

June 30, 2011

Comments from Germany on Mozambique's Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience

Dear Patricia and Andrea,

Pls find attached Germany's comments for the MOZAMBIQUE SPCR.

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Summary

We would like to congratulate the Government of Mozambique for presenting a well-structured and elaborate SPCR. The various climate risks Mozambique faces are described in detail and the selection of the sectors most vulnerable to climate change risks (rain-fed agriculture, coastal towns, and transport infrastructure) appears well justified. Existing development strategies and studies undertaken by the Government of Mozambique and international donors are well documented. The proposed investment projects address the identified climate risks in the key vulnerable areas and undoubtedly have the potential to increase climate resilience and contribute to capacity building at various levels. We particularly welcome efforts to integrate the proposed investment projects into existing development projects with the aim of achieving synergies and minimising overhead costs.

Overall there are no major objections from our point of view. However, we suggest elaborating a number of points further and monitoring them during the upcoming preparatory work. These include: elaborating a **monitoring and evaluation system** that is consistent across the different investment projects and which includes indicators that reach beyond the output level; **clarifying how exactly capacity building** will take place in different projects; **addressing gender issues beyond a merely technical level**; and **linking to bilateral contributions and its efforts supporting disaster risk management** as well as **integrating the work of the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) better into the SPCR** (see more detailed recommendations below in **bold**).

Observations and Notes

We appreciate the diversity of investment projects the SPCR proposes, with varying regional and sectoral foci and geographic scales. Despite this diversity, however, we would welcome more consistency across the different investment projects, particularly in the subheading **“Indicators and baselines”**. Some investment projects describe the baseline and desired outcome in narrative form, others describe only the baseline without mentioning indicators, while still others explicitly mention

indicators with their corresponding current baselines. Considering that the results framework will only be developed in Phase 2 (as mentioned in response to remarks by the independent reviewer Camille Bann) **we strongly recommend making the section on baselines and indicators consistent across investment projects and elaborating it in such a way that (a) indicators include a corresponding baseline, and (b) indicators are defined beyond the output level.**

As outlined in the SPCR, the INGC has conducted a world-class biophysical study on the *“Impact of Climate Change on Disaster Risk”*, which identified a range of potential impacts across different sectors. A second phase of this study has the objective to elaborate a detailed catalogue of climate change adaptation measures (which is also mentioned in the SPCR, see paragraph 28 and 30). Eight international institutions and consultancies and more than 35 national institutions are involved in the elaboration of measures and project proposals. In our opinion the SPCR appears to underestimate the political, institutional and technical significance of this INGC programme for climate change adaptation and related awareness raising in Mozambique. **We therefore suggest giving even more attention to the INGC’s work on climate change adaptation during the upcoming preparatory work.**

Measures to establish climate resilient infrastructure, to improve hydrometeorological systems, to conduct watershed management, and to engage private sector investments as presented in the SPCR will certainly constitute important elements in the creation of a more climate resilient environment. However, disasters can hardly be prevented if local communities are not directly involved in disaster risk management. **We therefore suggest that measures aiming more directly at improving disaster prevention should be considered and possibly integrated into the SPCR design.** For example, the formation and broad qualification of local disaster prevention committees, the strengthening of cooperative partnerships between civil society and state, as well as political consultancy for disaster prevention could play a more prominent role in the SPCR.

Comments on Individual Projects / Measures

Investment Project 1

This project proposes, inter alia, the establishment of a fund earmarked for emergency road works following climate-related damage. While this is an innovative mechanism and can certainly improve climate resilience, it remains open which funding sources would be tapped beyond the duration of the SPCR intervention. Therefore, **we recommend considering alternative funding sources when developing the rapid response mechanism to ensure its long-term sustainability.**

Investment Project 4

The investment project describes a variety of watershed- and landscape management options for promoting climate resilient livelihoods of rural communities (for example through reforestation, fire control, and water storage approaches). However, the SPCR falls short of addressing what it admits to being the main risk of this project, namely “the successful adoption of the practices by the communities”. **Considering the importance of community buy-in for the success of the investment project, we strongly recommend elaborating on what can be done to ensure that community members adopt new, sustainable land and water resources techniques.** (See also comments below under the heading “Learning”.)

Investment Project 5

As part of the project's aim to enhance climate resilient agricultural production and food security, it is proposed to improve irrigation infrastructure by constructing tube wells and washbores (Component 2) and by large-scale canal rehabilitation and construction (Component 3). While those measures are certainly necessary, we would like to highlight that they only address supply side water management, whereas demand side water management (e.g. adopting new irrigation techniques such as drip irrigation) remains unaddressed. **Given that there is a high risk of drought in Mozambique (as highlighted in the SPCR), we recommend revising the activities proposed in this investment project with the aim of identifying options of demand-side water management to further contribute to climate resilient agriculture and food security.**

Comments on Cross-Cutting Issues

Participation

We highly appreciate that substantial efforts were made during the preparation of the SPCR to ensure broad-based stakeholder participation in identifying key vulnerabilities and pointing out challenges that need to be addressed in the subsequent steps of the project design process. **We strongly recommend maintaining this level of stakeholder participation, and increasing that of women. In addition, in Investment Projects 5, 6, 7 we recommend elaborating on the way in which stakeholders will be involved in the projects and at what point exactly so as to ensure their success.**

Gender

We welcome Government of Mozambique's initiative of approving the "Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan", which aims at promoting gender equality and enhancing the participation of women and poorer communities in natural resources management and in actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Similarly, we appreciate that the SPCR includes an explicit sub-section on gender issues in each investment project. The SPCR highlights risks to which women and children may be particularly vulnerable and how the proposed investment projects can contribute to reducing this vulnerability (for example. Investment Project 1 draws out the link between improved roads and better access to health centres and schools for women and children). However, the SPCR stops short of considering the involvement of women in decision-making. **We therefore recommend that women not be considered as mere victims of climate change but as active stakeholders who can participate in decision making (especially in the case of Investment Project 4, where their experience as farmers could contribute to successful sustainable land and water management). Furthermore, we recommend that indicators focused on gender aspects be added in Investment Projects 4, 5, and 7.**

Learning

We appreciate the SPCR including explicit sections on knowledge management and exploring cooperation possibilities with the University of Eduardo Mondlane, the National Institute of Disaster Management, the Africa Adapt Program and DFID's Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). The SPCR mentions ambitious knowledge management and learning goals, such as conducting studies and disseminating analytical products and experience from adaptation pilots across national and international partners. On this point **we strongly recommend that the SPCR conducts**

an analysis of the learning needs of stakeholders and communities so as to tailor the knowledge management products to the actual needs (both in terms of content and presentation) and avoid producing reports not sufficiently targeted at their audiences. The SPCR states that “regional dissemination and sharing is anticipated to be a feature of the knowledge management framework, including with SADEC countries, given the importance of transboundary water and natural resource management issue”. It would be excellent if this could indeed be achieved. However, in order to successfully disseminate information at the regional level, sound knowledge of the target audiences and their needs would be even more important.

Furthermore, while “capacity building” is being mentioned regularly throughout the SPCR document and in most Investment Projects, the document remains fairly vague about exactly whose capacity it aims to develop, by whom, how exactly, and with what desired outcome (for example on pages 39, 40, 48, 50). A similar point can also be made regarding the question who is expected to disseminate the knowledge gained and how. **We therefore recommend further clarifying the process of capacity building and knowledge dissemination in the SPCR as outlined mentioned above (by whom, for whom, how, what outcome).**

Synergies with German Climate Change Related Engagement in the Country / Region

German activities in community forest management and conservation agriculture are being mentioned in the SPCR. However, climate change related activities of German development cooperation in Mozambique are much broader. In our view, other German climate change related support, particularly those activities focusing on disaster risk management, is not being adequately mentioned in the SPCR. German support is being provided through the “Projecto da Gestão de Risco de Calamidades” (PRO-GRC), which is jointly implemented by the INGC and GIZ, with a focus on the implementation and improvement of institutional structures for disaster prevention at national, provincial, district and local levels. As INGC has only limited capacity to cope with multiple hazard risk, the PRO-GRC strategy aims at empowering INGC through (a) human resource development (within INGC as well as in the broader civil society), (b) organisational development (building up a disaster prevention and emergency structures including local disaster prevention committees), (c) network development (amongst others through a triangular cooperation between Mozambique, Brazil and Germany, stimulating south-south exchange), and (d) institutionalisation (drafting and enacting laws and regulations for disaster prevention). PRO-GRC also includes some testing and application of new agricultural technologies to better adapt to arid and semi-arid climates. Since 2010, PRO-GRC has also been advising on urban climate change adaptation measures. There are plans to further extend German engagement and support in the area of climate change adaptation in future. **We recommend establishing stronger links and proactively exploring synergies between the INGC activities on disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and the activities being planned under the SPCR.**