

**MOZAMBIQUE**  
**Climate Resilience: Transforming Hydro-Meteorological Services (P131049)**

PPCR Sub Committee Approval, Review & Team Responses

Appraisal - January 30, 2013

Summary matrix


PPCR Sub-Committee Members submitting comments: Germany/Spain, Canada, UK & USA

#	Comment	Response
<b>Overview/Summary</b>		
1.	<b>Germany/Spain:</b> 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 have no major objections to the implementation of the project.	The team appreciates the PPCR SC members' approval, comments and support.
2.	<b>Canada:</b> Overall [documentation] provides a comprehensive overview of the project, including its objectives and expected outcomes, and Canada is pleased to welcome the proposal.	
3.	<b>UK:</b> The UK strongly supports this proposal. The hydromet project is a key investment for Mozambique and seeks to help GoM 'modernize' its hydrometeorological services. // Overall this looks to be a well-designed and considered proposal.  It is well researched and evidenced in terms of the needs for strengthening the hydromet systems, well linked to other relevant institutional development processes, and seeks to be transformational in making the link from hydromet to pilots of tailored services with direct benefits to identified communities. It considers sustainability issues thoroughly.  We understand the project has strong support from GoM and is considered a priority for support under the new National Climate Change Strategy, and also that there has been a high level of consultation on this project across government and with other donors, NGOs and private sector entities.	
4.	<b>USA:</b> We support Mozambique's plan to use and integrate these hydro-met data into existing and future water, adaptation and infrastructure planning.	
<b>Results framework, Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>		
5.	<b>Germany/Spain:</b> 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 " <i>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</i> " and " <i>B5 Quality of and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested</i> ". 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.	The team agrees and have updated the results framework in line with the newly revised PPCR Results Framework (Jan 14, 2103), including new core indicators. During Appraisal, baselines and targets have been refined as well as breakdown of beneficiaries (e.g., gender) including Component C. During detailed design of Comp C pilots, accurate data on target groups will be acquired which will inform quality monitoring and ability to scale up.
6.	<b>Germany/Spain:</b> 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.	
7.	<b>Germany/Spain:</b> 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.	
8.	<b>UK:</b> Some of the indicators have targets but no baselines, when will these be established? Hard to know what percentage improvement is appropriate as a	

#	Comment	Response
	<p>target without knowing the baseline, important for these indicators. Good to have the ‘number of people’ indicator (and the budget allocation indicator) but looks like more work needed on working out how this will be measured, and there appear to be three very similar indicators on this in the results framework currently. <i>Can the number of people indicator include a gender breakdown?</i></p>	<p>RF design: ability to show attribution to development outcomes and realism in reporting on progress and success on a regular basis (which is reflected in Bank’s bi-annual Implementation Support Missions).</p>
<b>Sustainability (institutional/capacity, infrastructure and financial)</b>		
9.	<p><b>Germany/Spain:</b> 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.</p>	<p>The team appreciates the comment and the engagement of local communities in protecting and maintain the stations is incorporated (p.13). Integrating the flow of information with the work of INGC’s local structures and the ARA’s basin stakeholder committees is also part of project design, whilst respecting the political mandates of respective institutions for the management of the networks.</p>
10.	<p><b>UK:</b> Institutional arrangements appear to be well thought through, good that there is an MoU for this between hydromet agencies, coordination between all these agencies in implementation will be a challenge.</p> <p>We understand the project is integrated with the Mozambique National Strategy for Climate Change but it would be helpful to record this in the document in more detail i.e. how they are linked.</p>	<p>Implementation arrangements have been further agreed, consolidated and established during Project Appraisal (see Annex 4).</p> <p>Integration and linkages to the National Strategy for Climate Change has been incorporated in the PAD.</p>
11.	<p><b>USA:</b> On page 32 (B.2) it reads, "To build retention of staff, the activity will also finance X master degree trainings." How might a master's degree improve retention or might it decrease the likelihood that an employee will stay? Did Mozambique consider financing X bachelor degree trainings and/or provide targeted training to build the skills of existing employees and fill specific needs?</p>	<p>The specific intervention for building skills and capacity has been revised in Appraisal PAD to allow for appropriate training support (under Activity A.1, B.1 and B.2).</p>
12.	<p><b>USA:</b> The project focuses quite a bit on building capacity of existing staff and acknowledges the need for a staffing plan, but does not go into comparable detail on how to fill the highlighted need for additional staff. Contractors are mentioned several times, and will be useful for filling short-term gaps, but are not a sustainable solution for building fully operably hydromet capabilities.</p>	<p>The Government’s ability to secure long-term capacity building (retention of staff etc) is a recognised challenge. The PPCR and the Nordic</p>
13.	<p><b>USA:</b> We did not see references to Mozambique pursuing necessary training at one of the WMO Regional Training Centers. There are 11 Regional Training Centers in Africa alone. In addition, within the United States, the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) has a program -- COMET -- which has developed many hydrometeorological and climate distance-learning modules that would likely benefit Mozambique in their training efforts. Such distance-learning opportunities should be fully exploited by Mozambique to maximize benefits from existing programs and overall effectiveness while minimizing costs.</p>	<p>Development Fund’s support includes, among others, long-term technical assistance is provided (multiple positions to be located in instructions, with possible twinning arrangements). In addition, technical assistance on a demand/short-term basis has been included.</p> <p>Stronger reference to GoM’s participation in WMO’s Regional</p>

#	Comment	Response
		Center is factored into Component B (p.33 and p.35).
14.	<b>USA:</b> We appreciate the efforts highlighted to adhere to WMO data standards and to emphasize data stewardship. We encourage the government of Mozambique to share data collected through this work throughout the region and globally, particularly given more than half of the runoff is generated outside of Mozambique.	Agreed. The implementation agency INAM recognises this obligation and it is factored into the dissemination mechanisms of data.
15.	<b>Germany/Spain:</b> 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.	Agreed. In both Activity A.3 and B.4, the upgrading of physical infrastructure will be tailored based on O&M costs, technological appropriateness, ability to protect infrastructures/equipment and involve local community in maintenance/protection.
16.	<b>UK:</b> Financial management and procurement appears to have been well considered with an agency assessed for competency managing this (the PAMT in the DNA), still a moderate residual risk on financial management however, how will this be managed?	Thanks. The risk of ineffective FM and Procurement management is mitigated by the centralised structures of the PAMT and thus assessed as 'moderate'. This will continue during implementation. Bi-annual supervision missions will be used to address any emerging issues.
<b>Social/Gender/Consultation &amp; Environment</b>		
17.	<b>Germany/Spain:</b> We 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.	<p>The team concurs with the importance of recognising the gendered dimensions of using and delivering hydro-met information. Project design has emphasised that tailoring information to users is critical for its success (in line with strategic communication value chain), and as such gender is an important factor. Also, the pilot interventions seek to increase access and transparency of hydro-met data that support decision making across a number of sectors (and as such will benefit both women and men).</p> <p>The team agrees would like to draw attention to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the annual surveys of tailoring information to users that DNA, ARAs and INAM will undertake (Activities A.6 and B.7) will include</li> </ul>

#	Comment	Response
18.	<p><b>Canada:</b> To improve upon the project proposal, a gender equality analysis should be undertaken and then both reflected in the project and accompanying documentation. Specifically, the project proposal should include a (new) section covering a gender equality analysis, which would be based on assessment undertaken and would be used to inform the context and issues to be addressed and the form of intervention. The analysis would, among other things, ascertain how women are differentially and disproportionately affected, and inform the 'sectoral and institutional context' (e.g., how women are represented in the terms of employment). The findings of the analysis should be integrated in the programming, project and reporting components, to maximize the impact of the intervention and to improve the overall development impact of the project. In the result matrix, the indicators should be sex-disaggregated, where possible, to better capture the impacts of interventions on both men and women and to further inform the work of the CIFs. For example, the indicators for measuring 'the better value to end users of services' and 'involvement of users in pilot activities benefitting from improved delivery of hydro-met services' should both be disaggregated.</p>	<p>consideration to gender.                      The Bank's team is undertaking a detailed survey during 2013 as part of a wider socio-economic analysis of hydro-met services. This household surveys puts great emphasis of the demographic aspects of users (age, gender etc) which in turn will gather data for the implementing agencies on how best to communicate with beneficiaries (including those in the pilot interventions).                      The project activities include staffing assessment (e.g. A.1 and B.1) which aims to maximise opportunities for skills development.</p>
19.	<p><b>UK:</b> [There] could be more analysis done on <i>opportunities</i> for empowering and targeting women to increase their resilience, for example through the 3<sup>rd</sup> component on tailored hydromet services, if these were developed in consultation with women and tailored to their needs could have a significant impact.</p> <p>We welcome the fact that beneficiaries in the results framework are broken down into men and women, and greater vulnerability of women recognised. However more analysis could be done on <i>opportunities</i> for empowering and targeting women to increase their resilience, for example through the 3<sup>rd</sup> component on tailored hydromet services, if these were developed in consultation with women and tailored to their needs this could have a significant impact. In this regard we support the comments from Canada on gender.</p> <p>The innovation component is welcome, however it will be important for this and the rest of the third component to build in a strong lesson learning component, what plans are there for this? Has the project considered including an evaluation? Is there a risk that the budget for this component is too small and the timeframe too tight (if it requires the others to be delivered first), particularly for demonstration of results. Can the team clarify why the summary doc says there are 4 components but the main doc says there are 3?</p> <p>Related to this, we understand there have been good consultations but it would be useful if the project document gave more details regarding what the arrangements for stakeholder consultation have been. This is particularly important for ensuring the hydromet services are relevant to the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Overall the appraisal section focuses only on risks and not on further opportunities, as well as social there maybe environmental opportunities and co-benefits particularly around the products component, for example more sustainable agricultural and fishing practices based on reliable hydromet information.</p>	<p>Component C contains 4 core pilots and the PAD has been updated accordingly. The detailed design and consultations of each pilot intervention will be done by the implementing agencies to provide more opportunities to empower, and build ownership and inter-agency cooperation with partners (such as INGC, IDPEE, IIAM/MINAG, private sector and NGOs).</p> <p>This is planned for the first year of implementation. The scope and scale of the pilots will be adapted to the timeframe and available resources. Evaluations of pilot impact and potential for revision/scale up are included in all pilots (see Results Framework, and p.36-38).</p> <p>In the detailed design of the pilots, the implementing agencies will use the well-established routines and structures for consultation of the River Basin Stakeholder Committees (organised by the ARAs), fisheries association (organised by IDPPE) and the disaster risk management (organised by INGC).</p>

#	Comment	Response
<b>Role of Partners</b>		
20.	<p><b>Germany/Spain:</b> 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 <i>Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural and Urban Areas of Mozambique (ACC RUA)</i> 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...The project <i>Transboundary Water Management in the SADC region (2005-2015)</i> 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 <i>Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural and Urban Areas of Mozambique</i>, 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”).</p>	<p>The team concurs and have updated the relevant sections with more explicit reference to the relevant support of Germany (p.52). Lessons learnt have also drawn from the GIZ support in the Buzi river basin. During implementation, the client and team will continue and expand consultation with international partners, and appreciates and will explore the possibility to build partnerships and conjunctive support, especially at the local pilot level.</p> <p>Emphasis on international cooperation has been emphasised on p.66. Thanks for ACMAD note as well as associated IFAD and DfID initiatives (where association has been highlighted under Comp C).</p>
21.	<p><b>UK:</b> Good that the project is closely coordinated with the much larger NWRDP WB project and others in the SPCR, particularly the Development Policy Operation on Climate Change, and the AfDB managed agricultural development component. Good that have considered regional and international links on hydromet services.</p> <p>We would encourage coordination with other projects as well, for example DFID provides support to IFAD’s Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) which has a relevant project <i>Pro-poor value chain development project in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors</i> (we have attached details of that project to these comments). Also the DFID-Hadley Centre Climate Science Research Partnership (CSR) aims to provide improved knowledge and evidence on current and probable future climate conditions, for use by decision makers in Africa.</p> <div data-bbox="323 922 390 1008" style="text-align: center;">               MR.pdf         </div>	
22.	<p><b>USA:</b> There could be more emphasis on cooperation with neighbors. Paragraph 32 addresses this, but it seems a bit sparse considering that "more than 50% of the country's total-mean-annual runoff is generated outside Mozambique's boundaries". In addition to looking for ways to work with neighboring countries, Mozambique should consider connections to the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD).</p>	
<b>Cost estimates</b>		
23.	<p><b>UK:</b> Project document specifies the guidelines followed on consultancy and goods procurement. A more detailed breakdown of types of costs is desirable, to include admin, consultancy, goods, services, training etc. Only appears to be broken down at a very general level currently.</p>	<p>Cost estimates have been confirmed and are included in Annex 3.</p>
24.	<p><b>UK:</b> When will the Government of Mozambique contribution be known? Part of the budget includes a contribution for GFDRR but this does not appear to be explained or included elsewhere - more information would be useful.</p>	<p>GoM contribution and clarification on GFDRR contribution (p.9 and p.11) has been confirmed during Appraisal and included in PAD. GoM contribution is in-kind and through departmental budget allocations. The cost for operation and maintenance</p>
25.	<p><b>USA:</b> Components B and C currently list GoM contributions as “tbc.” Does the GoM intend to contribute resources, in-kind contributions or are these operations and maintenance costs that are yet to be determined? How will O&amp;M costs be covered in future years as this is vital to sustainability of these investments?</p>	<p>GoM contribution and clarification on GFDRR contribution (p.9 and p.11) has been confirmed during Appraisal and included in PAD. GoM contribution is in-kind and through departmental budget allocations. The cost for operation and maintenance</p>

#	Comment	Response
		has been considered in cost estimations (see Activity A.3 and B.4).
<b>Economic analysis</b>		
26.	<b>USA:</b> Why does this proposal include a 50-year cost-benefit analysis as opposed to a shorter period of time, considering the difficulties in maintaining such technologies long-term?	The analysis is based on established methodology (see J.Lazo, 2011).