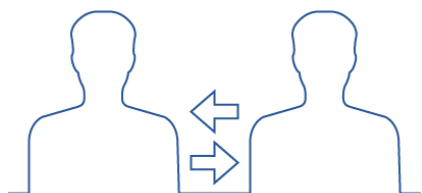
*Implementation of sectoral plans and ENAMCC’s approval were important milestones. ESSP II facilitated the MICOA to MITADER transition. The new Ministry has a much broader mandate, which includes sensitive issues such as land usage and rural development. MITADER’s scope is broader than MICOAs, which was merely environmental coordination. ESSP II support contributed to the establishment of sectoral technical units and to the creation of a National Directorate of Environment and a Department for Climate Change within MITADER.*

*Coordination between different sectors, national institutions and development partners is not yet optimal. However, ESSP II contributed to the establishment and operation of coordination mechanisms, such as GIIMC. Such mechanisms continue to ensure that sectoral policies and strategies address climate change.*

*ESSP II also contributed to decentralized climate change planning, mitigation and adaptation. LAP adoption by local and district administrations, with the support of the Provincial Directorates, is a direct result of identifying and implementing priority adaptation actions. This methodology has also been adopted by other development partners (UNDP, UNCDF, FAO, Ireland and EU) and by the Ministry itself. A total of 81 LAPs have been approved to date. The current economic and financial situation is hampering LAP integration into DDPs. In reality, once the DDPs integrate environmental issues directly, LAPs would become obsolete. However, it is still necessary to ensure that quality LAPs are produced, revised and updated to best suit local realities and aid decision making.*

*At the mid-level, ESSP II had enhanced human resources and institutional capacity, thus improving the sectors standing. Capacity building activities entailed training technicians at the central, provincial and district levels, as well as institutional support.*

*Another positive outcome was the increased awareness of policy makers. During the evaluation many interviewees understood the importance of climate change interventions to prevent, adapt to, and react to extreme climatic events that are occurring more frequently.*



*ESSP II failed to have the expected impact at the micro level. Interventions that would help beneficiary climate change adaptation and resilience whilst improving their living conditions did not take place. A number of above-mentioned factors contributed to this failure along with insufficient involvement of local communities.*

*ESSP II expected local communities to participate. Yet, site visit findings indicate an insufficient understanding by the local implementing teams of the importance of engaging beneficiaries throughout the whole process. LAP preparation, in theory an innovative, local and decentralised participatory planning process, was in fact not very participatory. In one place, it appeared that only two communities had been consulted during 15 days of technical team field work, with these limited consultations serving as basis for district level planning. Even if there is a need to balance the cost of preparing LAPs, the involvement of the communities was too limited. Further, there has been no active participation of the local communities in the physical interventions. This resulted in actions that failed to benefit the communities, thus reducing their sense of ownership and responsibility for maintenance. For example, local water management committees were set up, while the water supply systems themselves failed due to insufficient capacity, inadequate design as well as crime. The same applies to the poorly maintained drainage and erosion control systems. Also early warning systems*

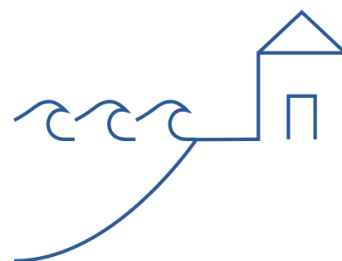
were offline due to inadequate technology and lack of maintenance. In some cases, for example, sensors were placed in incorrect locations and/or did not work properly.

*In summary, ESSP II contributed to raising CC and environmental awareness amongst decision makers, promoted the integration of CC and environmental issues into national policies and strategies, and helped to decentralise local adaptation planning.”*

### 2.3. Findings from the desk phase and specific issues to be further explored during the field phase

- The logframe indicators do not provide an adequate framework for objectively measuring/describing progress towards the programme's objectives and hence for assessing the impact that was generated. Still, the project's outputs and outcomes – as listed in the available reports - are directly contributing to the project's objectives and provide valuable elements to assess the impact.
- Following the progress reports, the project has been instrumental in putting the environment and climate change on the country's agenda, in ensuring their mainstreaming in relevant sector and local level (provincial, district) policies, plans and budgets, and in strengthening the institutional capacity through different types of training, development of operational mechanisms and tools and the improvement of infrastructure and equipment. On the other hand, the reports are not very positive on the results of the climate actions at community level.
- During the field phase, the following aspects should be looked into: present position of environment and climate change in the country's development efforts, the level of activity and initiative of the relevant public institutions, the state of the environment (tendencies), and the country's response to climate change related challenges (current level of efforts compared to 2010).

For the local actions, the field visit should focus on collecting information regarding (1) eventual improvements in living conditions / resilience in the benefiting communities generated by the programme's local actions and (2) evidence of replication (while distinguishing between replication with or without support from other interventions).



### 2.4 Achievement of the logframe indicators at overall and specific objectives levels (direct impact)

INDICATOR	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	EXPLANATORY NOTES
<b>OO.1:</b> In 2014, environmental priorities are formulated and integrated in GoM policies and planning systems, covering the main sectors of the Government.	90%	<p>The project has contributed to bringing climate change to the forefront of GoM policies. This has led to the inclusion of environment and CC as one of the five pillars of the Fifth National Development Plan 2015-2019. The project helped formulate that pillar. It also supported the development of CC mainstreaming plans in several sectors, in particular energy, housing and agriculture.</p> <p><i>Note: you'll see a lower score for the objective itself, under section 2.5. It is explained there, but this difference already confirms one</i></p>



		<i>conclusion from the desktop phase that the indicators were not well formulated.</i>
<b>SO1.1:</b> The institutional and legal framework for the sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity conservation is strengthened.	30%	<p>Feedback and observations indicate that the institutional framework was weak and continues to be weak. The initial Ministry for the Coordination of Environment (MICOA) was considered a weak Ministry with very little decision making mandate. It was then integrated in a larger Ministry (Lands, Environmental and Rural Development - MITADER). Although this is a much more powerful Ministry (with a strong Minister), the Ministry is focusing on lands and rural development issues, further marginalising the environmental / CC mandate.</p> <p>The project did have one important success in strengthening the legal framework through the integration of CC in the official regulations for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA revision 54/2014).</p>
<b>SO1.2:</b> In 2014, the environmental agenda is promoted at national and international levels through the active involvement of environmental units in the sectors integrating environmental priorities into policies, strategies and operational plans.	60%	<p>The project has supported this at national level primarily through strengthening the Inter-Institutional Working Group on Climate Change. The group already existed, but, although deliberately not turned into a formal structure, became more prominent and established through the project, which funded up to 8 meetings per year. Since the closure of the project, the group continues to function although at a much lower intensity. The Government does not provide any support to it, so any meetings organised are sponsored by donor funded programmes. Nevertheless, the group is still seen as an important coordination and information sharing platform, bringing together key stakeholders in CC.</p> <p>The project has also supported environmental units, e.g. in the agriculture sector, which is now<sup>13</sup> in fact reclassified as a CC unit. It brings together representatives from all different departments within the Ministry to promote CC mainstreaming.</p> <p>At international level, the project has been instrumental in funding Mozambicans to participate in international fora, including 7 people from across different Ministries to each of the UNFCCC COPs. Good participation of Mozambicans in COPs continue up to this day (with in fact some people whom I hoped to interview not available since they were already in Madrid for the COP25).</p>
<b>SO2.1:</b> The infrastructure, technical (skills and equipment) and administrative institutional capacity of	90% / 40%  (65% on average)	<p>The first score of 90% is for infrastructure and equipment. The project has funded crucial infrastructure and equipment for the MICOA/MITADER offices. A new office block was built (housing the Planning and Monitoring departments) and desks / chairs / IT equipment etc. supplied. Apart from some of the IT equipment, all of this is still very much in use.</p>

<sup>13</sup> November, 2019

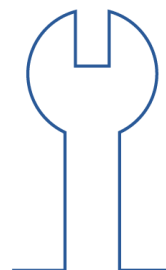
MICOA is strengthened.		<p>The second score of 40% is for technical and administrative skills development. The project has provided a lot of capacity building support, including both scholarships for formal training (at B.Sc. and M.Sc. level mostly, which was all highly appreciated) and short training courses. In addition, and this was mentioned by some as being the most important, the project provided a lot of on-the-job training through its technical assistants.</p> <p>However, a score of 40% was given because it was difficult to find much evidence of staff applying acquired skills effectively.</p>
<b>SO2.2:</b> In 2014, MICOA is implementing activities contributing to GoM's environmental priorities based on an approved plan and budget.	30%	<p>The project has helped ensure that environmental and CC priorities are fully integrated in national planning and budgeting systems. During its implementation, almost all supported activities were integrated in these systems. However, since the end of the project, the Government has allocated only very small budgets for the environment / CC sector. Almost all work on CC is funded through a multitude of donors, and in most cases their work is not integrated in the national systems. Although these donors often work in close collaboration with MITADER, much of the work would not be reflected in the Ministry's approved plan and budget.</p>
<b>SO3.1:</b> Capacity of sector institutions is strengthened to promote policies and strategies for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.	65%	<p>Some key sector institutions like INGC (National Institute for Disaster Management), FFH (National Housing Fund), MASA (Min. of Agriculture and Food Security) and the Min. of Energy were supported and have strategies in place to mainstream CC. The support to INGC for the installation of early warning systems enhanced the country's disaster risk management. The Min. of Agriculture now has a unit that coordinates CC issues.</p> <p>(no info on the current situation at FFH and Min. of Energy – meetings could not be arranged)</p>
<b>SO3.2:</b> In 2014, the strategy and action plan for climate change are formulated, reducing the vulnerabilities of communities.	60%	<p>The project has developed an approach for the elaboration of Local Adaptation Plans, which are basically action plans at district level to reduce vulnerabilities of communities. This has really been picked up beyond the project, with a large number of these LAPs developed and currently still under development, most of these with donor support.</p> <p>However, the formulation of action plans does not necessarily lead to "reducing the vulnerabilities of communities" as the indicator would want to make one believe. It is of course only good quality design and then actual implementation of actions that would reduce these vulnerabilities; and these two conditions appeared to be a real challenge. The government has not been able to provide any financial support for the implementation of LAPs, making their implementation fully dependent on donor support. Further to this, as donors usually only cherry pick specific elements from the LAPs (like e.g. FAO selecting only activities related to climate smart agriculture), the ultimate impact of LAP development is somewhat limited. Also the general lack of maintenance of the actions that were funded by the project, as could be observed during the field</p>

visits, limits the impact of LAP development and their effect on reducing vulnerabilities.

## 2.5. Achievement of the overall and specific objectives (direct impact, exceeding the scope of the indicators)

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE (OO):** The institutional framework for environment sector coordination and strategic management is in place to promote and integrate environmental aspects in the processes for the formulation of policies, programmes, plans and projects for development, securing a rational and harmonious use of natural resources.

**Achievement: “3”** (between 25 and 50%)



### EXPLANATORY NOTE:

While the score for the indicator under this objective is 90%, the score for the objective itself is 3 (between 25 and 50%), because the crucial link between increased coordination / management and the formulation of adequately mainstreamed policies,... on the one hand and the assumed effect of “securing a rational and harmonious use of natural resources” on the other is not addressed by the project and not achieved. An important element that would be required for this link to hold is the availability of substantial financial resources, which in practice have not been provided. So, in spite of the project’s valiant efforts to integrate CC into national programmes and systems, the government has set aside very little funding for CC- and NRM-related activities. Also donors significantly reduced their financial support over the last decade, due to the scandal of the “dívida oculta” or “hidden debt”, which is related to a 2 billion US\$ loan that the previous government had secretly arranged (with most of this money not accounted for). The situation has led to severe budgetary constraints at the national level.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1 (SO1):** MICOA/MITADER and key sector institutions have the capacity for sound environmental management and adequate response to climate change.

**Achievement: “3”** (between 25 and 50%)

### EXPLANATORY NOTE:

While the project has provided good institutional, technical and administrative capacity building support, the problem is again the lack of financial resources. This hampers an adequate response to climate change. Also, as mentioned earlier, MITADER’s focus is on the lands and rural development aspects, and much less on environment / CC.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2 (SO2):** MICOA / MITADER has adequate technical and financial management capacity to fulfil its mandate.

**Achievement: “3”** (between 25 and 50%)

### EXPLANATORY NOTE:

The programme has provided good and highly appreciated capacity building support. However, exchanges with MITADER staff do not really reflect a strong technical and financial management capacity. Combined with the above-mentioned lack of financial resources, this insufficient capacity makes an effective fulfillment of their mandate difficult. CC-related activities are very much donor driven in Mozambique, with TA support often in charge of the work and not always adopting a very collaborative approach with MITADER staff, while



the latter seemingly not demanding a more active role. This also means that acquired skills are not used and will - at least partly - be lost.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 (SO3):** Key sector institutions have the capacity to formulate and implement policies and strategies to reduce risks and vulnerability from climate change.

**Achievement: “2”** (between 50 and 75%)

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

The project has substantially contributed to building capacity of INGC. With Mozambique experiencing cyclones and other disasters rather frequently, INGC is one of the institutions that receives relatively good government (as well as donor) funding, what places them in a favourable position to further apply the skills that they acquired with PASA support.

Although not explicitly mentioned in the objective, the development of the Local Adaptation Plans has built capacity across sector departments at the local (district) level. LAP implementation remains however a major challenge.

## 2.6. Signs of indirect impact

The main sign of indirect impact is the fact that several donors have adopted the Local Adaptation Plan approach – as developed by the project - to design and implement climate change adaptation activities in a large number of districts.

Another indirect impact, which can be considered as either positive or negative, is the fact that the challenges the project faced in trying to fully integrate its activities in the government planning and budgeting systems, has apparently resulted in other donors concluding that they should not attempt this. Thus, much (if not all) of the current support for CC adaptation actions is not funded through government channels. In some cases this external funding is still reflected in the government system's data, though not subject to the Mozambican public allocation, disbursement and accounting procedures.

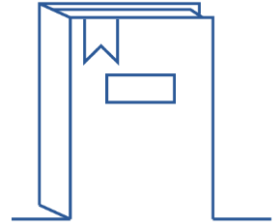
## 2.7. Conclusions on direct and indirect impact generated by the project and discussion on factors for success and failure

The fact that climate change is now high on the political agenda in Mozambique can be seen as a major direct effect of the project. It is clear that this change cannot be only attributed to the project, but it certainly was one of the first donor interventions giving a lot of attention to mainstreaming climate change aspects across sectors and to improving coordination and exchange of information related to climate change.

Two main factors have contributed to this success: the considerable financial resources of the project and the strong facilitation / advisory skills of the TA team, and of the CCA advisor in particular.

The institutional development component has only been partially successful. Although environment and CC were included as a pillar in the fifth National Development Plan, the Government never allocated an adequate amount of (financial) resources to the implementation of that pillar due to its general budgetary constraints over the last few years as a result of the country's debt crisis. Another factor is the continued weakness of the environmental and CC departments within the current MITADER. Although a lot of capacity building support was provided (and much appreciated), it seems that much of the work on CC still depends on external TA.

At field/community level, the impact of the project has been limited. A number of CCA measures were piloted, but the prospects for long term impact are weak given the complete lack of maintenance. However, the project achieved an important indirect impact at field level through the wide scale adoption by other donors of the Local Adaptation Plans approach.



### III. Analysis of Sustainability Levels

#### 3.1. List of services, systems and products that were established/delivered under the project and that should have been maintained (based on the outputs delivered)

##### RESULT 1

- Extent to which the National CC Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC) has been implemented
- Extent to which the Action Plan for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector has been implemented
- National Monitoring System for Adaptation to Climate Change (SNMAMC) still operational, and producing useful information that is taken into account e.g. in further planning and policy development
- National System for Inventory of GHG still in use, maybe further improved
- Extent to which the Action Plan for the Integration of Environment and CC into Housing Projects has been implemented
- Extent to which the 39 Local Adaptation Plans have been implemented
- The Inter-Institutional Group for the coordination of CC issues still operational

##### RESULT 2.1

- Training materials (17 modules) still in use, eventually adjusted/improved
- Proportion of the 48 staff of MICOA / MITADER and 32 staff of the provincial directorates that were enrolled for formal education (Diploma and Master courses) that (1) completed successfully the training course and (2) is still active within the government and using the acquired knowledge.

##### RESULT 2.2

- Local Adaptation Planning approach still in use; number of districts covered; signs of initiatives to update the LAPs
- Erosion control works in 12 critical sites well maintained and still functional
- Any evidence whether the recommendations of the studies (2) on coastal erosion (Praia de Tofu in Inhambane and Macaneta in Marracuene) have been / are being implemented
- Coastal erosion protection measures in 7 locations well maintained and still functional
- Extent to which the Strategic Plan for the Development of Environmental Statistics has been implemented
- The EIA national database still operational, updated

##### RESULT 2.3

- Evidence of ongoing environmental education initiatives, and use of resource materials developed by ESSP II

##### RESULT 2.4

- Evidence of ongoing territorial planning initiatives and regular updating of cadastre
- Evidence of effective application of the district land use plans, urban structural plans, and general and detailed urbanisation plans developed with ESSP II support

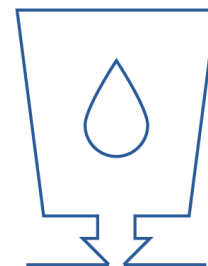
##### RESULT 2.5

- Controlled landfills in Pemba, Lichinga, Chimoio and Inhambane still in use, still “controlled”
- EIA provincial databases established in the 10 provinces still operational / being updated

##### RESULT 3:

- State of the mangrove area that has been rehabilitated with ESSP II support
- State of the 128 rainwater harvesting facilities

- State of the 2 major water reservoirs excavated
- State of the 11 boreholes drilled and equipped with AFRIDEV hand pumps in Mogincual and Mopeia Districts
- State of the 10 existing boreholes rehabilitated in Guija and Chibuto Districts
- Honey production continued in the intervention area(s)
- Present use of improved cooking stoves in the intervention area (models promoted under ESSP II or different ones?)
- Fish production continued in the 11 fish tanks constructed in the intervention area(s)
- State of the 4 houses resilient to strong winds and cyclones constructed in Angoche District (evidence of replication)
- State of 187 grain storage cylinders (Gorongosa type) constructed in Mogincual, Angoche, Morrumbala, Mopeia, Panda and Massinga Districts.
- State of 3 livestock dips constructed in Chigubo District
- State of 4 livestock drinking troughs constructed in Massinga District
- Local Risk Management Committees (1100) still active
- Early Warning System in the Messalo Basin still functional
- 2 electronic sirens in the Early Warning System for the Limpopo Basin still functional



### 3.2. Information and comments on sustainability aspects from the available reports (desk phase)

SUSTAINABILITY ASPECTS FROM THE PROJECT'S FINAL EVALUATION REPORT, 2018:

#### SUMMARY:

Institutions were reinforced, allowing them to carry on with the project-initiated activities, methodologies and concepts. Further, the continued operation of intersectoral, central and local coordination mechanisms enhance institutional sustainability.

From a political point of view, the national strategy, sectoral plans, as well as the FYP and the PDDs, that were developed with project support are instruments that ensure long-term effects of the project; they also demonstrate greater awareness among decision-makers at various levels. Also the methodology for the preparation of LAPs and the PDD integration guide are tools that contribute to sustainability aspirations; they are living documents that can be updated and recalibrated over time.

Regarding the financial sustainability, the assessment is less positive. Of late, the environmental sector greatly relied on ESSP II funding to operate. Once the implementation phase was completed, most activities ended and only recommenced when new external funding was found (other projects, other donors). The fact that most provincial and district technicians could not make follow-up visits to the field due to a lack of resources (e.g. vehicles, fuel, per diems, etc.) illustrates the problem. The departure of important donors and the financial crisis in the country caused a suspension of many ongoing activities.

#### FULL EXTRACT ON SUSTAINABILITY:



« ESSP II's **institutional sustainability** was satisfactory and ensured by institutions that have included climate change issues in their strategic and action plans. The MITADER founded National Directorate for the Environment and Department of Climate Change are the main beneficiaries of ESSP II. Their mandates include ensuring ENAMCC implementation and sector coordination after the ESSP II closure. Institutional support provided means and tools for planning and monitoring. Training of technicians at central, provincial and district levels strengthened their institutions, while local governments are more aware and capable to deal with climate change. However, the high turnover of technicians, managers and directors has an effect on the continuity of the ESSP II's actions. In many cases though, a

high turnover (particularly notable at MITADER Provincial Director level) reduced the concerned



*institution's internal knowledge and experience. This turnover can also be seen positively, if locals are still garnering and sharing experience within the sector.*

*Regarding **political sustainability** in terms of sectoral policies and inclusion of environmental issues in the 2015-2019 FYP, ESSP II had and continues to have a positive effect. The preparation and approval of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as foreseen in the United Nations Convention on Climate Change is an example of a positive outcome. However, since in addition to the ESSP there are other interventions and initiatives that seem to work in parallel without the required coordination, it would be important to clarify that policies and strategies are in place for collaboration with development partners. The LAPs and their integration in the DDPs further strengthen the project's political sustainability by decentralizing responsibility for including climate change in local strategic plans.*

***Financial sustainability** raises concerns as it has become clear that, since the closure of the project and cessation of external funding, many activities have stopped and many institutions have seen their capacity to act reduce. ESSP II financed institutional operations, such as LAP development. Provincial technicians stopped visiting the field activities in the districts due to a lack of funds since ESSP finished. However, some activities are ongoing thanks to external funding from the Government of Ireland, UNDP, UNCDF and the World Bank. Certain drainage and erosion reduction LAPs have been financed by the Municipal Development Program - PRODEM.*

*Finally, the **environmental sustainability** is at the heart of this project. ESSP II contributed to improving and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, and conservation of the environment. Nonetheless, it is important that any future initiative, especially any physical intervention, executes an Environmental Impact Assessment. »*

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES HIGHLIGHTED IN THE PROJECT'S COMPLETION PROJECT, 2018:

#### INTEGRATION OF **LOCAL ADAPTATION PLANS** IN THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Considerable efforts have been made by ESSP II and other donors to support the preparation of Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans. At the end of 2016, a total of 39 LAPs had been approved, and another 18 were under elaboration. ESSP II has contributed to 38 of them by providing direct financial support and technical assistance. The target for the Five-Year Government Plan 2015-2019 was set at 40 LAPs. Training on the integration of LAPs into the District Development Plans was carried out in Nampula, Maputo, Manica, Inhambane and Gaza provinces. However, *there is a need for continued attention for the integration of priority climate change adaptation and resilience measures in district development plans, provincial development plans as well as in municipal plans and their budgets.* Without this integration and allocation of budgets, the LAPs may not get the necessary priority and may remain as plans without concrete activities being implemented. For 2017, several development partners (UNDP, ProSul, FAO and Oxfam) have pledged support for the continued elaboration of LAPs. FAO will continue this support for LAP development at least up to 2019 and will also support the implementation of the agriculture component of 15 LAPs. The EU – through its GCCA+ programme (next phase) - has also expressed interest to fund the implementation of LAPs in Nampula and Zambezia.

#### INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIONS

*Institutional responsibilities for integrating environmental concerns and climate change, as well the future role of the Provincial Technical Teams, are issues of concern with the closure of ESSP II. ESSP II financed the technical assistance provided by the various provincial sector directorates and through the mobilization of Provincial Technical Teams. As documented by the evaluation study on Rainwater Harvesting, there is a lack of clarity regarding the role and responsibilities of MITADER and other sectors in the implementation of the climate change agenda. The respective roles and responsibilities need to be clearly specified, disseminated and acknowledged by the respective sectors.*

### MITADERS CAPACITY TO CONTINUE LEADING THE CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA

The preparation of LAPs has been donor driven and ESSP II, in particular, has provided the comprehensive technical and financial support, enabling sector coordination in the planning and implementation of the LAPs. *With the ESSP II coming to an end there will not be an immediate alternative to provide the same level of support.*

COMMENT ON SUSTAINABILITY FROM THE GCCA GLOBAL EVALUATION STUDY, 2014:

National ownership and leadership are concerns regarding the project's sustainability. While there are competent and dedicated people within MICOA / MITADER working on behalf of the project, there was too much dependence on the three Danish technical experts working in the project.

### 3.3. Summary findings from the desk phase and specific issues to be further explored during the field phase

The various reports indicate concerns about the sustainability of ESSP II's achievements, particularly the financial sustainability is assessed as problematic. Based on the comments regarding poor follow-up of the field actions, it is very likely that limited data will be available, e.g. on precise locations and activities. Combined with the short duration of the field visit (1 week), it will be a challenge to get the required data for a sustainability assessment of the field level activities. Briefing stakeholders at MITADER and other involved institutions on the field mission and the required information well before the mission takes place, might be a way to mitigate the expected problem. In this respect, assistance from the EUD in getting more contacts before the field mission would be very helpful.



During the field phase:

- A sustainability assessment will be carried out on the basis of the services, systems and products listed under 3.1, using the methodology described in the field mission guidelines.
- The various comments on sustainability raised in the available reports (final evaluation, completion report, GCCA Global Evaluation) and presented in 3.2 will be compared to the current situation and updated.

### 3.4. Results of the sustainability analysis (as per table in Annex)

35 items were listed for checking their sustainability. Information could be collected for 29 of these.

The scores of these 29 items are as follows:

- 2 items (7%) scored 1, meaning that they were fully sustained and expanded or improved
- 9 items (31%) scored 2, meaning that they were fully sustained in a "status quo" situation
- 11 items (38%) scored 3, meaning that they still exist but with quality and/or coverage issues
- 7 items (24%) score 4, meaning that they disappeared or lost functionality

Evidence was found through reporting by reliable sources in most cases (16 items or 55%), through reporting by unreliable sources (4 items or 14%), through direct observation (3 items or 10%), and through a mix of these (6 items or 21%).

### 3.5. Conclusions on the sustainability aspects and discussion on factors for success and failure



Overall, the sustainability levels of the ESSP results are not very high, except for the Local Adaptation Plan approach that was introduced by the project in Mozambique. The development of these LAPs started under the ESSP II and has now been picked up and replicated by several other donors, still using the template that ESSP developed. This popularity within the donor community is probably due to the fact that LAPs allow donors to ensure (or claim) that their CCA projects are aligned with the government's local planning systems, while giving them still the freedom to pick for implementation support these interventions from the LAP that fit most closely their own agenda.

Results achieved at national level have generally not been used effectively beyond ESSP II. There are several causes for this weak continuity:

- Lack of political will, combined with the allocation of insufficient resources for the areas of environment and climate change (most of what happens now in these sectors is purely donor funded)
- Continued low capacity of staff, in spite of all capacity building efforts by ESSP, which were nonetheless highly appreciated. It seems that most of the work had been led by external consultants. Sense of ownership was and is still low. This also relates to a cultural issue within the government: people are not really held accountable for what they do or don't do so there is no culture to promote pro-active action by staff. On the positive side: some of the interviewed departmental directors in MITADER demonstrated an executive attitude, providing perspective that public service performance might change for the better.

The ESSP interventions at field level have low sustainability prospects. If some of the interventions still function to date, it is simply due to the good quality of the initial construction work. Maintenance of structures / constructions is basically non-existent. Main reasons for these unfavourable sustainability prospects:

- District offices not having the required budget to carry out basic monitoring missions to check the status of the ESSP supported interventions and to encourage/arrange maintenance if needed. The district offices are even short of fuel for motorbikes.
- Donor funding is mostly geared towards new activities, not for enhancing sustainability of existing initiatives and outputs.
- Dependency syndrome: for many interventions that were not driven directly by the people themselves, the beneficiaries just sit and wait for the government to come and support continued operation & maintenance. Boreholes are the most notorious in that respect, even if they are a real benefit to a community.

## IV. Additional elements

### 4.1. M&E Practice

#### M&E ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE:

Initially the project did not undertake many M&E activities. However, when the findings of a rapid assessment of the field activities indicated that the overall quality of the activities undertaken was seriously compromised, the project started to pay more attention to M&E at field level. So, from 2014 onwards, a large number of field monitoring visits was carried out, combined with on-the-job coaching and advisory work.

The project has not done any structural monitoring of specific aspects such as actual changes in knowledge and capacity and/or behavioural changes.

#### % OF BUDGET ALLOCATED TO M&E THAT HAS BEEN USED:

The EU budget for M&E was 150,000.00€, about 1% of the EU/GCCA total allocation to the entire DANIDA programme. This budget was used to undertake a short evaluation mission in 2014 where the project figured as one of the case studies in the global GCCA evaluation. For Mozambique, a brief Aide Memoire was produced by the evaluation team. There is no information available on the cost of this evaluation nor on other M&E activities that were funded with this EU M&E budget.

#### ADDITIONAL M&E REPORTS THAT HAVE BEEN COLLECTED:

None

### 4.2. Contributions to GCCA+ knowledge management and communication

#### PROJECT-SUPPORTED RESEARCH AND RESEARCH FINDINGS:

Although the project funded quite a number of studies, these were all studies that focused on providing solutions and recommendations for very specific issues such as pollution caused by small scale mining, coastal erosion problems and solid waste management. So, these studies were not really intended for, nor very useful for, dissemination outside the country.

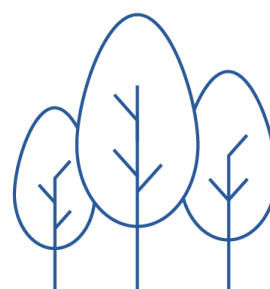
Unfortunately, most of the recommendations from the studies were never implemented.

#### COMMUNICATION MATERIALS:

The project was not very strong on developing communication materials. The only materials that were produced must have been some training manuals and other educational material, though none of the direct stakeholders could show copies during the field visit.

The project also never developed visibility products like for instance a website or a newsletter.

It is due to highlight in this respect that the project was implemented through a Delegation Agreement with DANIDA as component of a much bigger programme and that the EU therefore had little direct influence on Visibility & Communication activities. Seemingly, DANIDA puts less emphasis on these aspects.





#### 4.3. Opportunities for scaling up (future GCCA support activity)

- The approach/tool elaborated by the project to guide the development of Local Adaptation Plans is considered as an approach worthwhile to be replicated elsewhere. In fact, the approach is already being scaled up by other development partners in Mozambique, with remaining challenges though to ensure proper mainstreaming of the LAPs in the overall district development plans as well as their actual implementation on the ground. In this sense, the implementation of LAPs would be an obvious window of opportunity for further GCCA+ support. It should be noted though that the current political and financial context in Mozambique limits the opportunities to provide such support effectively through government institutions.
- Given the fact that Mozambique is highly vulnerable to extreme climate events like cyclones and floods, GCCA+ could consider supporting the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC).
- Another potential area worthwhile to consider is providing scholarships to Mozambicans for climate change related study programmes, including at colleges / universities outside Mozambique.

#### 4.4. Climate Finance – evidence of funding mobilised from public and/or private local sources

None

## V. Sources of Information

### DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED FOR THE DESK PHASE ANALYSIS:

- **Programming documents**
  - ♦ Initial Action Fiche 2010, and Action Fiche related to the top-up allocated in 2011
  - ♦ Financing Agreement EU-GoM, with annexes including TAPS and logframe, 2010; Addendum 1 (2012) and Addendum 2 (2014)
  - ♦ Delegation Agreement EU-DANIDA (DCI/ENV/2011/264-785), 2011 including Annex 1 (Description of the Action and Description of the Delegated Tasks, no logframe); Addendum 1 (2012), Addendum 2 (2014), and Addendum 3 (2015)
  - ♦ Description of ESSP II, Component 1 (DANIDA-MICOA)
- **Progress reports**
  - ♦ ESSP II - Component 1, Progress report (Jan-Dec 2014), MICOA
  - ♦ ESSP II - Component 1, Completion Report (July 2011-Dec 2016), MITADER/MICOA, 2018
- **Monitoring and Evaluation reports**
  - ♦ Mission Aide Memoire, Mozambique, GCCA Global Evaluation Report, April 2014
  - ♦ Review of the ESSP II, Government of Mozambique and DANIDA, April 2015
  - ♦ Evaluation of the Support Programme for the GoM for the integration of climate change policies and strategies and adaptation for climate change impacts. Component 1 of the Environment Sector Programme Support II (ESSP II) in Mozambique. Final Report, July 2018

### ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS COLLECTED AND CONSULTED DURING THE FIELD PHASE:

- ♦ National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Climate Change (SNMAMC)
- ♦ National Five Year Development 2015 – 2019
- ♦ 2<sup>nd</sup> State of the Environment report (first draft)
- ♦ National Strategy for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation 2013 – 2025

### RELEVANT WEBSITES:

- ♦ [www.niras.com/development-consulting/projects/esps-ii/](http://www.niras.com/development-consulting/projects/esps-ii/)
- ♦ <http://www.mitader.gov.mz/>

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  - ♦ Rita Almeida, Technical specialist, [ritaalmeida\\_9@msu.com](mailto:ritaalmeida_9@msu.com)
- **SDPI – Angoche**
  - ♦ Ramiro Domingos Amade, Planner and Environmental specialist, [100319bza@gmail.com](mailto:100319bza@gmail.com)
- Several community members in Nacune, Marué and “Kilometer 13” communities who were beneficiaries of various adaptation activities like grainstorage cylinders, conservation farming, storm proof housing and rainwater harvesting.

## Annex to the report: Sustainability Analysis

NR	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
RESULT 1. THE INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION OF THE BIODIVERSITY IS STRENGTHENED.				
1	Extent to which the National CC Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC) has been implemented	2	D	<p>The Strategy continues to be the reference framework for the implementation of activities related to climate change, both for the government and for the development partners. At Government level this is explicit through the inclusion of a pillar on environment and climate change in the five year development plan for the period 2015 to 2019 (one of the five main pillars of the plan).</p> <p>A revision of the ENAMMC is planned although not yet really started. While the strategy has sustained its role as reference framework, there has been very little implementation by the government of the strategy and the related action plan, otherwise a score of 1 would have been appropriate.</p>
2	Extent to which the Action Plan for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector has been implemented	3	R	<p>The plan exists, and a related monitoring system was developed. The implementation of the plan is coordinated by a CC unit in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. The main problem is the almost complete lack of funding from the government for its implementation. During ESSP II itself, implementation was hampered by the fact that ESSP II funding was provided to the Ministry as a lumpsum (budget support), whereas, according to the Ministry, it should have been disbursed to each directorate separately. It has led to non-usage of those ESSP II funds. With the subsequent failure from the government to provide funding, it means that not much of the plan is implemented.</p>
3	National Monitoring System for Adaptation to Climate Change (SNMAMC) still operational, and producing useful information that is taken into account e.g. for further planning and policy development	4	D / R	<p>A comprehensive monitoring system was developed, with ESSP II being one of the contributors but the WB in fact being the main funder for this work. It was developed by a consultant, who then received further funding from the WB to train people at central and provincial level and to elaborate a first annual report (2016). However, when WB funding was discontinued the whole M&amp;E system was basically abandoned and no more monitoring results have been collected or published. A very worrying sign is that the departments in the Ministry (Dept. of CC and Dept. of Monitoring) that should be in charge of operationalising the system could not give any feedback on the system and have no clue whether it still exists and what it entails.</p>
4	National System for Inventory of GHG still in use, maybe further improved	3	R	<p>ESSP II contributed to developing an approach for GHG inventory, although it has not been possible to obtain any written information on this during the country visit. It is clear, however, from stakeholder feedback that the system has not yet been used and that it will need further improvements before it</p>



NR	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
				can be used. There are plans to undertake a comprehensive inventory but this will only take place if and when donor funding can be secured.
5	Extent to which the Action Plan for the Integration of Environment and CC into Housing Projects has been implemented	5	-	A meeting with the relevant Ministry was requested but never took place.
6	Extent to which the 39 Local Adaptation Plans have been implemented	2	D / R	The Local Adaptation Plans have become the “darling” of development partners. However, the focus has so far been on the elaboration of LAPs, and less on their implementation. The government has not provided any budget at all for their implementation. LAP implementation is therefore limited to the components that attracted donor funding (FAO, UNDP). Nevertheless, it is very positive that around 35 LAPs (out of a total of 95 completed) are so far in different stages of implementation. This is considerably more than the 11 LAPs that received funding from ESSP II for their implementation.
7	The Inter-Institutional Group for the coordination of CC issues still operational	3	R	This group existed in a very informal manner before ESSP II started. ESSP II contributed considerably to making it a more structured information sharing platform, meeting up to 8 times per year. Since ESSP funding stopped, however, there have been no regular meetings, only a few specific ones when a donor funded programme wanted to bring together key stakeholders around climate change. The Group is seen as very important by all stakeholders interviewed, but the government does not seem to be interested in providing some financial resources that would make regular meetings possible.
RESULT 2.1 THE INFRASTRUCTURE, TECHNICAL (SKILLS AND EQUIPMENT) AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY OF MICOA / MITADER IS STRENGTHENED.				
8	Training materials (17 modules) still in use, eventually adjusted/improved	4	R	No evidence could be found on any of the training materials having been used since ESSP II, and it seems some were not even used during ESSP II. The developed manuals cover issues such as solid waste mgt., community forestry, erosion control, etc. I drew a blank with most stakeholders when asking about these manuals. Only a lady very directly involved in ESSP II at the time (working in the same office as ESSP II TA staff) could provide some information on the manuals but also confirmed they are not being used.
9	Proportion of the 48 staff of MICOA / MITADER and 32 staff of the provincial directorates that were enrolled for formal education	1	R	Many of the stakeholders interviewed were beneficiaries of scholarships and/or short courses (both national and international) provided by the project. They all concluded the courses and all indicated they are using the acquired skills in their day to day work. Examples are the use of English, undertaking

NR	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
	(Diploma and Master courses) that (1) completed successfully the training course and (2) is still active within the government and using the acquired knowledge.			EIAs, using results-based principles and gender mainstreaming. Together with the LAPs, the project support for formal education and courses appears to be the most sustainable component.
RESULT 2.2 THE TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH CAPACITY OF MICOA / MITADER IS STRENGTHENED TO ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES AND MEASURES TO COMBAT EROSION, DEFORESTATION, BUSHFIRES, POLLUTION AND DISSEMINATE BEST PRACTICES ON ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT.				
10	Local Adaptation Planning approach still in use; number of districts covered; signs of initiatives to update the LAPs	1	R	As mentioned under point 6, a lot of activity around LAPs is taking place, in particular elaboration of new LAPs. By now 114 districts (out of 154 in total) in Mozambique have a LAP either completed or under elaboration. Updating of existing LAPs has not really been needed since most LAPs are only a few years old.
11	Erosion control works in 12 critical sites well maintained and still functional	3	D / R / U	During the field trip 2 erosion control works (drainage for a road, and a small bridge) were visited. Both had problems. The road drains were eroded again and the small bridge was still in place but the road itself was eroded on both sides. One other source indicated that 2 visited erosion works led in fact to more erosion due to inappropriate designs. This happened in the first years of ESSP II implementation and, based on that experience, more effort went into quality control and follow up during monitoring visits. Since no more monitoring visits have taken place since the end of ESSP II, data on the status of the other 8 erosion control works were not available and it was not possible to visit them during the field mission.
12	Any evidence whether the recommendations of the studies (2) on coastal erosion (Praia de Tofu in Inhambane and Macaneta in Marracuene) have been / are being implemented	4	R	Nothing was done with the recommendations, no funding (ESSP II only funded the studies).
13	Coastal erosion protection measures in 7 locations well maintained and still functional	3	R / U	More or less same story as under point 11. Some works like low protective walls in two places nearby the visited Angoche district seem to still exist according to district staff interviewed, but this could not be verified. No information was found on


NR	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
				the other 5 coastal protection measures; as already mentioned, no monitoring was done since the end of the project. The main protection measures that are still functional are the mangrove plantations. (see point 21 further below).
14	Extent to which the Strategic Plan for the Development of Environmental Statistics has been implemented	2	D / R	There were no traces of such a Strategic Plan. However, a new "State of the Environment" report has recently been produced. It is still in draft but likely to be soon approved and published. It is very well possible that the "Strategic Plan" refers to this series of "State of the Environment" reports since these reports include a lot of quantitative environmental data.
15	The EIA national database still operational, updated	4	R	The database has not been updated since the end of ESSP II, in fact since the end of 2015.
RESULT 2.3 CAPACITY OF MICOA / MITADER IS STRENGTHENED TO PROMOTE ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION TO THE COMMUNITIES				
16	Evidence of ongoing environmental education initiatives, and use of resource materials developed by ESSP II	4	R	The interviewee of the Environmental Department could not indicate any activities related to this, nor show any educational materials developed with ESSP II support. Some materials might still be in use but no evidence has been found during the field visit.
RESULT 2.4 CAPACITY IS STRENGTHENED FOR TERRITORIAL PLANNING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL WITH EMPHASIS ON THE CITIES, TOWNS AND COASTAL AREAS				
17	Evidence of ongoing territorial planning initiatives and regular updating of cadastre	5	-	It was not possible to meet a stakeholder involved in / knowledgeable about these activities.
18	Evidence of effective application of the district land use plans, urban structural plans, and general and detailed urbanisation plans developed with ESSP II support	5	-	Idem as point 17.

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RESULT 2.5 CAPACITY OF MICOA / MITADER IS STRENGTHENED IN EIA, ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS AND INSPECTIONS, POLLUTION CONTROL AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT.				
19	Controlled landfills in Pemba, Lichinga, Chimoio and Inhambane still in use, still "controlled"	4	R	None of the 4 landfills were in fact ever put to use. ESSP II only produced the studies and provided fencing. Since then no further progress was made.
20	EIA provincial databases established in the 10 provinces still operational / being updated	4	R	These databases are not being used in any of the provinces. They haven't been updated since the end of the project.
RESULT 3 CAPACITY OF SECTOR INSTITUTIONS IS STRENGTHENED TO PROMOTE POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE				
21	State of the mangrove area that has been rehabilitated with ESSP II support	2	R	The 225 ha of mangrove that have been planted with ESSP II support appear to be in good state according to several stakeholders. On the other hand, the activity has not been replicated. One stakeholder indicated that the mangrove forest that was planted with project support may have helped in mitigating to a certain extent the impact of the Idai cyclone (category 5) that hit Mozambique at the beginning of 2019.
22	State of the 128 rainwater harvesting facilities	3	D / R	One facility was visiting during the field trip. The main pipe bringing water from the roof to the tank (cistern) was missing, and it looked like the whole system had not been used for a long time. One other system for a school was still working according to district staff (but could not be visited due to time constraints). Based on feedback from stakeholders it is likely that some of the other 126 still work if they were well constructed, but no concrete information was available to confirm this. In general it seems that no maintenance at all is being done and that gradual deterioration will continue for all the systems.
23	State of the 2 major water reservoirs excavated	2	R	These reservoirs are for cattle and are in fact small dams. One dam was visited this year (2019) by staff of the Dept. of Monitoring and they confirmed that it was still functional. However, the construction of the dam has led to social strife due to influx of many people from neighbouring areas coming to this dam to let their animals drink, much to the annoyance of the livestock keepers living near the dam. No info on the second dam – no monitoring in that area has taken place.
24	State of the 11 boreholes drilled and equipped with AFRIDEV hand pumps in Mogincual and Mopeia Districts	3	U	None of the interviewees could say anything about these boreholes, so no confirmed information on any of these. However, it is clear from general feedback that pumps might still be working but that maintenance is likely non-existent.



NR	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
				This lack of maintenance is a general problem in Mozambique. Although committees are formed, they do not function well in most cases. It can therefore be assumed that long term sustainability of these pumps will depend on the availability of external funding for repairs.
25	State of the 10 existing boreholes rehabilitated in Guija and Chibuto Districts	3	U	Same as point 24. So, no confirmed information on any of these 10 boreholes.
26	Honey production continued in the intervention area(s)	5	-	No information on this from anyone.
27	Present use of improved cooking stoves in the intervention area (models promoted under ESSP II or different ones?)	5	-	No information on this from anyone.
28	Fish production continued in the 11 fish tanks constructed in the intervention area(s)	3	U	<p>Fish production was supported in two districts neighbouring the district that was visited during the field mission (Angoche). Due to time constraints, these neighbouring districts could not be visited. The district staff in Angoche thought that the systems (5 tanks in total) were still somehow working but not very well. The main fishery expert of one of those two neighbouring districts was also transferred to elsewhere in the country (a common problem). It is also not clear from where the fish farmers would obtain fresh fingerlings, which they would need to continue the production. Both fingerlings and fish feed are generally difficult to obtain in Mozambique, what makes the sustainability of fish production rather doubtful.</p> <p>No information was available on the other 6 fish tanks which were constructed in other districts in Mozambique.</p>
29	State of the 4 houses resilient to strong winds and cyclones constructed in Angoche District (evidence of replication)	2	D	<p>These houses were all visited during the field trip. They are all still inhabited. There are two types: one built with traditional material but with an outer layer of oil that is obtained from the cashew industry to protect the walls against heavy rain. The other one is made from burnt bricks (usually non-burnt clay bricks are used, or clay is simply smeared on a frame of thin branches or bamboo). The former will need maintenance (i.e. a new layer of oil), while the latter were still in good condition.</p> <p>The one with the oil was replicated in the same community without external support. The other not because too expensive.</p>

NR	DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM/SERVICE/PRODUCT TO BE SUSTAINED	SCORE	EVIDENCE	EXPLANATORY NOTES
30	State of 187 grain storage cylinders (Gorongosa type) constructed in Mogincual, Angoche, Morrumbala, Mopeia, Panda and Massinga Districts.	3	D	<p>Two grain storage cylinders were visited.</p> <p>One was used according to the association that owns it, but it was empty when visited (which is not unlogical as the visit took place at the onset of the rainy season). No maintenance was done and the simple roof that was initially there to ensure no rainwater could enter from the top (needed because the inside of the grain storage cylinder is unburnt clay) had fallen down and was not (yet) replaced.</p> <p>The second one had in fact never been used, because the local artisan who constructed it had never finished the job completely. Only a few small things that the community could easily have taken care of themselves remained to be done.</p> <p>It is assumed that the situation is not much different for all the other 185 cylinders, but no information could be obtained about them.</p>
31	State of 3 livestock dips constructed in Chigubo District	5	-	No information could be obtained.
32	State of 4 livestock drinking troughs constructed in Massinga District	2	U	One stakeholder had indirect information that one drinking trough was still in use. No information on the other 3.
33	Local Risk Management Committees (1100) still active	3	R	<p>These committees all exist according to the National Disaster Mgt Institute (INGC) but they need regular "revitalisation" (as they call it in Mozambique), especially if there are several years without disasters in the area. During ESSP II this revitalisation was strongly supported.</p> <p>So, the committees still continue but at a much smaller scale due to limited funding.</p>
34	Early Warning System in the Messalo Basin still functional	2	R	This system is said to be still functional, but there has been no disaster in that area since its installation and no simulations were undertaken since the end of ESSP II.
35	2 electronic sirens in the Early Warning System for the Limpopo Basin still functional	2	R	These are still functional and highly appreciated. A simulation was done not so long ago to test the entire early warning system for Limpopo and it was all working at the time. They would like to install similar sirens in all major basins but there are no funds available at the moment, so not replicated yet.



This **Impact and Sustainability Assessment of the Support Project to the Government of Mozambique for the mainstreaming of climate change into policies and strategies and to adapt to climate change impact (2010/O22-341)** is one of the 22 case studies that were conducted to feed into the overall **EU GCCA/EU GCCA+ Impact and Sustainability Study**.

This case study report provides a summary list of outputs delivered, a detailed analysis of ex-post impact and sustainability levels as well as additional information on the project's M&E practices, on the available knowledge and communication products, on scaling-up opportunities and on ex-post climate finance mobilised from local public and private sources.

All reports are available on [www.gcca.eu/resources](http://www.gcca.eu/resources)

## THE ALLIANCE FOR A CHANGING WORLD

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (EU GCCA+) is a European Union flagship initiative helping most vulnerable countries respond to climate change. It started in 2007 and has become a major climate initiative with over 80 programmes in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Pacific region.

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