

January 25, 2013

Comments from Germany on Approval by Mail: PPCR Mozambique: Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Services (IBRD)

Dear Andrea, PPCR Team of MOZ and MDB's

thank you very much for the project proposal mentioned above, which together with Spain we very much welcome. It is highly relevant and addresses the right questions.

Please find attached some comments from Germany and Spain, where we suggest certain measures in order to improve implementation.

Obviously we would welcome any follow-up activity for linking approaches on the ground and/or questions, need for discussion etc.

Kind regards
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Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydrological and Meteorological Services Project Mozambique

Joint Comments from PPCR Committee members Germany and Spain

Summary

Mozambique faces significant development challenges that are compounded by climate change and natural disasters. Most of its climate vulnerability is linked to water. These conditions contribute greatly to income and food security issues. Against this background, the proposed project is highly relevant to the country and well aligned with its key strategies, touches upon the key issues in the field of hydrological and meteorological services, and offers plausible solutions. We appreciate that the project proposal clearly outlines the technical interventions to upgrade, rehabilitate and transform the existing hydro-meteorological networks and services, and to investigate possible dissemination mechanisms for information products to inform civil society on impending extreme weather and hydrological events. We do however see clear shortcomings in monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Also, there are concerns regarding the long-term sustainability of the systems to be established or upgraded, in terms of maintenance as well as in terms of human resources and funding. And finally, engagement of local communities and gender issues deserve further attention.

We have no major objections to the implementation of the project. We however would like to see our recommendations (see **bold** highlights below) incorporated during project implementation.

Individual Comments on the Proposed Project

Mozambique is one of the PPCR M&E pilot countries, and will report on an annual basis, starting in July 2014, on SPCR outcomes in accordance with the agreed outcome level indicators in the revised PPCR results framework (by decision of November 2012, PPCR Co-Chairs Meeting, Istanbul). Five core indicators have been agreed upon to measure the outcome level. The proposed projects results framework takes into account only one of these core indicators, namely “A1.3 *Numbers of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change*”. **We recommend clarifying in the results framework in which way the activities and project indicators are linked with other global core outcome indicators**, in particular with the indicators “B1 *Extent to which vulnerable households, communities businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change*” and “B5 *Quality of and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested*”. B1 is listed under component C, but not marked as a core indicator.

We encourage formulating more indicators measuring success beyond the output level, pointing out e.g. the desired use or outcome of the trainings, use of the newly generated hydro-met information by target groups, etc.

There is a clear need for and we recommend further developing the M&E for Component C. For instance, the indicators on the services to end-users in the Zambezi and Limpopo basins and in Inhambane have not been clearly formulated yet, nor do they have target values. **We therefore recommend sharpening the indicator on the Zambezi basin related to early warning systems and disaster risk management, the indicator on the agricultural sector in the Limpopo basin, and the indicator on the fish sector along the coast in Inhambane.**

There is only one indicator considering gender issues. While this is entirely appropriate for Components A and B, there is certainly potential and **we strongly recommend including further indicators on gender issues in Component 3 and at the Programme Development Objective Level** (see also recommendations on gender below).

The proposal does not yet sufficiently address the long-term sustainability of the systems including hardware/instrumentation maintenance, capacity and retention of staff (human resources) and the financing of the transformed system (funding). The long-term financial burden, and operation and maintenance of the upgraded systems could possibly fall on the development partners for the foreseeable future. **We therefore recommended addressing the long-term sustainability of the systems more explicitly and in greater detail. A financial strategy and associated budget for the “transformed” systems needs to be established and its implementation needs to be initiated; which should outline government support, revenue generated, shortfalls and a clear indication of support required from development partners and time horizons for such support.** The financial strategy needs to consider cost recovery, revenue streams and the amount financed by the ministries (i.e. users of the service). Operation, management and

expansion of the system should not rely on the support of development partners indefinitely. **In addition, the proposal should address the retention of staff *once trained* more than it currently does, as there is a considerable risk of trained staff leaving the government for working with the private sector or being promoted away from the activity for which they were trained.**

Comments on Cross-Cutting Issues Participation

The proposal addresses the needs of its target groups and of potential users of the systems, and will solicit their input on products they require. Concepts of enabling learning-by-doing and sharing of lessons at country and possibly regional levels are evident in the proposal. However, related to our recommendation on sustainability above, we feel that communities could play a greater role in sustaining the investments, giving the appropriate value to hydrological and meteorological stations, and sharing some of the costs and activities which would benefit directly their activities and lives. **We therefore recommend that the programme, on a pilot basis, consider engaging local communities and in particular local disaster risk committees to a greater degree in operating and using hydro-meteorological networks and services, e.g. through capacity building initiatives and/or community-managed data collection and dissemination platforms.** This would also be of great benefit for identifying and testing the most needed services, and for learning from best practices on the effectiveness of services being provided.

Gender

Gender is to some extent being addressed in Component C of the project (“Piloting resilience through delivery of improved weather and water information”), and an indicator tracking the number of female beneficiaries has been included. However, this would appear to be somewhat superficial. **We therefore recommend conducting further analysis to identify whether information needs and potential uses of information products have a gendered dimension, and acting on the findings in an appropriate manner.** Furthermore, we note that issues regarding the gender-balanced staffing for the operations of the systems within INAM, DNA and the ARAs (Components A and B) are not being addressed. **We therefore recommend that a capacity building programme to explicitly target women be considered, to assist in balancing the gender gap that generally exists in the water sector.**

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

We are somewhat surprised that the project proposal’s inventory of “other active donors” appears to have missed the support provided by Germany. In fact, German technical cooperation has been engaged for many years in Mozambique in areas such as small-scale hydro-met technologies, community-based early warning systems, and support to the inter-agency exchange of information and data for disaster risk management. More recently, Germany has also engaged in explicitly addressing climate change and related issues in Mozambique through several bilateral projects, some of them having an intervention logic rather similar to that of the proposed project, and through regional projects implemented in cooperation with SADC. The project ***Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural and Urban Areas of***

Mozambique (ACC RUA) has already established a strong working platform with INGC, INAM and ARA-Centro in the triangular programme of Mozambique, Brazil and Germany, which works on early warning systems and hydro-meteorological services in the Buzi Basin and along the coast of Beira – an obvious parallel and area for cooperation with the *Transforming Hydrological and Meteorological Services Project*.

The project ***Transboundary Water Management in the SADC region (2005-2015)*** has numerous obvious linkages with the proposed project. The objectives and products of the regional cooperation include the refining of data systems and data collected within the basins; data sharing; enhancing early warning systems; and dam synchronization activities, which in turn require high quality data from the riparian states. Against this background, the proposed project is likely to have an impact on the regional cooperation, and we appreciate that it aims to secure linkages to regional hydro-met initiatives.

We see significant potential for exploring opportunities of cooperation between the proposed project and the German bilateral support. **In particular, we recommend that the project use the links already established between INAM, INGC, ARA-Centro and the German-supported project *Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural and Urban Areas of Mozambique*, and through these links explore possible interaction with other German cooperation programs in Mozambique that might provide further opportunities for cooperation.** One possible candidate for such interaction could be the German-supported decentralization programme, which could assist in identifying options for the proposed project to engage local communities to a greater degree in operating and using hydro-meteorological networks and services (see recommendation above under “Participation”).