Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique (LINK)

Annex 2: Pre-Feasibility Study

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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Acronym

Acronym/Abbreviation	Portuguese Meaning	English Meaning
ACAFS	Agricultura de Conservação e Agrofloresta Sustentável	Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Agroforestry
ACCRA	Ações Coletivas para a Conservação e o Uso Racional da Água	Collective Actions for Conservation and Rational Use of Water
ACUDES	Associação dos Consultores e Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Association of Consultants for Sustainable Development
ADELMA	Associação para o Desenvolvimento Local e Meio Ambiente	Association for Local Development and the Environment
AIDS	Síndrome da Imunodeficiência Adquirida	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANAC	Autoridade Nacional da Aviação Civil	National Civil Aviation Authority
AQUASTAT	Sistema de Informação sobre Água e Agricultura	AQUASTAT (Information System on Water and Agriculture)
ASP	Ponto de Serviço de Água	Water Service Point
BPM	Melhores Práticas de Negócio	Best Practices in Business
CAC	Centro de Atendimento Comunitário	Community Assistance Center
CAM	Centro de Apoio à Mobilização	Mobilization Support Center
CBDRM	Gestão de Risco de Desastres Baseada na Comunidade	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Organização Baseada na Comunidade	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas	Climate Change Adaptation
CERUM	Centro de Estudos Rurais e Desenvolvimento Comunitário	Center for Rural Studies and Community Development
CGRN	Centro de Gestão de Resíduos e Nematocistas	Waste and Hazardous Substances Management Center
CIS	Centro de Informação e Sensibilização	Information and Awareness Center
CLGRD	Centro Local de Governação e Desenvolvimento Rural	Local Center for Governance and Rural Development
COMPLEMENTARITIES	Complementaridades	Complementarities
CORDEX	Experimentos de Regiões Coordenadas de Dinâmica de Clima	Coordinated Regional Downscaling Experiment
COVID	Doença do Coronavírus 2019	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRU	Unidade de Pesquisa Climática	Climate Research Unit
CRVA	Centro de Recursos Vivos e Agricultura	Living Resources and Agriculture Center
CVI	Índice de Vulnerabilidade Climática	Climate Vulnerability Index
DDP	Programa de Desenvolvimento Distrital	District Development Program

DESCRIPTION	Descrição	Description
DFID	Departamento para o Desenvolvimento Internacional	Department for International Development
DGCAS	Direcção-Geral das Cidades e Assuntos Sociais	Directorate-General for Cities and Social Affairs
DMC	Município de Desenvolvimento Comunitário	Development Municipality
DNAS	Autoridade Nacional de Desenvolvimento do Ambiente Sustentável	National Authority for Sustainable Environment Development
DNS	Sistema de Nome de Domínio	Domain Name System
DPGCAS	Direcção Provincial de Género, Criança e Acção Social	Provincial Directorate of Gender, Child, and Social Action
DPTADER	Direcção Provincial de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural	Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment, and Rural Development
DRR	Redução do Risco de Desastres	Disaster Risk Reduction
DUAT	Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento de Terra	Right to Use and Benefit from Land
DURATION	Duração	Duration
ENAMMC	Escola Nacional de Medicina Natural e Complementar	National School of Natural and Complementary Medicine
ESS	Estudos Sociais da Saúde	Social Studies of Health
EUR	Euro	Euro
EWS	Sistema de Alerta Antecipado	Early Warning System
FAO	Organização das Nações Unidas para Agricultura e Alimentação	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Fórum de Fortalecimento de Sustentabilidade	Sustainability Strengthening Forum
FMO	Financiamento de Mercadorias e Organização	Commodity and Organization Financing
FRUTIMEL	Produção de Frutas e Mel	Fruit and Honey Production
FUND	Fundo	Fund
GAZA	Província de Gaza	Gaza Province
GBV	Violência Baseada no Gênero	Gender-Based Violence
GCF	Fundo Verde para o Clima	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Produto Interno Bruto	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Fundo Global para o Meio Ambiente	Global Environment Facility
GERICS	Serviços de Informação do Gerenciamento de Riscos Climáticos e Sistemas Climáticos	Climate Risk Management Information Services and Climate Systems
GIIMC	Grupo Interministerial de Impacto das Mudanças Climáticas	Interministerial Group on Climate Change Impact
HIV	Vírus da Imunodeficiência Humana	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOPEM	Hospital Pediátrico de Maputo	Maputo Pediatric Hospital
HVRA	Análise de Risco e Vulnerabilidade Humana	Human Vulnerability and Risk Analysis
ICA	Instituto do Carvão	Institute of Coal
IGA	Atividade Geradora de Renda	Income-Generating Activity
IIAM	Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique	Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique

IIED	Instituto Internacional para o Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento	International Institute for Environment and Development
INAS	Instituto Nacional de Ação Social	National Institute of Social Action
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística	National Institute of Statistics
ING	Instituto Nacional de Gestão	National Institute of Management
INGC	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades	National Institute for Disaster Management
INGD	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Desastres	National Institute for Disaster Management
IOF	Imposto sobre Operações Financeiras	Tax on Financial Transactions
IPCC	Painel Intergovernamental sobre Mudanças Climáticas	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWRM	Gestão Integrada de Recursos Hídricos	Integrated Water Resources Management
LAC	América Latina e Caribe	Latin America and Caribbean
LAP	Programa de Ação Local	Local Action Program
LAPS	Serviços de Planeamento Local e Sistema de Informação	Local Planning Services and Information System
LINK-MOZ	Ligação Moçambique	Mozambique Linkage
LIVE	Padrão de Vida para o Estabelecimento de Linhas de Base	Livelihoods for Establishing Baselines
MADER	Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MAE	Ministério da Administração Estatal	Ministry of State Administration
MANICA	Província de Manica	Manica Province
MEAL	Monitoramento, Avaliação e Aprendizagem	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MEF	Ministério da Economia e Finanças	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MERCIM	Mecanismo de Resposta a Calamidades e Emergências	Disaster and Emergency Response Mechanism
MGCAS	Ministério da Terra e Ambiente	Ministry of Land and Environment
MINEDH	Ministério da Educação e Desenvolvimento Humano	Ministry of Education and Human Development
MITADER	Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural	Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development
MPD	Ministério da Pesca e Desenvolvimento Marítimo	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Development
MTA	Ministério da Terra e Ambiente	Ministry of Land and Environment
MZN	Metical	Mozambican Metical
NAP	Plano de Ação Nacional	National Action Plan
NAPA	Plano de Ação Nacional de Adaptação	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	Autoridade Designada Nacional	National Designated Authority
NDC	Contribuição Nacionalmente Determinada	Nationally Determined Contribution
NRM	Gestão de Recursos Naturais	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Produtos Florestais Não-Madeireiros	Non-Timber Forest Products
ODI	Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Ultramar	Overseas Development Institute

PASA	Plano de Ação para a Segurança Alimentar	Food Security Action Plan
PASD	Programa de Apoio Social e Desenvolvimento	Social Support and Development Program
PASP	Programa de Apoio Setorial	Sector Support Program
PAUS	Programa de Apoio à Utilização Sustentável	Program for Supporting Sustainable Use
PDD	Documento de Desenvolvimento do Projeto	Project Development Document
PEBE	Programa de Energia de Biomassa	Biomass Energy Program
PED	Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento	Strategic Development Plan
PEDUT	Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento Urbano e Territorial	Urban and Territorial Development Strategic Plan
PES	Pagamento por Serviços Ecossistêmicos	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PESOD	Pagamento por Serviços de Desenvolvimento	Payment for Development Services
PFM	Gestão Financeira Pública	Public Financial Management
PFS	Estudo de Viabilidade Preliminar	Preliminary Feasibility Study
PIN	Número de Identificação Pessoal	Personal Identification Number
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action	Participatory Learning and Action
PPD		
PRIORIZE	Priorizar	Prioritize
PRONASAR	Programa Nacional para a Segurança da Água Rural	National Program for Rural Water Security
PROSUL	Programa de Saneamento Urbano	Urban Sanitation Program
PSSB	Plano Setorial de Saneamento Básico	Basic Sanitation Sector Plan
RCP	Rastreamento, Captura e Armazenamento de Carbono	Carbon Capture and Storage
RWH	Captação de Água da Chuva	Rainwater Harvesting
SAF	Agricultura Familiar Sustentável	Sustainable Family Farming
SCI	Ciências Sociais e Humanas	Social and Human Sciences
SCIMOZ	Sociedade Civil de Moçambique	Civil Society of Mozambique
SDAE	Serviços Distritais de Água e Energia	District Water and Energy Services
SDEJT	Serviços Distritais de Educação e Juventude	District Education and Youth Services
SDJET	Serviços Distritais de Juventude, Gênero e Ação Social	District Youth, Gender, and Social Action Services
SDPI	Serviços Distritais de Planeamento e Infraestruturas	District Planning and Infrastructure Services
SDSMAS	Serviços Distritais de Saúde, Mulher e Ação Social	District Health, Women, and Social Action Services
SISTAFE	Sistema Integrado de Administração Financeira do Estado	Integrated State Financial Administration System
SLWM	Gestão Sustentável de Terras e Águas	Sustainable Land and Water Management

SMHI	Instituto de Meteorologia e Hidrologia de Moçambique	Mozambique Meteorology and Hydrology Institute
SPA	Áreas Protegidas	Protected Areas
SPAS	Sistemas de Pagamentos Agrícolas Sustentáveis	Sustainable Agricultural Payment Systems
SPC	Serviço Provincial de Cartografia	Provincial Cartography Service
SPEF	Serviço Provincial de Estatística e Finanças	Provincial Statistics and Finance Service
SPI	Sociedade para Investimentos e Participações do Estado	Society for Investments and State Participation
SUNRED	Rede de Informação para o Desenvolvimento Rural Sustentável	Information Network for Sustainable Rural Development
TETE	Província de Tete	Tete Province
TFCA	Área de Conservação Transfronteiriça	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TWG	Grupo de Trabalho Técnico	Technical Working Group
UEM	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	Eduardo Mondlane University
UNCDF	Fundo das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento do Capital	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	Programa das Nações Unidas para o Desenvolvimento	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	Programa das Nações Unidas para o Meio Ambiente	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	Organização das Nações Unidas para a Educação, a Ciência e a Cultura	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas sobre Mudanças Climáticas	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	Dólar Americano	United States Dollar
VSLA	Associação de Poupança e Empréstimo de Aldeias	Village Savings and Loan Association
WFP	Programa Mundial de Alimentos	World Food Programme
WMO	Organização Meteorológica Mundial	World Meteorological Organization

Executive Summary

As a Least Developed Country, Mozambique is ranked 185 out of 191 countries and territories in the Human Development Index (HDI)[2]. Mozambique's GDP per capita is USD 491.8[9] and the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is USD 473 [10] as of 2021.Around 70% of the population live and work in rural areas. By 2050, the population is projected to more than double – reaching 65 million – more than 63% of the adult population is between 16 and 35 years old.[11] In 2020, Mozambique experienced its first economic contraction in nearly three decades and is still suffering from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic[13]. The economic situation after the pandemic is further delaying Mozambique's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and on building community resilience to climate change, as well as undoing substantial gains made on important sectors such as health and education.

Drought is the climate change hazard that has affected the most people in Mozambique in the past 50 years (with an average of 600,000 individuals affected annually). Climate analysis undertaken for this project notes that droughts are becoming more frequent, with dry seasons becoming drier, especially in the central region, impacting crops and consequently food security.[6] Changes in rainfall patterns and duration of the seasons are projected to cause up to 25% reductions in agriculture revenue, including for the main crops that are the basis of food security and an essential condition for improving the per capita income of Mozambican families[78]. These numbers highlight the high exposure and sensitivity of the country's population to the drought hazard, which is being exacerbated by climate change.

The LINK project will build on existing social action programs in Mozambique, such as the Productive Social Action Programme (PASP), to help poor and climate-vulnerable households' build their adaptive capacity to respond to the drought impacts. The proposed project aims to consolidate the concept of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP), considering that existing social protection responses cannot absorb the acute effects of climate change-driven extreme events, often degrading future resilience, resulting in a downward spiral of climate impacts and rising vulnerability. In this context, the project will use community level Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) to provide a menu of activities to enhance PASP interventions by applying a climate adaptation lens.

This Pre-Feasibility Study, which informs the Funding Proposal, details in Section 1 the potential for the project approach described above. It draws from desk research and consultations with communities, representatives from the Government of Mozambique (GoM) and international institutions active in country. These consultations enabled validation of the proposed activities and target beneficiaries and facilitated aligning project activities with Mozambique's Nationally Determined Contribution and National Adaptation Plan as well as other sectoral priorities.

Section 2 of this report provides contextual information on the baseline situation in Mozambique. This includes of a summary Mozambique's geography, demographics, human development progress, macro-economic context and challenges, social protection structure and different types of assistance programmes, current natural resources and the laws governing their use. The section also outlines the current policy landscape in place and how the project will fit in with ongoing national priorities.

Section 3 examines the project intervention area and details the selection process for the locations targeted under the LINK project. The section provides a detailed overview of each of the targeted provinces of Tete, Manica and Gaza in terms of demographics, economic activities, and the impacts of climate change on the region.

Section 4 compiles current, historic and projected climate data from various secondary sources, using different modelling methods for historic and future climate trends in Mozambique. The content of this section is drawn from country visits, in-country consultations, qualitative and quantitative surveys, and iterative dialogue with national institutions and local communities.

Section 5 details the different types of barriers (institutional, technical and information, financial) that are currently limiting a more robust and sustainable state of climate resilience by the target populations.

Those barriers are considered in the activities proposed under LINK. An overview of the project design, Theory of Change and the three main project outcomes with their specific activities. Details are provided on the intended direct and indirect beneficiaries. The proposed project will reach approximately 414,857 direct beneficiaries, of which 56.2% are expected to be women and girls (233,116), and 559,863 indirect beneficiaries (60% of the population in the target districts).

Section 6 presents details on all the consultations that were undertaken during the funding proposal design processes, who was consulted and when. The stakeholders engaged included different government line ministries (Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) and staff from the National Directorate of Climate Change (DNMC), the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk (INGD), the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) comprising various directorates with relevant interventions in climate change adaptation; the Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (MOPHRH) responsible for water management (DNGRH), water and sanitation infrastructure (DNAAS); academia; United Nations agencies such as FAO, WFP and the World Bank; civil society organizations; producers (crops, livestock, and non-timber forest products); children from primary and secondary schools; teachers; and other relevant actors at central, provincial and district levels. The participation of women, children, young people, and other vulnerable people was a priority to capture the different perspectives on climate and non-climate changes and opportunities to address them. Representatives from organisations for people with disabilities (OPDs) were also engaged.

Section 7 presents the implementation arrangements. Save the Children Australia is the Accredited Entity with GCF. Save the Children Norway, Save the Children Mozambique and Mozambique's Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) through its Directorate of Climate Change (DNMC) will be the project's Executing Entities. The project governance will include a Project Implementation Unit as well as a high-level Project Steering Committee. The section also takes into account findings from a recent financial management capacity and partner assessments undertaken to determine the executing entities' legal frameworks and status; organisational structures; financial management; procurement; anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing due diligence and project management capabilities. Details of the Grievance Redress Mechanism is also provided in this section.

Section 8 outlines the recommendations and proposed approach for the LINK project.

1. Introduction to the study

1.1 Objective

1. This pre-feasibility study has been developed to support the design of the proposed Green Climate Fund (GCF) project "*Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique (LINK)"*, being developed by Save the Children through a coordinated approach with the Government of Mozambique (GoM).

2. The most vulnerable population in Mozambique[1], with high exposure and low adaptive capacity, is increasingly at risk of climate change impacts. Due to specific climate hazards, namely; increasing drought driven by climate-induced temperature increases and changes in precipitation patterns, there is a growing risk of less predictable and decreased agricultural production. This will result in the population being affected by threatened livelihoods, decreased income, food, and water security. Arid and semi-arid areas in Mozambique, along with their response planning for drought impacts, are the least developed. The LINK project will build on existing social action programs in Mozambique, such as the Productive Social Action Programme (PASP), to build the adaptive capacity of poor and climate-vulnerable households to respond to drought.

3. The primary objective of this study is to assess the factors supporting the relevance of the project's proposed interventions for GCF investment, with a focus on the technical design, social and environmental impacts, and legal and regulatory environments.

4. The study analyses the context supporting climate change risks and climate adaptation in Mozambique, expanding on project activities identified in the approved Concept Note (CN), and analysing the capacity of national and subnational governments to implement these activities with community participation, to reach the following outcomes:

- **Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs;**
- **Outcome 2: Priority locally-led adaptation actions and social protection support identified in LAPs implemented by communities and local governments;**
- **Outcome 3: Improved enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning.**

5. This study further demonstrates the timely need for GCF investment in responding to observed and future climate change impacts, especially drought risks and their impacts on the most vulnerable communities in Mozambique.

6. The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Assessment Report (AR6) for 2023,[2] observes that warmer temperatures are increasing the frequency and magnitude of heatwaves and droughts. It is estimated that for each degree of global warming, 7% of the world's population is

[1] Women, children, smallholders, already exposed to poverty and food insecurity and with limited access to social basic services.
[2] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2023. AR6 Synthesis Report on LCimate Change. Available here.

exposed to a decrease in renewable water resources of at least 20% and already 2 billion people live in countries that experience high water stress. Drought impacts can include:

- **Economic –** e.g., loss of livelihoods, loss of agricultural production, decreased income, food and water security;
- **Environmental –** e.g., loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity; and
- **Social –** e.g., health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality.

7. Importantly, this study explains how the project results, locally led adaptation actions, and interventions will be delivered in a gender-responsive, environmental, and socially responsive manner by drawing from the Environment and Social Management Framework (Annex 12) and the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (Annex 4).

1.2 Methodology

8. Research for this pre-feasibility study was conducted between January and June 2023. The methodology for data collection comprised both secondary and primary data, from government, local institutions, and communities. Focus group discussions and interview instruments were designed to target stakeholders at national, provincial and community levels. The focus group discussions were conducted with mixed groups, also disaggregated by gender. Six districts of Tete, Manica and Gaza were targeted for data collection in February and March 2023, namely, Changara, Moatize, Guro, Tambara, Chicualacuala and Mabalane. The aim was to document climate vulnerability, the experience of implementing social protection programs, and the functioning and coordination of institutions within the scope of decentralisation to define an integrated implementation approach. The engagement of local actors is a key part of the approach that Save the Children uses to develop its projects – which embed the Principles for Locally-Led Adaptation. Stakeholder consultations aim to ensure a joint definition of the necessary and priority interventions of the project implementation approach to achieve the desired results and impacts, as well as to ensure local ownership.

9. The team of specialists in climate change, natural resource management, social protection, gender, public finance management systems and project design conducted semi-structured interviews for data collection. The information collected contributes to the identification of and rationale for the interventions that strengthen resilience and drive local economic development through sustainable, viable and inclusive value chains. Furthermore, the data collection intends to document the experience of implementing social protection programmes, and the functioning and coordination of institutions within the scope of decentralisation to define an integrated implementation approach with a transparent system for the deployment of technical, material, and financial resources, including accountability and impact analysis.

10. For this purpose, interviews and meetings were conducted with individuals and focus groups from government, academia, civil society organisations, and local communities, including children from primary and secondary schools, teachers, and other relevant actors at central, provincial and district levels. The participation of women, children, young people, and vulnerable people were a priority to capture the interests of all actors. Target groups included associations of producers (crops, livestock, and non-timber forest products), various committees overseeing disaster risk management, natural resources management including forests, wildlife and water, and child protection.

11. Data collection started in the last week of January 2023 and continued throughout February and March 2023, with a one-month fieldwork in the provinces of Tete, Manica and Gaza. Further follow-up on data gathering was finalised by mid-April 2023. Each interview was focused on the topics related to the institution's activities and the information obtained have fed into the project funding proposal and Annexes.

12. Throughout the project development process, Save the Children International took a consultative and responsive approach in engaging with relevant government departments and key stakeholders. National stakeholder engagement experts conducted interviews with various government departments, including the National Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation (which serves as the designated National Designated Authority (NDA)), the National Directorate of Planning and Budget, the National Directorate of Risk Management, and the National Directorate of Economic Policies and Development within the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

13. In addition to conducting interviews with key informants, Save the Children presented the project design to various technical committees, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER), MTA, and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS). These meetings fostered dynamic and responsive discussions with the government, exploring ways to link PASP with LAPs and support the income generation activities (IGA) to strengthen the project's approach.

14. Consultations were also held with the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) and the Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) to identify opportunities for complementarity with Anticipatory Actions, another climate-related resilience capacity that Save the Children works on in four districts of Gaza. Moreover, discussions with INAS centered around the existing experience with PASP and its potential to align with LAPs, particularly in the IGA component. Enhancing the Early Warning System (EWS), especially in translating forecasts to community members, was also part of the agenda.

15. Furthermore, a Technical Working Group was formed, including representatives from various sectors, to propose a technical dialogue in designing project elements such as geographical areas, roles, responsibilities, and key areas of activities. This inclusive and participatory process ensured that the LINK project was thoroughly discussed and shaped in collaboration with key stakeholders at all levels, fostering meaningful participation and representation as the outcomes of the stakeholder engagement, that is, the proposed activities and implementation structure were then tested through further consultation to ensure the project is an accurate reflection of the needs identified in the initial consultations.

2. Context

2.1 Overall country profile

16. Located on the east coast of Africa, Mozambique borders Tanzania to the north, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to the west and South Africa and Eswatini to the south. According to the National Statistics Institute of Mozambique, the country's total population is 32.4 million people, of which 52% are women and 52% are children less than 18 years old[3]. It is estimated that 65.3% of the population, the equivalent to about two-thirds of the population, lives in rural areas[4]. With an area of 799,380 km² and 2,700 km of coastline, the country is divided into 11 provinces, including the municipality of Maputo City.

17. The geographic location and extension of the country provide an expansive diversity of natural resources, including fertile land, forests, grazing land, water, mineral resources, and a coastline with great economic potential.

18. In terms of economic profile, Mozambique was one of the fastest-growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa between 2000 and 2015, and the country's medium-term economic outlook is positive. Over the last few years, Mozambique's economy has been recovering despite the worsening global economy. The country's GDP growth reached 4.4% during the first half of 2022[5], with 60% of this coming from the agriculture and services sector (see Figure 1). The country has experienced a strong growth performance, with growth expected to accelerate to 6% over 2023-2025. However, it has been in tandem with a rise in inequality. The country's Gini coefficient (index for the degree of inequality in the distribution of income/wealth) increased from 47% to 56% between 2002 and 2015[6]. Although poverty rate fell from 58.7% in 2008/09 to 48.4% in 2014/15, the bottom 40% of the population experienced a decline in their share of consumption in the same period[7].

[3] UNICEF. 2021. A situaçao das crianças em Moçambique 2021. Available here.
[4] National Statistics Institute- INE.2023. Population 2023. Available here.
[5] World Bank 2023. World Bank> Mozambique Overview. Available here.
[6] World Bank. 2023 Mozambique Economic Update: Shaping the Future: Why Services Matter for Growth and Jobs Report. Available here.
[7] World Bank. 2020. Mozambique Rural Income Diagnostic: Cultivating opportunities for faster rural income growth and poverty reduction. Available here.

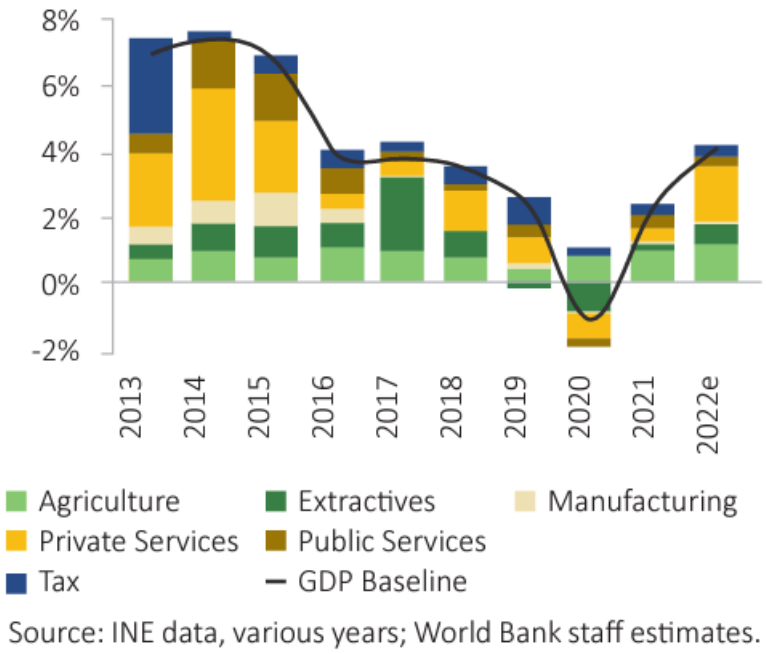


Figure 1. Sectoral contributions to GDP growth in Mozambique

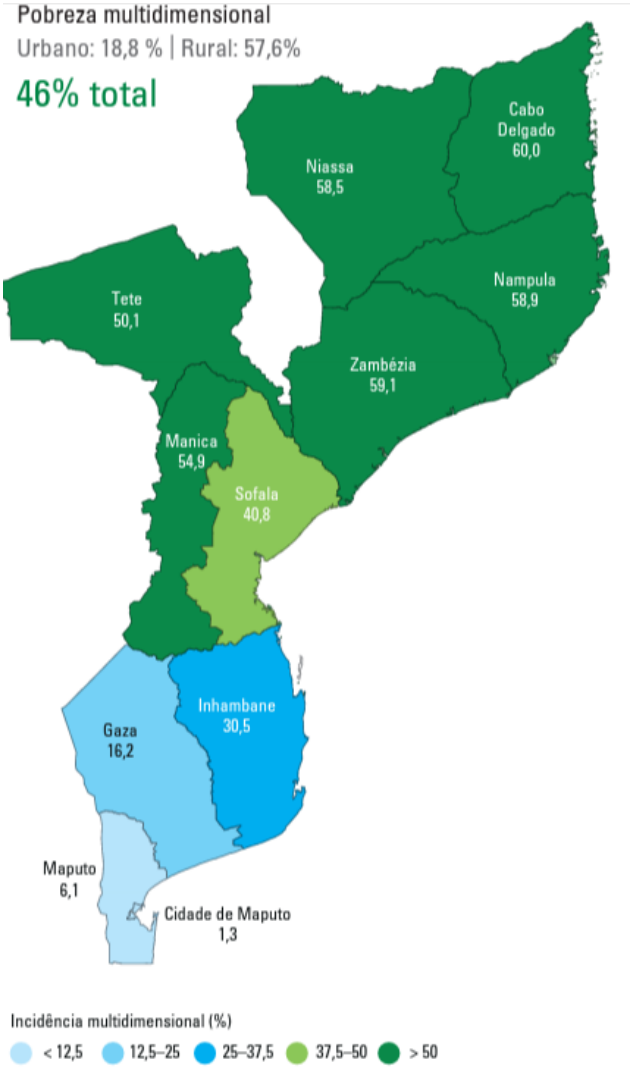
19. The agricultural sector is the main source of livelihood for the country especially for the rural and more remotely located communities, as well as the poorest strata of the population. According to IFAD data, the agricultural sector is a source of income for more than 70% of the population[8]. The percentage of people employed in agriculture fell from 83% to 70% between 1997 and 2020, with most of the labour moving into the services sector, which is dominated by informal activities[9]. It is estimated that the informal economy represents 31% of the country's GDP[10] and it is more common in rural areas, where 86.9% of the population is involved in informal activities[11]. The COVID-19 pandemic had a disproportional impact on informal workers, especially women, as they are not registered, and have limited access to social protection and government benefits[12].

20. Based on the most recent survey data available, Mozambique's Multidimensional Poverty Index estimates that 73.1% of the population in the country is multidimensionally poor[13], while an additional 13.3% is classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty[14]. Besides, the disparities in access to basic services between rural and urban areas have been growing. Northern and central rural areas have much higher poverty rates than the Province of Maputo, for example,[15] almost half of the children

[8] International Fund for Agricultural Development- IFAD. 2023. Mozambique Context. Available here.
[9] United Nations Development Program - UNDP. 2021. O impacto socioeconômico da covid 19 na economia informal urbana de Moçambique. Available here.
[10] Medina, L., Schneider, M.F. 2018. Shadow economies around the world: What did we learn over the past 20 years? Report. Available here.
[11] United Nations Development Program - UNDP. 2021. O impacto socioeconômico da covid 19 na economia informal urbana de Moçambique. Available here.
[12] United Nations Development Program - UNDP. 2021. O impacto socioeconômico da covid 19 na economia informal urbana de Moçambique. Available here.
[13] "*Multidimensional poverty encompasses the various deprivations experienced by poor people in their daily lives – such as poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standards, disempowerment, poor quality of work, the threat of violence, and living in areas that are environmentally hazardous, among others*". Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI). 2023. Oxford Department of International Development Policy- A multidimensional Approach. Available here.
[14] United Nations Development Program - UNDP. 2022. Briefing note for countries on the 2022 Multidimensional Poverty Index – Mozambique. Available here.
[15] World Bank. 2023 Mozambique Economic Update: Shaping the Future: Why Services Matter for Growth and Jobs Report. Available here.

in Mozambique live below the national poverty line, and child poverty is considerably higher in the northern and central areas of the country (See Figure 2).

21. According to UNESCO, the adult illiteracy rate in Mozambique reached 45% in 2019, with the rate among women double this. Illiteracy is higher the in rural areas, (57% of the population), compared to the urban areas (23% of the population)[16]. Moreover, the primary school completion rate in the country is 45%, and only 4.9% of the children in third grade can read at the expected level[17]. The disparities between urban and rural areas are also present in the water and sanitation sector. Data from the World Bank shows that 37% of the total population in Mozambique has access to at least basic sanitation services[18]. Although the proportion of people without access to improved water resources at the national level reduced from 65% in 1990 to 49% in 2015, in rural areas the number is estimated at 64%, while in urban areas it is only 17%[19].



[16] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 2019. UNESCO promove programa de alfabetização em Moçambique. Available here.
[17] United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund- UNICEF. 2023. Situação do sector da educação em Moçambique. Available here.
[18] World Bank. 2020. People using at least basic sanitation services. Available here.
[19] United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund - UNICEF. 2023. Situaçao da água, saneamento e higiene em Moçambique. Available here.

Figure 2. Multidimensional poverty in Mozambique. Urban: 18,8% / Rural: 57,6%.[20]

22. Data from the Ministry of Health indicates that 43% of children in Mozambique suffer from chronic malnutrition, which is strongly related to poor sanitation, among other factors[21]. According to the World Food Programme, almost half of the children under five have high levels of malnutrition and approximately 3.15 million people face levels of food insecurity[22]. As 70% of the population depends on climate-sensitive agricultural production, increased frequency of extreme weather events, such as more intense droughts, storms, and floods (which are putting pressure on the ecosystems that farmers depend on) are likely to undermine people's livelihoods and food security in the country[23].

23. In the arid and semi-arid zones of Mozambique, in the Central and Southern regions of the country, the key climate challenge faced is the high vulnerability of the population to droughts. The situation is exacerbated by the low coverage of social protection due to, among others, government budget constraints. The climate challenges reported by different stakeholders are generally common in the six districts where data collection was conducted. It was reported that women and children, the elderly and the disabled are the most vulnerable to the more intense droughts occurring in the area, impacted by increased water and food insecurity.

24. The sociocultural practices further exacerbate the climate challenges. Women and girls bear the responsibility of supplying water to their families, walking long distances to access water and queuing for many hours. Children support their mothers in this activity, which affects their school attendance. Women must also secure food for their families even in situations of prevalent scarcity. Children's vulnerability results in malnutrition, absenteeism, or even dropping out of school due to hunger. Early marriages for girls are a sociocultural practice that is also adopted as a climate coping strategy. It reduces the food needs and increases cultivated areas as the son-in-law opens a new field for the parents-in-law to increase production. Women play an important productive and reproductive role in society social, but customs and norms challenge their ability to effectively participate in household and community decision-making.

25. Lack of fair markets, lack of employment opportunities and support for development of small businesses by local communities, limits the coping mechanisms to drought and reduction of dependence on unsustainable agriculture and use of natural resources. In addition, there is a lack of use of advanced technologies in the agricultural production systems due to the unaffordability of commercial-scale equipment and uncertainty of the sustainability of small and medium enterprises practising commercial-scale agriculture. Farmers continue to practice rainfed subsistence farming which is strongly affected by more frequent and intense droughts.

26. Mozambique faces continued challenges of deforestation, constrained water resources, limited institutional capacity to manage natural resources, and poor farming practices that led to soil erosion and reduced soil fertility, among others. Land resource scarcity, extreme poverty, and a rapidly growing population largely depend on natural resources for subsistence compound these challenges.

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[20] United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund - UNICEF. 2021. A situação das crianças em Moçambique 2021. Available here.
[21] Governo de Moçambique. 2017. Estratégia Nacional de Saneamento Rural. Available here.
[22] World Food Programme. 2023. Mozambique Country Brief 2023. Available here.
[23] World Food Programme. 2021. Food security and climate change the pressing reality of Mozambique. Available here.

2.2 Baseline assessment and situation analysis

Social Protection in Mozambique

27. The shocks, and changes to previous trends and cycles related to increased variability and climate change threaten the effectiveness of poverty eradication, as those eligible for social protection are often vulnerable to climate change impacts that risk driving them further into poverty[24].

28. A significant portion of the population, especially in rural areas, grapples with extreme economic and technological vulnerability. These conditions are exacerbated by various natural and social factors, including limited technological advancements, inadequate basic infrastructure, fragile soils, climate risks, insect-related challenges, endemic diseases, and more (Source: DNEAP, 2010; Francisco, 2012a; Galor, 2011; Jones & Tarp, 2013, pp. 14-17). Ultimately, the nexus between poverty eradication and climate change risks demands an integrated approach that empowers vulnerable populations economically and technologically, while also prioritizing adaptive strategies to tackle climate challenges head-on.

29. The national policy framework in Mozambique offers a conducive environment for the convergence of the national social protection system's mandate and the integration of climate change adaptation into local development plans. This alignment seeks to address both current and future development challenges magnified by climate risks, while simultaneously fostering self-sufficiency and resilience. Three aspects should be considered to ensure efficient results and a positive impact:

- Increased contribution of social protection to poor people's climate resilience;
- Layered and coordinated provision of social protection and climate adaptation investments; and
- Increased contribution of climate adaptation to poverty mitigation.

30. The first pillar of the National Basic Social Security Strategy (ENSSB) 2016-2024 is crucial in accommodating the practices surrounding the three aspects mentioned above. This pillar, titled "Enhancing Consumption, Autonomy, and Resilience," encompasses actions aimed at reinforcing the functions of basic social security to provide compensation for old age and functional incapacity. It also addresses vulnerabilities among households headed by women and children, with the goal of reducing poverty and social inequality, while promoting autonomy and resilience in the face of climate change impacts that disproportionately affect the impoverished and vulnerable segments of the population.

31. The ENSSB axis 1 proposes modifications to the Basic Social Subsidies Program (PSSB) with the aim of establishing specific subsidies for the elderly and those with functional disabilities. Additionally, this axis seeks to expand the current Productive Social Action Program (PASP), strengthening its role in promoting autonomy and graduation of its beneficiaries. It also aims to ensure that the PASP serves as an effective tool in building climate resilience and the capacity to respond to adverse situations.

32. After careful consideration and discussions through the government led technical working group, including MTA, INAS and INGD , the Government of Mozambique (GOM) recommended PASP as the focus programme for LINK, based on the ENSSB axis 1 The project design is rooted in an earlier pilot project by INAS, which integrated LAPs investments into the graduation component in a semi-arid district in Inhambane province (PRIORIZE project, 2017-2019). This initiative was pivotal in shaping the current approach, especially as the government views the PASP as a primary avenue for climate resilience interventions. This recognition underscores the importance of further enhancing the link

[24] Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) 2022. REAP Country Case Studies – Mozambique. Available here.

between Social Protection Programs (specifically PASP) and Climate Change Adaptation measures (via Local Adaptation Plans).

33. Under the ENSSB's first axis, social protection programs like PSSB, PASD, and PASD-PE primarily focus on cash transfers, which aren't in sync with the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) objectives. The PASD-PE sector, with its multiple involved agencies, has concentrated on cash transfers for emergencies, diverging from LINK's adaptation strategy. The PASP program emerged as the perfect fit, aligning with GCF's Climate Adaptation goals. The objective is that the knowledge gained from LINK's implementation will reinforce INAS's approach to climate resilience, benefiting not just PASP but also programs like PASD-PE and PSSB. This effort will foster stronger institutional connections among various standalone systems in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Social Protection (SP), and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), fortifying Mozambique's Adaptive Social Protection framework. PASP, unlike other social action programs, includes a component unrelated to cash transfer mechanisms, where the project will invest in sustainable livelihoods as part of the graduation model. The link with PASP also increases its coverage in relation to the geographical and temporal dimensions of observed climate risk, investing in the adaptive capacity of the poorest.

Coverage of social protection

34. PASP's General Objective is to "Promote socio-economic inclusion of most vulnerable populations with the physical capacity to work". The programme has three Specific Objectives:

1) Contribute to overcoming food and nutritional insecurity by helping to stabilise the income and consumption of households affected by shocks, structural risks, climate change, and by improving agricultural productivity;
2) Create opportunities for access to income for the most vulnerable households, based on the involvement of members with the physical capacity to work in productive activities;
3) Build capacities, professional skills and knowledge in the design and management of small and medium-sized businesses with the capacity to work with members of the most vulnerable households to facilitate their integration in income-generating initiatives.

35. PASP targets, therefore, households in poverty which include at least one member who can work. Amongst them, the project prioritises:

- Female-headed households;
- Households with a disabled, chronically ill or elderly person;
- Households with malnourished children;
- Households with a high level of dependency;
- Households with orphaned children in situations of poverty and vulnerability.

36. In addition, PASP specifies that it will work to avoid any increase in the exclusion of targeted populations, prioritising infrastructural interventions that promote increased resilience and adaptation to climate change impacts, including floods and drought. Linked to this point, the programme document clarifies that interventions will be prioritised in areas:

- Presenting with high rates of poverty;
- Presenting with high rates of food insecurity;
- Considered as most prone to natural disasters or other natural factors, with a focus on arid and semi-arid areas.

37. To reach its objectives, PASP works across two main pillars: i) labour-intensive public works and ii) support for the development of income-generating initiatives. Beneficiaries can receive support for

a maximum of three years (extendable by one more year in case of need). Selected households, therefore, enter a three-step process:

1) Involvement in labour-intensive public works;
2) Inclusion in income-generating activities (through additional support by programs at the local level, such as the National Agricultural Inputs Program). Cross-sectoral coordination (including agriculture, infrastructure, fisheries, and more) is expected to facilitate the creation of opportunities;
3) To support this graduation, families also benefit from specific training: financial literacy, vocational skills and other topics linked to the possibility of establishing a secure income. It is also foreseen that families will participate in savings and credit schemes.

38. PASP is, therefore, designed to be a pathway for poverty-stricken and vulnerable people to graduate to economic autonomy. However, it has had a limited impact in that regard. The programme focuses on public works without a strong formative component, while, on the other hand, social benefits earned by the participants are very low[25]. Shortcomings of the project include:

- Lack of a strong vocational component, with consequent lack of sustainable resilience-building and limited impact on the creation of income-generating activities;
- Limited coverage of vulnerable populations;
- Lack of climate resilience lens in the public works component

39. There are ongoing attempts to link PASP with the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) which are part of the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (ENAMMC) and one of the tools developed by the Government of Mozambique to orient and implement adaptation measures at the local level. LAPs are led and coordinated by the Ministry of Land and Environment/National Directorate of Climate Change (MTA/DMC). The plans are supposed to be developed and implemented through a participatory process that includes multisectoral engagement activities with key actors, such as government officials from different levels, CBOs and CSOs, as well as technical tools such as a climate vulnerability assessment. The plans are intended to be aligned with the economic and development plans at the district levels and the national climate change strategy.

40.The goal of the LINK project is to strengthen the connection between PASP and LAPs, to promote adaptive social protection in the target arid and semi-arid districts. Table 1 outlines the key social action programs currently being implemented, including PASP.

Table 1. Social action programmes in Mozambique. Government's allocation in 2020[26]

Program	Description	Type of assistance	Number of beneficiaries	Government Budget allocation in 2020 (MZN million)	Government Budget allocation in 2020 (USD million)

[25]Kardan, A., Bailey, S., Solorzano, A. & Fidalgo, L.2017. Shock-Responsive Social Protection Systems Research Case study—Mozambique. Available here.

[26] Source: Author's elaboration based on Republica de Moçambique. 2022. Ministério do Trabalho e Segurança Social. 2022. 4o Boletim Estatístico sobre Protecção Social 2021. Available here.

Direct Social Assistance Program (PASD)	This program offers multiform support, to deal with shocks and diversified emergency situations that affect individuals or households. It is divided into two components: a) Multiform support that comprises in kind assistance (e.g., food basket, housing and other services); b) Post-emergency cash transfers in response to specific shocks and different emergency situations affecting people.	Food, Housing, cash transfers, etc.	33,861	386	5.9
Assistance Program in Social Units (PAUS)	This program consists of a set of interventions oriented towards temporary or permanent assistance of helpless people or victims of the materialisation of risks in the family or community environment.	Care for homeless children and elderly, in social unities.	6,617	100	1.5
Program for Social Action Services (ProSAS)	This program includes a set of interventions with households and communities to promote social protection against social risks and the exclusion of the most vulnerable. This program aims to prevent and respond to risks and violations of social rights, such as, domestic, and sexual violence, early marriages, discrimination against children, women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.	Counselling and family reunion/reunification	2,414	0	
Productive Social Action Program (PASP)	This program provides social assistance to vulnerable people in situations of extreme poverty, but to those able to work. Therefore, social assistance is provided through cash transfers in exchange of people's participation in public works, paving the way for their socio-economic inclusion and encouraging communities to engage in the development of income generating activities.	Cash transfers	125,110	115	1.8

Basic Social Allowance Program (PSSB)	This program supports poor and vulnerable families / people without the ability to work, such as the elderly, disabled and chronically ill people who live on their own and children with acute malnutrition. Beneficiaries receive a monthly allowance for an indefinite period, without any restrictions other than their physical and social situation.	Cash transfers	454,091	3,409	52.4

41. The programmes outlined in the table above face several challenges and shortcomings, such as low coverage of the eligible population, lack of basic social protection instruments for some vulnerable groups (particularly children), absence of reliable and efficient operational procedures and limited political coordination among ministries.[27]

42. In 2010, Hodges and colleagues highlighted the fragmented nature of social transfer programs, noting their limited coverage and minimal benefit levels. They pointed out that the human and financial resources allocated to social assistance were spread thin across numerous small programs, hindering their potential for sustainable and large-scale impacts (Hodges, Pellerano & Mabota, 2010, pp. 25, 47). Similarly, Salazar and Zapatero (2012) reported on a World Bank evaluation of 40 social assistance programs in Mozambique, funded from various sources. This evaluation indicated that these programs also had limited coverage and benefits in comparison to the actual needs.

43.Given the inherent limitations in Social Protection, which could be exacerbated by the impacts of Climate Change, integrating the PASP with LAPs investment emerges as a strategic move. Such integration can increase the level of the benefits, widen program coverage, refine asset selection processes, and enhance quality monitoring among other design and operational considerations. This strategic approach can transform PASP into a robust climate-sensitive social protection instrument.

44. In 2017, the Direct Social Action Programme – Post Emergency (PASD-PE) was restructured to respond to the drought caused by El Niño, significantly increasing the cooperation between the social protection sector and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD)[28]. Later in 2019, the program was adapted to respond to the impacts of cyclone Idai in the provinces of Sofala and Manica, and in 2020/2021, to respond to the COVID-19 crisis. This experience significantly increased cooperation between the INAS-IP and the INGD. Although these experiences are related to emergencies and shock-responsive programmes, some of the main lessons learned can be used to support the design of Adaptive Social Protection programs, e.g. the evolution of the means and tools for implementing the programs stands out, especially the PASD-PE, which today has well-established selection criteria and means of registration and payment; the evolution and flexibility of institutional arrangements to expand the coverage of programs in response to shocks[29]. Moreover, the LINK project will explore the exchanges between LAPs and the recently developed Drought-focused Anticipatory Action plans, learning how to contribute to a robust coordination between Adaptive Social Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction interventions.

[27] International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth. 2018. Mozambique's social protection system. Working paper number 173. Available here.
[28] Abbreviation in Portuguese for *Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres*.
[29] Relatório 2ª Edição Diálogo sobre Resiliência Social.

45. The PRIORIZE Initiative, implemented from 2017 to 2020, is another example of an Adaptive Social Protection prototype implemented at the district level (see Box 1).

Box 1 PRIORIZE initiative

The aim was to align social protection with climate adaptation by strengthening the climate resilience of those eligible for social protection using the local adaptation planning process as an entry point. Focusing on female-headed households eligible for social protection, the initiative provides assets and infrastructure, plus training in climate-adaptive income-generating activities to strengthen resilience, reduce poverty and improve gender equality. The district-led approach engages local authorities and promotes a coherent, multi-sectoral approach through participative, bottom-up processes[30].

One outcome of the PRIORIZE initiative was the LAP for the Mabote district, in the province of Inhambane. For the first time, the development work of the LAP considered the alignment between two important government strategies regarding poverty eradication policies, namely social protection, and climate adaptation at the local level. This means that beneficiaries of social protection programmes and/or eligible groups are prioritised in the design of climate change adaptation interventions and social protection provisions in the district are planned and aligned with identified climate risks, including information related to geographic areas, demographic indices, and multidimensional poverty.

PRIORIZE was developed as a prototype for replication. Early indicators are promising that water access and quality have improved, two cashew production cooperatives have been established and 40% of women are now raising chickens. A total of 280 households (64% female-headed) participated directly; around 1,000 household members benefited. Further information on PRIORIZE is available in Section 5.6 Projects synergies.

46. The Government of Mozambique, with support from the World Bank and the World Food Programme, started the discussion about adaptive social protection in 2018, with a first event called “National Social Resilience Dialogue”.

47. In 2021, the second event hosted by the National Social Resilience Dialogue took place and discussed the lessons learned and best practices to improve coordination between different government levels and institutions. One of the conclusions of the discussions was to establish a plan and related mechanisms for the inclusion of social protection in the preparation of LAPs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA). In 2021, the second event hosted by the National Social Resilience Dialogue convened to discuss lessons learned and best practices for enhancing coordination between different government levels and institutions. A prominent conclusion drawn from these discussions was the need to devise a plan and related mechanisms for incorporating social protection into the preparation of LAPs, in partnership with the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA). Furthermore, the LINK project, through its activities in the targeted area, will play a pivotal role in contributing to this dialogue. It aims to solidify the adaptive social protection framework and to review the technical design of social protection programs. This is in alignment with the decentralized planning and budget allocation processes in Mozambique.

48. The OPM study on PASP (OPM, 2016) suggested that programs like PASP need to invest in better operationalization, especially in mechanisms for identifying beneficiaries. Additionally, it emphasized the necessity to ascertain PASP's role in climate response and tailor its activities accordingly. The LINK project, through its proposed interventions, intends to aid government institutions at all levels in translating these recommendations into actionable steps. The goal is to pilot an approach within PASP

[30] IIED.2021. Poverty-centred local adaptation in Mozambique. Available here.

that can effectively spearhead the government's efforts in advancing the Adaptive Social Protection mechanism, all through decentralized planning, budgeting, and monitoring processes.

Agricultural Sector

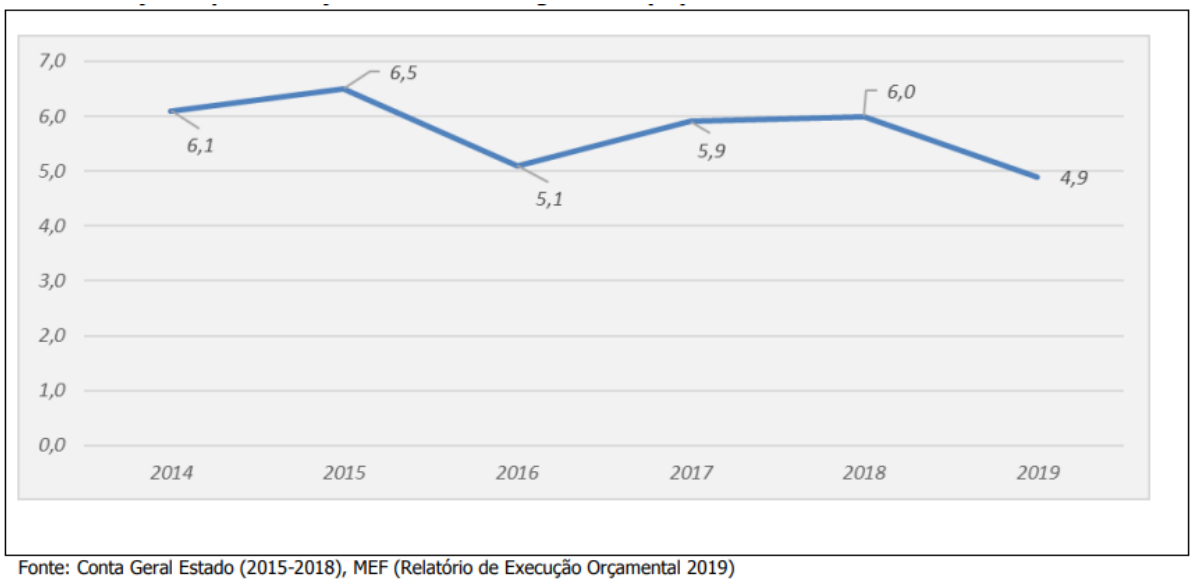
49. Mozambique's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as of 2020 was at $15,648 billion[31] with a growth rate of more than 1.2 percent in 2020 and 2.4% in 2021. Agriculture's contribution to the GDP has been stable at 23% between 2015 and 2019. This sector is core to the development of the country, with about 70% of the population depending on subsistence farming. The main crops grown are cereals such as maize, sorghum, millet, and rice. Rice production has shown great expression in recent years with the expansion of national production on a commercial scale. In terms of cash crops, cotton, sugar cane and tobacco are the most significant crops both in terms of covered area and production volume. Agricultural activities are largely rainfed and productivity is low with some of the lowest yields in cereals. There are 3.7 million farms divided into 2 main categories - smallholder, which represents 98% of the total farms, and commercial[32]. Agriculture remains the highest sector of water consumption. This implies that water has a direct impact on the economy of the country and as such, access to water is a key factor to the economic development of the country as well as the welfare of its people.

i. **Smallholder sector** – these are more of a family set-up, normally referred to as subsistence farmers. The sector accounts for about 98% of the area under production and they produce mainly food crops such as maize, rice, sorghum, millet and cassava, beans, and vegetables in the irrigated fields, particularly near the urban markets. Landholding per family is about 1.4ha on average, characterised by low inputs, inadequate equipment, and low yield return. Livestock is another activity that complements agriculture for small households' subsistence.
ii. **Commercial sector** – these are the medium private companies that have the technological know-how, enough agriculture inputs, access to credit and, particularly in the South of the country, access to irrigation. The commercial sector provides employment and significantly contributes to technological dissemination and transfer. Their production supplies national markets, agro-industries, and export. The main traditional export crops are cotton, sugar cane, cashew nuts, tobacco, and tea.

50. Despite the country's great potential for agriculture as a result of its 36 million hectares of unused arable land and favourable agro-ecological conditions, Mozambique remains a net importer of food[33]. Data from the Ministry of Agriculture shows that almost 5.5 million hectares were cultivated in the country in 2020[34]. According to the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development, the north and central regions are a priority due to their higher agricultural potential[35]. However, the percentage of the national budget allocated to the sector is still very low (See *Figure 3*) [36].

[31] Instituto Nacional de Estatística (2020) Quadros PIB Provincial 2011-2020. Available here.

[32] FAO. 2016. Aquastat. Country Profile Mozambique. Available here.
[33] International Trade Administration.2022. Mozambique country commercial guide. Available here.
[34] MADER. 2020. Inquerito Agrario 2020. Available here.
[35] International food policy research institute. Crescimento Agricola e pobreza em Moçambique: analise técnica em apoio ao programa compreensivo de desenvolvimento da agricultura africana (CAADP). 2015.
[36] MADER. 2020. Indicadores básicos de agricultura e alimentação. Available here.



Fonte: Conta Geral Estado (2015-2018), MEF (Relatório de Execução Orçamental 2019)

Figure 3. Evolution of the budget allocated to agriculture (2014-2019).

51. Main products are food crops such as maize, rice, sorghum, millet, and cassava, as well as beans and vegetables in the irrigated fields located near the urban markets. Landholding per family is about 1.4 ha on average, characterized by low inputs, inadequate equipment, and low yield returns. The Commercial sector is comprised of medium private companies that have the technological know-how, apply agriculture inputs, have access to credit and have access to irrigation, particularly in the south of the country. Their production supplies national markets, agro-industries, and export. The main traditional export crops are cotton, sugar cane, cashew nuts, tobacco, and tea.

Water resources and irrigation

52. Mozambique has vast surface and groundwater resources, although 54% of its freshwater resources originate in upstream countries[37]. The country has 13 major river basins and 22 dams. Of the 13 rivers, 9 are transboundary rivers i.e., Pungwe River which covers most parts of the Manica Province, originates in Zimbabwe, the Zambezi River which covers most parts of the Tete Province has its origins in Angola, the Save and Buzi Rivers which cross Gaza and Manica Provinces originate in Zimbabwe. Most of the rivers have high water flow between December and March and low flow for the rest of the year. Mozambique also has 1,300 small lakes and six main artificial reservoirs. The two main lakes are Lake Niassa (Lake Malawi) shared with Malawi and Tanzania and Lake Chirua shared with Malawi.

53.The country's main water resources are surface waters. The mean annual rainfall is estimated at 216,000 million cubic meters (Mm^3), of which only 100,000 Mm^3 is rainfall within Mozambique and the rest originates from upstream countries - this has been attributed to inflow figures falling with the increase of water upstream. Availability per capita of surface water is currently about 5.556m^3 /inhabitant/year, which is considering the inflow generated within the country. When including upstream inflow which is not consistent and highly depends on upstream abstractions it is estimated at 12,000m^3 /inhabitant/year[38]. However, there is an uneven distribution of water throughout the

[37] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations- FAO. 2016. Country Profile-Mozambique.
[38] New Partnership for Africa's Development-NEPAD.2016. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.

country and many water resources are seasonal, this results in regional water stress, mainly experienced in the southern parts of the country during drought years.

54. Upstream over-abstraction, pollution, climate change impacts from more intense coastal cyclones, increased flooding and higher frequency of drought are the major threats to the water resources in Mozambique. The high inter-annual and inter-seasonal rainfall variability in the South, plus the increase in irrigation water abstractions from the upstream users, puts a strain on surface water availability[39].

55. Transboundary frameworks and legal instruments generally do not guarantee minimum flow or water quality on most of the transboundary rivers except for the Save-Buzi and Pungwe [40]. Mozambique and Zimbabwe have agreed on guaranteed environmental flow figures. However, detailed work has started on further defining environmental flows for the transboundary rivers. There is a provision for renegotiation and revising the environmental flows in the agreements between the two countries.

56. Biodiversity and ecosystems are at risk from reduced wet season flow and sedimentation due to hydropower generation in the Zambezi which is a key priority. Surface and groundwater quality are not well understood mainly because much of the activities are happening upstream of the Pungwe, Save-Buzi, Limpopo and Zambezi Rivers. Saline groundwater can be found in the coastal aquifers due to mining activities upstream[41]. However, this situation is also common in interior districts such as Chicualacuala and Tambara.

57. Basin and sub-basin water resources management entities often lack technical and organisational capacity, and they struggle to collect water use permit fees, which then delays progress on operational plans, stakeholder engagements and water quality monitoring mandates[42].

Water scarcity

58. Arid and semi-arid regions are characterised by hostile environmental conditions that include low to erratic rainfall patterns, high wind velocity, intense solar radiation, and high potential evapotranspiration during most parts of the year. The rainfall patterns in Mozambique are shown in Figure 4. Mozambique has 4 climate types[43]:

i. Humid and moderate – this is mainly in the upland areas,
ii. Rainy tropical - which covers most parts of the northern areas and in the South Save River (parts of Manica Province)
iii. Dry Savannah – this covers the South Save areas in Manica, and South of Zambezi River in Tete Province.
iv. Dry desert – this is most parts of the inland areas of Gaza Province

[39] FAO. 2016. Aquastat. Country Profile Mozambique. Available here.
[40] FAO. 2016. Aquastat. Country Profile Mozambique. Available here.
[41] FAO. 2016. Aquastat. Country Profile Mozambique. Available here.
[42] FAO. 2016. Aquastat. Country Profile Mozambique. Available here.
[43] New Partnership for Africa's Development-NEPAD. 2016. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

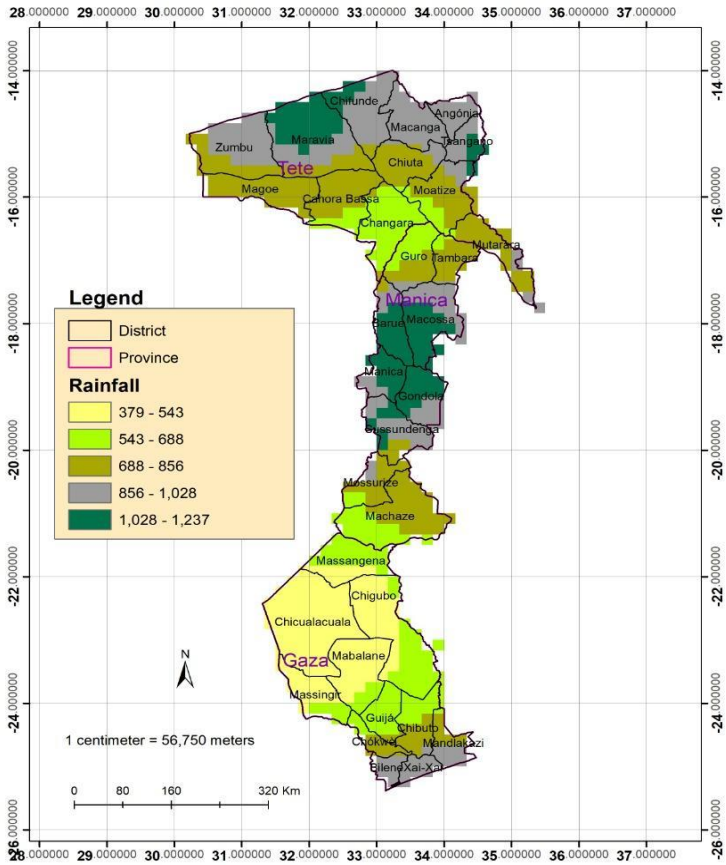


Figure 4. Rainfall patterns in the provinces

59. Evaporation rate exceeds precipitation in arid and semiarid areas. Small-scale rain-fed agriculture is the main livelihood in arid to semi-arid regions of Mozambique. The rainfall season in Mozambique lasts from October to May. Most of the rainfall is received between November and April and the wettest period is December to January. The driest provinces are Maputo, Gaza and Tete. See the drought area map for Mozambique in Figure 5below:

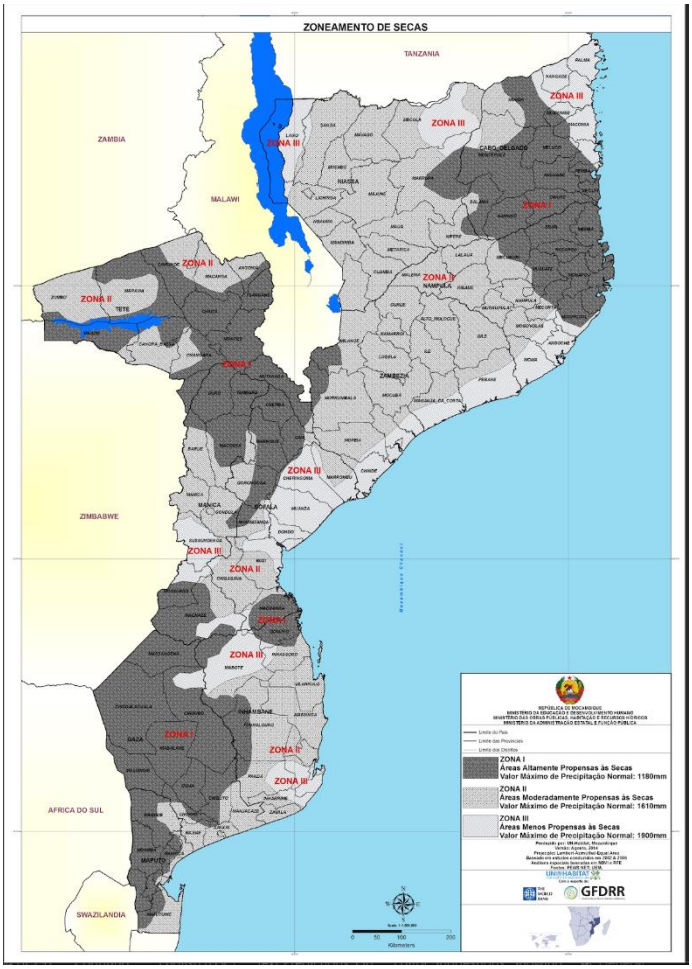


Figure 5. Drought prone areas

Water conservation

60. Water is the most limiting factor to the population and agriculture production. Runoff generated during the rain infiltrates in the shallow soils and is lost after evaporation and the rest of the runoff is lost by flowing to the seas. Most of the runoff is lost due to intensive agricultural practices that leave the soil loose and unable to hold much water. This increase in runoff velocities leads to intensive erosion processes and land degradation and this eventually makes the regions more arid. In Manica Province, farmers are adopting climate–smart agricultural techniques as a way of conserving water. Farmers are receiving some training on how to manage water-saving irrigation technologies, water harvesting and conservation. Irrigation systems in Sussundega District adopted the use of solar-and pedal-powered water pumps. This technology significantly reduces labour while increasing crop productivity. This has reduced the plight of women since they are no longer carrying buckets on their heads, which is the norm in this and other districts of Mozambique. The situation is different for farmers in Gaza province, where the country's largest irrigation system, Chokwe, does not perform well due to several problems including salinity generated in the Limpopo River. Hence, it is necessary to prioritise water conservation techniques in the areas visited for data collection, to improve productivity, reduce poverty, increase food security and climate resilience.

Water use efficiency in rain fed Agriculture

61. The water challenge in the arid and semi-arid areas of Mozambique can be improved to increase crop yields by improving water availability for plant growth, and this is only possible by maximising rainfall infiltration and the water-holding capacity of soils, while making sure that surface erosion and

any other land degradation is significantly reduced. Other production factors to be considered include crop varieties, soil fertility, pest and disease control and tillage and weeding practices.

Water use efficiency in irrigated agriculture

62. The rainfall pattern in Mozambique is erratic, falling within a short period, resulting in a longer dry season leading to drought or dry spells. While irrigation is helping compensate for this erratic rainfall to achieve high food yields by better managing water supply and use, existing smallholder irrigation schemes are small and scattered everywhere in the country and are either abandoned or partly utilised. In Mozambique, maize and rice have a special place in many homes as they are staple foods and, they generate income when surplus is sold after harvesting. However, the prolonged droughts in recent years with non-existent or poor irrigation systems and soil salinization have crippled many smallholder farmers, the majority of whom are women and children. Some government initiatives, with the support of development actors, have helped farmers in Vanduzi in the Manica Province. Farmers in this area are now growing maize and vegetable crops on irrigated land using more efficient irrigation technologies.

Policy landscape

National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (2013-2025)

63. The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy [44] defines Mozambique's strategic and priority guidelines to reduce climate risks and create benefits through mitigation and low-carbon development opportunities between 2013-2025. The strategy's medium and long-term objective includes increasing national resilience, reducing poverty, and identifying opportunities to adopt and encourage low-carbon development at the provincial level.

64. Additionally, the strategy presents a set of key cross-cutting actions that include (i) institutional and legal reform, (ii) systematic research and observation, and (iii) capacity building and technology transfer. The following milestones to increase resilience, reduce poverty, and identify opportunities for climate adaptation and low-carbon emissions were defined in the strategy:

- short term 2013-2015 – district planning integrates actions with impact at the community level;
- medium term (2015-2019) – improved integration of climate adaptation and results at the provincial level;
- long term (2020-2025) - national level impact.

65. There has been some progress in the implementation of the strategy, namely on activities related to building resilient agriculture, nutritional education, investment in agriculture processing, marketing, reduction of vulnerability to waterborne diseases, climate-smart biodiversity conservation and strengthening the ecosystems' adaptive capacity[45].

66. The strategy specifically addresses social protection by developing and implementing innovative community-based adaptation approaches; strengthening the existing climate change-related social protection systems to contribute to the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening the capacity, orientation and emphasis of basic social protection programmes to increase the resilience of vulnerable people; and strengthening linkages between social protection systems and those related to natural disasters, including early warning systems. It aims to increase the adaptive capacity of

[44] GdM. 2014.Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação e Mitigação de Mudanças Climáticas 2013-2025. Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental Maputo.
[45] Balanco da Implementação da Estratégia nacional de adaptação e mitigação as mudanças climáticas no período de 2013 a 2019. Direcção Nacional de Mudanças Climáticas. Maputo. 2020

vulnerable people through the identification of innovative social protection approaches covering both basic (i.e., water access) and productive social protection interventions. The latter contribute to generating income and food security for the vulnerable, yet productive population. PRIORIZE approach, which contributes to the medium-term strategy milestones, demonstrated the integration of social protection and climate change through a bottom-up and locally led process for effective implementation of the local adaptation plans. The LINK project builds on the PRIORIZE experience.

National Adaptation Plan for Action, Nationally Determined Contribution

67. Mozambique has submitted both a National Adaptation Plan for Action (NAPA, 2008) and a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021). Mozambique's NAPA includes eight specific objectives that address the country's immediate and urgent needs such as promoting integration of climate change into decentralised district planning. The country's NDC builds upon the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy and identifies nine areas of intervention, along with corresponding recommendations for climate action. Mozambique's updated NDC's activity 4.6.1.4.1.1 is to "Develop and implement approaches for community-based adaptation through Local Adaptation Plans" [46].

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for 2022-2032 pursues the following objectives:

I. create a favourable environment for integration of adaptation into planning and budgeting.
II. improve information generation and management capacity, access to technology and adaptation financing; and
III. implement adaptation strategies to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable.

68. The first pillar to meet the objectives, to which Outcome 3 of LINK is aligned, is building an institutional framework through strengthening policy and cross-sector coordination. The second pillar is knowledge, technology and financing strengthening the early warning systems to increase the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable. The third pillar is resilience for the most vulnerable by ensuring the integration of gender and children in the policies and actions, promoting resilient agriculture, strengthening food and nutritional security, and ensuring the resilience of public infrastructures and urban and rural settlements. LINK supports pillars 1 and 2 of the NAP through the activities to be implemented under Outcome 1 and 2 (detailed information on the project activities is available in Section 5.4).

69. To ensure financing and implementation of the NAP 2022-2030, a set of project idea notes (PIN) were included in the document to inform priority adaptation investments. The following are relevant to the LINK project:

- *Increasing agriculture production capacity in the context of a changing climate.* Implementation of improved technologies and inputs to enhance soil productivity and the overall agriculture ecosystems including agriculture conservation and agroforestry, fire management, implementation of innovative irrigation systems, use of improved seeds, and strengthening land tenure security for women.
- *Food and nutritional security as a step towards the well-being and development of Mozambique*. The activities include the provision of inputs for increasing the production of adequate and nutritious food crops, improving access to food and just income distribution, besides stronger monitoring of food markets.
- *Resilient public infrastructure* comprises among others mapping infrastructure under threat or risk and ensuring access to insurance against climate risks.

[46] Government of Mozambique. 2021.Updated First National Determined Contribution of Mozambique. Climate Change Directorate. Ministry of Land and the Environment. Available at: NDC_EN_Final.pdf (unfccc.int)

- Construction of robust and resilient water management infrastructure with activities such as improving harvest, conservation, and better use of water excavated reservoirs particularly in the arid and semi-arid areas; construction of water systems for human consumption, irrigation and for livestock, explore the use of water from deep aquifers to improve access to water by the most vulnerable population in the arid and semiarid areas. This builds on the National Program of Rural Water and Sanitation (PRONASAR) aiming to satisfy water needs through increased access and use of secure water supply and sanitation. Building the capacity of local institutions to manage such systems is a key strategy for sustainability. Water desalinization is critical to expand access to safe drinking water.
- Construction of a robust and resilient water management system through the development of small-scale water harvesting and storage infrastructure; establish a network for water monitoring; improve water supply for rural and urban populations through multiuse water systems including desalinization, construction of excavated and underground water storage facilities for the arid and semi-arid areas using clean energy; awareness raising on water and sanitation as well as water saving; use of deep aquifers to supply water in the arid and semiarid areas; and provide adequate water and sanitation facilities in schools and other public spaces.
- *Climate change observatory or climate change forum* – the aim is to improve institutional coordination and involve sectors traditionally not included in the mainstream of climate change adaptation such as health, education and child protection; enable continuous capacity development in tools for planning, budgeting, monitoring and implementation of adaptation; integrate adaptation in all 5-year cycle government plan (starting with 2025-2029 plans); forecast and quantify impacts including loss, damage and limits of adaptation. Activities include the development of guidelines for the integration of climate change adaptation into environmental impact analysis and licensing.
- *Improve access to renewable energies* through the engagement of youth in the development and promotion of widespread use of such technologies.

70. Other project idea notes include strengthening the early warning system through collection, analysis and timely dissemination of information; establishing centres of knowledge and awareness raising on climate change; strengthening the capacity of national institutions to access climate-related financing opportunities; improving the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable through the improvement of policies on gender and children; support integrated local planning and governance mainstreaming adaptation interventions and land use.

Disaster risk management master plan

71. The Master Plan for Reduction of Risks of Disasters 2017-2030 acknowledges that people (as well as their homes, schools, health units, community gathering spaces, their crops, and livestock) face high vulnerability to disasters in a context of limited capacity of implementing adequate measures. There is a lack of an early warning system for droughts and an absence of guidelines for mitigation, readiness, and response. The lack of an early warning system constrains the implementation of timely and effective measures to support vulnerable people affected by more intense droughts caused by climate change, in the arid and semiarid areas.

72. The overall objective of the Master Plan is to reduce the risk of loss of human life and infrastructure and prevent new disasters by strengthening human resilience to climate change and other extreme events. Its strategic objectives include:

I. improving the understanding of disasters;
II. strengthening the governance and public participation in disaster risk reduction;
III. consolidate the processes of public investment, territorial planning and financial protection against disasters;
IV. strengthen capacity for readiness, response and rapid recovery especially at provincial and district levels;

V. develop and disseminate guidelines on disaster risk reduction; and,
VI. establish partnerships and international cooperation.

73. One of the key result areas is establishing a program for disaster prevention and promotion of resilient development of arid and semiarid areas including mobilisation of private sector investment. This is to be achieved through the construction and maintenance of water infrastructure for flood management, water reservoirs, rainwater harvest and conservation technologies. The population should have increased access to potable water and sanitation with a target of at least 20l/person/day for domestic use, be able to develop permaculture to diversify food production systems and undertake reforestation with a target of 500 m^2 plots of plantation per household. In addition, local committees for disaster risk reduction should be more proactive in fire management.

Local Adaptation Plans

74. The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy laid the foundation for integrating climate considerations into various sectors, including social protection. Furthermore, the National Strategy of Basic Social Services acknowledged the necessity of complementarity between climate change adaptation and social protection initiatives. Recognising that vulnerable populations are particularly susceptible to climate risks; the strategy emphasised the importance of integrating climate adaptation into social protection programs. To operationalise this integration, the Local Adaptation Plans (LAP) played a crucial role. LAPs aimed to bring a climate adaptation lens to the district-level decentralised planning process. By incorporating climate considerations into local planning, the LAPs sought to enhance the resilience of communities and their access to basic social services.

75. LAPs envisage the provision of adequate training, information, and tools for building climate resilience for local governments and communities to outline the diversity and complexity of local social, economic, and ecological systems and thus identify tailored climate change adaptation actions. These should be effectively aligned with established local decision-making processes, planning and budgeting execution cycles. In 2021, MTA developed a framework of best practices to be included in LAPs[47]. The framework identifies several practices grouped into 10 different categories: i.e., safeguard practices; resilient infrastructure practices; water systems; dialogue and assistance platforms; promotion of livelihoods activities; financing practices based on performance or forecasts; practices of local contents; promotion of value chain; menu of opportunities; monitoring, evaluation, and documentation. The list of adaptation interventions of LINK will build on this national framework (see Section 5.4 in the project description). LAP design is a lengthy and financially onerous process. Limited allocation of financial resources has compromised LAPs' quality. Overall, LAP implementation is underfunded and mostly supported by donors (please see Section 5.5 on Synergy projects).

76. Since 2014, 124 LAPs have been developed corresponding to 81% of the total 154 districts in Mozambique[48]. Only 23 LAPs have received funds to start implementation[49]. The low number of plans implemented is a consequence of difficulties in overcoming a series of technical, financial, and informational barriers as explained further below in barrier analysis. The budget for implementing activities in the LAPs varies between 600,000 and 10 million USD for an implementation period of seven years. The highly variable difference is determined by the size of infrastructure changes and production improvements. According to MTA, agriculture and water are the priority sectors in LAPs, with activities such as the provision of improved seeds, short cycle and drought tolerant crops, water storage systems, irrigation systems, water conservation and water solar pumping systems, etc.

[47] MTA. 2021b. Boas práticas de implementação de iniciativas de adaptação às mudancas climáticas em Moçambique. DMC. Maputo. 30pp.
[48] Source: https://issuu.com/bureauinfopub/docs/quem___quem_30_outubro_2020_digital/s/11807890
[49] Ministério da Terra e Ambiente. Lições aprendidas da implementação de planos locais de adaptação em Moçambique. March 2021

77. A study conducted by the MTA in 2021 on lessons learned from LAP implementation provides insights into the challenges to achieving resilience to climate change. The study confirmed the poor quality of recent LAPs and the need to add a layer of quality control to the process. Some of the lessons learned and aspects that should be improved to develop better LAPs are:

- Ensure a thorough literature review before district field missions to enhance the final documents' analysis.
- Improve the capacity and training of technical teams responsible for developing the LAPs (especially at the provincial level).
- Ensure that the teams include the technical expertise needed for completing the LAPs with the required technical quality.
- Representatives of different sectors, especially the related ministries (MEF, former MPD) must be involved and follow the process of LAP development.
- All LAPs must include a monitoring matrix with indicators and progress reports during the implementation.

78. LAPs developed at the beginning of the process are also now outdated. There is a need to update and adjust these LAPs before implementation to ensure they cover the current district's needs. Although training has been provided to government staff at the beginning of the process in 2014, there remains a need to strengthen the capacity of the LAP development team due to staff turnover and alignment with new/updated policies.

79.It is important to highlight the significant disparity in the budgets of the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) in the districts under consideration. For example, the budget for the Chicualacuala LAP is 76,196 USD, and for Machaze it is 49,947 USD, ~~while~~ but for Massagena it is 8,350,000 USD. These significant differences demonstrate the need for a careful review of the budgets to ensure an equitable and efficient distribution of resources. As part of our commitment to transparency and effectiveness in implementation, the LINK project will provide preliminary studies to reinforce the process of reviewing the budgets of the LAPs targeted by the project. This practice is common among projects that finance LAPs, where indicative budgets undergo rigorous evaluation (this exercise is part of the results of component 1). Additionally, each prioritized activity will also undergo a cost analysis review, to ensure that resources are allocated appropriately and cost-effectively. Considering the current numbers, the funds allocated for investments in adaptation areas (Component 2) may exceed the contribution by 200% of the current budget, as in the case of Chicualacuala, or be close to 20%, as in the case of Massagena.

80. Furthermore, for better contextualization, it is worth noting the resource allocation of similar projects. For example, the PASA II, funded by DANIDA between 2011 and 2015, had an allocation of around 87,000 USD per district for the development and implementation of LAPs, including large scale infrastructure. The UNCDF's LoCAL project, with additional investments from Sweden due to COVID-19, received about 470,000 USD for the social sector activities related to the health sector, with an average of about 63,000 USD per district. As for the PRIOZRIZE project, implemented as a pilot in one district in Inhambane province, focusing specifically on linking LAP investments and Social Protection, it allocated 500,000 USD, including a large water system being directly implemented by the local government. This allocation is part of Component 2 and is divided into investment opportunities linked to LAPs in two specific areas, Livelihoods (output 2.1) and Public Assets (output 2.2).

81.The Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) budgets are indicative and often inconsistent, resulting in a wide range of budget allocations. This inconsistency is mainly due to limited technical capacity at the district level and the lack of transparent costings in the LAP manual and process. To address this issue, the LINK project will conduct a technical review of the cost estimation mechanism under activity 3.1.2. This

review aims to increase local capacity and will be integrated into both the LAP and PASP manuals as a technical note with clear instructions. INAS and MTA can then refer to these manuals as standard tools in the planning process.

82. The current LAPs do not have a built-in continual improvement opportunity that a good practice monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism/reporting framework would typically include.

83. Lack of funding has also resulted in the malfunctioning of these LAPs at the local level in District Councils and Village Councils. Participation of wider communities was hindered due to a lack of appropriate mechanisms for engagement because of a lack of funding. MTA recognises that there is a need to revise and harmonise the methodological framework to have a more comprehensive process for the elaboration of LAPs, including revitalisation and re-operationalisation of Local District Councils and Village Councils at the local level. LAP development methodologies will also include a communication strategy and will further be based on an informed/ evidence-based decision-making process. This is expected to improve the quality of LAPs and the uniformity of the design process, with regard to the engagement of all key stakeholders involved in their implementation to ensure ownership of the LAPs.

84. The District Development Plan (DDP) is the overall planning instrument at the district level over ten years. The district level Economic, Social Plan and Budget (PESOD) is the annual plan and budget to operationalize DDP. PESOD covers all sectors, including Social Protection. However, there is a lack of integration of LAPs into district planning and funding mechanisms, especially the DDP and PESOD. Therefore, effective integration of LAP into PESOD is key to ensuring the implementation of LAPs. To ensure LAP implementation and prioritisation of adaptation actions by the local government, there is a need to mainstream climate change adaptation into these strategic plans to allow its financing through Government funding. There is also a need to review LAP guidelines to facilitate linkages with Social Protection initiatives and ensure their incorporation into district-level planning processes.

85. The improved LAP development approach builds on the opportunities that can integrate climate risk management into the system, and by better coordination between social protection and climate adaptation interventions, benefit the same populations in the regions of the country where high poverty incidence and high climate risks coincide. PRIORIZE defined and implemented the link between adaptation and social protection.

86. LINK aligns directly with the country's national priorities and will provide the necessary technical assistance and resources for the implementation of key climate change policy objectives. Moreover, the project will contribute directly to the strategic areas of intervention, especially social protection and will support achieving medium and long-term objectives of increasing national resilience and reducing poverty. LINK will contribute directly to support the measures related to increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable people through the capacity building of government representatives and communities (Outcome 1); the integration of social protection activities into Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and the implementation of the LAPs (Outcome 2); and a strengthened enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination and learning (Outcome 3). Detailed information on the project activities is available in Section 5.4.

Legal and regulatory landscape

Water

87. Water management arrangements in Mozambique are adopted through the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach which was adopted from the 1992 Dublin International Conference. This was reinforced by the 2002 Johannesburg World Conference on Sustainable Development which put emphasis on the importance of good practices for the management of water.

In Mozambique, IWRM takes into consideration water usage that meets the current demand without compromising future needs, factoring in the environment as well as economic development. IWRM[50] application in Mozambique includes:

- Water resources evaluation;
- Establishment of regular frameworks to limit water conflicts;
- Management and dissemination of information and
- Water demand management.

88. The Water Policy defines one of its objectives as to ensure the availability and management of sustainable water and sanitation for all. The aim is to achieve universal and equitable access to safe drinking water for all and to achieve access to adequate sanitation and hygiene for all by 2030. Another main aspect is ensuring that water supply meets the needs for economic development, the environment and the management of floods and droughts. Given the country's vulnerability to floods, the policy emphasises the prevention of loss of human life and minimisation of their negative social and economic impacts, that is, avoiding the loss or damage of property, public and private infrastructure, and disruption of social-economic life. Regarding the droughts, the focus is on preventing and minimising famine and lack of drinking water in the rural areas for both people and livestock as well as reducing drought impacts on water supply to urban areas for domestic consumption and economic activities.

89. Water for socio-economic development addresses integrated water resources management, the evaluation of water resources and water use, shared water resources as well as establishment and management of hydraulic infrastructure. The objective of the latter is to meet the increase in water demand for socio-economic development and ensure the sustainability of infrastructure through proper operation and maintenance.

90. The focus on water for irrigation is to ensure the contribution of agriculture to the economic development of the country, job creation and improvement of living standards. The goal is to improve food security at a national level through an increase in crop yields, expansion of irrigated land especially upgrading the small-holder farmer production systems and development of agricultural sector export. Besides strengthening the integrated management of water resources, water management and use has the following objectives: promote stakeholder participation in water management through the establishment of institutional arrangement at various levels including management of water supply infrastructure by local users; upgrading hydrological data collection and overall increase in water storage capacity.

91. In Mozambique, water is considered to belong to an existing group of natural resources. According to the Mozambique National Constitution, water is referred to as a public good. In terms of management and preservation of water, groundwater management is referred to in various cross-cutting sector policies, especially where the sector activities could negatively interfere with groundwater resources. In 2012, Mozambique approved a specific regulation called *Regulation of Research and Exploration of Groundwater* so that there is groundwater specific regulation. The *Land Policy* indicates that the right to use the land does not entitle the beneficiary to unlimited exploration of groundwater but allows for the abstraction of sufficient quantities for human consumption and irrigation up to accepted limits. However, policies referring to groundwater do not propose clear actions to promote the improvement of groundwater management; there is a lack of clear policy actions that may conduct an update of the geo-hydrological database and knowledge of aquifer systems; there is

[50] Munguambe, Chilundo & Massingue (2010). THE IWRM PLANNING PROCESS, MOZAMBIQUE -Achievements, Lessons & Challenges. Maputo, 2010

a lack of clear policy for capacity building and promoting training on groundwater use and management.

Land

92. In 2020, the GoM reinforced the Land Policy through the complementation of the Land Law ("Lei de Terras", nº 19/97)[51] with the purpose of ensuring people's access, use and development; enabling land ownership by local communities, Mozambican citizens, and foreign investors; promote rational and sustainable use contributing to socioeconomic development, and wellbeing for the current and future generations. One specific objective aims to support efforts and national aspirations of increasing production, reducing poverty, and promoting social and economic development through a legal and institutional framework for sustainable land resources administration. The other objective is to strengthen the mechanism for effective women's participation in the policy formulation and decision-making on management and land administration, including the use of family and community land, sharing of benefits from the use of land and other natural resources. The policy also outlines the following priorities:

- Access to land for agricultural development and growth through increased production and productivity.
- Ensure availability and effective access to land for smallholders to enable food production for food sovereignty and nutritional security.
- Equal access to land for all Mozambicans is free of discrimination, particularly for women, children, the elderly, and other vulnerable people.
- Promote women's inclusion in decision-making about the use of family and community land.
- Men, women, and vulnerable people have equal rights to control material and nonmaterial benefits resulting from the use of land and other natural resources.
- Women, youth, and vulnerable groups have access to land for housing.
- Promote national and foreign investment based on sustainable and viable use of land and other natural resources while respecting the rights of families and local communities.
- Promote preservation and conservation of nature and areas of ecological importance.
- Improve land taxation systems for land use rights to generate revenue for the state and ensure transparency in land rights transfers through land valuation and generation of rent for families and local communities.

93. The policy and strategy maintain the recognition of the right of occupancy in good faith for a period of at least 10 years, provides for community land rights to be strengthened, recognises the role of traditional authorities in land allocation, enshrines consultation of communities for allocation of land to third parties, and establish provision for community-private partnerships. These aspects present opportunities for long-term investment and increased value of land through adaptation interventions - including infrastructure for water harvesting, the introduction of perennial crops and other solid and water management practices and technologies to enhance land productivity. The recognition of the rights of vulnerable groups constitutes a basis for the social protection of active female-headed households, widows, and other vulnerable groups that can engage in productive activities. Furthermore, the facilitation of access to land by youth also encourages long-term investment in sustainable land management practices. However, during the stakeholder consultation for the development of LINK, it was identified that there are still some gaps regarding women's and youth's access to land.

[51] LEI DE TERRAS Lei nº 19/97 De 1 de Outubro

94. The existing land law [52] and its regulation [53] do contain provisions that can enable the implementation of the present as the rights referred to above are reinforced. The land rights allocated to individuals, communities and businesses as indicated in this section are a direct result of implementation of the existing legislation. The security of community rights is acquired through a legal entity representing the community. This entity should be organised using the Law of Associations, hence having statutes approved and published in the government gazette.

Forests

95. The general objective of the Forest Policy ("Lei Florestal", nº 23/2020) [54] is to ensure the maintenance of the national forest estate and generate benefits derived from environmental goods and services through sustainable use, and value addition of forest products while promoting inclusion and participation in management for the economic, social, and environmental benefits for the current and future generations. The specific objectives include:

- Ensure protection, conservation, creation, and sustainable use of forest resources promoting the payment for ecosystem services, contributing to poverty reduction and climate change mitigation.
- Promote an enabling environment for the active participation of citizens and all stakeholders especially the local communities in sustainable use and management of forests respecting traditional knowledge and sociocultural norms.
- Increase the contribution of the forest sector to local and national economic development, well-being, and poverty reduction.

96. The policy targets include promoting integrated forest management for timber and non-timber forest products (NTFP), valuation of environmental services; payment for ecosystems services to communities as recognition of their role in the conservation of biodiversity, water, soil, and carbon cycle; promote community participation in sustainable forest management integrated into territorial planning and forest landscape; combat illegal extraction of forest resources and corruption.

97. An important provision maintained from the 1997 forest policy is the benefit sharing between the State and local communities. The government channels 20% of the revenue from royalties on forest and wildlife management (e.g., in hunting areas or the revenue from tourism-related activities in national parks and reserves) to the local communities as an incentive for good stewardship. This is done through legally constituted natural resources management committees (CGRN [55]). Several committees were established in the project area and were included in the data gathering. While the development of the new forest law is well advanced[56], the 1999 law still offers provisions enabling both the communities and private sector to access and secure rights to develop forest resources-based value chains through commercial harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products.

98.The use of the 20% benefits contributes to sustaining the communities in the arid and semiarid areas as indicated by stakeholders consulted in the three provinces. Communities invest in public utilities related to health, education, water provision and local activities such as the purchase of livestock.

[52] LEI DE TERRAS Lei nº 19/97 De 1 de Outubro
[53] Decreto no 66/98 de 8 de Dezembro. Regulamento da Lei de Terras
[54] Republic of Mozambique. Ministry of Land and Environment. The National Directorate of Forest. Forest policy and implementation strategy. Resolution nº 23/2020 of March 10. Available at: Politica-Florestal-ING-V1.pdf (dinaf.gov.mz)
[55] Comité de Gestão dos Recursos Naturais
[56] Final draft after national-wide consultations was produced in 2022.

Conservation

99. The objective of law[57] is to protect, conserve, restore and promote sustainable use of biodiversity inside and outside protected areas. Key principles include:

- gender equality in management, conservation, and restoration of degraded resources.
- participation of citizens in management and benefits playing a role in decision-making along the value chain of conservation and use of natural resources; and
- the creation and management of conservation areas as tools to promote economic development.

100. The approach to participatory management in conservation involves the engagement of stakeholders such as local community representatives, the private sector and local authorities in the Council for Management of Conservation Areas led by the National Agency for Conservation Areas (ANAC). The role of the Council is to ensure:

- implementation of the management plans and strategic development plans,
- promote partnerships between the public and private sectors with communities, and law enforcement of conservation;
- address the needs of the communities living inside and in the buffer zone of conservation areas; and,
- identify income-generating activities including biodiversity-based businesses to improve the livelihoods of the local communities and reduce the pressure on conservation areas.

101. Communities can also establish conservation areas for sustainable use combined with protection and conservation of biodiversity in the areas where they have secure community land use rights, i.e., with the Land Use and Benefits Right ("Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra"- DUAT). The aim is to ensure protection based on traditional norms and practices in the creation of sacred forests, areas of spiritual and religious values, access, and maintenance of plants with medicinal value. The goal is to promote sustainable management for community development.

102. Similarly, to the forest policy and legislation, the revenues from royalties related to the management of conservation areas are shared with the local communities through their representative institutions (CGRN). In Tambara, Guro Chicualacuala and Mabalane, communities, though erratically, benefit from 20% resulting from forest harvesting and hunting areas (*Coutadas 7 and 9*).

Mineral resources

103. The Law of Mineral Resources[58] regulates the use and development of mineral resources through the application of best and secure practices, social and environmental and transparency promoting long-term development and generation of revenue for the State. The law is operationalised through different permits ranging from prospection to extraction at different scales and the commercialisation of mineral resources. One critical aspect is that the permits require the acquisition of land rights (DUAT), and this revokes all previously existing rights. This might have a negative impact on communities in arid and semi-arid areas. In Moatize, for example, many communities have been resettled due to mining.

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[57] Lei no5/2017 de 11 de Maio, Altera e Republica a Lei 16/2014 de 20 de Junho, Lei de Proteção, Conservação e Uso Sustentável da Diversidade Biológica

[58] Lei 20/2014 de 18 de agosto, Lei de Minas

104. Local communities collectively or as individual members can also apply for a mining permit[59] valid for five years and renewable. Permits for individual or collective national entities to engage in artisanal mining further require a demonstration of technical know-how and financial capacity to execute the enterprise. The law also provides for benefit sharing (2.75%) between the state and communities living in the areas where the extraction of mineral resources is taking place.

105. The extraction of minerals causes environmental and social impacts. However, households through their young men and women do engage in these activities in the arid and semiarid areas. They generate employment and income that meet basic household needs, especially in times of famine due to droughts or floods. In Mphanzu (Moatize), interviewees indicated their engagement in charcoal production and gold mining as drought-related coping strategies. Yet, the use of mercury results in water pollution further limiting the availability of the quality of water.

Social accountability

106. Social accountability is an important component of a governance framework. Citizens' voice and accountability is a political process of bargaining between those who hold power and those who seek to influence it. Increasing dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders is critical to create space for community and government-citizen dialogue. It allows effective participation and engagement of communities (including marginalised and vulnerable members such as children, youth, women, and people with disabilities) in topics related to climate change, as those most at risk of climate impacts are often excluded in dialogues that influence policies and action.

107. One of the most critical factors that leverage the participation of citizens and civil society in Mozambique is the existence of legal openness to the freedom of association, freedom of expression and freedom of participation in governance processes. With the launch and implementation of the Public Sector Reform, a set of legal instruments were adopted and established the means and spaces for citizen participation in the governing process, from the central to the sub-national levels. No 1 Article 100 of Decree 11/2005, of June 10, for example, states that "The State Local Bodies shall ensure the participation of citizens, local communities, associations and other forms of organisation whose objective is to advocate for their interests in making their own decisions" [60]. Mozambique has a favourable regulatory and legal framework for citizen engagement. However, the effectiveness of the systems is hindered mostly by budget limitations. Capacity building and awareness of the existing mechanisms for citizens to participate and be involved in the decision-making process would improve community ownership. Local and central governments need to be sensitive towards vulnerable groups and remain committed to their concerns and opportunities to reduce vulnerability. In Mozambique despite efforts to enhance the ability of the most vulnerable in society to articulate their needs, there is a lack of evidence and real understanding of the dynamic and complex nature of factors influencing voice and accountability.

108. Social accountability mechanisms have been mostly focused on the improvement of public services, in the field of health and education. Therefore, there is a need to expand the spaces for climate change communication and dialogue between key stakeholders, including community-based organisations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs). While there are existing accountability systems and mechanisms for improved policy dialogue between communities and local government, marginalised groups and vulnerable communities are often excluded from them. Save the Children

[59] *Senha mineira*
[60] Franco, Erica Lopez. N'Weti's Community scorecard experience in Nampula: A Case Study. Institute of Development Studies Sansao Dumangane, N'weti.

has experience applying Social Accountability in Education and Health Sectors, this experience will also be applied to climate change sensitive social protection.

109. In Mozambique, there are different platforms to support citizens' voice and accountability[61] and the proposed project will work to strengthen the effectiveness of these mechanisms.

Examples are:

- NGOs and donor organisations that advocate for all groups' rights realisation, voicing their concerns and ideas in policies, programs, and project implementation.
- Children and youth parliaments ("Parlamento infantil e juvenil") with child delegates from different provinces;
- Child Associations (such as Continuadores) advocate for child rights at District, province and central levels;
- Youth Associations and Organisations advocate for youth's rights to participate and to have a voice in decision-making for the country's development. The Youth organisations are generally perceived as linked to political parties, making them less attractive to children and youth masses.
- Women's organisations (mostly political parties linked) are represented at all levels (community/village level, administrative post, district level, provincial and central level) and advocate for women's rights in economic development processes.
- Y-CAC, The Youth-led Climate Action Coalition advocates for the voices of children and youth to be heard and can contribute to the national, regional, and international policies and strategy development.
- District councils – the decentralisation law set up local consultative councils, comprised of local level actors (administrative posts representatives, local community committees), which are expected to represent community interest and ensure that the voices of all groups are heard. These councils are not functioning efficiently. Their effectiveness would depend on i) a comprehensive consultation as a requirement for approval of any document by the council; and ii) resources and time allocated to wide consultation to ensure more representation of interest groups.
- Other mechanisms include Poverty Observatories/ Economic observatories (e.g., "Observatório do meio rural"; Rural Development Observatories; Budget Monitoring Forum (FMO - forum de monitoria orcamental (FMO) and Centre for Public integrity – anti corruption watchdog.

[61] See Evaluation of Citizens' voice and accountability – Country case study Mozambique, July 2008

3. Project intervention area, beneficiaries and baseline

3.1 Selection of the target area

3.1.1 Problem statement

110. Communities located in the arid and semi-arid southern and central areas of Mozambique suffer an existing "adaptation deficit": High exposure to climate hazards and low adaptive capacity undermines resilience, resulting in increased poverty and food insecurity; and increased pressure on ecosystems that further exacerbate the impacts of climate change on local environments and populations.

111. The problem statement is based on the fact that Mozambique's most vulnerable population is increasingly at high risk of climate change impacts[62] as a result of frequent exposure and low adaptive capacity. Due to specific climate hazards, namely increasing drought driven by climate-induced temperature increases and changes in precipitation patterns, there is an increasing risk of a less predictable and decreased agricultural production and the population is increasingly at risk of decreased income and threatened.

3.1.2 Determining Community Vulnerability to Climate Change

112. Climate vulnerability is influenced by exposure to climate variability and hazards, as well as sensitivity and low adaptive capacity of habitats, ecosystems, populations, and social structures. Each community, and its diverse groups, faces varying impacts from similar climate hazards due to location and specific characteristics (exposure). Sensitivity is influenced by the physical, social, economic, political and cultural aspects of the ecosystem or community and its responses to change. Adaptive capacity, on the other hand, signifies the ability of an ecosystem or community to anticipate and manage climate change impacts, ensuring positive outcomes in the face of new realities.

113. In the case of Mozambique, the country is ranked 156th out of 185 countries in the ND-GAIN index (2021), which measures vulnerability to climate change, and is the 21st least prepared country in terms of readiness to manage climate impacts[63]. As a Least Developed Country, Mozambique is ranked 185 out of 191 countries and territories in the Human Development Index (HDI)[64]. 63% of Mozambique's population is classified as poor (as measured against the international poverty line) [65], and rainfed agriculture is their main source of livelihood[66]. Therefore, socio-economic conditions such as low-income, social stratification and marginalization, and reliance on subsistence agriculture for food security and livelihoods increase sensitivity and limit people's adaptive capacity, contributing to the country's climate vulnerability. Community and household structures and cultural practices can result in higher vulnerability among some groups – particularly women, children, people living with a disability or less-abled. These groups, and people are often under-represented in decision-making and suffer an adaptation deficit as they are exposed to recurrent hazards coupled with insecure access to essential goods and services (e.g., food, water) that undermines their adaptive capacity thus reducing their resilience.

[62] Women, children, smallholders, already exposed to poverty and food insecurity and with limited access to social basic services.

[63] Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame (nd.edu) (27/05/23)

[64] Human Development Index | Human Development Reports (undp.org) (21/05/23)

[65] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/931171614625070870/pdf/Mozambique-Economic-Update-Setting-the-Stage-for-Recovery.pdf (26/05/23)

[66] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099235104122331126/pdf/IDU09868f0a503ba8047ca08ec40255b2c1c36ae.pdf (26/05/23)

114. Mozambique is exposed to high levels of climate variability and extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, and cyclones. Drought is the climate change hazard that has affected the most people in Mozambique in the past 50 years. An estimated 600,000 people are affected by drought annually67. In the coming decades, Mozambique is predicted to experience increasing temperatures throughout the year as well as increasing delays or inconsistencies in the onset of rainfall, and an overall decrease in the annual and seasonal precipitation. Average monthly rainfall is predicted to decrease in all Provinces, including during the months of September, October and November which are considered to be the start of the rainy season. A common prediction across each of the country's 10 Provinces is that the average monthly precipitation and total annual precipitation will decrease causing a reduction of the total seasonal rainfall for the period October–March. An additional effect, which is likely to vary on an interannual basis as well as spatially within each season, is the effective timing of the onset of rainfall at the start of the growing season. The average reduction in national rainfall predicted for the months of October and November may, in some cases, result in inadequate rainfall to support effective establishment of crops during the period which is traditionally associated with the start of the growing season. Climate change is expected therefore to delay the onset of rainfall relative to the traditional agricultural calendar, in turn resulting in changes to the timing of various agricultural activities such as field preparation and sowing of seed. The majority of the rainfed agricultural growing season is characterised by monthly rainfall deficits and is likely to result in fundamental changes to local crop choices and agricultural practices by the year 2050[68].

115.The majority of households in Mozambique rely on agriculture[69] for their livelihood and income generation. The annual average loss in the agriculture sector is estimated at USD 20 million and, on average, once every 10 years a loss of USD 65 million in agricultural income is expected[70]. Droughts are becoming more frequent, with dry seasons becoming drier, especially in the central region, impacting crops and consequently food security.[71] Changes in rainfall patterns and duration of the seasons are projected to cause up to 25% reductions in agriculture revenue annually7273, including for the main crops that are the basis of food security and an essential condition for improving the per capita income of Mozambican families[7475]. These numbers highlight the high exposure and sensitivity of the country's population to the drought hazard.

116. The project has the aspiration to target vulnerable rural communities in Mozambique to address their climate vulnerabilities and build resilience, at the district level. The goal is to directly reach at least 414,857 people, equivalent to 7.1% of the total population of the provinces of Manica, Tete, and Gaza, and indirectly benefit 559,863 people, which represents 10% of the total population in the three provinces and 60% of the total population in the target districts. The project's focus is on increasing the resilience of people to the effects of droughts through the alignment of social protection and climate adaptation interventions, working in 9 targeted districts located in the arid and semi-arid zones of Mozambique even though Mozambique is a vast country with 62% of its populations living in

67 https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/845611574234249644/pdf/Disaster-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf

[68] The World Bank, 2019, Disaster Risk Profile Mozambique. https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/mozambique_low.pdf

[69] According to Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), 2021 (IOF 2019/20), the agriculture sector absorbs around 73.6 percent of the employed population. (file:///C:/Users/joab/Downloads/post_cyclone_gombe_mozambique_2022.06.02.pdf)

[70] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/845611574234249644/pdf/Disaster-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf (27/05/23)

[71] Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades. Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique – Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão. May 2009

72World Bank. Mozambique Rural Income Diagnostic: Cultivating opportunities for faster rural income growth and poverty reduction. Washington, DC: The World Bank. 2020

73 International Fund for Agricultural Development- IFAD. Mozambique. Context. Available at: Mozambique (ifad.org)

[74] Government of Mozambique. National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy. November 2012

[75] Based on data from statistical downscale of seven GCM used in IPCC 4th Assessment Report under SRES A2 emissions scenario.

geographically remote rural areas[76]. During the design phase of the project, in-depth technical information produced by INAM and INGD, along with careful consideration of districts most affected by increased temperatures and agricultural droughts, was used to prioritize project funding allocation. The aim is to strategically target the most vulnerable populations, ensuring a focused and impactful approach to address climate challenges in the selected districts.

117. As the project's focus centres on addressing the negative impact of drought in Mozambique, with a particular emphasis on food and water security, a thorough and coordinated process involving the technical working group was undertaken to identify and select target geographic areas and beneficiaries. Together, representatives from relevant government agencies contributed to the design of a set of criteria used to identify the geographic areas for the proposed intervention, with a keen focus on the district level. This approach aligns with the project's key entry point, which aims to integrate with district-level decentralized planning, specifically the local adaptation plans. The project adopts a robust approach, utilizing the best available existing data within a consistent framework, to ensure an unbiased and defensible targeting process. This method enables the identification of the most suitable provinces and districts to implement the layered and coordinated provision of social protection and climate adaptation activities. Over the project implementation phase, INAS will lead an in-depth targeting mechanism for PASP beneficiaries, enhancing the effectiveness of the programme.

118. First the prioritization process aimed at selecting the most vulnerable provinces i.e. (i) the most exposed to drought (climate hazard); (ii) with limited adaptive capacity of rural people; (iii) with low access to social protection mechanisms, and (iv) where the operation would be more cost-efficient. Following the selection of the most vulnerable provinces, another process of prioritization was developed to choose the districts within each province where the project's activities would be implemented. For the district's prioritization, the following multi-criteria analysis was used: (i) risk of drought; (ii) LAPs under implementation; (iii) ongoing climate resilience projects; (iv) multidimensional poverty index; (v) food insecurity index and (vi) demographics. The entire process was highly participatory and included consultations and validations with the relevant stakeholders, including the government at central, provincial, and district levels, representatives of civil society organisations, community-based organisations, UN agencies, organisations of people with disabilities, community members including local producers and academia.

3.1.3 Assessment methodology

119. During the concept note development and project design phase, the selection of the project's target areas and beneficiaries was decided through a semi-quantitative method to assess the Provinces and Districts in Mozambique based on different criteria and rank their vulnerability to climate change. The method used for both processes is described in the following sub-sections, and it was based on the IPCC structured framework. Using available data and local knowledge, the assessment used indicators for exposure to hazards, adaptive capacity and sensitivity, but also included indicators for social protection coverage and cost-efficiency.

3.1.4 Province prioritization

120. Mozambique consists of 11 provinces. As the proposed project cannot cover all the provinces as it needs to be well-focused and effectively promote an integrated approach to adaptation, a prioritization process was carried out to identify provinces that are most susceptible to more intense and frequent droughts (please see Section 4 on the climate rationale).The project will focus its activities on the provinces of Gaza, Manica and Tete, located in the arid and semi-arid southern and central areas of the country.

76 World Bank (2022) https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?locations=MZ

121.The prioritization process was highly participatory and included consultation with the relevant stakeholders carried out during the project preparation process, including the government at central, provincial, district and community levels; representatives of CBOs and academia. Further information on stakeholders' consultation is available in Section 6 of this study under Stakeholder Engagement.

122.The selection of the project intervention area was based on a combination of several factors and focused on (i) those most exposed to climate change risks; (ii) with limited adaptive capacity of rural people, iii) with low access to social protection mechanisms and iv) cost-efficiency of operations. A multicriteria analysis determined seven critical indicators structured around four main types of criteria as described in Table 2. The key factors, which determined the selection of Gaza, Manica and Tete as Provinces for the implementation of the project include:
1) Climate risk exposure and level of climate vulnerability of the area
2) Adaptive capacity of the population
3) Level of access to social protection mechanisms
4) Cost of operations

Table 2. Province prioritization process

Criteria	Weight	Indicators	Sources
Criterion 1 - Climate risk exposure and level of climate vulnerability of the area (drought, flood, cyclones)	45	1 - Current Hazards	WFP ICA Mozambique, 2017 - Drought Hazard, 1981-2015 Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (HVRA) (2021)[77]
		2 – Vulnerability	HVRA (2021)
Criterion 2 - Adaptive capacity	30	3 - Number of LAPs developed and implemented	MTA, Evolução dos Planos Locais de adaptação em Moçambique, 2014-2021 (sept 2021)
		4 - Presence of other projects (technical and financial support)	Projects data from other funds/institutions
Criterion 3 - Social protection	20	5 - Multidimensional poverty index	Multidimensional poverty index - Ministério do género, criança e acção social instituto nacional de acção social (MGCAS)
		6 - Calculated food security index	HungerMap LIVE: Mozambique insight and key trends (WFP) 2022
Criterion 4 - Cost of operations	5	7 – Presence of Save the Children Mozambique	Save the Children data -SCIMOZ

Each criterion was assigned a weight and each of the provinces was rated and ranked for inclusion. The final list of provinces for the proposed project includes those achieving the highest total scores or highest

[77] https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/technical-resources/3/hazard-vulnerability-risk-assessment/1

total vulnerability index (see Table 3). As ranked by the calculated vulnerability index, the three provinces with the highest index are Gaza, Manica and Tete.

Table 3. Vulnerability Assessment Results

		Criterion 1 - Climate risk exposure and level of climate vulnerability of the area (drought)		Criterion 2 - Adaptive capacity				Criterion 3 - Social protection				Criterion 4 - Cost of ns		
		Weight Criterion 1: 45		Weight Criterion 2: 30				Weight Criterion 3: 20				Weight criterion 4: 5		
		1		2		3		4		5		6		
	Province	Droughts risk	Droughts risk - WEIGHT	Number of PLAs developed and implemented	Number of PLAs developed and implemented- WEIGHT	Presence of other projects	Presence of other projects - WEIGHT	Poverty Index	Poverty Index - WEIGHT	Calculated food security index	Food insecurity - WEIGHT	Presence of SCIMOZ	Presence of SCIMOZ - WEIGHT	TOTAL
	Weight		45		15		15		10		10		5	**100**
1	Cabo Delgado	1,29	58,05	1	15	0,5	7,5	3,76	37,6	0,5	5	0	0	**123**
2	Gaza	2,72	122,4	0,25	3,75	0,5	7,5	1,54	15,4	1	10	1	5	**164**
3	Inhambane	2,33	104,85	0,25	3,75	0,5	7,5	1,75	17,5	1	10	0	0	**144**
4	Manica	2,33	104,85	0,5	7,5	1	15	2,33	23,3	0,25	2,5	1	5	**158**
5	Maputo	2,85	128,25	0,25	3,75	0,5	7,5	1	10	0,5	5	0	0	**155**
6	Maputo City	3	135	0,25	3,75	1	15	1	10	1	10	0	0	**174**
7	Nampula	1,26	56,7	1	15	0	0	3,91	39,1	0,5	5	1	5	**121**
8	Niassa	1	45	1	15	1	15	3,53	35,3	0,5	5	0	0	**115**
9	Sofala	2,3	103,5	0,5	7,5	0,5	7,5	2,84	28,4	0,75	7,5	0	0	**154**
10	Tete	2,38	107,1	1	15	0,5	7,5	3,53	35,3	0,75	7,5	0	0	**172**
11	Zambezia	1,77	79,65	0,75	11,25	0	0	3,9	39	0,25	2,5	1	5	**137**

3.1.5District prioritization

123. Following the provinces' prioritization process, the second step was to prioritize the districts within each selected province (Gaza, Manica and Tete) where the project's activities would be implemented. A second semi-quantitative model was developed to assess the district's vulnerability to climate change. Besides field data collection and consultations at Central, Provincial, District and communities' levels, a consultation workshop was held in Maputo (April 14, 2023) to present preliminary data synthesis with the view of stimulating further discussion and refining the project design and the prioritization process. The findings also included key reflections of meetings held during the project formulation by the LINK-MOZ Technical Working Group (TWG), composed of government representatives (see further information in Section 6 - Stakeholder Engagement).

124. One of the key observations from participants of the consultation workshop and the Technical Working Group is that the new map of arid and semiarid areas indicates the existence of 31 districts in the country with such characteristics[78]. The National Institute of Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) has been conducting a mapping of the arid and semi-arid areas with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP) to facilitate the development of early warning systems and anticipated action plans targeted to this area. According to the ongoing work, there are 31 semiarid districts in Mozambique from which 24 are in the provinces targeted by the project: 10 in Tele, 3 in Manica and 11 in Gaza (see blue lines in

Criteria	Weight	Indicators	Observations	Source
Criterion 1 - Climate risk exposure and level of climate vulnerability of the area	35	1 - Drought risk	Measures drought risk in three levels (High, Moderate and Low). The higher the score, the higher the share of the indicator to the CVI.	INGD
Criterion 2 - Adaptive capacity	25	2 - Number of LAPs developed and implemented	The existence of the LAP and its implementation increases the district's adaptability, making it more eligible for the LINK project. This indicator has 4 levels and score (To be developed - 0.25; To be approved - 0.5; Approved - 0.75 and implemented - 1).	MTA, ING, SDPI and SDAE
		3 - Presence of other	Not having ongoing climate resilience	MTA

[78] This contrasts with 39 districts indicated at the project Concept Note.

		projects (technical and financial support)	projects increases the vulnerability of the district, making them eligible for the LINK project. Thus, this indicator has 2 scores. 1 for districts without funding for implementing PLAs, which increases their CVI, and 0 otherwise.	
Criterion 3 – Sensitivity	35	4 - Multidimensional poverty index	The multidimensional poverty index indicates the population's vulnerability to different levels of deprivation, mainly services such as education, access to safe drinking water, safe sanitation, housing (coverage with conventional material) and access to electricity. This index has 5 scores according to the multidimensional poverty level of the district, as follows: 1 (0% - 13.3%), 2 (13.4% - 32.8%), 3 (32.9% - 39.9%), 4 (40% - 47.9%) and 5 (48%-60.9% or more).	MEF, MGCAS
		5 - Calculated food security index	This index uses consumption poverty index to indicate the population's vulnerability to meet basic needs, including the ability to acquire food for own consumption. Since the data are based on the IOF 14/15, not representative at the district level, it follows the principle that the greater the weight of the district's population, the greater the share of the poor household in the province. Then, it has 3	MEF

			score: districts with less than 5% of the population (score 0.25); districts with more than 5% and less than 10% (score 0.5) and district with more than 10% (score 1)	
		6- Demographic dependence ratio	The project will be implemented by Save the Children whose target group is children. Since in most districts' children represent more than 95% of dependents, then the demographic dependency index is a good indicator to assess the vulnerability of districts taking this age group into account. Thus, this indicator has 2 scores: 1 for districts with a demographic dependency rate greater than 100%, indicating the existence of more children than adults; and 0 otherwise.	INE
Criterion 4 - Cost of operations	5	7 - Presence of Save the Children Mozambique	Presence of Save the Children Moz office in the district (score 1) as it reduces operational costs; score 0, otherwise.	SCIMOZ

125. Table 5).

126. During the discussions with the Technical Working Group (TWG) (see Section 6.3.4 for further information on the stakeholder engagement process), it was suggested that the districts targeted for the project interventions were selected in order to ensure that there is connectivity between the districts where interventions will take place which can reduce operational costs which can be considerable due to the distance and difficulty of accessing some locations. Besides severe aridity and connectivity, the TWG also suggested including the following criteria to define the final list of districts: existence or absence of LAP; potential for linking social protection and adaptation; incidence of poverty and other socioeconomic indicators.

127. Based on the TWG inputs, a multicriteria analysis was conducted using similar weights as for the selection of provinces. The primary criteria are the fact that the districts are semiarid and face other hazards such as floods and cyclones to which most families are exposed. Health, education, and other socioeconomic constraints are captured in the multidimensional poverty index. Furthermore, several households are headed by women and children with increased exposure to vulnerability.

128. The district selection criteria include exposure to drought; existence/implementation of LAPs; existence of climate-related projects; adaptability of the rural population to climate disasters; demographic dependence and need for social protection; and operating costs (Table 4 presents the criteria used for the analysis). Each key indicator was assigned a weight and each one of the districts in the provinces of Tele, Manica and Gaza was rated and ranked for inclusion. The final list of districts which is the focus of the GCF project is the list achieving the highest total scores or highest total vulnerability index (see

Criteria	Weight	Indicators	Observations	Source
Criterion 1 - Climate risk exposure and level of climate vulnerability of the area	35	1 - Drought risk	Measures drought risk in three levels (High, Moderate and Low). The higher the score, the higher the share of the indicator to the CVI.	INGD
Criterion 2 - Adaptive capacity	25	2 - Number of LAPs developed and implemented	The existence of the LAP and its implementation increases the district's adaptability, making it more eligible for the LINK project. This indicator has 4 levels and score (To be developed - 0.25; To be approved - 0.5; Approved - 0.75 and implemented - 1).	MTA, ING, SDPI and SDAE
		3 - Presence of other projects (technical and	Not having ongoing climate resilience projects increases the vulnerability of the	MTA

		financial support)	district, making them eligible for the LINK project. Thus, this indicator has 2 scores. 1 for districts without funding for implementing PLAs, which increases their CVI, and 0 otherwise.	
Criterion 3 – Sensitivity	35	4 - Multidimensional poverty index	The multidimensional poverty index indicates the population's vulnerability to different levels of deprivation, mainly services such as education, access to safe drinking water, safe sanitation, housing (coverage with conventional material) and access to electricity. This index has 5 scores according to the multidimensional poverty level of the district, as follows: 1 (0% - 13.3%), 2 (13.4% - 32.8%), 3 (32.9% - 39.9%), 4 (40% - 47.9%) and 5 (48%-60.9% or more).	MEF, MGCAS
		5 - Calculated food security index	This index uses consumption poverty index to indicate the population's vulnerability to meet basic needs, including the ability to acquire food for own consumption. Since the data are based on the IOF 14/15, not representative at the district level, it follows the principle that the greater the weight of the district's population, the greater the share of the poor household in the province. Then, it has 3 score: districts with less than 5% of the	MEF

			population (score 0.25); districts with more than 5% and less than 10% (score 0.5) and district with more than 10% (score 1)	
		6- Demographic dependence ratio	The project will be implemented by Save the Children whose target group is children. Since in most districts' children represent more than 95% of dependents, then the demographic dependency index is a good indicator to assess the vulnerability of districts taking this age group into account. Thus, this indicator has 2 scores: 1 for districts with a demographic dependency rate greater than 100%, indicating the existence of more children than adults; and 0 otherwise.	INE
Criterion 4 - Cost of operations	5	7 - Presence of Save the Children Mozambique	Presence of Save the Children Moz office in the district (score 1) as it reduces operational costs; score 0, otherwise.	SCIMOZ

129.Table 5).

Table 4. Districts selection criteria

Criteria	Weight	Indicators	Observations	Source
Criterion 1 - Climate risk exposure and level of climate vulnerability of the area	35	1 - Drought risk	Measures drought risk in three levels (High, Moderate and Low). The higher the score, the higher the share of the indicator to the CVI.	INGD
Criterion 2 - Adaptive capacity	25	2 - Number of LAPs developed and implemented	The existence of the LAP and its implementation increases the district's adaptability, making it more eligible for the LINK project. This indicator has 4 levels and score (To be developed - 0.25; To be approved - 0.5; Approved - 0.75 and implemented - 1).	MTA, ING, SDPI and SDAE
		3 - Presence of other projects (technical and financial support)	Not having ongoing climate resilience projects increases the vulnerability of the district, making them eligible for the LINK project. Thus, this indicator has 2 scores. 1 for districts without funding for implementing PLAs, which increases their CVI, and 0 otherwise.	MTA
Criterion 3 – Sensitivity	35	4 - Multidimensional poverty index	The multidimensional poverty index indicates the population's vulnerability to different levels of deprivation, mainly services such as	MEF[79], MGCAS

[79] https://www.wider.unu.edu/publication/evolution-multidimensional-poverty-crisis-ridden-mozambique

			education, access to safe drinking water, safe sanitation, housing (coverage with conventional material) and access to electricity. This index has 5 scores according to the multidimensional poverty level of the district, as follows: 1 (0% - 13.3%), 2 (13.4% - 32.8%), 3 (32.9% - 39.9%), 4 (40% - 47.9%) and 5 (48%-60.9% or more).	
		5 - Calculated food security index	This index uses consumption poverty index to indicate the population's vulnerability to meet basic needs, including the ability to acquire food for own consumption. Since the data are based on the IOF 14/15, not representative at the district level, it follows the principle that the greater the weight of the district's population, the greater the share of the poor household in the province. Then, it has 3 score: districts with less than 5% of the population (score 0.25); districts with more than 5% and less than 10% (score 0.5) and district with more than 10% (score 1)	MEF[80]
		6- Demographic dependence ratio	The project will be implemented by Save the Children whose target group is children. Since in most districts'	INE[81]

[80] http://www.ine.gov.mz/iv-rgph-2017/projeccoes-da-populacao-2017-2050
[81] INE, (Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas). (2019). *Resultados definitivos, Censo 2017, IV recenseamento geral da população*. Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas.

			children represent more than 95% of dependents, then the demographic dependency index is a good indicator to assess the vulnerability of districts taking this age group into account. Thus, this indicator has 2 scores: 1 for districts with a demographic dependency rate greater than 100%, indicating the existence of more children than adults; and 0 otherwise.	
Criterion 4 - Cost of operations	5	7 - Presence of Save the Children Mozambique	Presence of Save the Children Moz office in the district (score 1) as it reduces operational costs; score 0, otherwise.	SCIMOZ

Table 5. Selection of districts for implementation of LINK

		Exposure		Adaptive Capacity				Sensitivity						Cost effectiveness		
	Indicators	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
	District	Drought risk	Droughts risk - WEIGHT	LAP score	Number of PLAs developed and implemented- WEIGHT	Presence of other projects	Presence of other projects - WEIGHT	Poverty Index	Poverty Index WEIGHT	Calculated food security index	Food insecurity WEIGHT	Calculated demography dependence index	demographic dependence WEIGHT	Presence of SCIMOZ	Presence of SCIMOZ - WEIGHT	TOTAL
	Weight		35		15		10		15		10		10		5	100
Gaza																
1	Chigubo	3	75	1	15	0	0	3	45	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	140
2	Mabalane	3	75	1	15	0	0	2	30	0,5	10	1	10	1	5	135
3	Chicualacuala	3	75	1	15	0	0	2	30	0,25	5	1	10	1	5	130
4	Mapai	3	75	1	15	0	0	2	30	0,25	5	1	10	1	5	130
5	Massangena	3	75	1	15	0	0	2	30	0,25	5	0,5	5	0	0	125
6	Massingir	3	75	1	15	0	0	2	30	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	125
7	Guija	3	75	1	15	0	0	1	15	0,5	10	1	10	1	5	120
8	Chibuto	2	50	1	15	0	0	1	15	1	20	1	10	1	5	105
9	Chokwe	2	50	1	15	0	0	1	15	1	20	0,5	5	1	5	105

10	Manjacaze	2	50	0,75	11,25	0	0	1	15	1	20	1	10	1	5	**101**
11	Chongoene	1	25	1	15	0	0	2	30	0,5	10	0,5	5	1	5	**85**
12	Bilene	1	25	0,75	11,25	0	0	1	15	1	20	0,5	5	0	0	**71**
13	Xai-Xai	1	25	0,35	5,25	0	0	1	15	1	20	0,5	5	1	5	**70**
14	Limpopo	1	25	0,25	3,75	0	0	1	15	1	20	0,5	5	0	0	**64**
Manica																
1	Machaze	3	75	2	30	0	0	3	45	0,5	10	1	10	1	5	**165**
2	Tambara	3	75	2	30	0	0	3	45	0,25	5	1	10	1	5	**160**
3	Mossurize	2	50	2	30	0	0	4	60	1	20	0,5	5	0	0	**160**
4	Macossa	3	75	2	30	0	0	3	45	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	**155**
5	Guro	3	75	2	30	0	0	2	30	0,5	10	1	10	1	5	**150**
6	Sussundenga	2	50	4	60	0	0	2	30	0,5	10	1	10	0	0	**150**
7	Barue	2	50	2	30	0	0	2	30	1	20	1	10	0	0	**130**
8	Chimoio	2	50	1	15	1	10	2	30	1	20	0,5	5	0	0	**125**
9	Vanduzi	2	50	2	30	0	0	2	30	0,5	10	1	10	0	0	**120**
10	Gondola	2	50	1	15	0	0	2	30	1	20	1	10	0	0	**115**
11	Macate	2	50	2	30	0	0	2	30	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	**115**
12	Manica	2	50	2	30	0	0	1	15	1	20	1	10	0	0	**115**
Tete																
1	Doa	3	75	4	60	0	0	5	75	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	**215**
2	Chiuta	3	75	4	60	0	0	4	60	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	**200**
3	Moatize	3	75	4	60	0	0	2	30	1,00	20	1	10	1	5	**190**
4	Maravia	2	50	4	60	0	0	5	75	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	**190**

5	Changara	3	75	4	60	0	0	2	30	0,25	5	1	10	1	5	**175**
6	Cahora Bassa	3	75	4	60	0	0	2	30	0,50	10	0,5	5	0	0	**175**
7	Zumbo	2	50	3	45	0	0	5	75	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	**175**
8	Mutarara	3	75	2	30	0	0	3	45	0,50	10	1	10	1	5	**165**
9	Chifunde	2	50	2	30	0	0	5	75	0,50	10	1	10	0	0	**165**
10	Tete	2	50	4	60	0	0	2	30	1,00	20	0,5	5	0	0	**160**
11	Magoe	3	75	2	30	0	0	3	45	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	**155**
12	Marara	2	50	3	45	0	0	3	45	0,25	5	1	10	0	0	**145**
13	Macanga	1	25	3	45	0	0	4	60	0,50	10	1	10	0	0	**140**
14	Tsangano	2	50	2	30	0	0	3	45	0,50	10	0,5	5	0	0	**135**
15	Angonia	1	25	2	30	0	0	3	45	1,00	20	0,5	5	0	0	**120**

130. The GoM recommended that LINK targets 3 districts per province across 3 provinces to ensure more concentrated and meaningful interventions capable of yielding transformative outcomes. Additionally, this approach leverages existing platforms and systems in the country to scale up the evidence and learning to other districts and provinces and is in line with government's intention to incorporate the project's findings into existing policies and strategies. Furthermore, by working in a more limited number of districts, we can ensure that the project respects the available technical capacity of the government, enabling close involvement of relevant government representatives in the implementation of project activities.

131. Although the final list of potentially target districts during the project implementation includes districts that are highly vulnerable to climate change, some of them were not the ones with the highest rates in the vulnerability assessment. This is a result not only of the weighing of the other criteria considered in the assessment, but also of the discussions and validation seminars that took place in late June 2023 with the local government of the three target provinces. Local stakeholders provided more details on the vulnerability and current situation in the districts, providing guidance for the selection of the districts. In Gaza, for example, the local authorities suggested the district of Massangena to be prioritized because of its significant food security challenges and lack of support from previous initiatives in the province. In Tete, the inclusion of Mutarara was recommended due to recurrent climate shocks such as flooding and its connectivity with semi-arid districts of Manica province. In Manica, the district of Guro has the highest number of child-headed households in semi-arid areas.

132.Following the Provinces' recommendations, the districts selected for the project interventions are: Mabalane, Mapai and Massangena in Gaza; Machaze, Guro and Tambara in Manica; and Moatize, Doa and Mutarara in Tete (see dark orange lines in

Criteria	Weight	Indicators	Observations	Source
Criterion 1 - Climate risk exposure and level of climate vulnerability of the area	35	1 - Drought risk	Measures drought risk in three levels (High, Moderate and Low). The higher the score, the higher the share of the indicator to the CVI.	INGD
Criterion 2 - Adaptive capacity	25	2 - Number of LAPs developed and implemented	The existence of the LAP and its implementation increases the district's adaptability, making it more eligible for the LINK project. This indicator has 4 levels and score (To be developed - 0.25; To be approved - 0.5; Approved - 0.75 and implemented - 1).	MTA, ING, SDPI and SDAE

		3 - Presence of other projects (technical and financial support)	Not having ongoing climate resilience projects increases the vulnerability of the district, making them eligible for the LINK project. Thus, this indicator has 2 scores. 1 for districts without funding for implementing PLAs, which increases their CVI, and 0 otherwise.	MTA
Criterion 3 – Sensitivity	35	4 - Multidimensional poverty index	The multidimensional poverty index indicates the population's vulnerability to different levels of deprivation, mainly services such as education, access to safe drinking water, safe sanitation, housing (coverage with conventional material) and access to electricity. This index has 5 scores according to the multidimensional poverty level of the district, as follows: 1 (0% - 13.3%), 2 (13.4% - 32.8%), 3 (32.9% - 39.9%), 4 (40% - 47.9%) and 5 (48%-60.9% or more).	MEF, MGCAS
		5 - Calculated food security index	This index uses consumption poverty index to indicate the population's vulnerability to meet basic needs, including the ability to acquire food for own consumption. Since the data are based on the IOF 14/15, not representative at the district level, it follows the principle that the greater the weight of the district's population, the	MEF

			greater the share of the poor household in the province. Then, it has 3 score: districts with less than 5% of the population (score 0.25); districts with more than 5% and less than 10% (score 0.5) and district with more than 10% (score 1)	
		6- Demographic dependence ratio	The project will be implemented by Save the Children whose target group is children. Since in most districts' children represent more than 95% of dependents, then the demographic dependency index is a good indicator to assess the vulnerability of districts taking this age group into account. Thus, this indicator has 2 scores: 1 for districts with a demographic dependency rate greater than 100%, indicating the existence of more children than adults; and 0 otherwise.	INE
Criterion 4 - Cost of operations	5	7 - Presence of Save the Children Mozambique	Presence of Save the Children Moz office in the district (score 1) as it reduces operational costs; score 0, otherwise.	SCIMOZ

133.Table 5).

Beneficiary eligibility criteria and selection process

134.The LINK project centres its efforts on the empowerment and support of impoverished and climate-vulnerable households, placing them at the forefront of its focus. To identify and select these households, the project employs an enhanced version of the PASP targeting process, a refined methodology that ensures precision and inclusiveness. Within the project, distinct cohorts will be engaged through tailored approaches based on their unique involvement with project activities. This approach reflects the diverse nature of stakeholders and their roles in the project's success, see the table below for a summary of the different cohorts involved in the project:

Cohort	Description	Number of Beneficiaries	Identification or target process
PASP eligible households	Impoverished households facing climate vulnerabilities. The PASP beneficiaries are identified through a detailed targeting process developed by INAS (with technical support from the World Bank) and led by INAS delegations at the provincial level. The LINK project will contribute by incorporating a climate change lens into the process. It will engage with existing beneficiaries of the program and also work with a new group of eligible households to participate in the graduation model.	34,245	The targeting of vulnerable households will follow the PASP (Productive Social Action Program) process led by INAS (National Institute for Social Action). PASP beneficiaries who are already part of the program's intensive public work component will be considered for further engagement through a layered process. This process will take into account the level of climate vulnerability, particularly focusing on the risk of drought. Further details about the targeting process are indicated below.
Central Government	Actively participate in the Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG), engaging in knowledge sharing, lessons learned, and the dissemination of technical expertise.	100	To engage individuals from the central government in project activities, a direct selection approach will be

	This platform serves as a multifaceted arena for cross-sectoral collaboration, building valuable exchanges. The CCRG, resulting from the climate change directorate within the MTA, serves as a coordination platform to better communicate with other government sectors, coordinate LAP implementations, and facilitate communication with various government ministries and procured partners. It aims to ensure better complementarity, learning, and scale-up of best practices. The CCRG will contribute to the uptake of best practices within projects like LINK, informing strategies around climate resilience at the central level and ensuring clear communication with provincial and district levels, especially regarding LAP development, decentralization, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation investments.		employed. This will involve collaborating with directors from relevant directorates within MTA, MGCAS, INAS, INGD and MEF to identify key focal points who will actively participate in the project and integrate the CCRG These focal points (50 % of which will be female) will represent the relevant departments responsible for the project's activities implementation within the government. They will have experience in working with district government representatives and diverse community members, as well as experience in government planning and budgeting mechanisms. All focal points will receive gender and inclusion sensitization to ensure equal and inclusive approach throughout. Female focal points will also receive specific leadership and communication training (see Annex 4- GAP, GESI Actions) to support their full participation. Specifically, the focal point from MTA will have experience in the LAP development process, the focal point from INAS will have experience in the PASP mechanisms, and the focal point from INGD will have experience working in the semi-arid zone. Additionally, they will have the ability to travel if required.

Provincial Government	Members of PTCCC, enhancing technical understanding. The focus will be on enhancing the capacities of members of the Provincial Technical Coordination Committee (PTCCC) from specific sectors. This emphasis on technical growth extends to understanding adaptive social protection (ASP) and other critical aspects like community engagement, participatory planning, and Local Adaptation Plan (LAP) development. It's important to note that the PTCCC is not a new platform set by the project, but it builds on the existing government structure of the province that brings together different sectors for close coordination. In this case, the LINK project will contribute to reinforcing the existing structure and the activities of the provincial technical team and will set up sub-working groups focused on the CCA and SP links as the PTCCC.	60	To engage individuals from the provincial government in project activities, a direct selection approach will be employed. This will involve collaborating with directors from relevant directorates (INAS, INGD, Secretariats of the environment, social protection, and economic development) to identify key focal points who will actively participate in the project and represent the provincial technical team) These focal points (50 % of which will be female) will represent the relevant departments responsible for the project's activities implementation within the government. They will have experience in working with district government representatives and diverse community members, as well as experience in government planning and budgeting mechanisms. All focal points will receive gender and inclusion sensitization to ensure equal and inclusive approach throughout. Female focal points will also receive specific leadership and communication training (see Annex 4- GAP, GESI Actions) to support their full participation. Specifically, the focal point from the environment sector will have experience in the LAP development process, the focal point

			from INAS-delegation will have experience in the PASP mechanisms, and the focal point from INGD will have experience working in the semi-arid zone. Additionally, they will have the ability to travel if required.
District Government	Focus on technical capacities, participatory planning. Concentrates on bolstering technical competence in community participation, leading participatory planning processes, refining techniques within the menu of activities, and comprehending Early Warning Systems (EWS) and technical innovations through tools like DRYSAT. This layer of engagement promotes links between climate change adaptation (CCA), social protection (SP), and disaster risk reduction (DRR) actions at the district level.	90	To engage individuals from the district government in project activities, a direct selection approach will be employed. This will involve collaborating with directors from relevant directorates (SDAE, SDPI,SDSMASS, SDJET) to identify key focal points who will actively participate in the project and represent the district technical team. These focal points (50 % of which will be female) will represent the relevant departments responsible for the project's activities implementation within the government. They will have experience in working with district government representatives and diverse community members, as well as experience in government planning and budgeting mechanisms. All focal points will receive gender and inclusion sensitization to ensure equal and inclusive approach throughout. Female focal points will also receive specific leadership and communication training (see Annex 4- GAP, GESI

			Actions) to support their full participation. Specifically, the focal point from SDPI and SDAE will have experience in the LAP development process, the focal point from SDSMASS will have experience in the PASP mechanisms, Additionally, they will have the ability to travel if required.
Community Members and leaders.	CRNs, learn climate resilience, engagement strategies. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), forming the cornerstone of Community Resilience Networks (CRNs). These groups learn essential climate resilience techniques, understand the intricacies of climate adaptation planning, and grasp the mechanisms of district-level engagement.	900	To engage community members, the project will initiate a comprehensive mapping process of existing community-based committees, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Subsequently, the project will disseminate its objectives and planned activities to approximately 100 self-selected representatives from these groups, to act as direct contact. Following this dissemination, a participatory approach will be employed, enabling the community to identify and select 10 Community Resilience Network (CRN) leaders. Local leaders are identified through a direct approach involving government and the community to understand community power dynamics and find effective leaders. The project aims to select representatives for a

			locally led process, ensuring gender inclusivity and experience with district government planning mechanism. All leaders will receive gender training for an inclusive approach, with specific leadership and communication training for women to support their full participation. (see Annex 4- GAP, GESI Actions)
Children in the School Environmental Clubs	Children part of school clubs focusing on climate action. including those who are part of environmental clubs within schools. This initiative educates young minds on climate action and disaster risk reduction, empowering them to contribute actively to climate-risk assessments. Furthermore, an outreach strategy cascades the engagement to children within the broader community, imparting essential knowledge about climate change and its impacts.	180,000 (School Children)	The project will conduct a comprehensive mapping of school-based environmental clubs within the targeted communities. Collaborating closely with the education and human development Sector in each district (SDEJT), the project will identify approximately 500 schools for engagement in its activities. The school selection criteria include:Located in disaster-prone areas aligned with targeted communities. Prioritizing schools within a Pedagogical Influence Zone (ZIP) for improved coordination. In areas with higher population density to

			optimize resource allocation. Not covered by similar projects by other NGOs.

3.2.1 - Basis for the PASP Targeting Process.

I - Reference for Targeting:

1. LINK aims to support and update the LAPs within the targeted districts, ensuring a thorough integration with social protection. Utilizing this methodology, the LAPs will earmark specific geographic zones of vulnerability within each district. Concurrently, socio-economic assessments will determine the district social protection scope and potential gaps. This comprehensive approach serves as the foundational blueprint for the project beneficiaries' mapping.

2. The LINK's Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will develop the project's targeting mechanism by working with the INAS-beneficiary eligibility criteria of the PASP. This criterion will be enhanced under the project to target climate resilient social protection beneficiaries.

Preliminary Documentation to guide the LINK Targeting Process:

1. The PASP operations manual: remains an essential guiding resource with existing beneficiary eligibility criteria for social protection. This will be expanded to include climate resilient social protection beneficiaries.

2. The PASP eligibility criteria, which is contained within the operations manual, stands as the cornerstone for beneficiary determination.

3. The LAP vulnerability matrix identifies the district's main economic activities, climate threats, the most vulnerable groups, and the climate adaptation and protection actions practiced within the district.

LINK Project Guidelines:

1. The selection of beneficiary households from within the selected drought-exposed districts, will be managed by INAS delegations and SDSMAS, working in synergy with the PIU's technical team.

2. Geographic vulnerabilities with the districts, especially those emphasizing poverty rates, food insecurity, water insecurity and drought susceptibility, will play a decisive role in beneficiary selection.

3. LINK's approach prioritizes current PASP public-work beneficiaries, facilitating their transition into the project's income generation activities, as outlined in output 2.1 (menu of climate investment options). Once stage 1 is fully integrated into the LINK, the project will shift its focus to identifying potential new PASP-eligible beneficiaries. These new beneficiaries (stage 2) will then directly engage with both the PASP/LINK and the income generation activities detailed in output 2.1 (menu of options).

4. This strategic alignment emerges from consultations with INAS during the project design phase. The aim is to harmonize the LINK initiatives with existing.

5. governmental plans, with considerations for potential expansion contingent upon an analysis of LINK's preliminary results.

II - Target Groups and Criteria

Primary Target Group:

Households that are most vulnerable, especially those situated within geographical regions within each district, are at heightened risk of drought. Emphasis will be placed on locales characterized by elevated poverty rates, marked food insecurity, and heightened vulnerability to climate shocks.

Criteria for Household Selection:

1. Adherence to the provisions set out in the PASP eligibility criteria.

2. A preferential approach will be adopted for households already benefiting from the PASP public-work component. This ensures that these households are primed to maximize the advantages of activities bolstered by the LINK project.

III The Targeting Process and Timeline (new PASP beneficiaries in the context of the LINK project) - it is expected that LINK mapping process will undertake the initial 6 to 8 months of the project to be completed in all 9 districts, after a review of the PASP targeting mechanist to bring in the climate-risk lens in line with LAP development tools (CRVA)

Initial Steps: (based on the actual PASP targeting process that will be revised in the context of LINK project), some of these steps must be adapted over project inception phase – year 1.

Community-based targeting will be used, so the community itself will have the responsibility to select, transparently, the most vulnerable households among which the following will be prioritized:

- Households headed by women and children.
- Households that include people with disabilities, chronic illness and/or the elderly.
- Households with children in situations of malnutrition.
- Households with a high level of dependency.
- Households who, due to external shocks and loss of economic assets, are in a situation of food and water insecurity.
- Households with fewer assets, such as land, property, food reserves, etc.
- Households with lower incomes from agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

The selection of project participants from selected households will be based the following criteria:

- Ability to work (people over 18 and under 60 years of age).
- Youth from 16 to 18 years of age.
- Be a resident in the community for a minimum period of 6 months.

Following discussions with the local authorities and other stakeholders the selection procedure for beneficiaries proposed is described below in the following steps:

1. The head of the locality, with the support of the INAS delegation focal point, SDSMAS representative and the INAS' permanent, (with the support of LINK PIU technical team) brings together community leaders for a first briefing on the project, its objectives, selection criteria for family households and the process selection.
2. A timetable for the targeting process is agreed with the community leaders and the INAS' permanent. (A INAS community mobiliser based at each district localities)
3. Community leaders with the support of the permanent must consult with communities to share information and seek feedback on the project objective, criteria and targeting process, and the number of households that will be involved.
4. The list of pre-selected project participants is drawn up by the head of the locality in collaboration with the community leader and the Permanent and must be validated at a meeting of the local advisory council.
5. The pre-selected participant's list is validated by the district government, with the participation of the district technical team members involved in the LAP development.
6. The list of the pre-selected participants is communicated to the nearest INAS delegation.
7. In the following days, INAS / SDSMAS should visit the families selected and approved by the district government to verify their economic and social situation (this stage will be accompanied by members of the technical team responsible for the project implementation).
8. During the process of the visits, the verification form must be completed for each family applying for the programme.
9. The form will collect and document socio-economic data (correlated with consumption, durable goods, housing conditions, agricultural goods and exposure to shocks).
10. Also, during these visits, the data in the list of candidates will be confirmed.
11. The final list will be drawn up by the INAS focal point (SDMAS), after analysing the socio-economic data collected - a copy of the final file will be sent to INAS delegation and PIU.
12. The final list is communicated to the district government, project coordination at district and provincial level.

3.2 Characteristics of the target areas

135. The districts being considered for landscape A in the central provinces of Tete (South) and Manica (North) and landscape B in the South of Manica and several districts of Gaza have between a two-fold and over three-fold level of evapotranspiration. This makes these areas water-stressed affecting the quality of lives and limiting production possibilities. From the data of the three provinces, Gaza is the most affected by droughts. Successful adaptive social protection in this province can have a significant impact in reducing multidimensional poverty exacerbated by climate change, particularly, erratic rainfall, heat waves and prolonged droughts. The LINK project aims to address the challenges of more intense droughts due to climate change through adaptive social protection to reduce vulnerability in semiarid districts of Tete, Manica and Gaza provinces. In addition, several non-climate related challenges exacerbate the vulnerability of the population, its ability to cope and the capacity of local institutions to provide adequate support such as technical assistance. Limited social infrastructure – roads, water supply, education, health, value addition – access to markets, enterprise development opportunities and sociocultural issues equally are non-climate challenges that affect the adaptive capacity of populations and institutions alike.

136. The climate challenges reported by different stakeholders are generally common in the six districts of data collection – Changara, Moatize (in Tete), Guro, Tambara (in Manica), Chicualacuala and Mabalane (in Gaza). See Section 6 on Stakeholder Engagement.

137. Women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities are the most vulnerable to climate change. Women and girls bear the responsibility of supplying water to the family. They walk long distances to access water, queue for long hours and in some cases such as Changara are forced to spend the night queuing to fetch water for the family. Children support their mothers in this activity. Early marriages for girls is a sociocultural practice adopted as a climate coping strategy as it lessens the burden on the family by having one less mouth to feed and creates opportunity for the son-in law to open new field for the parents in law to increase production. Additionally, polygamy is also a strategy for having more farm labour. In Tambara a homestead comprises of several huts (5-10) to accommodate the practice. These groups also encounter other barriers to accessing essential services. Hence, they easily suffer greater discrimination and lower levels of social protection as they have lower capacity to adapt to climate change due to their discrimination and exclusion from learning and decision-making processes that could enable informed choice on resilient options.

138. Men hold greater decision-making power; boys are given preference over girls when it comes to education. But boys must also engage in productive activities such as charcoal production in Mpanzu, cattle rearing in Chicualacuala, migrating to Cahora Bassa for fishing, to other nearest cities to sell labour and to neighbouring countries. Box 2 summarises the findings of the stakeholder consultation related to climate change related challenges (see Section 4 on the climate analysis).

Box 2: Climate related challenges

- **Challenges**
  - **Increasingly erratic rainfall patterns, less rainfall, delayed start from October to December and sometimes January, and shorter length of the rainy season.**
  - **Heat waves**
  - **Growing occurrence of pests such as locusts and birds consuming the flowering-seeding crops in Changara**
  - **Salinity in Chicualacuala, Moatize, Tambara, Guro**
  - **Erosion in most districts but more pronounced in Changara and Tambara.**
  - **Flooding along the main perennial rivers of Zambezi, Luenha and Limpopo**
  - **Water coming from Zimbabwe has flooded Chipemberi, the most productive area of the district.**
  - **The district is plagued by pests, especially when there is rain.**
  - **High competition for water**
  - **Increased incidence of Hunger since crops are dry during long droughts periods.**
  - **Soil erosion due to the movement of large numbers of animals**
- **Consequences**
  - **Dispute for food and water between people and animals**
  - **Crop loss due to pests such as locusts and birds**
  - **Food insecurity, increased incidence of hunger**
  - **Changara district is facing severe food insecurity due to drought**
  - **Use of grain as seed leading to low production. lack of improved seeds.**
  - **Loss of agricultural crops due to lack of water, accompanied by high temperatures**
  - **In some locations in the Moatize district, water scarcity results in disease and food insecurity, with a negative impact on children's education**
  - **Child malnutrition including chronic malnutrition**
  - **Malnutrition - affecting student performance**
  - **Emergence of cases of cholera, skin diseases due to lack of water for personal and food hygiene**

- **Illnesses such as anaemia and malnutrition**
- **Illnesses due to sharing water sources with animals - cholera and diarrhoea and skin diseases**
- **Diarrheal diseases due to consumption of improper food**
- **Illnesses of water origin due to the consumption of inappropriate water shared with animals - diarrhoea, skin allergies**
- **Cases of chronic malnutrition and anaemia**
- **Chronic patients abandon medication due to lack of food**
- **The population travels about 5 km in search of water**
- **The lack of water in the school makes the sanitation process of the toilets deficient, leading to the occurrence of diseases**
- **Unpredictable agriculture calendar**
- **Death of animals due to lack of pasture and water**
- **Water shortage and Consumption of improper water, causing diseases in the population**
- **Dispute for water between people and animals**
- **Death of animals due to lack of pasture and water**
- **Children drop out of school due to hunger. Some face learning difficulties**
- **Absence of parents in some homes in search of income for several days, affects school attendance by children**
- **Animals invade the fields in search of food**
- **Water and food dispute between people and animals**
- **forest fires**
- **Lack of water at the local health centre - making patient care and hospital hygiene difficult**
- **The loss of household income due to the drought pushes children to get involved in child labour in violation of their rights.**
- **Destruction of infrastructure in schools, due to strong winds, degrading learning conditions**
- **Destruction of diverse infrastructure due to frequent cyclones in Moatize (Mpanzu)**
- **Changara district is vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change, factors that exacerbate the situation of absolute poverty**
- **Children must support parents. Young children get involved in agriculture and charcoal production as earlier as 10 years old.**
- **Overburden for women, since they are the ones who travel long distances to fetch water for domestic consumption - about 5 km**
- **Migration of young people to Maputo and South Africa - Some drop out of school to migrate**
- **Dispute for food and water between people and animals**
- **due to cultural aspects, women and children are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Women produce and must cook food for the family and take care of the children. children, women and the elderly are the most vulnerable group to drought. It is up to the task of getting water for the family and taking care of the house and smaller animals, such as goats and chickens.**
    - **Coping mechanisms or strategies**
- **For communities living in the vicinity of permanent river systems such as Luenha and Zambezi for the districts of Tambara, Guro, Moatize and Changara, or the Limpopo in Gaza, producing in the second season (cold-dry season - April to July/August) is an important coping strategy to counter the impact of crop losses in the rainfed agriculture. However, floods also result in crop losses mainly due to discharges from the dams.**
- **Girls are forced to early marriage to improve the living conditions of parents and guardians or for paying debt. Some parents in Gaza, give their daughters at the age of 16 or less for a dowry of 14,000mt (over USD 200) to 50,000mt (nearly USD 800) in cash and head of cattle.**
- **Guro is one of the districts with the most cases in the country. There are also frequent cases of gender-based violence by men against women.**

- **Children are married off to polygamous family. These practices are particularly common in Tambara and the structure of the household compound comprises of several huts (5-10)**
- **Intensive tree harvesting, as the population resorts to charcoal production as an alternative source of income to agriculture in times of drought.**
- **Migration of young people to South Africa in search of better living conditions**
- **Children involved in improper work**
- **Sensitization of farmers for the cultivation of crops considering the dry period**
- **Reduction of agricultural production due to lack of water in the river for irrigation**
- **Maintenance of the water supply system (water pump)**
- **Seasonal migrations of families, from the low zone to the high zone and vice versa, depending on the rainfall variation**
- **Migration of young people to Maputo and South Africa - Some drop out of school and migrate to South Africa in the case of Gaza and to Malawi for the population living in Tete.**
- **Fishing activity using means that are harmful to the environment - ex. poisoning.**

3.2.1 General overview

Tete Province

139. Tete Province has an area of 98.417 km^2 and a population of 2,648,941 (2017 Census). The population lives in 627,227 households where 66% of the heads work in the agriculture sector[82]. In addition, the population under 17 living in rural and urban areas are respectively 42 and 39%[83].

140. The province is one of the semi-arid regions of Mozambique. The main livelihood of the rural population is rainfed agriculture. The province is characterised by contrasting rainfall patterns ranging from fairly dry areas in the South to fairly wet in areas bordering Malawi (see Figure 7).

141. The main agricultural products are corn, cassava, cowpea, peanuts, sweet potato, and tobacco. Districts in Tete Province are shown in Figure 6. The province consists of 13 districts. Cahora Bassa dam, the largest dam in the country, is situated in this province and is mainly used for Hydropower generation as well as irrigated agriculture.

142. January comes with an increasing trend in seasonal rainfall. The growing period is very short for this latitude, and it lasts for two to three months, this is attributed to very early end-of-season conditions which are more like Gaza than wetter regions of this latitude. Most of the river basins are located within the country except the Zambezi which is transboundary. The rivers have their origins in the mountainous border areas and descend gradually to the sea, where there is a heavy salt-water intrusion. These rivers have a more permanent runoff regime.

[82] INE. Inquérito sobre Orçamento Familiar – IOF 2019/20 Relatório Final. Maputo, Setembro 2021.
[83] Ibid

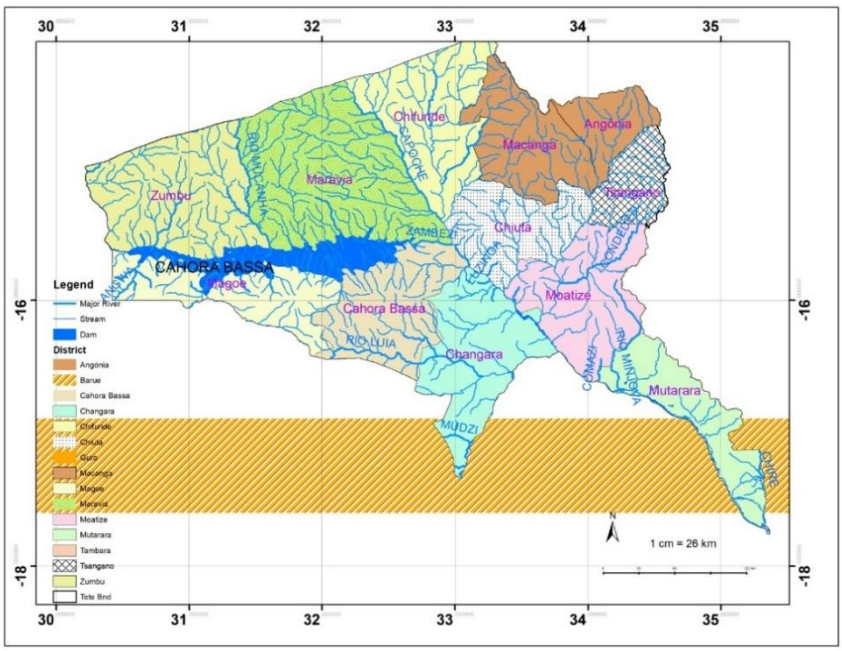


Figure 6. Tete Province Districts

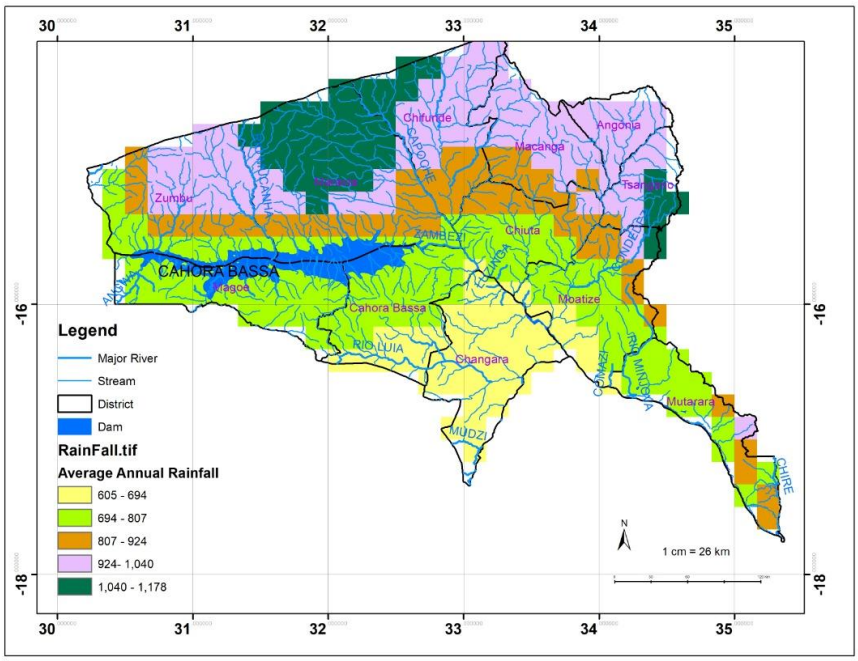


Figure 7. Rainfall pattern in Tete district

Manica Province

143. Manica province has a total area of 62,272 km^2 and a population of 1,945,944 (2017 census). The population under 17 years of age are 56% and 51% in the rural and urban areas. Households total 392,639 with 67.5% of heads working in the agriculture sector[84].

144. The districts in Manica Province are shown in Figure 8, while the annual rainfall is shown in Figure 9. Manica province is limited by the Save River in the South and the Zambezi River in the Northeast. Some parts of the province like Sussundega and Guro Districts have great agricultural potential, ecological climate, soils, and relief favourable to agriculture and livestock production, with emphasis on the cultivation of tubers (sweet potatoes, and cassava), cereals (corn, sorghum, cowpeas), and on a small scale the raising of cattle, goats, and poultry. Agriculture production is mainly done under rainfed conditions and is not always successful given the low moisture holding storage of the soil during the crop growth period. Inhabitants practice subsistence farming of cassava, maize, and goat production. Most of the river basins are located within the country except the Pungwe, Save and Buzi which are transboundary. The rivers originate in the mountainous border areas and descend gradually to the sea, where there is heavy saltwater intrusion. These rivers have more permanent runoff regimes.

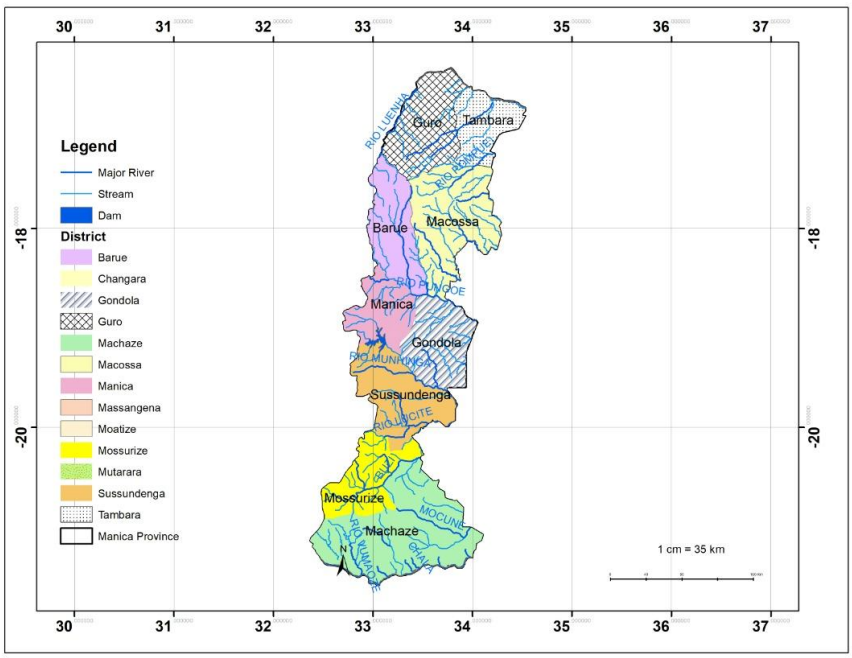


Figure 8. Manica Province districts and major rivers and dams

[84] INE. Inquérito sobre Orçamento Familiar – IOF 2019/20 Relatório Final. Maputo, Setembro 2021.

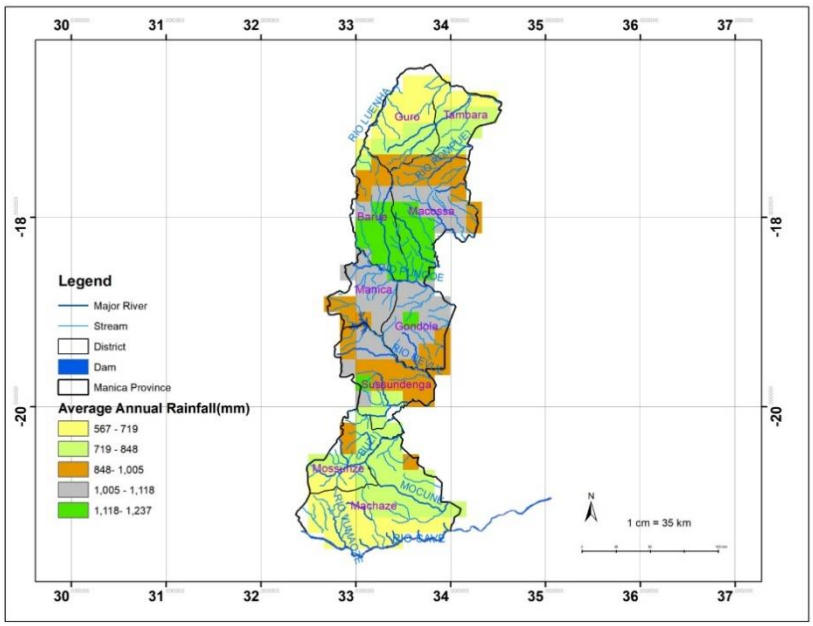


Figure 9. Average annual rainfall for Manica Districts

Gaza Province

145. Gaza Province has an area of 75,709km^2 and a population of 1,422,460 (2017 census). The population below 17 years of age living in the rural and urban areas is 49% and 44% respectively. The province has 301,731 households with 68.9% of heads working in agriculture[85]. The climate of the province is tropical semi-arid in areas in the interior and tropical humid at the coast. The annual rainfall at the coast is around 1,500mm and the interior varies between 500mm-800mm (Wladimir Koppen's classification). Gaza province is the driest province, with fewer rain days in Mozambique (Wladimir Koppen's classification). Districts in Gaza Province are shown in Figure 10.

146. The coastal strip receives more frequent rainfall and is much wetter. The inter-annual variability in seasonal rainfall and rain days is very high and considered the highest in the country and the average dry spell length is also the longest in the country. Annual rainfall in Gaza Province is shown in Figure 11. Increased rainfall is mostly observed in December and January and a moderate increase in vegetation cover around the peak of the season. The growing season length can be 2 months or less. Most of the rivers consist of terminal sections of international rivers such as Limpopo and Save. These rivers are characterised by high runoff coefficients, heavy salt-water intrusion at the river mouth reaching more than 60 km, and broad and shallow valleys, with reduced storage potential and as a result high evaporation losses and extensive flooding. High water abstractions upstream of the transboundary rivers provide water availability downstream and cause saltwater intrusion.

[85] INE. Inquérito sobre Orçamento Familiar – IOF 2019/20 Relatório Final. Maputo, Setembro 2021.

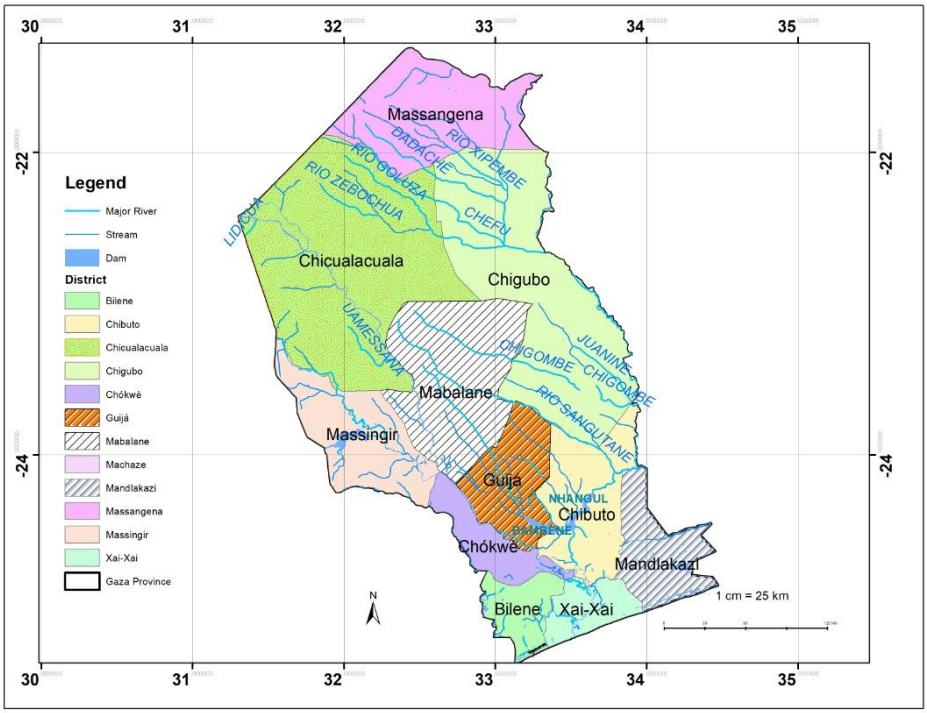


Figure 10. Gaza Province Districts

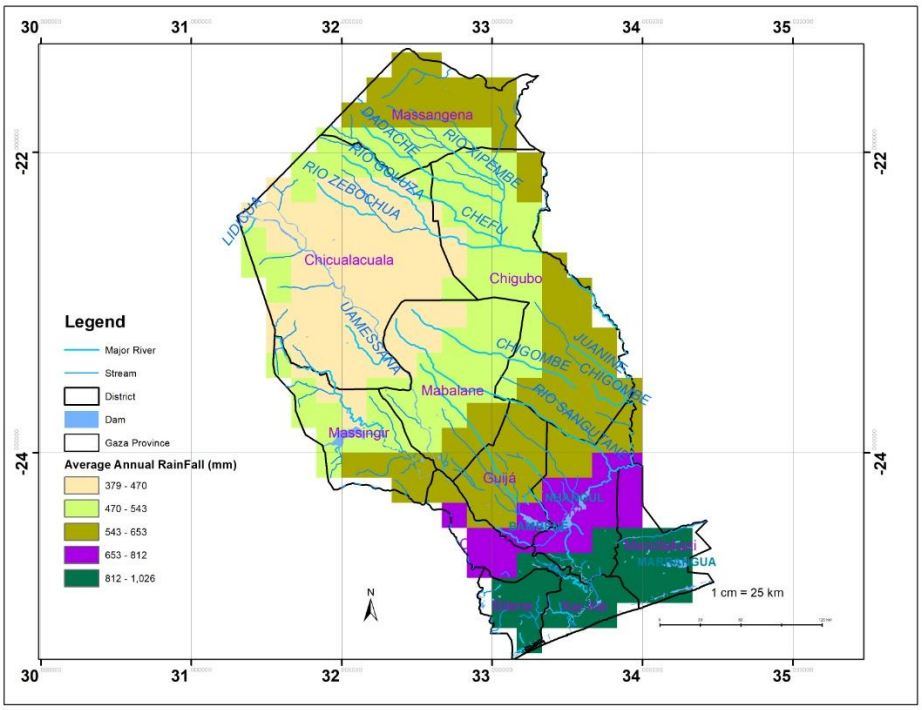


Figure 11. Average annual rainfall for Gaza Districts

3.2.2 Economic activities

147. Agriculture is an important sector and the basis of the country's economy and is predominantly practised in the itinerant regime involving the use of fire and it is rainfed. Basic food production is dominated by cereals such as maize, sorghum, millet, and rice. Rice production has shown great expression in recent years with the expansion of national production on a commercial scale. Rice

production is carried out in irrigated areas and floodplains. The tables below indicate the basic food production and commercial crops in Tete, Manica and Gaza provinces according to the recent data from MADER (2023)[86].

Table 6. Basic food production by province

Description	Tete	Manica	Gaza	National
Distribution of cereal crops (%)				
Maize	94.1	96.8	90.6	83.8
Rice	0.3	1.3	12.6	12.8
Cassava	25.4	29.0	3.6	18.3
Millet	7.3	6.6	31	3.6

Table 7. Commercial crops by province (tons)

Description	Tete	Manica	Gaza	National
Cotton	468	154	0	31,574
Sorghum	16,503	3,646	0	51,759
Sesame	11,492	10,233	11	125,035
Sunflower	2,585	70	0	4,257
Tobacco	45,029	0	0	880,897

148. The household land holdings average 1.2 ha in Gaza, 2 ha in Manica and 1.5 ha in Tete. In the latter, about 14.8% of households use irrigation in contrast with a quarter in Gaza. Tete household registers a relatively higher usage of inorganic fertilizers (29%) while being at apar (14%) with Gaza in terms of use of organic fertilizer (manure)[87].

149. There is also a lack of storage facilities and apart from a few mills, there is no processing industry. Post-harvest losses reach nearly a quarter of the produce for millet in Tete and as high as 47% of sorghum in Gaza. The loss of the main staple, maize, averages 12%.

150. Livestock is another activity that complements agriculture for the households' subsistence. Table 14 shows the distribution of cattle, pigs, other small ruminants, and chickens. The three provinces play an important role in livestock rearing and meat production in the country. Gaza presents the highest number of cattle while Tete leads in the production of small ruminants, particularly goats. Due to its quality associated with the consumption of non-timber forest products such as baobab[88], Marrula[89] and Maçanica[90] it earned a certificate of origin[91].

Table 8. Livestock production in the three provinces relative to national level

Province	Cattle	Small ruminants	Swine	Poultry (Chicken)
Tete	355 158	1 097 196	441 843	2 750 725
Manica	246 553	585 830	121 228	2 599 916
Gaza	511 608	585 553	206 609	1 849 832
Subtotal	**1 113 319**	**2 268 579**	**769 680**	**7 200 473**
National	**2183857**	**4 898 306**	**1 635 011**	**20 768 964**

86 IA - Inquérito Agrário de Moçambique (2023)

87 MADER. Inquérito Agrário Integrado
88 *Adansonia digitata*
89 *Sclerocarya birrea*
90 *Zizyphus mauritania*
91 https://inventa.com/pt/noticias/artigo/309/cabrito-de-tete-primeira-indicacao-geografica-mocambicana

Percentage (%)	**50.97**	**46.31**	**47.07**	**34.67**

151. Besides cashew, there is a growing trend of stallholder engagement in new commercial value chains such as soy, sesame, ginger, and macadamia (large commercial scale in Manica). This presents an opportunity for small farmers, however organisation, aggregation, road infrastructure, technical assistance, and access to credit need attention. For example, the average access to extension services is 6%, 0.8% access to credit, although participation in saving and credit presents a large variation with only 2.2% in Tete and almost 19% in Gaza.

152. There is also a growing industry based on non-timber forest products such as honey, baobab, teas, essential oils, and cosmetics which are now processed, packaged, and commercialised in the mainstream market both domestically and abroad. The scale of both production and domestic market, however, needs growth and consolidation. A National Council of Beekeeping has just been created to organise both the production, the marketing of natural honey locally produced.

153. Inland water fishing activities are one of the important activities undertaken in the drylands particularly in the perennial rivers. About 400,000[92] people including nearly 130, 000 fishermen without a boat and fishing gear[93]. Tete, Manica and Gaza had respectively 2925, 9317 and 4921 in that condition. Despite having 200 fishing centres, Tete province had only one fish market. This also illustrates the limitation in generating more income.

154. In Mozambique, an important component of GoM's strategy for the agriculture sector to adapt to climate change is the promotion of Conservation Agriculture defined as a set of management practices that minimise soil disturbance, incorporate legumes through rotations or intercropping, and maintain crop residues on the soil. The NAP identified promotion of agroforestry systems as one of the priorities for adaptation to climate change in semi-arid zones in the country.

155. The crosscutting priorities listed in ENAMMC are aligned with emerging priority actions in sectoral strategies and policies such as MADER's sectoral priorities for the agriculture sector, particularly the recent Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development (PEDSA) and the National Agricultural Extension Program (PRONEA). The District Service for Economic Activities (SDAE) and farmers are key players in this action. SDAE takes part in coordination, articulation of implementation, transfer of technologies, facilitation of access, and provision of improved inputs. Farmers are fundamentally involved in the adoption and implementation of resilient farming practices. It is recognised that these two actors do not complete the chain and there are other important actors, such as the private sector, which generally guarantees the commercialisation of the desired inputs; consumers and exporters, who participate in the production utilisation component; and cooperation partners (e.g., STC, FAO, CARE, UN agencies), who provide funds for access to these innovative practices.

156. In the target provinces, successful initiatives of resilient agroecology practices were implemented. For example, in Mabalane (Save the Children and FAO support) and in Chicualala (Save the Children, WFP and IUCN), smart agriculture program used an integrated approach to manage crops, livestock, water, forests, and fisheries, focusing on diversifying farmer livelihoods. The activities included establishing water infrastructure, meteorological systems (only in Mabalane) and providing training on value addition and agro-processing, implementing soil and water conservation structures, and promoting agroforestry and community-based forestry management. The NGO, MICAIA, supports capacity building for the development of value chains based on natural resources at the community level.

[92] 2012 data. In 2022 a national survey was undertaken, and the results are likely to be published this year
[93] INE. Censo Nacional da Pesca Artesanal 2012: Principais Resultados. Instituto Nacional de estatística, Dezembro de 2013

157. During the stakeholders' consultations, positive results were noted from the use of practices such as crop diversification (new crops as cassava, orange sweet and Moringa trees were introduced), the use of agricultural inputs such as improved/ drought resistant seed, water pumps (some of them donated by Save the Children) and organic composting. These programmes have improved food security and increased incomes, particularly among households located near rivers capable of producing and generating surpluses.

Forests, land use and land cover

158. The country is endowed with forest[94] resources covering 34 million ha or 43% of the country's surface storing (below and above ground) 5.2 billion tCO_2. Miombo forest constitutes 2/3 of the forest cover. Mopane, Mecrusse and Mangroves are other important forest types. The country's biodiversity[95] includes more than 6000 plant and 4.200 animal species of which mammals are 214, 3.075 insects, 726 birds, 171 reptiles and 85 amphibians. As a result, protected areas cover 26% of the territory. These include Banhine National Park and Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) in Gaza, the Chimanimani National Park in Manica and Magoe National Park in Tete province. The three provinces also have four hunting areas (coutadas). Development of tourism and wildlife economy activities are important sources of income. Figure 11 depicts the network of conservation areas at the national level and the forest cover of the three provinces.

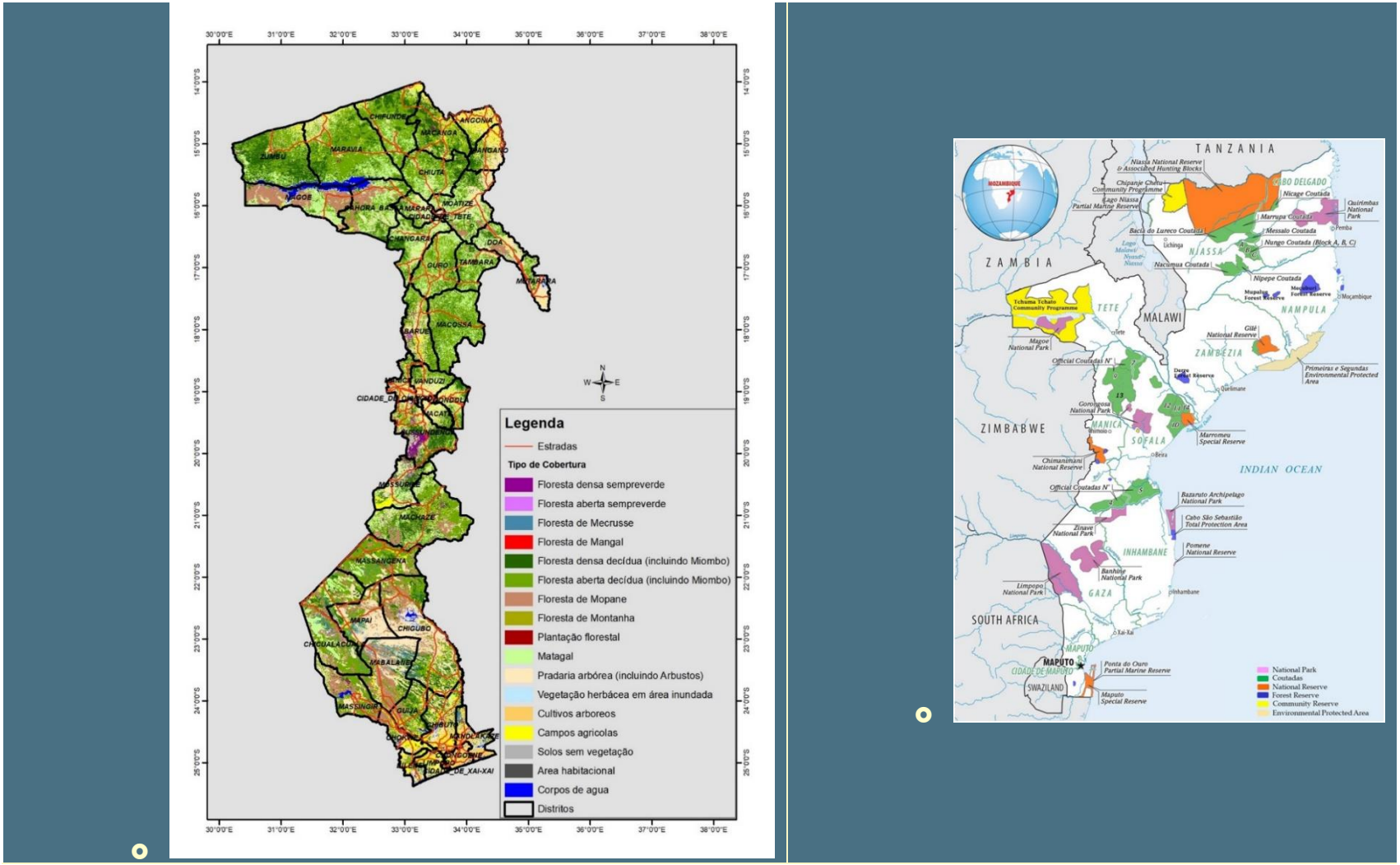
159. Forest covers[96] in Gaza, Manica and Tete provinces respectively 53.8%, 56.2% and 56.8 %. Mopane Forest is a typical dryland forest that only occurs in these provinces while the Miombo forest also dominates the landscape in the three provinces. Gaza has the largest agricultural land which includes the Chokwe irrigation area. This province also has a large area with plantations of cashew trees. Baobab also is an important feature of the drylands particularly North of Manica and South of Tete. This multiple-use tree contributes to the income and food security of the population in this area. The large areas of wooded grassland and shrubland provide grazing for wildlife as well as livestock. These are important for biodiversity, livelihood strategies and contribution to the economy of the provinces.

160. Forests play a key role in people's well-being and food security as they are the main source of construction materials for housing and livestock and provide, often, the only source of domestic energy for cooking. The supply of biomass energy to urban areas is also a source of employment and income.

161. Water bodies are also important for inland fisheries which are key economic activities in Zambezi, Limpopo, Save, and Buzi but also in the various perennial tributaries. The water resources subsection provides details on the hydrological network in the three provinces as well as sustainable water and land management challenges and opportunities. Figure *12* illustrates the forest cover in the target provinces and Table 9presents information on land cover.

[94] Magalhães, T. Inventário Florestal Nacional, Relatório Final. DINAF, MITADER. Maputo, Agosto de 2018.
[95] Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural. Estratégia e plano de acção para a conservação da diversidade biológica em Moçambique. Maputo. MITADER. 124 pp, 2015
[96] Lorenzini, M. Atlas of Mozambique forest resource reference map. With technical and financial support of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Maputo. 2013

Figure *12. Forest Cover in Target Provinces*



a) Legend (top to bottom): Evergreen dense forest; Evergreen open forest; Mecrusse Forest; Mangrove; Deciduous dense forest including Miombo; Deciduous open forest including Miombo; Mopane Forest; Mountain Forest; Plantation; Thicket; Wooded Grassland; Herbaceous vegetation in inundation areas; Tree crop; Agriculture land; Bare land; Human settlements; Water bodies; District boundaries	b) Protected areas in Mozambique[97]

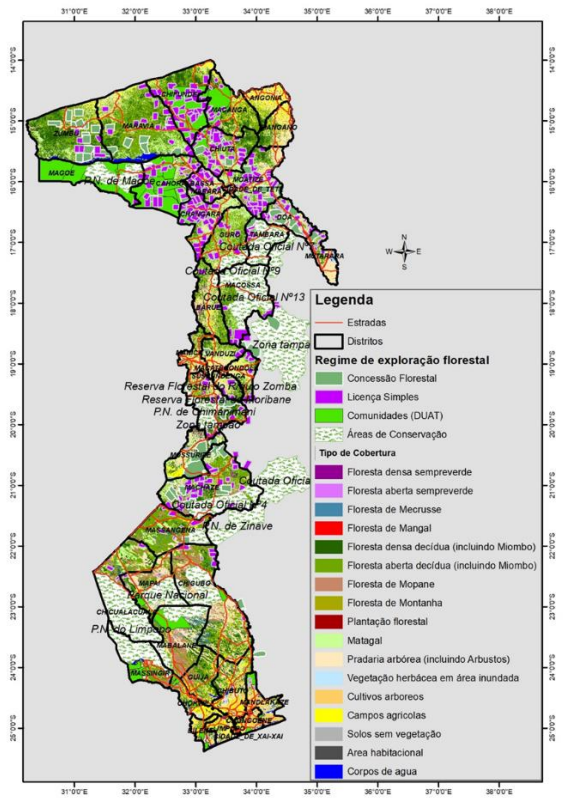
[97] https://www.biofund.org.mz/plataforma-sobre-as-areas-de-conservacao/

Table 9. Forest cover in Gaza, Manica and Tete Provinces

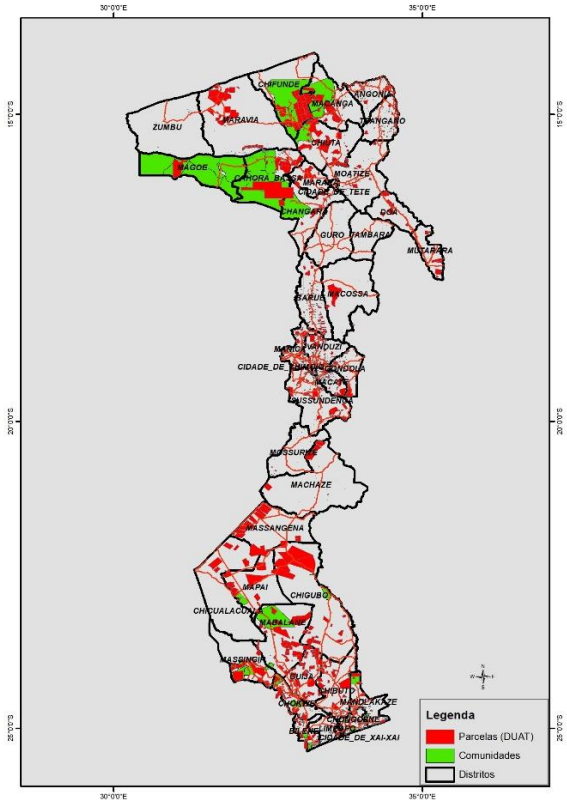
Vegetation cover	Gaza (ha)	Manica (ha)	Tete (ha)
Total surface	**7 570 900**	**6 227 200**	**9 841 700**
Agriculture land	613 273	308 486	459 007
Tree crop	404 058	9 214	1 011
Bare land	51 448	41 905	11 608
Water bodies	95 130	22 954	283 184
Human settlements	62 405	26 030	59 492
Evergreen Forest (dense and open)	142 118	173 524	37 221
Mountain	0	28 437	66 939
Deciduous (dense and open) forest including Miombo	1 545 862	3 176 849	4 965 341
Mopane Forest	1 073 270	105 224	643 047
Mecrusse Forest	291 618	0	0
Mangrove	291	0	0
Forest Plantation	0	15 241	190
Thicket	217 928	1 110 877	1 949 660
Wooded Grassland (including shrubland)	1 924 477	1 207 060	1 535 934
Herbaceous vegetation in flooded areas	111 425	1 292	53 352

162. Land tenure security is important for incentivising long-term investment in sustainable land management options. Figure 13 a) highlights allocated land to forest concessions, simple licenses forest operators and conservation areas as well as land delimitated with community land use rights (DUAT). The Map b) gives prominence of land rights both for communities and individuals and enterprises. Under the Mozland project, a 5 year (2018-2024) World Bank project targets 24 districts[98] within the LINK project area. This follows a multidoor funded land initiative (iTC) working on security of land tenure for local communities. In the three provinces 2,815,682.66 ha have DUATs.

[98] Gaza (6) Guijá, Chibuto, Chokwe, Chonguene, Limpopo and Bilene; Manica (8) Guro, Barue, Manica, Vanduzi, Gondola, Macate, Sussundenga and Mossurize; Tete (10) Chifunde, Macanga, Angonia, Tsangalo, Chiuta, Moatize, Cahora Bassa, Marara, Chagara and Mutarara



a)



b)

Figure 13. Land use map

3.2.3 Water resources

163. The major rivers, streams and dams in Tete, Manica and Gaza provinces are shown in Figure 14 and the list of dams in the three provinces is shown in Table 10.

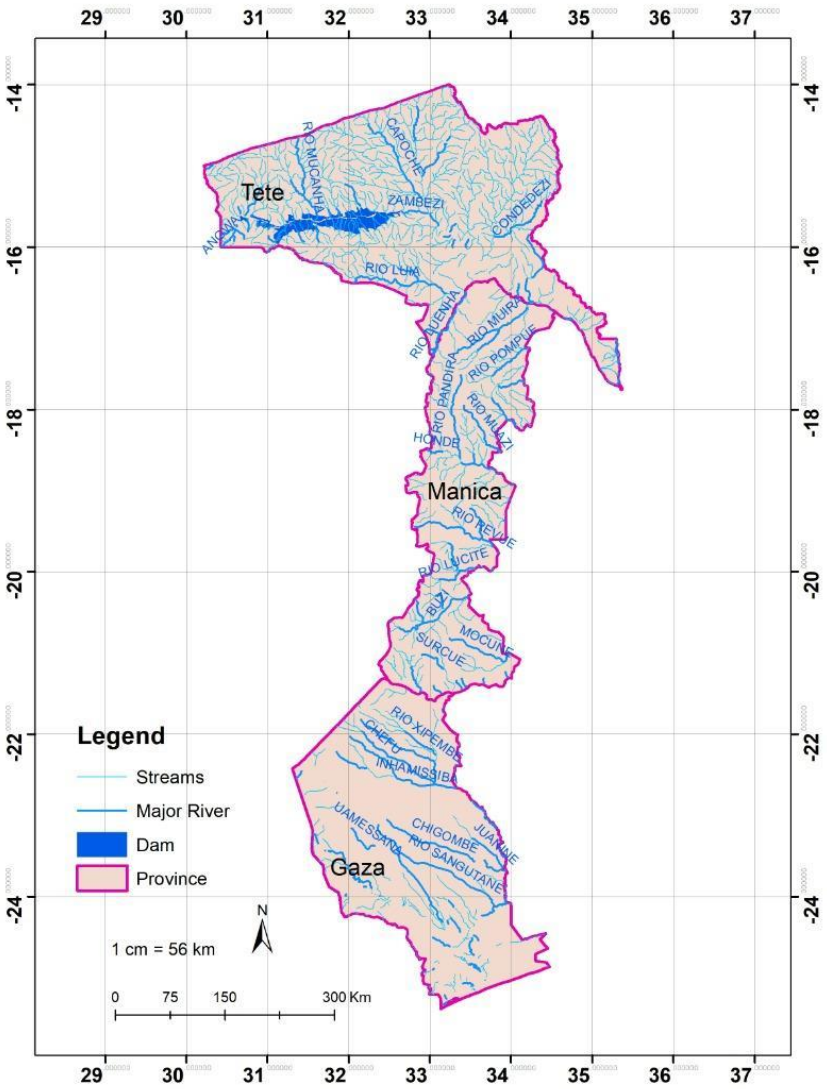


Figure 14. Major rivers, streams and dams in Tete, Manica and Gaza Provinces

Table 10. List of dams in the three provinces of Mozambique

Name of dam	Province	River	Operational since	Dam height (m)	Reservoir Capacity (m^3)	Reservoir area (thousand m^2)	Irrigation	Water supply	Flood control	Hydropower
Cahora Bassa	Tete	Zambezi	1974	171	52 000.0	2047 500	X		x	x
Luenha 7	Tete	Luenha		45	650					x
Chibandulire	Manica	Pungwe		44	227.0					x
Chicamba Real	Manica	Revue	1959	75	1536.0	120 000			x	x
Chimoi	Manica	Mezingaze	1959	15	0.27			x		
Mavuzi	Manica	Revue	1953	8	1.2					x
Macarretane	Gaza	Limpopo	1956	12	15.0			x	x	
Mapai	Gaza	Limpopo		65	11 200.0			x		
Massingir	Gaza	Elefantes	1976	48	2 256.0	150 700		x	x	x

Source: AQUASTAT (2012)

3.2.4 Social protection

164. An estimated 13 million Mozambicans live under extreme poverty and the social protection programs cover only 622,000 beneficiaries. Gaza province presented in 2014/2015 incidence[99] of poverty which was above the country average (Table 11). In the target provinces of the LINK project, the total population is around 6.5 million. The number of beneficiaries of social assistance is around 132,000 in Gaza, Manica and Tete, represent households with an average of 5.5 members each. The World Bank social protection program covers 109,633 beneficiaries throughout the country, with 22,187 in Tete (2 districts), Manica (8 districts) and Gaza (3 districts)[100].

Table 11. Population in extreme poverty (estimates 2014/5) and social assistance beneficiaries in Mozambique, 2020.[101]

Province	Total population	Population in extreme poverty	Poverty incidence	Social assistance Beneficiaries
Tete	2,900,213	922,268	32%	54,701
Manica	2,114,507	866,948	41%	58,090
Gaza	1,445,896	740,299	51%	71,786
Country	**30,066,648**	**13,928,635**	**46%**	**622,093**

[99] *The most recent household budget survey (2020) does not include the new poverty rates and absolute poverty.*
[100] Data shared by INAS up to June 2022. NB: Additional data will be included after analysis.
[101] Tivane et al. (2021)

4. Climate analysis

165. This section compiles current, historic and projected climate data from various secondary sources, using different modelling methods for historic and future climate trends in Mozambique. The main sources used are:

- CORDEX – SMHI (Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute). SMHI data relies on regional models that are Africa-specific (CORDEX- Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment). The resolution of the data set is 50 x50km2.
- World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal data, produced by the Climate Research Unit in the University of East Anglia, UK, and based on the CMIP5 ensemble.102
- GCF-funded WMO-SMHI platform, Climate Information, that shows national projections for different emission scenarios using the CORDEX Africa ensemble.

166. These sources have been combined to provide a picture of present, historic and projected data, as some of these secondary sources only provide some indicators or aspects. Modelling methods used have been presented here when available for climate historic trends and projections. An extensive review of academic literature available, as well as national documents (strategies, plans and reports) has also been conducted.

4.1 Climate profile in Mozambique

167. Mozambique is located on the eastern coast of southern Africa at 11-26˚ south of the equator and has a tropical to sub-tropical climate and experiences two seasons: a cool and dry season from April to September and a hot and humid season between October and March[103]. According to the Köppen-Geiger classification, the climate of Mozambique is generally of A-w type (humid and dry tropical) with pockets of BSh (warm semi-arid climate) (see Figure 15)[104]. The country has two very distinct seasons, a hot and rainy, from October to April, and a cold and dry from May to September. During the rainy season, the highest precipitation values occur in the months of January, February and March.

[102] University of East Anglia. Data sets. Climatic Research Unit. Available at :https://www.uea.ac.uk/web/groups-and-centres/climatic-research-unit/data

[103] USAID. Mozambique. Climate Vulnerability Profile. Available at : mozambique_climate_vulnerability_profile_jan2013.pdf (climatelinks.org)

[104] Government of Mozambique. Mozambique Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2022. **Available at: Mozambique. National Communication (NC). NC 2. | UNFCCC**

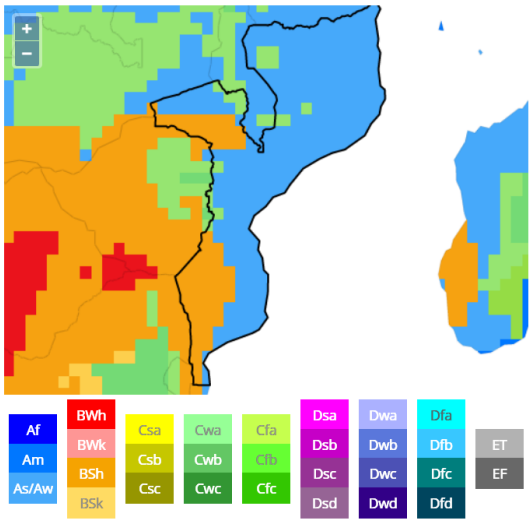


Figure 15. Köppen-Geiger Classification, 1991-2020. Blue: Aw – Tropical savannah climate / Orange: BSh – Hot semi-arid climate

168. The mean annual temperature averaged over the country is 24ºC [105], [106]. Seasonal variations in temperature are around 5ºC between the coolest months (June, July, and August) and the warmest (December, January, and February) [107].

Temperature: The national average annual mean temperatures in Mozambique range between 20.3 – 26.79 °C (1991-2020 reference period). The average minimum temperatures range from 14.29 to 22.03 °C while the average maximum temperatures range 26.36 to 31.62 °C (same reference period). In the province of Gaza, the average annual mean temperatures range from 18.97-27.83°C. In Tete, it ranges between 13.52-26.58°C and in Manica from 12.74-21.39°C.

Table 12. Average annual temperatures by province. Based on data, produced by the Climate Research Unit in the University of East Anglia, UK, and based on the CMIP5 ensemble (1991-2020 reference period) [108]

Province	Average annual temperature (°C)
Tete	24.40
Manica	23.71
Gaza	24.08

Precipitation: Mozambique experiences on average between 541mm - 1465mm of precipitation annually, with a high regional variation. Rainfall distribution in Mozambique follows a north-south gradient, with more rainfall along the coast, where the annual average varies between 800 and 1200

[105] Climate Services Center Germany. Climate Fact Sheet Mozambique. 2015
[106] World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Available at: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-historical
[107] UNDP Climate Change Country Profile. Mozambique. Available at: < http://country-profiles.geog.ox.ac.uk>
[108] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-historical

mm. The inland high-altitude areas in the north and central regions receive approximately 1000 mm, whereas the inland central and south areas receive about 600 mm of rainfall[109]. The south of Mozambique is generally drier with an average rainfall lower than 800 mm, decreasing to as low as 300 mm[110]. Table 13 presents the average precipitation for the provinces of Tete, Manica and Gaza.

Table 13. Average precipitation by province. Based on data produced by the Climate Research Unit in the University of East Anglia, UK, and based on the CMIP5 ensemble [111]

Province	Average precipitation (mm)
Tete	868.25
Manica	987.65
Gaza	541.95

169. **Error! Reference source not found.**shows the annual mean temperature and precipitation in the project target districts.

Table 14. Temperature and rainwater retention in the target districts

District	Precipitation (mm)	Evapotranspiration (mm)	Maximum Temperature (^{0}C)	Minimum Temperature (^{0}C)
TETE				
Doa	712	1517	32	19
Moatize	813	1555	32	19
Mutarara	767	1507	32	19
MANICA				
Guro	706	1464	51	18
Tambara	678	1485	32	18
Machaze	965	1336	27	17
GAZA				

[109] World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Available at: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-historical>
[110] World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Available at: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-historical
[111] Ibid.

Mabalane	552	1434	30	17
Massangena	605	1430	30	17
Mapai	472	1488	31	17

4.2 Climate historical trends

170. **Temperature:** Mozambique's climate is affected by global warming, which is reflected in an increase in average temperatures with variations ranging from 0.4 to 1.5 ºC between 1981 to 2021[112]. This observed increase in temperature is consistent with other studies from different sources.

171. The Climate Service Centre Germany (GERICS) identified that, based on the global Climate Research Unit (CRU) data set, a small but significant temperature increase of +0.05ºC per decade was observed between 1901 and 2013, which was substantially stronger over the last 30 years, with +0.20ºC per decade[113]. A study from the World Food Programme also confirms that a detailed analysis for Mozambique between 1981 to 2017 shows a warming of 0.1º-0.25ºC per decade[114]. The average number of 'hot' days per year in Mozambique has increased by 25 (an additional 6.8% of days) between 1960 and 2003. The average number of 'hot' nights per year increased by 31 (an additional 8.4% of nights) between 1960 and 2003[115].

172. **Precipitation:** According to the Second National Communication, during the period between 1960 and 2006, the average annual precipitation in Mozambique decreased at an average rate of 3.1% per decade. On the other hand, despite the decreases observed in total precipitation, the amount of precipitation falling during heavy precipitation events increased at an average rate of 2.6% per decade, with these increases being more pronounced in the period from December to February[116]. At the sub-national level, data shows an indication of a slight decrease in rainfall in the northern provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Nampula, of around 2-5% per decade between 1981 and 2017, while the provinces of Inhambane and Manica had a slight increase of around 2-10% per decade[117]. The province of Gaza was identified as the sub-national unit with the lowest precipitation sums between 1991 and 2020[118].

Extreme weather events:

Droughts

173. Droughts have affected the greatest number of people over the past 50 years in Mozambique, with over 11 million people being affected since 1984[119]. From 1980 to 2019 Mozambique was affected by

[112] World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Available at: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-historical
[113] Climate Services Center Germany. Climate Fact Sheet Mozambique. 2015
[114] World Food Program. Food Security and livelihoods under a changing climate in Mozambique. March 2021. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/C_ADAPT_Food_security_Mozambique_14april-compressed.pdf
[115] https://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/UNDP_reports/Mozambique/Mozambique.lowres.report.pdf
[116] Government of Mozambique. Mozambique Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2022
[117] World Food Program. Food Security and livelihoods under a changing climate in Mozambique. March 2021. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/C_ADAPT_Food_security_Mozambique_14april-compressed.pdf
[118] World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Available at: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-historical
[119] World Bank. Disaster Risk Profile. Mozambique. Available at: https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/845611574234249644/pdf/Disaster-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf (27/05/23)

12 droughts events[120]. Data from the IPCC 6th Assessment Report (6AR) shows that, since 2005, drought frequency in East Africa has doubled from once every 6 to once every 3 years and has become more severe during the long and summer rainfall seasons than during the short rainfall season[121]. The country's southern and central regions are the most affected by climate-linked disasters, especially droughts due to the tropical dry savannah climate (see Figure 16).

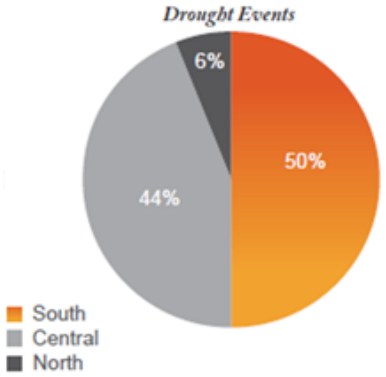


Figure 16. Drought events per region (period 1956-2008)

174. According to data from the WFP Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), **provinces Gaza, Manica and Tete are locations with great exposure to climate hazards, including droughts, and most prone to food insecurity** (see Figure 17)[122]. In Gaza, for example, drought is a key driver of food insecurity[123]. The project will focus its activities on the provinces of Gaza, Manica and Tete, located in the arid and semi-arid southern and central areas of the country. According to INGD, the central region has experienced increase in temperatures between 1960 and 2005 and the risk of droughts and crop failures is highly probable.[124]

[120] Government of Mozambique. Mozambique Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2022

[121] Trisos, C.H., I.O. Adelekan, E. Totin, A. Ayanlade, J. Efitre, A. Gemeda, K. Kalaba, C. Lennard, C. Masao, Y. Mgaya, G. Ngaruiya, D. Olago, N.P. Simpson, and S. Zakieldeen, 2022: Africa. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 1285–1455, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.011

[122] World Food Programme- WFP. 2017. Integrated Context Analysis Mozambique

[123] World Food Program. Food Security and livelihoods under a changing climate in Mozambique. March 2021. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/C_ADAPT_Food_security_Mozambique_14april-compressed.pdf

124 Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades. Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique – Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão. May 2009

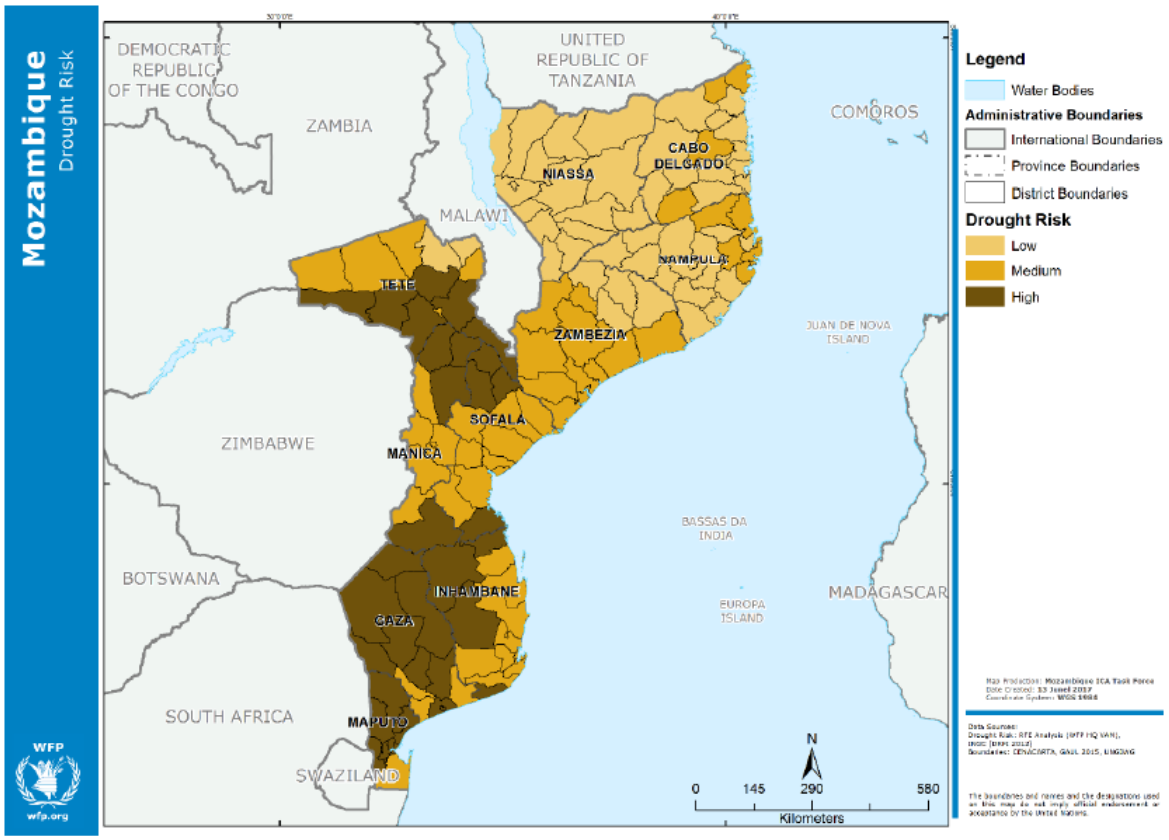


Figure 17. Drought risk in Mozambique

4.3 Climate change projections

175. **Temperature:** Data from the GCF-funded WMO-SMHI platform, Climate Information[125], shows national projections for different emission scenarios using the CORDEX Africa ensemble and a 1981-2010 baseline period:

- Under an RCP 4.5 emission scenario[126], increases in annual average temperatures will range between 0.66°C – 0.76°C for the time-period 2011-2040, and between 0.73 – 0.95 °C for the period 2041-2070[127].
- Under an RCP 8.5 scenario[128], the change lies between 0.73°C and 0.95° for the period 2011-2040, and between 1.7°C and 2.1°C for the period 2041-2070[129].

176. Projections made using the Climate analytics -Climate impact explorer tool[130] (baseline period: 1986-2006; using a multi-model ensemble), shows that an increase in mean air temperature by 2050 of

125 Climate Information. Available at: www.climateinformation.org
126 This is a basis for short term planning as the models do not start to diverge significantly in their temp projections until around 2040 (after the project's implementation period)
127 Climate Information. Available at: https://climateinformation.org (25/05/23)
128 This is a basis for longer term planning as the models do not start to diverge significantly in their temp projections until around 2040 (after the project's implementation period)
129 Climate Information. Available at: https://climateinformation.org (25/05/23)
130 Climate Analytics, 2022. Climate Impact Explorer. Available at: https://climate-impact-explorer.climateanalytics.org/.

1.1°C under the RCP 6.0 scenario and an increase of 1.8°C under RCP 8.5. By 2100, an increase of 2.8°C is expected under the RCP 6.0 scenario and 4.4 under the RCP 8.5 scenario (see Figure 18):

Figure 18. Mean air temperature increases in Mozambique for RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5 scenarios

177. The World Bank's projections for the end of the century use a 1995-2014 baseline and multi-model scenario. Projections show similar increases in mean temperature: between 2°C (SSP2-4.5) and 3.51°C (SSP5-8.5). Note that these projections are national and do not consider intra-country variation[131].

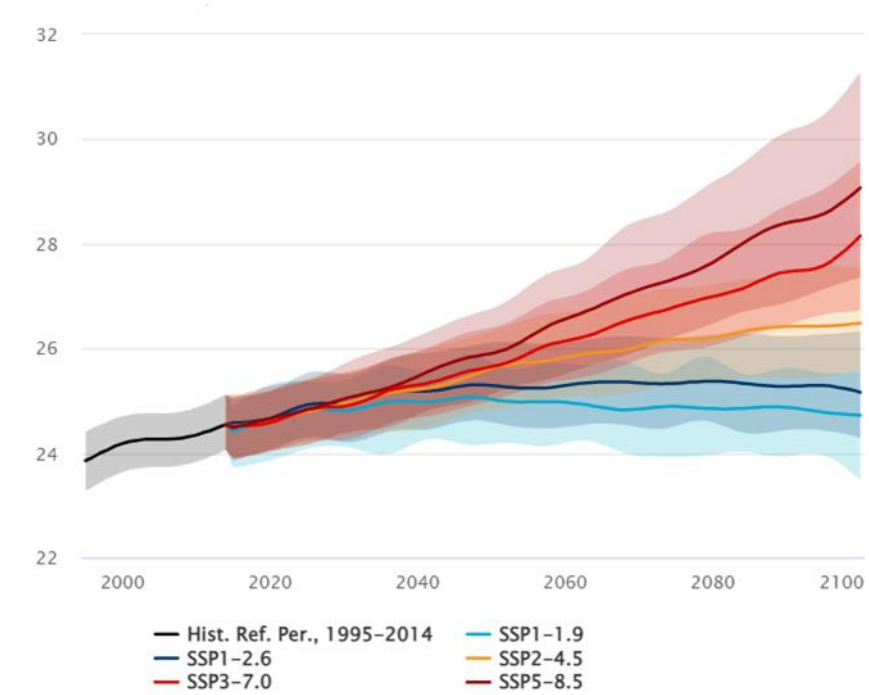


Figure 19. Projected mean-temperature Mozambique, Multi-model Ensemble, baseline period 1995-2014

[131] World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Available at: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-projections

178.The abovementioned Projections are also confirmed by using the GCF- funded WMO-SMHI platform, Climate Information, which uses the CORDEX Africa ensemble as well as CMIP5, for the mean temperature increase in the different districts targeted by LINK (See Table 15).

Table 15. Annual mean temperature increase and Aridity actual (annual mean) by district for RCP4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios in the near and medium-term, from CORDEX Africa ensemble and CMIP5 ensemble means, using a 1981-2010 baseline period.

Province	District	RCP Scenario	Timeframe	Annual mean temperature increase °C
Gaza	Mabalane	4.5	2011-2040	+0.73
			2041-2070	+1.42
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.93
			2041-2070	+1.95
	Massangena	4.5	2011-2040	+0.75
			2041-2070	+1.42
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.91
			2041-2070	+2.00
	Mapai	4.5	2011-2040	+0.74
			2041-2070	+1.46
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.93
			2041-2070	+2.00
Manica	Machaze	4.5	2011-2040	+0.75
			2041-2070	+1.37
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.85
			2041-2070	+1.92
	Guro	4.5	2011-2040	+0.73
			2041-2070	+1.41
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.80
			2041-2070	+2.10
	Tambara	4.5	2011-2040	+0.74
			2041-2070	+1.39

		8.5	2011-2040	+0.82
			2041-2070	+2.04
Tete	Doa	4.5	2011-2040	+0.73
			2041-2070	+1.33
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.81
			2041-2070	+1.93
	Moatize	4.5	2011-2040	+0.79
			2041-2070	+1.43
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.86
			2041-2070	+2.14
	Mutarara	4.5	2011-2040	+0.70
			2041-2070	+1.29
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.80
			2041-2070	+1.87

179. **Precipitation:** Most models project a slight drying over Mozambique, although some models indicate a slight increase in annual rainfall by the middle of the 21st century[132]. Data from the GCF-funded WMO-SMHI platform, Climate Information[133], shows national projections on annual average precipitation for different emission scenarios using the CORDEX Africa ensemble and a 1981-2010 baseline period:

- Under an RCP 4.5 emission scenario, changes in annual average precipitation will range between -4% and 5.7% for the time-period 2011-2040, and between -8.7% and 5.2% for the period 2041-2070.
- Under an RCP 8.5 scenario, it is estimated that changes in annual average precipitation will range between -7.2% and 4% for the period 2011-2040, and between -7.3% and 2.2% for the period 2041-2070.

180. Projections made using the Climate Analytics -Climate impact explorer tool[134] (baseline period: 1986-2006; using a multi-model ensemble), shows that changes in precipitation will be of 2.2% by 2050 under the RCP 6.0 scenario and of -0.4% under the RCP 8.5 scenario (Figure 20):

132 World Food Program. Food Security and livelihoods under a changing climate in Mozambique. March 2021. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/C_ADAPT_Food_security_Mozambique_14april-compressed.pdf
133 Climate information. Available at: www.climateinformation.org (30/05/23)
134 Climate Analytics, 2022. Climate Impact Explorer. Available at: https://climate-impact-explorer.climateanalytics.org/.

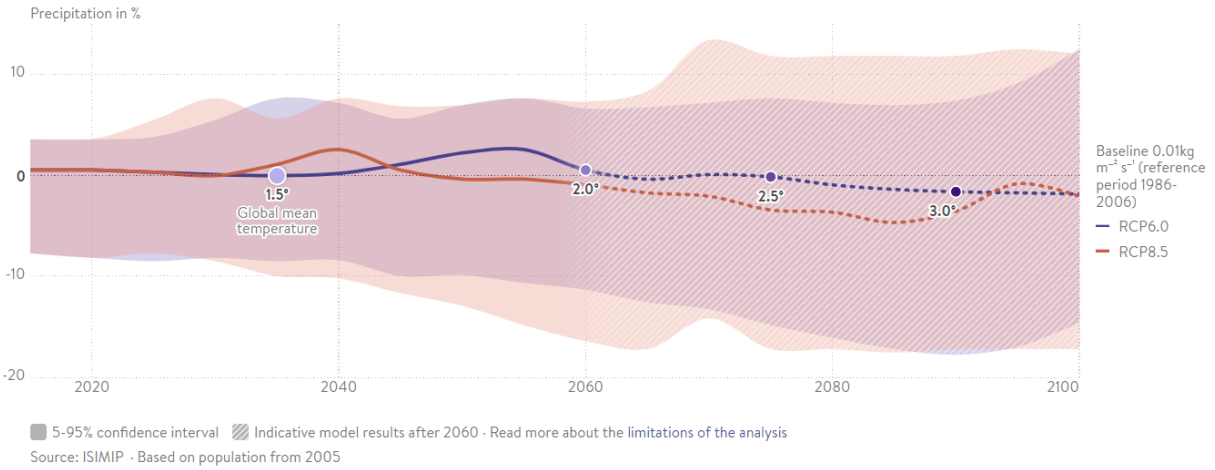


Figure 20. Changes in precipitation in Mozambique for RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5 scenarios

181. According to the World Bank's data on projected changes for precipitation in Mozambique (baseline period 1995-2014 using a multi-model scenario), average annual precipitation will range from 635.55 to 1634.5mm by 2025 and 603.77 to 1641.2mm by 2100 under the SSP2-4.5 scenario. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, average annual precipitation will range between 641.67-1630.2mm by 2025 and by 573.88-1759.83mm by 2100 (Figure 21)[135].

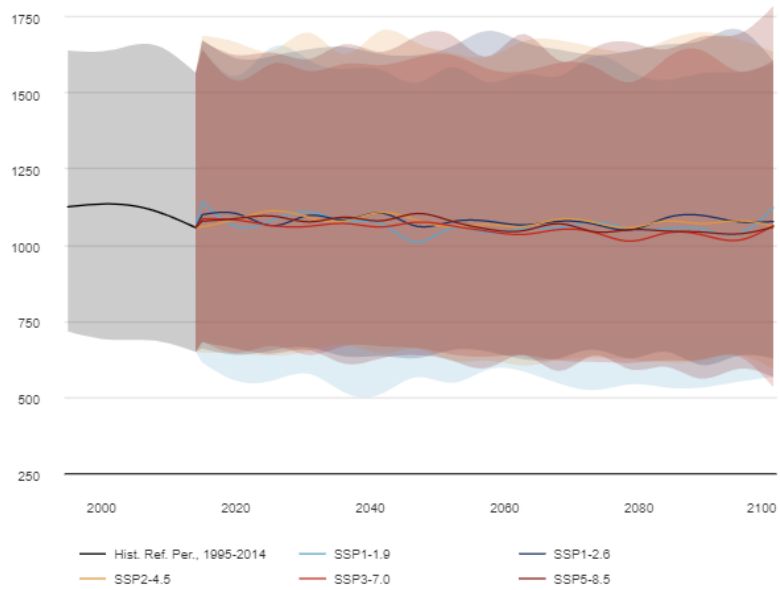


Figure 21. Projected precipitation in Mozambique

182. The Climate Information platform, which uses the CORDEX Africa ensemble as well as CMIP5, shows the projected changes of annual mean precipitation for the districts targeted by the project. For most of the districts in Gaza, a decrease in annual mean precipitation is projected, under both, RCP 4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios, and for the two timeframes (2011-2040 and 2041-2070). For Manica and Tete districts, projections indicate both, increases and decrease of precipitation, depending on scenario and timeframe used. Annual mean precipitation, in this case, is calculated as the mean annual values of

135 World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Available at: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-projections

daily precipitation averaged over a 30-year period. Table 16 shows this percentage difference in reference to the 1981-2010 period.[136]

Table 16. Annual mean precipitation changes for RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios in the near and medium term, per district, using CIMP5 and CORDEX Africa ensemble averages. Reference period is 1981-2010.

Province	District	RCP Scenario	Timeframe	Annual mean precipitation %
Gaza	Mabalane	4.5	2011-2040	-0.55
			2041-2070	-2.86
			2071-2100	-4.89
		8.5	2011-2040	-0.24
			2041-2070	-2.23
			2071-2100	-7.51
	Massangena	4.5	2011-2040	+1.07
			2041-2070	-3.86
			2071-2100	-3.97
		8.5	2011-2040	-0.83
			2041-2070	-2.39
			2071-2100	-10.82
	Mapai	4.5	2011-2040	+1.60
			2041-2070	-2.30
			2071-2100	-5.81
		8.5	2011-2040	-0.03
			2041-2070	-1.36
			2071-2100	-9.48
Manica	Machaze	4.5	2011-2040	+0.52
			2041-2070	-3.80
			2071-2100	-4.25
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.55
			2041-2070	-0.90
			2071-2100	-9.03
	Guro	4.5	2011-2040	+1.72
			2041-2070	-0.63
			2071-2100	-4.94
		8.5	2011-2040	-0.35
			2041-2070	-4.47
			2071-2100	-11.73
	Tambara	4.5	2011-2040	+0.57
			2041-2070	+0.56
			2071-2100	-3.51
		8.5	2011-2040	-1.77
			2041-2070	-2.39
			2071-2100	-7.23
Tete	Doa	4.5	2011-2040	+0.31
			2041-2070	-0.21
			2071-2100	-4.13
		8.5	2011-2040	-1.67
			2041-2070	-2.25
			2071-2100	-8.30
	Moatize	4.5	2011-2040	+2.89
			2041-2070	+1.77

[136] Climate information. Available at: https://ssr.climateinformation.org/ Accessed on 30/05/23

			2071-2100	-1.88
		8.5	2011-2040	+1.09
			2041-2070	-0.78
			2071-2100	-4.47
	Mutarara	4.5	2011-2040	+0.10
			2041-2070	-1.74
			2071-2100	-4.94
		8.5	2011-2040	-1.75
			2041-2070	-3.71
			2071-2100	-11.13

Extreme weather events:

Droughts

183. Projected climate change will increase the frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events[137]. The IPCC 6AR projects an increase in meteorological droughts from 1.5ºC in the East Southern Africa region, which will affect ecosystem services by reducing fish stocks, crop and livestock productivity and water provisioning[138]. Droughts are expected to become more frequent around 2030, with dry seasons becoming drier, especially in the central region, around the Zambezi River, impacting crops and consequently food security[139].

In all regions of the country, increases in evapotranspiration will be probably greater than those of rainfall during the dry season (June-November), suggesting that the dry season will become drier by around 2030, and even further in 2060 and 2080[140]. The projections for decrease of precipitation over time under the RCP4.5 and 8.5 scenarios in Mozambique suggest that long drought periods are likely to be a dominant factor in the southern and central regions[141]. A study conducted by the National Institute for Disaster Management of Mozambique points out the central region as the region with greater probability of having a higher risk of droughts and crop loss[142]. In general, the climate in Mozambique will be more extreme, with warmer and longer dry periods and more unpredictable rainfall, increasing the risk of droughts and crop loss[143].

The Figures below compare the projected change in Fraction of Population[144] annually exposed to Heatwaves (in pp) in Mozambique since the reference period 1986-2006, for the years 2030 (*Figure*

[137] Government of Mozambique. National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy. November 2012
[138] Trisos, C.H., I.O. Adelekan, E. Totin, A. Ayanlade, J. Efitre, A. Gemeda, K. Kalaba, C. Lennard, C. Masao, Y. Mgaya, G. Ngaruiya, D. Olago, N.P. Simpson, and S. Zakieldeen, 2022: Africa. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 1285–1455, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.011
[139] Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades. Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique – Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão. May 2009
[140] Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Desastres. Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique – Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão. May 2009
[141] Mavume, A.F.; Banze, B.E.; Macie, O.A.; Queface, A.J. Analysis of Climate Change Projections for Mozambique under the Representative Concentration Pathways. Atmosphere 2021, 12, 588. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos12050588
[142] Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Desastres. Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique – Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão. May 2009
[143] Government of Mozambique. Mozambique Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2022
[144] "The Fraction of Population annually exposed to heatwaves, in a grid cell of 0.5° resolution, reflects the part of the population contained in that grid cell which experiences a heatwave on average every year. A heatwave is here considered to occur when both a relative indicator based on air temperature and an absolute indicator based on air temperature and relative

22), 2050 (*Figure 23*), and 2100 (*Figure 24*) and under two different scenarios[145]. In Figures 21 and 22, the left and middle maps show the projected changes under a RCP4.5 and a RCP8.5 scenario, while the third map shows the difference between the two.

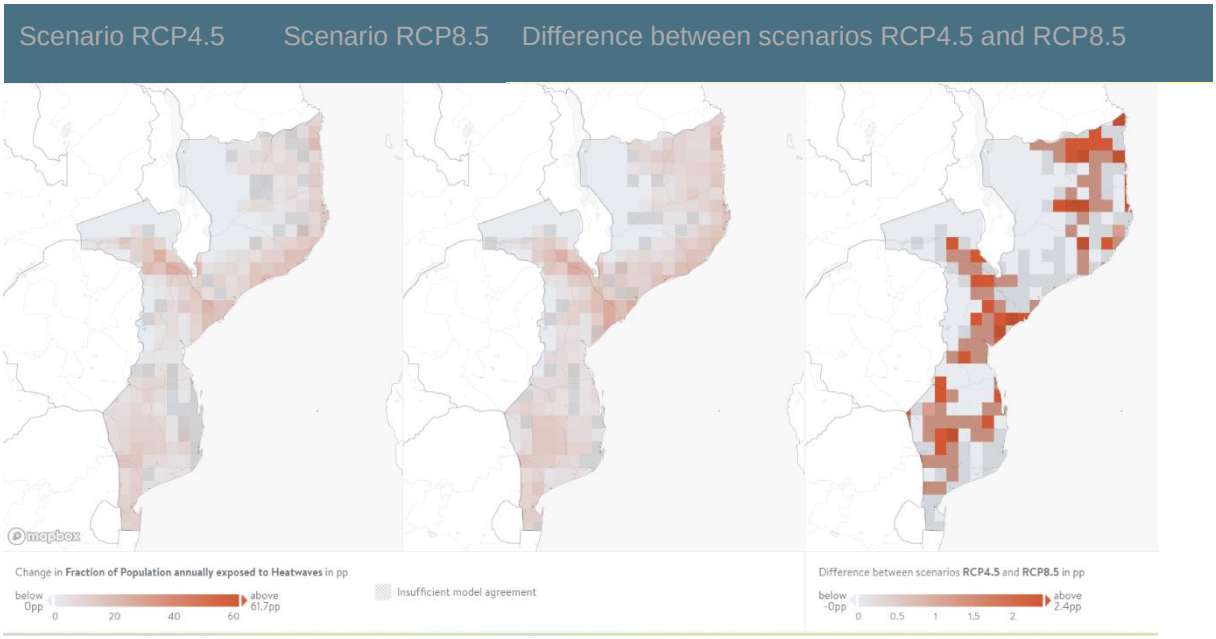


Figure 22.Fraction of Population annually exposed to Heatwaves in Mozambique in 2030 under a RCP4.5 scenario versus a RCP8.5 scenario (reference period 1986-2006)

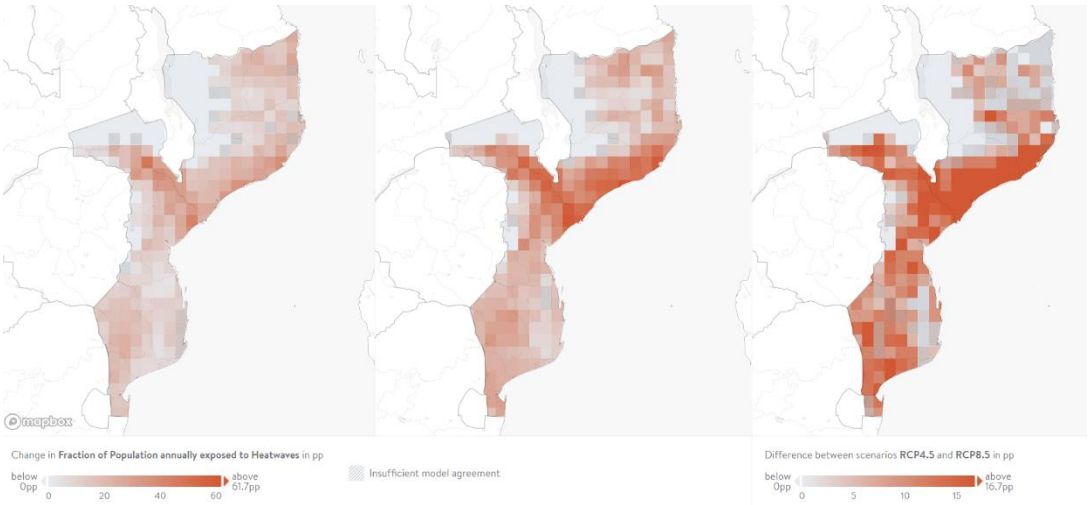


Figure 23. Fraction of Population annually exposed to Heatwaves in Mozambique in 2050 under a RCP4.5 scenario versus a RCP8.5 scenario (reference period 1986-2006)

humidity exceed exceptionally high values. Projections were calculated assuming that both the size and the repartition of population would stay constant as of 2005." Climate analytics. Available at: Climate Analytics — Climate impact explorer

[145] Climate analytics. Available at: Climate Analytics — Climate impact explorer

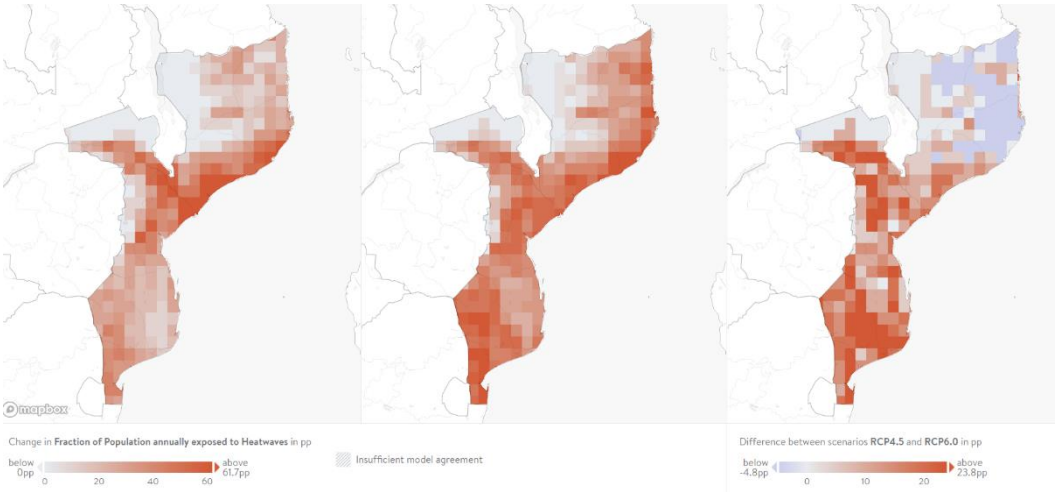


Figure 24.Fraction of Population annually exposed to Heatwaves in Mozambique in 2100 under a RCP4.5 scenario versus a RCP8.5 scenario (reference period 1986-2006)

184.Table 17 summarizes information of the Climate Information platform, on annual mean arity projections in the districts targeted by the project. For all the districts, an increase in the annual mean aridity is expected for both, RCP 4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios, and for the 2011-2040 and 2041-2070 timeframes (with exception of Changara, where a decrease in aridity is expected under the RCP 4.5 scenario, and Mutarara, where a small decrease in aridity is projected under the RCP 4.5 scenario and for the 2011-2040 timeframe- both districts located in the province of Tete). Annual mean arity is calculated here as the monthly mean values of the ratio between actual evapotranspiration and precipitation over a 30-year period.

Table 17. Annual mean aridity by district for RCP4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios in the near and medium-term, from CORDEX Africa ensemble and CMIP5 ensemble means, using a 1981-2010 baseline period

Province	District	RCP Scenario	Timeframe	Annual mean aridity %
Gaza	Mabalane	4.5	2011-2040	+11.02
			2041-2070	+4.82
			2071-2100	+5.35
		8.5	2011-2040	+0.25
			2041-2070	+9.43
			2071-2100	+13.12
	Massangena	4.5	2011-2040	+3.98
			2041-2070	+6.65
			2071-2100	+6.80
		8.5	2011-2040	+2.54
			2041-2070	+11.07
			2071-2100	+5.52
	Mapai	4.5	2011-2040	+4.44
			2041-2070	-2.38
			2071-2100	+4.92
		8.5	2011-2040	+9.62
			2041-2070	+7.56
			2071-2100	+1.97

Manica	Machaze	4.5	2011-2040	+5.03
			2041-2070	+6.12
			2071-2100	+3.55
		8.5	2011-2040	+7.32
			2041-2070	+5.86
			2071-2100	+8.38
	Guro	4.5	2011-2040	+3.59
			2041-2070	+0.84
			2071-2100	-3.38
		8.5	2011-2040	+9.47
			2041-2070	+9.17
			2071-2100	+16.69
	Tambara	4.5	2011-2040	+7.31
			2041-2070	+3.72
			2071-2100	+8.52
		8.5	2011-2040	+15.78
			2041-2070	+15.85
			2071-2100	+21.32
Tete	Doa	4.5	2011-2040	+4.30
			2041-2070	+10.02
			2071-2100	+16.57
		8.5	2011-2040	+18.12
			2041-2070	+14.77
			2071-2100	+23.95
	Moatize	4.5	2011-2040	+0.76
			2041-2070	+4.88
			2071-2100	+8.84
		8.5	2011-2040	+18.12
			2041-2070	+27.60
			2071-2100	+17.85
	Mutarara	4.5	2011-2040	-0.06
			2041-2070	+7.84
			2071-2100	+1.83
		8.5	2011-2040	+5.39
			2041-2070	+18.89
			2071-2100	+22.63

4.4 Climate change risks, impacts and vulnerability

185. Key climate drivers and associated bio-physical, social protection and socio-economic risks related to LINK's targeted districts are summarised below:

Table 18. Summary of climate-linked risks

Climate drivers	Bio-physical risks	Social protection risks	Socio-economic risks
Increased temperatures and heatwaves	More intense droughts and heatwaves, increased water scarcity, increased evapo-transpiration and loss of soil moisture, crop	Increase in climate vulnerable households needing social protection coverage, increase in women, children and people with	Reduced food, nutrition and water security, reduced incomes and possibility of debt cycles, increased waterborne disease transmission,

	damage and reduced yields, livestock losses, forest degradation, reduced NTFP, fires and pests	disability beneficiaries, oversubscribed social protection program unable to meet needs of beneficiaries, more short-term solutions focused on critical and immediate needs without integration of climate-informed current and long-term risks	reduced health status and increased cost of healthcare, reduced labour productivity, increased school absenteeism, increased poor households, inability to meet Mozambique's climate and social protection priorities and targets, inability to meet SDGs
Extreme and variable precipitation	All of the above in addition to longer drier periods and shorter periods with heavy rainfall events, in addition to erosion and habitat damage	All of the above	All of the above
More intense extremes	All of the above amplified	All of the above amplified	All of the above amplified

186. Drought is the climate change hazard that has affected the most people in Mozambique in the past 50 years (see Table 19). The worst drought in recent decades began in 1982, and by 1984,100,000 people had died and another 750,000 required food assistance. An average of 600,000 people is affected by drought annually. The annual average loss in the agriculture is estimated at USD 20 million and, on average, once every 10 years a loss of USD 65 million in agricultural income is expected with Manica and Tete among the provinces to experience the highest lose in income.[146].

Table 19. Summary of climate-linked disasters impacts

Type of Disaster	Number of events	Total deaths	Total affected people
Drought	10	100.200	16.444.000
Flood	20	1.921	9.039.251
Tropical Cyclone	13	697	2.997.300
Windstorm	5	20	5.100

[146] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/845611574234249644/pdf/Disaster-Risk-Profile-Mozambique.pdf (27/05/23)

187. Droughts are expected to become more frequent around 2030, with dry seasons becoming drier, especially in the central region, impacting crops and consequently food security[147]. Changes in rainfall patterns and duration of the seasons are projected to cause up to 25% reductions in agriculture revenue, including for the main crops that are the basis of food security and an essential condition for improving the per capita income of Mozambican families[148][149]. In Mozambique, most of the production is rainfed, vulnerable to rising temperatures and variable rainfall. Yields of major crops such as cassava, sorghum, soybeans and groundnuts could decrease by 2–4 percent over the next 40 years (particularly in the central region). Some drought-sensitive, major food crops like maize could decline by as much as 11 percent on average (2046–2065), and by as much as 45 percent in areas such as Tete. More erratic rainfall and changes in temperature could contribute to the spread of existing and new agricultural pests, such as the fall armyworm, posing unprecedented threat to maize and sorghum. Increased risk of droughts is likely to impact key value chain crops such as soy, pigeon pea and sesame, disrupting local markets and farmers' income.

188. The projected climate changes will contribute to slow and fast onset processes and events, with a focus on droughts, that will impact Mozambique's population by increasing its vulnerability and cause severe damage to the country's economy and infrastructure. In addition to climate drivers and risks related to LINK's focus outlined in Table 18, and according to the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC), climate change impacts in the country will include:

- Decrease in the amount of quality water available for various uses (human, wildlife, forest, agriculture, energy production, industry) due to less rainfall, less recharge of aquifers, increased evapotranspiration, and saline intrusion;
- Increased risk of loss of life, crops and forests, soil erosion and damage to infrastructure associated with floods due to rising mean sea levels, storm surge phenomena and extreme precipitation events – floods and strong winds;
- Lower availability of biomass for energy purposes;
- Increase human mortality and morbidity due to the spread of vector diseases associated with climatic variables and more malnutrition, with aggravated effects on the most vulnerable groups;
- Decrease in soil fertility due to erosion, deforestation, excessive burning and saline intrusion;
- Severe consequences for vulnerable people, including women and children, and the elderly contributing to the impoverishment and an increased vulnerability of the most vulnerable and exposed to climate hazards.

189. Climate change has a disproportionate impact on poorer households, which tend to be particularly exposed to shocks and are more vulnerable to their impacts due to their deficit in terms of capacity to prepare, cope and adapt[150]. As 63% of the population live below the international poverty line[151], it is important that local adaptation plans focus on better addressing climate vulnerability of the poorest people and aligning climate resilience with social protection. Without adequate support, poorest households, especially female and child-headed households, may resort to negative coping

[147] Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades. Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique – Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão. May 2009
[148] Government of Mozambique. National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy. November 2012
[149] Based on data from statistical downscale of seven GCM used in IPCC 4th Assessment Report under SRES A2 emissions scenario.
[150] Bowen, Thomas, Carlo del Ninno, Colin Andrews, Sarah Coll-Black, Ugo Gentilini, Kelly Johnson, Yasuhiro Kawasoe, Adea Kryeziu, Barry Maher, and Asha Williams. 2020. Adaptive Social Protection: Building Resilience to Shocks. International Development in Focus. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1575-1. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO. Available at: < https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/33785/9781464815751.pdf?sequence=2>
[151] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/931171614625070870/pdf/Mozambique-Economic-Update-Setting-the-Stage-for-Recovery.pdfpdfpdfpdfpdfpdf

mechanisms, including practices that destroy natural resources as a means of survival, thereby contributing to a downward spiral of environmental degradation and climate change impact.

190. The vulnerability of these groups is not only due to spatial exposure of hazards such as droughts, but also due to sensitivity and socio-economic factors that hinder their capacity to cope and adapt to climate change impacts[152]. High levels of poverty, low levels of literacy and weak institutional capacity to deal with climate change, increase the vulnerability of marginalized groups. Furthermore, these groups do not have appropriate spaces to participate in decision-making processes and are often excluded from existing processes, which further marginalizes this group as current policies and strategies do not reflect their perspectives or needs.

Dispersed population

191. Some of the factors of vulnerability highlighted in Mozambique's Annual Contingency Plan 2022/23 (GdM, 2022)[153] include the dispersed population in the arid and semiarid areas facing water scarcity, lacking information regarding the active seismic zones and insufficient infrastructure for water management particularly to manage the upstream flow from neighbouring countries. Spatial exposure of population to hazards such as droughts is exacerbated socio-economic factors that hinder their capacity to cope and adapt to climate change impacts[154]. High levels of poverty, low levels of literacy, limited participation in decision-making processes and weak institutional capacity to deal with climate change, increase the vulnerability of marginalized groups.

Gender and age

192. Gender and age are important vulnerability factors. Women and girls are increasingly being recognized as more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, as they constitute the majority of the world's poor and are more dependent on natural resources which climate change threatens. For example, they are more engaged in agricultural tasks and hence disproportionately affected by climate impacts. Climate change also increases men's migration, which increases the workload for women and other household members, including children[155]. In many areas, over 50% of households are female-headed and women and children are left to cope with climate change impacts[156]. Due to their gendered role and household responsibilities for finding fuel and water, childcare, cooking and cleaning, women are the catalyst for local level adaptation[157]. However, structural barriers remain, and it is a challenge to have their voices heard in the decision-making process as most community structures in Mozambique are male prioritized and dominated[158]. The project will have a strong focus on gender and will work to empower women and girls to have a voice and be equal actors in decision-making related to climate change and sustainability.

193. Although children have contributed the least to climate change, they are already suffering and will likely continue to suffer the most with its impacts, especially those living in poverty, and most in need of social protection. The effects of long-term climate change, extreme weather events and seasonal vulnerability on food security and poverty affect children's nutritional status. During droughts access to

[152] Climate change profile Mozambique, 2018. Available at: < https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Mozambique_4.pdf>
[153] Plano Anual de Contingência 2022-2023. Conselho de Ministros, Maputo.
[154] Climate change profile Mozambique, 2018. Available at: < https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Mozambique_4.pdf>
[155] https://www.boell.de/sites/default/files/assets/boell.de/images/download_de/ecology/Mozambique.pdf
[156] FAO. Adaptation to Climate Change in Semi-Arid Environments: Experience and Lessons from Mozambique. 2012. Available at: https://www.fao.org/3/i2581e/i2581e00.pdf
[157] Mucavele, S. (2010): Gender and Climate Change in Mozambique. MUGEDE. http://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/xmlui/bitstream/
[158] https://www.boell.de/sites/default/files/assets/boell.de/images/download_de/ecology/Mozambique.pdf

safe water becomes a challenge, and there are outbreaks of water-borne diseases. Moreover, children are also at risk of trauma, psychosocial impacts, inadequate care and protection during disasters, and these disasters impact their social infrastructure, such as schools and health facilities[159].

194. Without significant investments in adaptation, changes in temperature and rainfall patterns, will cause severe damage to Mozambique's economy and infrastructure, but most importantly, it will increase the vulnerability of the country's population.

[159] UNICEF. The situation of children in Mozambique. 2014. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/media/1961/file/Situation%20of%20Children%20in%20Mozambique%202014.pdf

5. Project rationale and description

195. A significant milestone in Mozambique and a foundational element of the LINK project is the development of the National Strategy for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. This strategy recognises the importance of addressing climate change impacts and the need for proactive measures to mitigate and adapt to its effects, as well as the necessity to integrate climate considerations into various sectors, including social protection. In the context of the social protection framework, the National Strategy of Basic Social Services acknowledges the necessity of complementarity between climate change adaptation and social protection initiatives, recognising that vulnerable populations are particularly susceptible to climate risks. Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) have had a central role in this integration as an instrument to include climate change considerations into the district-level decentralised planning process and, therefore, enabling local planning to enhance the resilience of communities and their access to basic social services in an integrated way. However, it became apparent that improved capacity and monitoring was necessary to effectively link LAPs with the broader Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) framework.

196. Through the provision of transfers and services directly to these households, ASP supports vulnerable groups to improve their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to the shocks they face (including climate change), before, during, and after these shocks occur. Over the long term, by supporting these three capacities, ASP can provide a pathway to more resilience for households that may otherwise lack the resources to move out of chronically vulnerable situations[160].

197. The ASP framework is thus a means to strengthen the alignment between climate change adaptation and social protection efforts. It recognises the importance of integrating climate considerations into the design, implementation, and monitoring of social protection programmes. By doing so, the framework aims to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations and ensure their access to essential services in the face of climate-related challenges. Key elements considered in the ASP framework are:

i. Flexibility - social protection programmes can be adapted to be effective in different contexts – in this case, arid and semi-arid zones. This is linked to managing the risk faced by vulnerable populations. The programme aims to identify and target the most vulnerable individuals and households to ensure that social protection interventions reach those who most need them.

ii. Graduation strategies: The framework incorporates strategies to help beneficiaries transition out of poverty by providing them with the necessary tools, skills, and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

iii. Adaptive systems: The programme emphasises the importance of building adaptive systems that can continuously learn, innovate, and improve the design and delivery of social protection programmes.

[160] Bowen,Thomas Vaughan; Del Ninno,Carlo; Andrews,Colin; Coll-Black,Sarah; Gentilini,Ugo; Johnson, Kelly; Kawasoe,Yasuhiro; Kryeziu,Adea; Maher,Barry Patrick; Williams,Asha M..2020. Adaptive Social Protection : Building Resilience to Shocks (English). International Development in Focus Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. Available at: Adaptive Social Protection : Building Resilience to Shocks (worldbank.org)

iv. Data and evidence: Robust data collection, analysis, and evidence-based decision making to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection interventions.

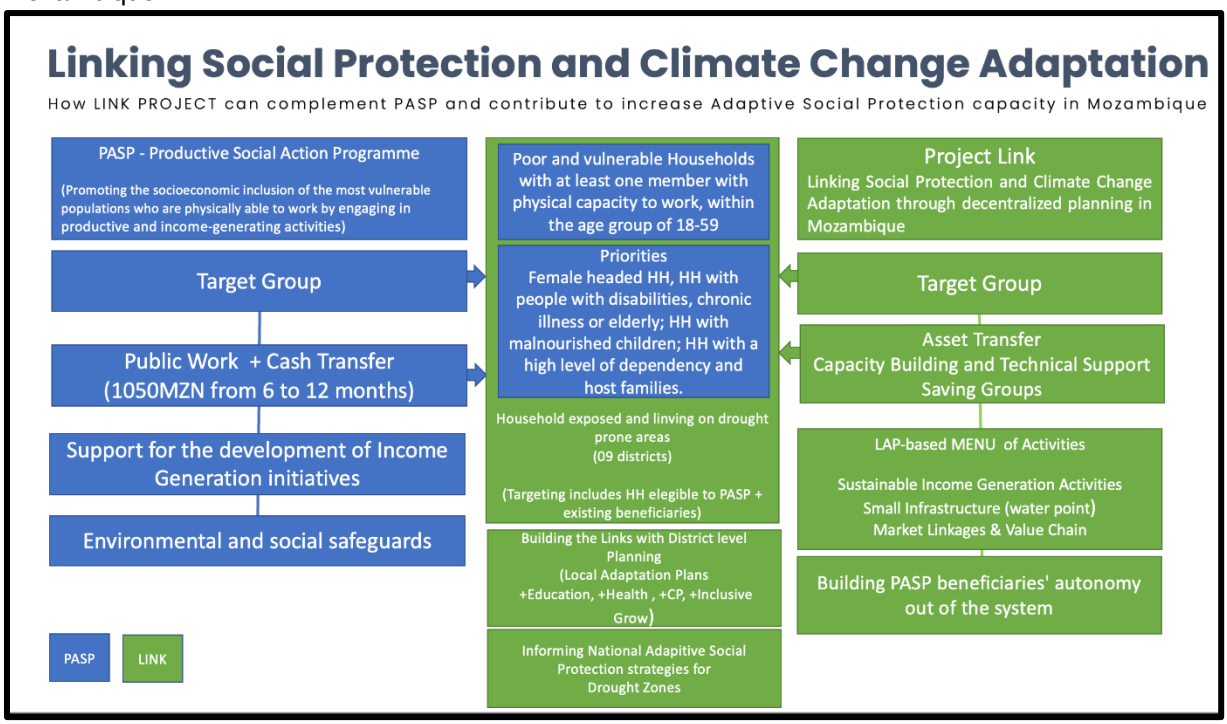
v. Collaboration and partnerships: There is a need for cooperation and partnerships among various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and communities, to create a comprehensive and coordinated approach to ASP.

198. The LINK project was designed based on the country's long history with and investment in the ASP framework, the development of the National Strategy for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, the recognition of the complementarity between climate adaptation and social protection in the National Strategy of Basic Social Services, and the introduction of LAPs to incorporate climate adaptation into decentralised planning. The project aims to enhance the ASP framework to further strengthen the integration of climate considerations in social protection initiatives, emphasising the need for improved monitoring systems and resilience-building efforts.

199. LINK will build on an existing social action programme in Mozambique, the Productive Social Action Programme (PASP), to build poor and climate-vulnerable households' adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of drought. LINK aims to consolidate the concept of ASP, since existing social protection responses cannot absorb the acute effects of climate change, often degrading vulnerable people's future resilience, resulting in a downward spiral of climate impacts and rising vulnerability. Social protection can play a central role in managing climate risks by addressing chronic poverty, providing temporary consumption support, and linking with climate change adaptation investments to respond to acute economic and livelihood disruption, ultimately building resilience and enhancing adaptive capacity.

200.LINK will use the LAPs to provide a menu of activities to enhance PASP interventions by applying a climate adaptation lens. The LINK project will enhance PASP's existing targeting process to ensure a layered approach that considers households' climate vulnerability to drought impact and socio-economic priorities, such as female-headed households; households with people with disabilities, chronic illness or the elderly; malnourished children; and families with high levels of dependency. It aims to improve how social protection supports coping mechanisms and adaptive responses. In complementarity to the PASP, LINK aims to combine capacity building, technical assistance, access to assets, sustainable income generation, investment in small infrastructure, and improvement of value chains and access to markets to enhance the resilience of climate vulnerable communities. The project will identify poor and climate-vulnerable households eligible for social protection action programmes such as PASP to provide technical support for income generation, asset transfer, market links and to respond to value-chain-critical gaps. The project aims to ensure participants' autonomy, climate resilience and graduation out of the system, ultimately sparing the national's social protection system.

Figure *25*below shows how LINK can complement the PASP and contribute to increased ASP in Mozambique.



201.Figure *25* Figure *26*shows how Save the Children and the Government of Mozambique (GoM) aim to implement the ASP framework, linking LAPs and PASP in the LINK project. (In complementarity to the PASP, LINK aim to combine capacity building, technical assistance, access to assets, sustainable income generation, investment in small infrastructure, and improvement of value chains and access to markets to enhance the resilience of climate vulnerable communities.

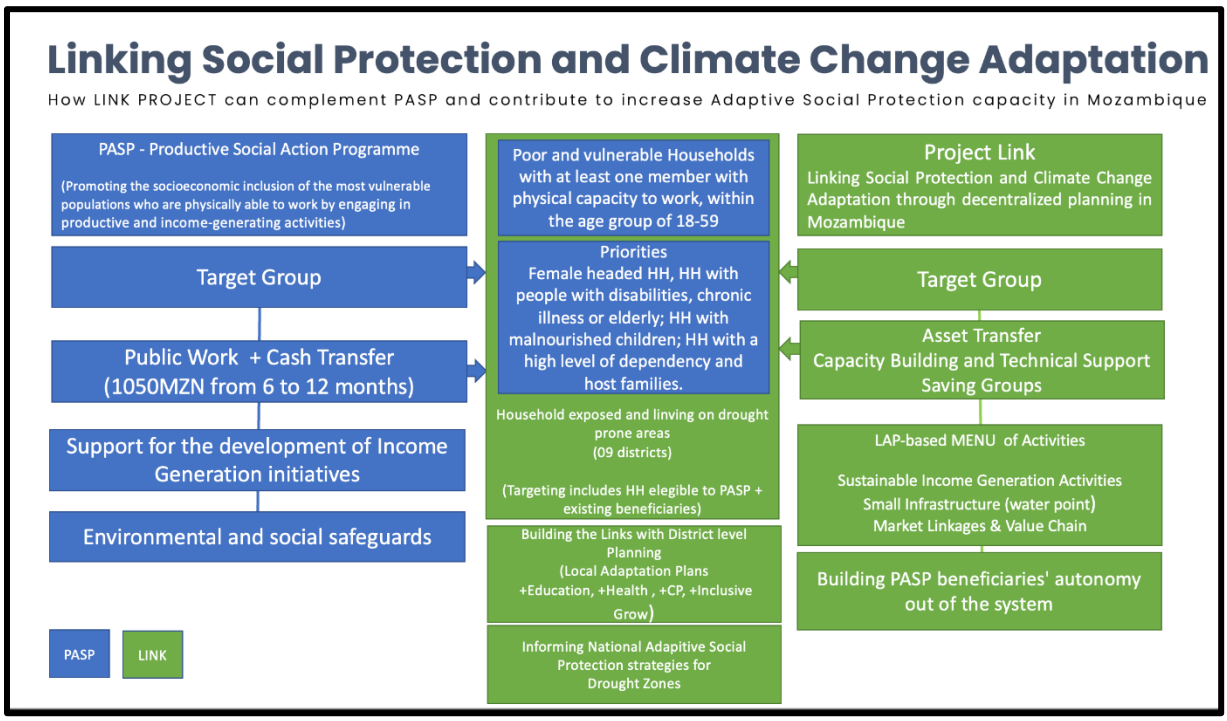


Figure *25. Complementarity between LINK and PASP*

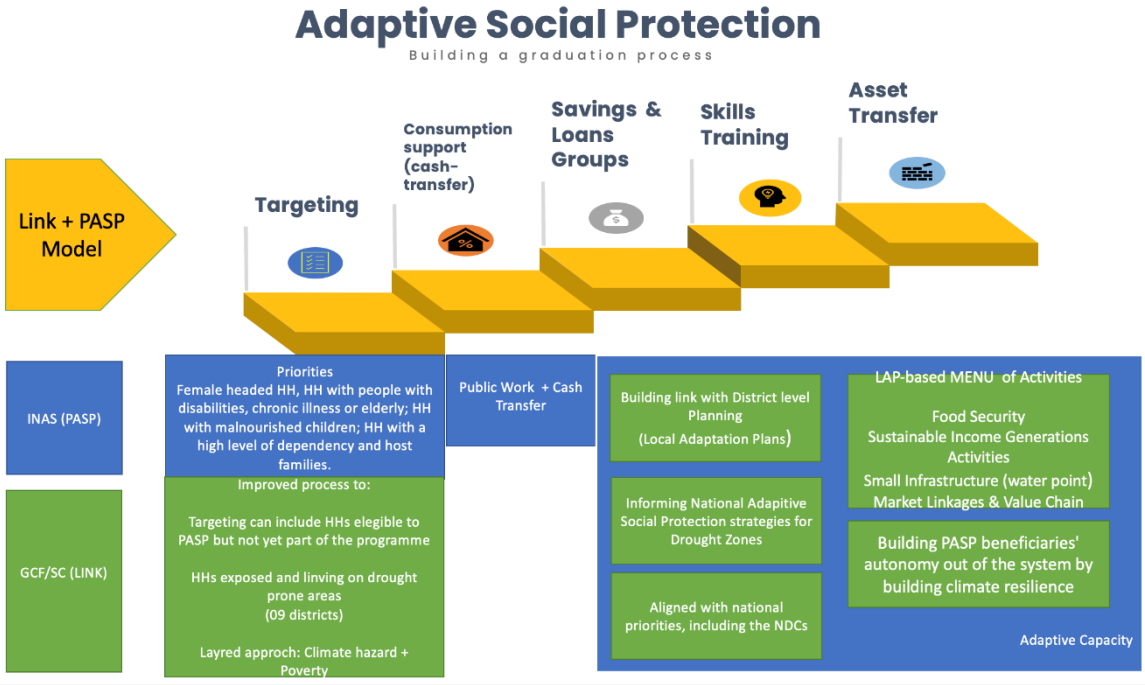


Figure *26. LINK model for implementing ASP in semiarid areas of Tete, Manica and Gaza*

5.1 Barrier analysis

202. The barrier analysis was conducted based on discussions held during the stakeholders' consultations process during the development of this Pre-Feasibility Study (further information on the stakeholder consultation is available in Section 6 - Stakeholder Engagement).

Policy barriers

203. **Climate change issues are insufficiently mainstreamed into local strategic plans**: According to discussions held with government representatives at national, province and district levels during the stakeholder consultations, the existence of two separate lines of planning and funding at the local level, namely the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and the annual Economic and Social Development Program (PESOD)[161], can create challenges in terms of coordination and integration. LAPs are not integrated into the annual district budget planning process (in instruments such as PDD and PESOD[162]); in fact, stakeholders consulted for this Pre-Feasibility Study indicated a lack of leadership and championship at both provincial and district levels to ensure integration of adaptation and social protection actions in the PESOD.

204. This is due to a lack of mechanisms and processes that facilitate the flow of information and coordination between LAPs and the PESOD and a lack of regular communication channels, joint planning exercises, and the involvement of relevant stakeholders from both climate and development sectors.

[161] In Portuguese, *Programa Económico e Social de Desenvolvimento.*

[162] The District Development Plan (PDD) is a 10-year strategic plan and the District Economic and Social Plan (PESOD) is an annual budget plan to operationalise the LAP. The PESOD is the operational instrument of the PDD is the annual plan and budget to operationalize PDD. PESOD will cover all sectors, including SP.

205.Furthermore, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) protocols, under which DRR responsive initiatives are planned and activated, including drought responses, also sit outside the LAPs. As part of local DRR initiatives, Anticipatory Action (AA) Plans have been newly developed in a limited number of districts. AA Plans for drought provide clear guidance on triggers and associated actions to reduce the impacts of extreme events from drought-prone communities. Current these DRM protocols are not linked or integrated into the LAPs or the LAP process. This lack of alignment is particularly concerning during El Nino events where drought is almost certain to spike in the targeted districts.

206. **The integration of adaptation plans in sub-national development planning tools is insufficient**: Although there have been recent efforts to address this, the country still has weak institutional arrangements and limited capacity at all governance levels (district, provincial and central) to make informed decisions and manage climate-related risks, including mainstreaming adaptation into the government's planning and budgeting processes. This is mainly due to the lack of coordination between government representatives from the central, province and district levels working on both, climate change and development, to effectively implement this integration. Additionally, the absence of a proper monitoring system to track the level of integration hinders the progress towards aligning LAPs with the overall orientation of the planning process.

Institutional barriers

207. **Low level of institutional coordination and participation of key local stakeholders** – There are multiple aspects to consider in analysing this barrier:

1- Knowledge management: Stakeholders consulted reported that there is no structured way of sharing knowledge and information, analysis and lessons learned across the multitude of actors working to improve the climate resilience of communities, particularly in the agriculture sector.
2- Insufficient institutional coordination between districts, provinces, and central levels, which results in delays in or lack of approval of LAP documents, with consequent lack of implementation of adaptation measures at the district level. The LAP development process is too centralised, with provincial staff invited to join the process rather than leading it.
3- Overall coordination: Several functions require alignment for effective implementation of adaptative social protection measures, including health, women and social action, education, youth and technology, and economic activities. It appears the SDPI has limited convening power to coordinate these functions.
4- Low level of participation of local stakeholders: The lack of a strong community engagement mechanisms during the different stages of project development and implementation contributes to a low level of local community participation in the decision-making and monitoring processes. Local/district councils, for example, have had problems in continuing to function due to lack of funds, hindering local engagement. Primary data collection also found that the number of young people on local governance committees has reduced, primarily because the work is voluntary, and they were not engaged effectively. Committees lack a mechanism for replacing the members, which means their numbers continue to be depleted. It was also observed that there is no effective system for management and maintenance of the community water supply infrastructure.

208. **Low coverage of vulnerable households in the existing social protection programs**: Currently, in the country, the PASP benefits only 100,000 households across the country. Beneficiaries of the programme in Tete, Gaza and Manica represent 5%, 7% and 13% of the country's coverage, respectively (see Table 20).

209.. Moreover, PASP selection criteria (which are focused on the vulnerable population aged 18-59) exclude a wide range of households, as, due to its public work component, the programme focuses on a specific working age group. Data collection shows that in the 12 assessed districts, there is a high number of child-headed households, and in all three provinces, more than 50% of these households are led by girls. In the semiarid districts of the potential LINK landscape, there are 1,858 households

headed by children. Because these children are not of working age, these households are currently not being supported.

Table 20. PASP beneficiaries and consumption poverty rate by province

Province	PASP[163]	% of PASP beneficiaries	Consumption poverty rate
Mozambique (total)	100502	100%	46.1%
Tete	4639	5%	31.8%
Manica	12803	13%	41%
Gaza	6900	7%	51.1%
Total in the three provinces	24,342		

Technical and information barriers

210. **Low levels of capacity in local government to prioritise investments that meet local needs and are aligned with national policies:** Local stakeholders, including government and local committees (water, natural resources management, child protection) do not have enough technical capacity to prioritise investments and interventions that are aligned with national policies and support local adaptation needs. LAPs often do not include a clear plan about which measures should have priority and be implemented first, or how to maximize the impact of activities implemented, in terms of achieving more climate resilience with limited funds. Interviewed stakeholders confirm that it would be beneficial for district level officials to receive training on efficient use of resources, to meet the needs of the communities.

211. **Weak capacity of government officials (at the provincial and district levels) to implement and monitor adaptation measures**: There is limited technical personnel in all sectors of district government (economic activities, infrastructure, and health). One key challenge is linked to the fact that internal mobility of technical staff is not based on individual competencies; for example, education experts might be assigned to work on water issues, without proper skills or training. As another example, primary data collection indicated that while the team at SDSMAS in Tambara had high competency levels, the extension officers in the same district had poor communication skills, limited technical know-how on agriculture systems and resilient agriculture, and they did not speak the local language, which limits the effectiveness of their intervention. Moreover, as reported by virtually all consulted stakeholders, turnover rate is very high, compounding these issues.

212. **Weak capacities are also worsened by insufficient technical resources**: In all districts in Tete and Manica, there is only one technician overseeing disaster management, often without basic means such as transport. Also, for every 250 to 350 producers, there is only one officer responsible for dissemination of good agricultural practices. Interviews in Tete confirmed that there are no public institutions that train extension workers in the province, and even if there were, continuous training would still be essential. Therefore, considering the high turnover rate of technical teams and the lack of established mechanisms to ensure capacity transfer, the capacity at district level to implement and monitor adaptation measures is very limited.

213. **Low capacity of communities to implement adaptation measures:** The technical capacity to understand climate risks and mainstream adaptation measures at the community level is insufficient. Community members lack information regarding climate risks and possible adaptation solutions. On

[163] Tivane, Ângelo, Célio Langa, Fabião Mundlovo, Finório Castigo, Gito Mataba, José Handela, Marcos Muianga, Samuel Cossa, e Ângelo Silvestre Tivane. 2022. «4o Boletim Estatístico Sobre Protecção Social». 03. Ministério do Trabalho e Segurança Social. Available at: wcms_864127.pdf (ilo.org)

average in the target areas, the level of access to extension services is only 8%[164] and, as indicated above, this service often fails to respond to the needs of communities. Stakeholders report lacking capacities in key aspects of sustainable agricultural practices, including:

- Irrigation techniques;
- Fertilising;
- Use of drought-resistant crops;
- Water harvesting and management;
- Recycling of water;
- Composting using animal waste (which is abundant in semiarid areas);
- Assessing the costs of production and setting fair prices for themselves (producers); and
- Limited knowledge of cost-effective adaptation actions.

There is limited access to tailored climate information at the district and community levels: There is limited mechanisms and capacity to disseminate existing information and translate it effectively for small-scale farmers and district-level technicians. Therefore, LAPs do not include sufficient information on climate trends (present/future), related impacts on livelihoods and the local context, and key vulnerabilities to identify suitable adaptation measures. District-level decision-makers also lack tailored information to manage climate change-related uncertainties and future threats when developing and implementing local adaptation plans.

Technological

214. **Limited access to drought resilient technologies:** climate resilient inputs and technologies are not necessarily accessible for all farming communities. This can be related to knowledge and information about the existence and benefits of such technologies, as well as limited stock through local supply chains and the vast geographic spread to smaller frontier communities which can make transport of technologies a challenge. Technologies such as drought tolerant seeds, improved livestock management for hotter/drier conditions, hydroponics, rainwater harvesting tanks etc…are required by small holder farming communities facing drought conditions, however often there is a lack of skill in applying such technologies, i.e. technological know-how. Without these technologies, income generating activities are restricted to traditional methods which are inadequate and unable to respond to the climate risk effectively.

Financial barriers

215. **Local governments at the district level have limited financial resources to update and implement LAPs:** Although LAPs are an important step to enhance climate change adaptation in Mozambique at the local level, local governments lack funds and resources to implement them. The budget at the provincial and district level does not allocate sufficient funds for the implementation of the LAPs. Moreover, while resources are already extremely tight, channelling funds is a complicated process, resulting in delays which can be catastrophic for local producers (for example, in the distribution of seeds). This makes the planning process even more complex.

216. Most of the stakeholders interviewed at the community level reported limited financial resources to invest in climate adaptation measures. In addition, stakeholders consulted reported that there is frequently a lack of budget to ensure the transport of district technicians and agricultural inputs and that it is often NGOs that provide support to overcome this challenge. In Gaza, an interviewed SDAE

[164] Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural- MADER. 2020. Inquerito agrario integrado 2020. Marco estatisco.Mader Maputo

technician reported that the implementation of climate change adaptation activities established in the LAPs depends on partner supports, as there is no specific government budget for it.

217. As a result, many activities are in the district headquarters due to a lack of resources to carry out actions in remote areas, which in turn risks leaving the most vulnerable populations behind. This lack of finance also hinders local governments' stakeholder engagement.

218. **Insufficient incomes for smallholder farmers due to high dependency on rain-fed agriculture:** Low- and unpredictable-income generation based on traditional farming practices, especially rain-fed dependant, places more farming communities into poverty and into social protection programs due to the changing climate to hotter and drier settings. This financial barrier means farmers cannot afford to new technologies or inputs or the risk associated with innovative practice. Hence low and depleting incomes mean farmers do not have spare capital to invest in responding to climate change, and worse still may not break even with substantial losses to drought and heavy market fluctuation of staple foods.

219.**Access to credit and to economic opportunities:** According to the 2020 Integrated Agricultural Survey[165], only 0.6% of Mozambican farmers have access to formal bank credit. In the target regions, this number reaches on average 0.8%, while the number of farmers accessing saving and credit associations ranges from 2.2% in Tete to 19% in Gaza. Regardless of this, access to finance to implement adaptation techniques (for instance, irrigation, drought-resistance crops, fertilising, etc.) is very limited. Equally, a lack of employment opportunities and support for development of small businesses by local communities limits the coping mechanisms for drought and reduction of dependence on unsustainable agriculture and use of natural resources. At times, farmers cannot produce enough to sell due to a lack of seeds and seed storage facilities and high levels of post-harvest losses. These factors are increasingly compounded by climate vulnerability, lack of water and access to irrigation, access to drought-resistant seeds, and limited knowledge on adaptation measures such as resilient agroecology practices. In addition, local producers cannot count on efficient access to the market, which is:

- Precarious, and may not be available even in case of surplus of production due to lack of storage; and
- Hard to reach, without rehabilitating roads and appropriate transportation means.

Gender and Social barriers

220. **Limited participation of women in decision-making processes:** There is a low participation of women decision-making processes at the community level, contributing further to gender inequality and the implementation of gender-blind climate adaptation strategies. In Mozambique, strict gender norms restrict women and girls from accessing decision-making processes as well as resources and opportunities[166]. While many gains have been made in Mozambique in terms of gender progress, many gaps remain: Women have the least access to land tenure, finance, infrastructure and technological assets. Gender roles are fixed, with women relegated to household work and men tasked with providing income for the family. These norms are intergenerational[167]: Girls report being asked to help at home, caring for the house and the children, while boys work in the fields and in animal herding. In both cases, this can result in decreased school attendance or dropping out altogether.

[165] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2020, Integrated Agricultural Survey
166 Sindy Karberg, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 2018, Female political participation and their influence towards greater empowerment of women in Mozambique
167 Save the Children, 2020, Reaching the Poorest: Supporting Quality Sexual and Reproductive Health Services – Ungumi Project, Rapid Gender Assessment

221. **Women and children are more vulnerable to drought and heatwaves:** Drought has a compounding effect on these structural inequalities[168], and in the target areas, stakeholder consultations have highlighted it has been pushing families towards the adoption of negative coping strategies, including early marriage and polygyny[169]. This has a cascading negative effect on all aspects of human development: education, as it often leads to dropping out of school; health, as early marriage leads to early pregnancy; and reduced access to socio-economic opportunities and economic independence. Drought also compounds the existing time poverty of women, who are tasked with water collection and need to walk longer distances, also at greater risk of danger, which deducts time from possible remunerative work or leisure[170]. in terms of increased temperatures and heatwaves, long distances to schools/fields/water points under blazing sun leads to dehydration and other illness, to which children and the elderly are more vulnerable.

222. Finally, lack of water and inadequate sanitation facilities have a direct negative effect on health in general and on sexual and reproductive health specifically, especially for menstruating and/or lactating women, who are more exposed to the risks of infection on the one hand and can suffer from stigma on the other, limiting their freedom to move and access basic services. Water scarcity can also push women to bathe near water points and away from private space, increasing the risk of gender-based violence[171]. Numerous maternity wards and schools lack adequate facilities to provide for the needs of women and girls: Some health units and maternity clinics in the target areas report using water from open sources such as rivers and lakes, exposing patients to a high risk of disease transmission. Further details can be found in Annex 4 Gender Assessment and Action Plan.

Table 21. Summary of project barriers and mitigation actions

Barrier	Mitigation by the LINK project
Climate change issues are insufficiently mainstreamed into local strategic plans	The project will effectively address this barrier through Outcome 1, Output 1.2, Activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, 1.2.3 and Outcome 3, Output 3.1, Activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and under Output 3.2, Activity 3.2.2. In Outcome 1, the project will conduct a robust assessment of capacity and resource gaps in district and provincial government sectors regarding climate risk assessment, vulnerability identification, and priority setting. This will include an examination of the MTA and DNMC's work in leading LAPs and a review of the LAP Manual to update it with new experiences (Activity 1.2.2). Activity 1.2.3 further removes this barrier through the updating of existing LAPs and the development of new LAPs with climate risk information and guidance. This effectively solidifies a key contribution for the mainstreaming of climate change into local strategic plans as the LAPs embed climate driven local planning. In Outcome 3, the project will build on previous experiences and district level learning to develop an influencing strategy by the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change) focussed on addressing the needs of vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid zones, particularly women and children. as a platform to facilitate systematic technical support to the district technical team. The influencing strategy will target the

168 CARE International, 2016, Hope dries up? Women and Girls coping with Drought and Climate Change in Mozambique. Available at: El_Nino_Mozambique_Report_final.pdf

169 Polygamy: multiple marriage, either a man with two or more wives or a woman with two or more husbands. Polygyny: multiple wives.

170 Stakeholder consultations in the Provinces of Manica, Tete and Gaza for the development of this Pre-Feasibility Study, February and March 2023; and Care International, 2016

171 Care International, 2016, Hope dries up? Women and Girls coping with Drought and Climate Change in Mozambique. Available at: El_Nino_Mozambique_Report_final.pdf

	strategies of the strategies and policies of the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action (MGCAS), the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA), and Adaptive Social Protection stakeholders, including UN agencies and donors (Activity 3.1.1). This support will encompass planning, LAP review, and the development of monitoring mechanisms to promote the adoption of best practices and effective climate adaptation investments and enhance the resilience capacities of vulnerable households. The assessment in Activity 1.2.2 will form the basis for creation of a Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG) to serve as a platform for assessing progress, identifying gaps, and adapting strategies to enhance climate resilience measures and policies nationwide and strengthening the technical capacities (Activity 3.2.1) of district and technical focal points as well as other young people on the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems utilization. This will enable the integration of climate change adaptation measures into the district planning processes. Activity 3.2.2 will further embed a climate first planning process through enhancing the links between LAPs and DRM protocols including Anticipatory Action Plans within a drought context. This activity therefore bridges the gap between the local planning and the disaster risk reduction mechanisms to ensure climate is mainstreamed through policy and community response.
The integration of adaptation plans in sub-national development planning tools is insufficient	This barrier will be addressed through Outcome 3, Output 3.1. In Activity 3.1.2, the project will provide technical assistance to strengthen government investment programming will also be provided in terms of cost estimation and benefit assessment, as well as multi-criterion analysis, to prioritize and select climate adaptation and social protection measures. The findings will be documented in a comprehensive technical report that will be integrated into the PASP Manual for Integrated Climate Adaptation, serving as a vital resource to inform district-level planning, and budgeting processes, ensuring targeted and effective implementation of climate-resilient measures for the benefit of vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid zones. In Output 3.3, Activity 3.3.4, the project will carry out a capacity development action targeting government representatives who have the social protection mandate to ensure measures proposed under the government social protection schemes are climate responsive and align with prioritized measures.
Low level of institutional coordination and participation of key local stakeholders	All aspects of this complex barrier will be addressed by the project through Outcomes 1 and 3, and in particular: - Insufficient information management will be addressed through activities under Outcome 3, output 3.3. In Activity 3.3.1, the project will design, test, and refine the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) to monitor and assess climate resilience strategies at the district level. This process involves engaging with the Community Resilient Network (CRN) to validate annual DAT reports, ensuring their valuable input and participation in the monitoring process. In Activity 3.3.3 the project will organize a national conference in the project's 5th year to share knowledge and experiences of the DAT in the 9 targeted districts. The conference will focus on analysing the impacts of climate adaptation investments and social provisions in enhancing the climate resilience and autonomy of vulnerable populations, particularly those living in poverty.

	- Limited institutional coordination between local and central levels, as well as overall coordination, will be addressed in Outcome 3, Output 3.2. Activity 3.2.1 will contribute to improved intersectoral coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders involved in the implementation of climate change adaptation. It includes engaging with key government-led technical platforms, such as the Adaptive Social Protection and Cash-transfer Technical Team (ASPTT), the Anticipatory Action Planning Technical Group (AAPTG), and the Social Protection Stakeholders Group (SPSG). The focus of this engagement will enable the integration of climate resilience objectives into local planning and budgeting processes. Working with key actors at the central level to establish institutional links, foster knowledge exchange, and enhance technical skills through collaboration agreements with relevant institutions and stakeholders. The project will produce learning materials, including policy briefings and case studies, to share best practices and lessons learned on climate change adaptation and social protection measures. Activity 3.2.2 will explore and enhance linkages between Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) protocols, with a specific emphasis on Anticipatory Action Plans for drought. By bringing together two complementary sectors, the aim is to strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in the targeted areas. - Furthermore, the project will foster collaboration with academia, particularly through support from UEM/FAEF (University Eduardo Mondlane/Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering). This collaboration will facilitate relevant studies and technical capacity building at various government levels, strengthening knowledge exchange and enhancing the effectiveness of climate change initiatives. UEM/FAEF is a long-term partner of Save the Children International and the Government, with significant contributions to various initiatives. They were instrumental in designing the LAPs framework in 2014 in partnership with the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance consortium led by Save the Children in Mozambique. More recently, UEM/FAEF has played a key role in the PRIORIZE model, LAP best practices assessment with MTA, AAP guidelines development with INGD/DARIDAS, and the DRYSAT pilot to improve climate information in semi-arid zones. The low participation of local stakeholders will be addressed in several ways. Under Outcome 1, Output 1.1, Activity 1.1.1, the project will establish a Community Resilient Network (CRN) in each target district, comprising key community actors, including representatives from various community-based committees such as water, child protection, and environmental committees. The CRN will serve as a vital platform for joint planning, information sharing, and coordinated efforts towards building climate resilience at the community level. Through regular consultations and meetings, the CRN will identify specific adaptation needs of each community and develop context-specific strategies, integrating traditional knowledge and innovative approaches. Empowering communities to actively participate in decision-making processes and take ownership of climate adaptation initiatives will be a key focus. Additionally, participatory training and consultation sessions will be conducted at the community level, emphasizing locally led adaptation processes. These sessions will facilitate deep consultation, training,

	and participatory planning for livelihood diversification and tailored climate resilience solutions. focus on raising awareness among communities to provide strategic advice on climate change adaptation, including potential investments to enhance the resilience of small producers and improve access to reliable climate information. In Activity 1.1.2, training and planning for food and water insecurity and drought management will be done at the community level. Activity 1.1.3 focuses on strengthening school-based environmental clubs, with a specific focus on arid and semi-arid zones. Furthermore, Activity 1.1.4 is focused on capacity building children for climate change resilience.
Low coverage of vulnerable households in the existing social protection programmes	This barrier will be addressed through Outcome 3, Output 3.3. Through Activity 3.3.5, the project will collaborate with INAS to refine beneficiary selection criteria, prioritizing vulnerable households facing climate risks. Individuals and households eligible for social protection and climate adaptation support will be mapped and a comprehensive manual on Climate Resilience through Social Protection will be developed in collaboration with INAS and academia.
Low levels of capacity in local government to prioritise investments that meet local needs and are aligned with national policies	In Outcome 3, Output 3.1, Activity 3.1.2, the project will conduct cost estimation and benefit assessment, as well as multi-criterion analysis, to prioritize and select climate adaptation and social protection measures. The findings will be documented in a comprehensive technical report that includes detailed technical and cost information. This report will be integrated into the PASP Manual for Integrated Climate Adaptation, serving as a vital resource to inform district-level planning, and budgeting processes, ensuring targeted and effective implementation of climate-resilient measures for the benefit of vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid zones.
Weak capacity of government officials (at the provincial and district levels) to implement and monitor adaptation measures	The project will train and build the capacity of local government officials (provincial and district levels) to ensure they can plan and implement adaptation measures through Outcome 1, Output 2, which will assess institutional gaps at district and province level (Activity 1.2.2) and strengthen the capacities of local government officials to implement existing tools and instruments (e.g., methodological guide for LAP elaboration and climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation assessment (CRVA) for local adaptation) (Activity 1.2.1). Moreover, the project will strengthen the capacity of technicians at district and provincial level to effectively and efficiently monitor the adaptation activities, using the most appropriate tools present at the central level to improve implementation and enhance the decentralisation process (Outcome 3, Output 3.3, Activity 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).
Low capacity of communities to implement adaptation measures	This barrier will be addressed through Outcomes 1, 2and 3. Under Outcome 1 (Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2), the project will roll out Community Resilient Network (CRN) in each target district, fostering collaboration among local communities, relevant government agencies, civil society organizations, and stakeholders. The CRN will serve as a vital platform for joint planning, information sharing, and coordinated efforts towards building climate resilience at the community level. Through regular consultations and meetings, the CRN will identify specific adaptation needs of each community and develop context-specific strategies, integrating traditional knowledge and innovative approaches. Communities will be

	empowered to actively participate in decision-making processes and take ownership of climate adaptation initiatives will be a key focus. Additionally, participatory training and consultation sessions will be conducted at the community level, emphasizing locally led adaptation processes and planning for food and water insecurity and drought management. A specific focus of these trainings will be enhancing the capacity of children, as powerful agents of change (Activity 1.1.4). In addition, the project will foster the strengthening of school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (CCA) (Activity 1.1.3). Under Outcome 2, LINK will support the implementation of high priority locally-led adaptation actions and social ecosystems necessary to sustain the actions; while also bridging climate change gaps in social protection provision in partnership with Government, to promote beneficiary's autonomy, climate resilience and graduation out of the social action programs, ultimately sparing the national social protection system from exceeding oversubscription. Through Output 2.1, (Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7), LINK will explore how social protection programmes can play a crucial role in strengthening the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in managing climate risks, particularly drought. The project will establish a link with social protection initiatives to address chronic poverty and connect with climate change adaptation investments. These activities, which are also in line with the priorities identified by the communities themselves, will define the income generation component of PASP, including, climate resilient agriculture, livelihood diversification, and small-scale infrastructure development. Additionally, the project will support the development of value chains identified as relevant by community members, fostering links with the private sector to address market gaps and ensure market access for the produced goods and services such as small-scale infrastructure development and livelihood diversification. This integrated intervention aims to mitigate sudden economic and livelihood disruptions caused by drought, ultimately contributing to building resilience and enhancing adaptive capacity among the poor and climate-vulnerable population. In Output 3.4, Activity 3.4., LINK will enhance early warning systems and facilitate the selection of community-driven adaptive investments from a compiled menu of locally led adaptation activities in consultation with communities and government representatives at all levels.
The level of information on climate trends, impacts and vulnerabilities included in the LAPs is insufficient	This problem will be effectively addressed through Outcome 1, Output 1.2, Activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and1.2.3. The project will focus on creation or revitalization of the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC).The project will then establish a comprehensive and coordinated approach by creating a Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG) to serve as a platform for assessing progress, identifying gaps, and adapting strategies to enhance climate resilience measures and policies nationwide. By enhancing their capacity and facilitating the use of the platform, the project aims to improve the documentation and sharing of critical climate adaptation information, enabling effective technical exchange and collaboration among relevant sectors, and strengthening the government's overall capacity to address adaptive social protection technical gaps in Mozambique. LAPs will be developed or updated to accurately reflect the specific needs and priorities of each community. Additionally, the project will support the review of the LAP manual to include the links with social protection programmes and incorporate a clear and effective monitoring system.

	In Outcome 3, Output 3.2, Activity 3.2.2, the project will explore and enhance linkages between Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) protocols, with a specific emphasis on Anticipatory Action Plans for drought. By bringing together two complementary sectors, the aim is to strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in the targeted areas.
Limited access to drought resilient technologies; Access to credit and to economic opportunities	The project will address this barrier by providing communities with specific training under Outcome 2, Output 2.1, Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, and 2.1.7 and Output 2.2 Activity 2.2.1, focusing on areas such as access to markets, improved value chains, and financial literacy. This will be achieved through the establishment of links with existing or new, multipurpose cooperatives and the adoption of new technologies, such as hydroponic systems, to enhance agricultural productivity. Additionally, the project will establish a link with the PASP programme, offering vulnerable households within the communities' additional income generating opportunities and strengthen water security through retrofitting/installing small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure. The project will encompass various aspects of ASP, utilising a layered targeting method to consider households' vulnerabilities to drought. The project also emphasises on improving livelihoods in a manner that benefits the environment. The insights gained from these activities will inform the larger Social Protection programme policies, aimed at scaling up solutions to the significant challenges faced in the semiarid zone.
Women and children are more vulnerable to drought	The project will mainstream gender throughout its components, thus addressing this barrier holistically. Women, youth and children will be prioritised for all capacity building activities under Outcomes 1 and 3, both at community and at the institutional level. The project will also ensure each activity includes gender considerations and beneficiary data is disaggregated by gender, to advance gender equality and address gender norms. A minimum of 50% of women will be included in all decision-making and governance mechanisms established by the project. Women and female-headed households will also be prioritised for income-generating activities and their water security strengthened through retrofitting/installing small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure under Outcome 2, Output 2.1, Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, and 2.1.7 and the project will ensure women, youth and children can meaningfully participate in prioritisation exercises. Moreover, the selection of adaptation measures will consider the differential needs and risks of women, related to access to clean water and the management of communal water points (Output 2.2, Activity 2.2.1). In Outcome 3, Output 3.2, Activities 3.2.1, 3.3.2 and 3.3.3, women and children's participation will be ensured in the workshops held to reinforce the exchanges between different stakeholders. In Outcome 1, Output 1.1, Activity 1.1.4, capacity building is focused on children.

5.2 Project design considerations

223. The project responds to the needs and constraints identified through the climate analysis (see Section 4), particularly focusing on increasing temperatures and change in precipitation trends resulting in drought. The adaptation interventions were identified through thorough consultations. This process was essential to identify interventions considered a priority by stakeholders and most importantly by target communities.

224. The actions indicated below are part of a wide menu of potential adaptation investment options, built on MTA's best practices for implementing adaptation and refined through the abovementioned consultations. Based on this menu of options (see detailed description in Section 5.4, Outcome 2) communities, through a participatory process, will select interventions that are most relevant to their needs.

225. Other actions outside of the menu of options were considered, as these were listed amongst MTA's best practices, but discarded as the stakeholders consulted indicated these were not a priority. These discarded interventions include:

- Pico to micro scale renewable energy systems and energy efficiency and conservation
- Resilience retrofitting of agrarian houses in strategic locations with the capacity to supply inputs for increased cattle production
- Retrofitting of climate resilient supply stores for agricultural inputs

226. In addition, both the PASP analysis and stakeholder consultations raised the importance of exploring the possibility of including activities that would exploit groundwater resources, specifically through new boreholes and desalinisation. However, this option has been discarded to ensure the project will be in line with the required ESS Category C. The key selected activities, linked with the most pressing climate challenges identified and their immediate impacts on the populations of concern, are presented in Table 22 below.

Table 22. Selected adaptation measures considering climate challenges

Climate change projections and impacts	Projected impacts on agriculture, livelihood, and food security	Menu of adaptation investment options
Changes in temperature and rainfall: According to the Second National Communication, during the period between 1960 and 2006, the average annual precipitation in Mozambique decreased at an average rate of 3.1% per decade. Despite the decreases observed in total precipitation, the amount of	Reduced precipitation and intense, prolonged, and repeated drought periods have been leading and will increasingly lead to: • Changes in rainfall patterns and duration of the seasons are	**Resilient infrastructure practices and water management:** • Improvement of district-based drought warning system, looking at the impact to most vulnerable groups and linked to clear indicators for mitigating droughts • Retrofitting of more resilient corrals for livestock treatment

Climate change projections and impacts	Projected impacts on agriculture, livelihood, and food security	Menu of adaptation investment options
precipitation falling during heavy precipitation events increased at an average rate of 2.6% per decade, with these increases being more pronounced in the period from December to February[172]. The province of Gaza was identified as the sub-national unit with the lowest volume of precipitation between 1991 and 2020[173]. Most studies project a slight drying over Mozambique, although some models indicate a slight increase in annual rainfall by the middle of the 21st century [174]. The IPCC 6AR projects an increase in meteorological droughts from 1.5ºC in the East Southern Africa region, which will affect ecosystem services by reducing fish stocks, crop and livestock productivity and water provisioning [175]. Droughts are expected to become more frequent around 2030, with dry seasons becoming drier, especially in the central region, around the Zambeze river, impacting crops and consequently food security[176].	projected to cause up to 25% reductions in agriculture revenue, including for the main crops that are the basis of food security and an essential condition for improving the per capita income of Mozambican families • Decrease in water quality and quantity available for various uses (human, wildlife, forest, agriculture, energy production, industry) due to less rainfall, less recharge of aquifers and increased evapotranspiration • Negative impact on agricultural production, with severe consequences on loss of crops and	• Rehabilitation and resilience retrofit of existing water points for human consumption, possibly using solar panels. • Improvement of the efficiency of existing irrigation systems (drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies, lining of irrigation canals). These systems are intended to increase water-use efficiency by providing sufficient water according to the crop. • Ensuring irrigation is based on rainwater harvesting systems • Installation of rooftop water collection and storage systems on existing buildings coupled with small-scale gravity drip irrigation, to prevent crop loss and low yields due to drought spells and limited water availability **Resilient agroecology:** • Production and multiplication of heat tolerant crops • Implementation of agroforestry systems (integrate appropriate trees and bushes with crops and /or small animals, to improve the environment. Use of commercial species of fruit trees and improved staple and vegetable crop varieties. Canopy cover reduces evaporation from direct sunlight and by

[172] Government of Mozambique. Mozambique Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. 2022

[173] World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Available at: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mozambique/climate-data-historical

[174] World Food Program. Food Security and livelihoods under a changing climate in Mozambique. March 2021. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/C_ADAPT_Food_security_Mozambique_14april-compressed.pdf

[175] Trisos, C.H., I.O. Adelekan, E. Totin, A. Ayanlade, J. Efitre, A. Gemeda, K. Kalaba, C. Lennard, C. Masao, Y. Mgaya, G. Ngaruiya, D. Olago, N.P. Simpson, and S. Zakieldeen, 2022: Africa. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 1285–1455, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.011

[176] Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades. Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique – Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão. May 2009

Climate change projections and impacts	Projected impacts on agriculture, livelihood, and food security	Menu of adaptation investment options
In all regions of the country, increases in evapotranspiration will likely be greater than those of rainfall during the dry season (June-November), suggesting that the dry season will become drier by around 2030, and even further in 2060 and 2080 [177] . The projections for decrease of precipitation over time under the RCP4.5 and 8.5 scenarios in Mozambique suggest that long drought periods are likely to be dominant factor in the southern and central regions[178].	increased food insecurity • Decrease in soil fertility due to erosion, deforestation, and uncontrolled fires	decreasing air and soil surface temperature) • Use of agroecology practices that include conservation agriculture such as optimizing crop calendars and short cycle variations, diversify land and agricultural systems to reduce reliance on single crop and single land-use types.
		• **Promotion of livelihood activities:** Promotion of value chains: • Value chain development for marketing of processed food products through national markets; • Support the establishment of local cooperatives and community-based producer groups; • Support the establishment of local cooperatives and community-based producer groups; • Support for women-owned business; • Implement storage and processing facilities.

5.3 Project Theory of Change

227. The LINK Theory of Change (ToC) is designed to directly address and mitigate the identified barriers to climate resilient social protection and to create a more favourable enabling environment to ensure that effective drought-responses and their positive impacts, can be sustained, especially for the most vulnerable population in three provinces and nine districts targeted by the project. The ToC demonstrates how the climate resilience of marginalised communities and vulnerable groups, such as

[177] Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Desastres. Estudo sobre o impacto das alterações climáticas no risco de calamidades em Moçambique – Relatório Síntese – Segunda Versão. May 2009

[178] Mavume, A.F.; Banze, B.E.; Macie, O.A.; Queface, A.J. Analysis of Climate Change Projections for Mozambique under the Representative Concentration Pathways. Atmosphere 2021, 12, 588. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos12050588

women and children in rural areas, will be increased by adopting a locally-led and participatory approach to mainstream climate change adaptation into planning and policy, by improving capacities, knowledge and technology transfer and information exchanges. LINK addresses two GCF adaptation result areas of vulnerable people and communities and food and water security, and health and wellbeing. To achieve these ambitions LINK will pair with national, and sub-national level efforts to mainstream climate change and increase the climate resilience of social protection programs in 3 provinces and 9 districts that are highly vulnerable to drought.

228. LINK's Theory of Change (ToC), outlined in Figure 24, details the causal links and pathways from activities to outputs and project-level outcomes. Together these are designed to generate measurable adaptation results for the communities in districts vulnerable to drought.

229. LINK's paradigm shift goal statement hypothesizes that:

> **IF** climate change adaptation is effectively mainstreamed into policy and social protection initiatives, awareness is built and capacities are improved for locally led adaptation measures, especially focused on drought;
>
> **THEN** the climate resilience of marginalised communities and vulnerable groups, such as women and children, in rural areas will be increased in the long run;
>
> **BECAUSE** they will have improved ability to develop and implement climate resilient actions and have increased access to adaptive social protection services.

230. LINK is designed to achieve this through three interlinked outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs;
- Outcome 2: Priority locally-led adaptation actions and social protection support identified in LAPs implemented by communities and local governments;
- Outcome 3: Improved enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning.

231. The project will also deliver the gender, economic, environmental and social co-benefits:

- Co-benefit 1: Increased gender equality and access to resources
- Co-benefit 2: Improved income generation and enhanced local economies
- Co-benefit 3: Improved management of natural resources and land management
- Co-benefit 4: Improved community cohesion, health and nutrition.

232. The project will contribute to the paradigm shift because ultimately LINK will achieve systemic change at the bottom-up local level, by integrating climate and social risk informed planning and budgeting through the 9 Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and their associated prioritized climate actions; and at the top-down central and provincial levels, by coordinating and embedding in policy, plans and budgets, gender sensitive and child-centred climate resilience into social protection programs while collaborating on knowledge building and transfer, to sustain support for scaling-up decentralised planning in Mozambique. In this sense LINK will ensure that drought vulnerable households are supported through national social protection programs, and that those programs are less depended upon, as individuals and communities strengthen their resilience the drought risks and impacts and by doing so improve their overall food and water security, and as a consequence, their health and wellbeing. The three outcomes are dynamically interlinked to ensure that effective drought-responses and their positive impacts can be secured and sustained. Each outcome description will demonstrate

how the proposed activities and outputs will address the core barriers (see Section 5.1) and the key identified climate drivers and risks (see Section 4.4, Table 18). Building capacity to address the broader impacts of climate change in Mozambique, that are placing the current and future wellbeing of children and communities under severe threat (see B.1), is intrinsic to all three components. The climate rationale for addressing these existential threats in Mozambique is clear: building climate resilience and supporting priority adaptation actions will reduce the exposure and sensitivity of the highly vulnerable communities – who live in rural and last mile communities – to droughts, heatwaves and erratic rainfall. All project activities will build on local knowledge to ensure adaptation action is anchored in local contexts and driven by communities.

233. **Outcome 1** builds capacity for effective climate-risk informed awareness raising and locally-led planning for climate actions responsive to drought through a decentralized decision-making process, This Outcome will contribute to overall strengthening of understanding climate resilience, and cohesion for the district governments, communities, their representatives – the Community Resilient Network (CRN), and children both in school clubs and those not in formal school settings Building on this information and skills base, communities, inclusive of women and children, will apply their collective understanding of ASP to develop a menu of climate actions that meet their needs for integration into the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) **(Output 1.1).** This enhancement of local capacity will be paired with capacity building for the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) who will support the LAP revisions with enhanced understanding of how to mainstream drought risk and find appropriated links with social action programs – especially linked to food, nutrition, and water security - through policy and planning mechanisms in support of a locally-led agenda. This multi-tiered effort will contribute to the updating of the LAP manual and the updating/developing of nine LAPs **(Output 1.2).** These outputs will be achieved through the implementation of activities aiming to: build capacity on climate change and drought risk with communities and their CRNs **(Activity 1.1.1)**; to empower CRN members and local producers with specialized knowledge on adaptation measures, enhancing income generation, and strengthening food and water security through tailored training modules **(Activity 1.1.2);** strengthen school clubs with DRR and climate adaptation knowledge and responses **(Activity 1.1.3)**; provide climate resilient training to children in and out of school to increase knowledge and engagement in their communities. Children can contribute to local planning by informing the LAPs about their specific needs in the face of climate change. This exercise will produce solid evidence to inform the development of technical manuals and guidelines. **(Activity 1.1.4)**; strengthen the PTCCC to support the LAP revisions **(Activity 1.2.1)**; comprehensively update the LAP Manual with climate risk and social protection guidance **(Activity 1.2.2)**; and two new LAPs will be developed, and seven existing LAPs will be updated based on the revised LAP Manual guidance and the support of trained PTCCC and the CRNs **(Activity 1.2.3)**. Outcome 1 will actively address barriers related to: technical and informational, policy, financial, social/gender and institutional.

234. **Outcome 2** supports the implementation of high priority adaptation actions and social ecosystems necessary to sustain the actions; while also bridging climate change gaps in social protection provision in partnership with Government, to promote beneficiary's autonomy, climate resilience and graduation out of the system, ultimately sparing the national social protection system from exceeding oversubscription. Communities and their district governments select, prioritise and implement income generating activities and other drought-tolerant responses from the menu of climate actions outlined in the LAPs **(Output 2.1)**. Additionally, a locally led process will be employed, involving the CRN and district services' technical teams, to identify context-appropriate public asset investments from the revised LAPs, including the opportunity to invest in retrofitting small-scale water points. This process will contribute to strengthening community resilience capacities. (**Output 2.2**). These outputs will be achieved through activities aimed at developing local skills and transferring technologies for climate-resilient income-generating livelihoods and public assets. The prioritization of IGAs will be supported by a set of criteria and the existing mechanisms of the PASP, including an IGA indicative menu of options,

which are based on the review of existing Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) livelihood investments. The investments in resilient public assets will be identified through the LAPs review process, with CRN members coordinating with the district technical team to consider their context and priorities. Save the Children will execute the approve locally-led investments plans. The indicative menu is around agriculture **(Activity 2.1.1)**, livestock **(Activity 2.1.2)**, youth business cooperatives **(Activity 2.1.3)**, hydroponic food production **(Activity 2.1.4)**, sustainable Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) **(Activity 2.1.5)**, honey production **(Activity 2.1.6)**, and Multi-Sectoral Cooperatives (MSC) to act as producer group market facilitators **(Activity 2.1.7)**; Retrofitting small-scale water points investment, focusing on mitigating water insecurity scenarios when applicable (**Activity 2.2.1**); locally led adaptive investment selection are identified through the review of the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), considering a locally-led approach that takes into account the local context and priorities. The selection of public assets follows specific criteria and funding mechanisms implemented by Save the Children. (**Activity 2.2.2**); Outcome 2 will actively address barriers related to: technical and informational, policy, financial, social/gender and institutional.

235. **Outcome 3** strengthens the policy framework and institutional capacity to scale-up climate adaptation in Mozambique by integrating it into district development planning and budgeting processes. Outcome 3 focuses on policy dialogue, learning and climate information and dissemination from all levels of government as well as civil society, to embed an integrated approach to climate resilience. National level policies and strategies, including the PASP Manual, and Economic and Social Plan and District Budget (PESOD), will be reshaped through the CCRG and Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to reflect integration of climate resilience and financing, that is gender and child inclusive and will integrate climate investments from the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) into the district plans and budgets (PESOD). **(Output 3.1)**. The MTA leads a multistakeholder platform (CCRG) to coordinate dialogue and transfer knowledge to increase uptake of climate resilient social protection measures across key government-led technical platforms. **(Output 3.2).** All outputs from LINK will feed into the operationalisation of a MEAL mechanism which will include a District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) contributing to knowledge building and lessons learned delivered through a national forum open to multi-stakeholders (the CCRG), in coordination with INAS, will review PASP technical guidelines and planning processes to enhance climate resilience in vulnerable households. This will involve revising the technical approach to create mechanisms linking PASP graduation model and LAP adaptation investments, capitalizing on project lessons.**(Output 3.3)**. to improve drought-focused Early Warning Systems and decision-making by integrating DrySat satellite-based soil moisture sensing technology. This involves training technicians, updating equipment for community radios, and building the capacity of focal points on the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems (ClimateSync) in targeted districts.**(Output 3.4)** These outputs will be achieved through the implementation of activities aiming to: develop a strategy with key ministries e.g. Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action (MGCAS) as well as district and CRN representatives, recommending steps for climate-resilient social protection that accounts for gender differences and prioritizes the welfare of children in drought-prone areas of Mozambique. The CCRG installation is essential to coordinate among key government actors at the central level (MTA,MGCAs,MEF, INGD and INAS) to develop institutional mechanism that can enable the links of LAP adaptation investment into social action programs and scale up the locally-led planning and budgeting at the local level **(Activity 3.1.1)**; to support the central government to develop a cost estimate of suitable climate adaptation and social protection measures, following the undertaking a cost and benefits assessment, for integration into the PASP Manual - the updated PASP Manual will become a reference tool to guide district planning and budgeting to ensure a solid costing process, especially for the development of the LAPs across Mozambique **(Activity 3.1.2)**; CCRG coordinates multi-sectorally through government platforms such as the Adaptive Social Protection and Cash-transfer Technical Team (ASPTT), the Anticipatory Action Planning Technical Group (AAPTG), and the Social Protection Stakeholders Group (SPSG) to advocate for the integration of adaptation investments into social action programs at the local level, we will utilize

policy briefings and case studies. This approach aims to influence central level institutions to include these investments in local plans and budgets. **(Activity 3.2.1)**; develop a report in collaboration with the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD) that identifies the synergies of the LAP and DRM mechanisms regarding climate resilient social protections opportunities, and bridge this gap through the technical guidelines for the development of drought-focused Anticipatory Actions Plans and responses under the DRR protocol, for each targeted province **(Activity 3.2.2)**; operationalize the PTCCC-led DAT and dashboard **(Activity 3.3.1)**; establish a MEAL mechanism through CCRG that improves data collection and reporting systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of climate investments through the LAPs **(Activity 3.3.2)**; and to share LINK's lessons through a national forum supporting cross-provincial learning and exchange including the launch of the DAT Manual **(Activity 3.3.3)** build capacity to support re-design of social protection activities to integrate climate responses **(Activity 3.3.4)**; and to develop ASP programming at a broader scale in collaboration with the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) **(Activity 3.3.5)**. to enhance Early Warning Systems by integrating DrySat technology, training technicians, updating equipment for community radios, and building capacity in provincial and district focal points. Additionally, it will support the decentralization of the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems (ClimateSync) for inter-sectoral use by the Government of Mozambique**(Activity 3.4.1)**. Outcome 3 will actively address barriers related to: technical and informational, policy, financial, social/gender and institutional.

236. Gender co-benefits - Increased gender equality and access to resources - – with a specific focus on ensuring women's representation and voices heard in climate resilient social protection decision-making processes, and that women access resources, in particular from livelihood diversification and income generating activities**.** LINK implementation will adopt a gender-responsive approach in all its activities and will ensure women's and children's participation in decision-making processes is increased in addition to increasing food and water security and incomes of vulnerable populations, including female headed households and child headed households. A gender balance will be prescribed and monitored for all CRNs to ensure women comprise 50% or close to 50% of each of the nine CRNs across the three Provinces. In addition, LINK gender benefits will support families to avoid the need to adopt negative coping strategies (primarily school drop-out for work, early marriage, polygamy). Economic opportunities through Outcome 2 will generate income and be available to women, ensuring their access to resources under LINK. This work will be supported by extensive gender training and awareness raising across Outcomes 1,2 and 3, helping communities to understand and address the gendered impacts and risks of drought, as well as any social or environmentally harmful alternative practices.

237. Economic co-benefits - Improved income generation and enhanced local economies: LINK implementation will result in an increase and diversification of incomes through livelihood diversification and applied climate resilient food production and processing, and water management practice in addition to the support of the MSCs and the overall information exchange platforms and forums. These should also result in gains to the local economies as well as avoiding losses attributed to climate change, lack of knowledge, poor policy and inputs for income generating activities. Through the adaptation measures implemented in Outcome 2, the project will enhance the agricultural production and will diversify incomes through enhanced access to agricultural inputs e.g., climate-resilient seed varieties and seedlings, as well as storage and processing facilities and market price and access facilitation by MSCs, as well as water security measures. Through awareness raising and capacity building in Outcome 1, the project will contribute to the improvement of decision-making among farmers by providing climate information coupled with a greater understanding of climate related food security, climate risk management issues and social protection. Outcome 3 will support policy and knowledge exchange for best practices and scaling up.

238. Environmental co-benefits - Improved management of natural resources and land management as these relate to food, nutrition and water security: Through capacity building and empowering activities

implemented in Outcome 1, as well as through the resilient agroecology activities supported in Outcome 2, the project will directly contribute to natural resource and land management improvement including: improved soil condition, minimised soil loss, increased water retention capacity and enhanced biodiversity, that will support sustainable livelihoods and the natural resources that sustain these.

239. Social co-benefits - Improved community cohesion, health and nutrition: LINK implementation will ensure stronger community cohesion – in terms of representation and inclusiveness, as well as mobilization, in addition to health and nutrition co-benefits based on the application of ASP technical knowledge and tools. In Outcome 1, LINK will strengthen the technical, institutional and organisational capacities of local organisations and community members, including children's groups both in (e.g. environmental clubs) and out of school settings, women (e.g. representation on the CRNs and in accessing economic opportunities), and other vulnerable groups. This is paired with government representatives at the local, provincial and central levels to ensure a locally-led and cohesive approach is adopted to enable the effective implementation of ASP measures and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable population in the target districts. The project will also strengthen the implementation of existing instruments such as the LAPs Manual (including elaboration of Climate Risk, Vulnerability, and Adaptation Assessment (CRVA)), aimed at enhancing the capacity of local stakeholders in identifying priorities, integrating climate change considerations into local development plans, and effectively implementing and monitoring LAP activities. In Outcome 2, the project will implement a compiled menu of climate resilient options for integration into the LAPs via consultation with communities and government representatives. These activities, which are also in line with the priorities identified by the communities themselves, will define the income generation component of PASP (and updating of the PASP Manual), including, climate resilient agriculture, livelihood diversification, and small-scale infrastructure development, supported by representative MSCs that consult with communities to facilitate market access and fair prices for produce. The adaptation measures implemented in Outcome 2 will directly contribute to food, water and nutrition security improving community health and wellbeing. Outcome 3 with contribute to further contribute to social cohesion through knowledge exchange and sharing of best practices/case studies, community informed prioritisation of gender and child responses in wider social protection programming and dialogues and engagement of community and government in LINK monitoring.

Assumptions

240. The project's efficient and timely implementation is subject to the below assumptions:

- Engagement measures secure stakeholder buy-in and result in update of ASP policies and practices;
- No perverse incentives or policies (affecting prices, land-use, labour movement etc.) are introduced in the project area;
- Training and experience gained during the project will provide knowledge to better manage future droughts;
- Project activities have a demonstration effect and encourage similar projects, providing lessons learned and best practice examples;
- Local governments maintain commitment to mainstream climate change action;
- Mozambique's wider social protection programs will integrate climate resilience and drought response measures beyond LINK's implementation;
- Potential impact of the impending El Nino forecast during LINK's early implementation phase, resulting in possible triggering of pilot AAPs.

241. These three Outcomes contribute to ensuring that LAPs in targeted districts are updated/developed and well-integrated into the PDD and PESOD framework and social protection scheme; that ASP prioritized measures in LAPs are implemented, and monitored; and that most vulnerable families, including female- and child-headed households, and people with disabilities, are supported through an

ASP approach underpinned by policy at the district, provincial and central levels. The GCF Fund-level impacts achieved through LINK include:

a. (A01) Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions; and

b. (A02) Increased resilience, food, and water security.

242. The project will achieve its paradigm shift objective through enhancing the enabling environment; transforming food production, water and land management practices; enhancing social protection support; and strengthening institutional and community capacity to adapt to climate change. Figure 27 below presents the project ToC diagram.

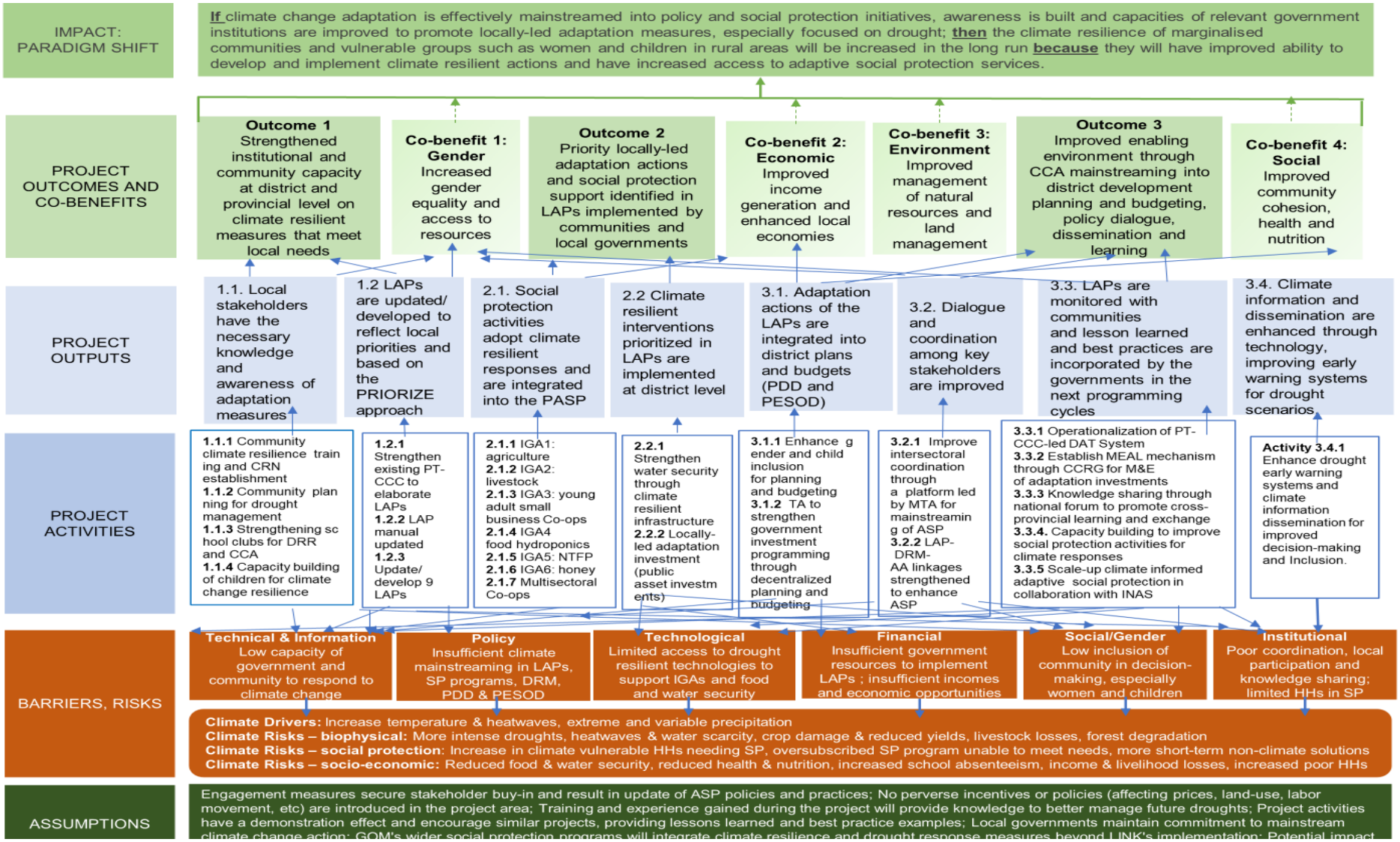

IMPACT: PARADIGM SHIFT
If climate change adaptation is effectively mainstreamed into policy and social protection initiatives, awareness is built and capacities of relevant government institutions are improved to promote locally-led adaptation measures, especially focused on drought; then the climate resilience of marginalised communities and vulnerable groups such as women and children in rural areas will be increased in the long run because they will have improved ability to develop and implement climate resilient actions and have increased access to adaptive social protection services.
PROJECT OUTCOMES AND CO-BENEFITS
Outcome 1 Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs
Co-benefit 1: Gender Increased gender equality and access to resources
Outcome 2 Priority locally-led adaptation actions and social protection support identified in LAPs implemented by communities and local governments
Co-benefit 2: Economic Improved income generation and enhanced local economies
Co-benefit 3: Environment Improved management of natural resources and land management
Outcome 3 Improved enabling environment through CCA mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination and learning
Co-benefit 4: Social Improved community cohesion, health and nutrition
PROJECT OUTPUTS
1.1. Local stakeholders have the necessary knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures
1.2 LAPs are updated/ developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach
2.1. Social protection activities adopt climate resilient responses and are integrated into the PASP
2.2 Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level
3.1. Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (PDD and PESOD)
3.2. Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved
3.3. LAPs are monitored with communities and lesson learned and best practices are incorporated by the governments in the next programming cycles
3.4. Climate information and dissemination are enhanced through technology, improving early warning systems for drought scenarios
PROJECT ACTIVITIES
1.1.1 Community climate resilience training and CRN establishment
1.1.2 Community planning for drought management
1.1.3 Strengthening school clubs for DRR and CCA
1.1.4 Capacity building of children for climate change resilience
1.2.1 Strengthen existing PT-CCC to elaborate LAPs
1.2.2 LAP manual updated
1.2.3 Update/ develop 9 LAPs
2.1.1 IGA1: agriculture
2.1.2 IGA2: livestock
2.1.3 IGA3: young adult small business Co-ops
2.1.4 IGA4 food hydroponics
2.1.5 IGA5: NTFP
2.1.6 IGA6: honey
2.1.7 Multisectoral Co-ops
2.2.1 Strengthen water security through climate resilient infrastructure
2.2.2 Locally-led adaptation investment (public asset investments)
3.1.1 Enhance gender and child inclusion for planning and budgeting
3.1.2 TA to strengthen government investment programming through decentralized planning and budgeting
3.2.1 Improve intersectoral coordination through a platform led by MTA for mainstreaming of ASP
3.2.2 LAP-DRM-AA linkages strengthened to enhance ASP
3.3.1 Operationalization of PT-CCC-led DAT System
3.3.2 Establish MEAL mechanism through CCRG for M&E of adaptation investments
3.3.3 Knowledge sharing through national forum to promote cross-provincial learning and exchange
3.3.4. Capacity building to improve social protection activities for climate responses
3.3.5 Scale-up climate informed adaptive social protection in collaboration with INAS
Activity 3.4.1 Enhance drought early warning systems and climate information dissemination for improved decision-making and Inclusion.
BARRIERS, RISKS
Technical & Information Low capacity of government and community to respond to climate change
Policy Insufficient climate mainstreaming in LAPs, SP programs, DRM, PDD & PESOD
Technological Limited access to drought resilient technologies to support IGAs and food and water security
Financial Insufficient government resources to implement LAPs ; insufficient incomes and economic opportunities
Social/Gender Low inclusion of community in decision-making, especially women and children
Institutional Poor coordination, local participation and knowledge sharing; limited HHs in SP
Climate Drivers: Increase temperature & heatwaves, extreme and variable precipitation
Climate Risks – biophysical: More intense droughts, heatwaves & water scarcity, crop damage & reduced yields, livestock losses, forest degradation
Climate Risks – social protection: Increase in climate vulnerable HHs needing SP, oversubscribed SP program unable to meet needs, more short-term non-climate solutions
Climate Risks – socio-economic: Reduced food & water security, reduced health & nutrition, increased school absenteeism, income & livelihood losses, increased poor HHs
ASSUMPTIONS
Engagement measures secure stakeholder buy-in and result in update of ASP policies and practices; No perverse incentives or policies (affecting prices, land-use, labor movement, etc) are introduced in the project area; Training and experience gained during the project will provide knowledge to better manage future droughts; Project activities have a demonstration effect and encourage similar projects, providing lessons learned and best practice examples; Local governments maintain commitment to mainstream climate change action; GOM's wider social protection programs will integrate climate resilience and drought response measures beyond LINK's implementation; Potential impact

Figure 27. LINK MOZ Theory of Change Diagram

Detailed description of project outcomes, outputs and activities

Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs

243.The objective of this outcome is to strengthen the technical, institutional and organisational capacities of local organisations and community members (including children's groups, women and other vulnerable groups), as well as government representatives at the district and provincial level to enable the effective implementation of adaptation measures and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable population in the target districts. This outcome is comprised of activities that are expected to enhance sustainability, replication and scale-up of project results.
The outcome's objective will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Output 1.1 - Local stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs and communities) have the necessary knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures.
- Output 1.2 – LAPs are updated or developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach.

Output 1.1 - Local stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs and communities) have the necessary knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures.

244. Stakeholder consultations and numerous post-project evaluations have highlighted the need to build capacity within district institutions and communities on climate impacts, risks, and opportunities and how to select the appropriate response to climate change in their context. Solid knowledge of climate change greatly contributes to its consideration in the district government and community decision-making processes for agriculture, forest non-timber products, land and water use and management. This output will establish a Community Resilient Network (CRN) in each target district to foster collaboration among local communities, civil society organizations, and relevant stakeholders working on the social protection and climate action field. The CRN is comprised of representatives from various community-based committees, including those focused on water, child protection, and environmental issues, not including the government authorities as part of the CRN. The CRN will serve as a platform for a joint planning, information sharing, and coordinated efforts towards building climate resilience at the community level. Through the technical support provided by the LINK project, the CRN will conduct regular meetings and consultations. During these sessions, CRN members will identify the specific adaptation needs of each community and formulate context-specific strategies by integrating both traditional knowledge and innovative approaches that will inform local priorities for LAPs implementation. Essentially, the LINK project will facilitate the foundational steps and activities of this coordination platform, bringing together various significant community members as indicated above. The efforts of the CRN will empower communities to actively engage with the district planning process, ensuring that climate adaptation needs are adequately addressed and integrated. Additionally, participatory training and consultation sessions will be conducted at the community level, emphasizing locally led adaptation processes and planning for food and water insecurity and drought management. Based on a comprehensive assessment conducted in coordination with the Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), The project aims to refine existing government manuals and guidelines on establishing and supporting community platforms, such as school-based environmental clubs. These clubs will be pivotal in enhancing knowledge on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (CCA). Central to these training initiatives is the emphasis on capacitating children, recognizing them as influential agents of change within their communities. All project strategies and actions will be grounded in and tailored according to the context analysis.

Activity 1.1.1 Empowering communities for climate resilience: participatory training and CRN establishment

Objective:	To capacitate local communities through participatory training, emphasizing the knowledge and roles of children as change agents. This activity also aims to refine and utilize government guidelines, as assessed in collaboration with the Eduardo Mondlane University, for the effective establishment and support of Community Resilient Networks (CRNs) and school-based environmental clubs. Through these platforms, communities will enhance their understanding of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, ensuring context-specific strategies are in place to respond to climate challenges.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International Save the Children International, as the executing entity, will collaborate through the project implementation unit with local SDPI authorities. Together, they will identify existing community committees, CBOs, and influential community members to structure the CRNs in alignment with government guidelines
Target	Completion of the Climate Adaptation Opportunities Assessment in all 9 target districts within 6 months. 90 district technical team members (SDPI, SDAE, SDSMAS, SDEJT) equipped with knowledge and skills on community-based adaptation and participatory processes. 9 Operational Community Resilient Network (CRN), one per district. Including a kit of 1 tablet for each CRN. 3 Annual community resilience action plans developed and compiled as one per province.

245. In this activity, the project will facilitate the formation of a Community Resilient Network (CRN) in each target district. The CRN is a collaboration platform designed to bring together key community actors, including representatives from various community-based committees such as water, child protection, and environmental committees. Notably, while CRNs incorporate a broad spectrum of community voices, they will not include governmental authorities.

246. The central objective of the CRN is to streamline joint planning, foster transparent information exchange, and coordinate collective efforts geared towards enhancing climate resilience at the grassroots level. With technical support from the LINK project, the CRN will conduct regular consultations and meetings. These sessions will be instrumental in pinpointing specific adaptation requirements unique to each community. Subsequently, the CRN will craft context-driven strategies that effectively blend traditional community insights with modern, innovative solutions. This approach ensures that the network's initiatives resonate with the community's needs and values, enhancing the chances of successful implementation and adoption.

247. Empowering communities to actively participate in decision-making processes and take ownership of climate adaptation initiatives is essential. Such participation ensures that actions are context-specific, resonate with the community's needs, and therefore, have a higher chance of successful implementation and sustainability.

248.The Climate Resilience Network consists of 10 representatives elected from among the community members and existing community-based committees, including those related to water, children's protection, environmental concerns, and others.

249.The Climate Resilience Network consists of 10 representatives who are elected from a pool of at least 100 individuals. These individuals are brought together through an awareness campaign involving relevant community members and grassroots organizations. District and community authorities indicate and invite these 100 individuals to participate in the selection process, ultimately leading to the election of the 10 representatives within the network.

250.The community members use locally relevant criteria to select their representatives, with variations between communities. The selected representatives are expected to be part of existing committees in the community. The project will not create new committees but will ensure that the CRN serves as a platform for aggregating and coordinating the existing representations.

251.Each of the 10 members within the Climate Resilience Network (CRN) in each district (totalling 900 members across all districts) will take on the responsibility of disseminating and sharing the knowledge gained. They will engage with up to 10 household representatives each, focusing on creating an environment conducive to climate action. This collaborative effort is designed to support and augment the ongoing work with PASP beneficiaries. With 900 CRN members reaching out to 10 households each, the potential impact will extend to 45,000 households in total.

252.Furthermore, the CRN will also actively engage with the beneficiaries of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) under the PASP program. This involvement aims to provide essential support, particularly in the decision-making processes, especially those linked to Climate Action. The combined efforts of the CRN and PASP beneficiaries will contribute to more informed and empowered decision-making, ultimately fostering greater climate resilience within the communities.

253.The CRN meetings will be strategically scheduled once a year, aligned with the district planning calendar. This timing ensures that community inputs are timely, guiding district-level planning process (including the development of PESOD) to ensure it take in consideration relevant aspects of the adaptive social planning. While this annual meeting is pivotal, it's also encouraged that communities hold regular meetings throughout the year to address immediate concerns and developments related to LINK project implementation.

254.The LINK project, executed by Save the Children International, will play a pivotal role in ensuring the efficacy of the CRN. To guarantee the members of the CRNs are equipped and empowered, LINK will facilitate specialized training sessions, providing them with essential tools and knowledge. Furthermore, Save the Children, through its technical team, will extend support in setting up these sessions and organizing meetings at the beginning of the CRNs work. This assistance aims to integrate these practices seamlessly into community routines, ensuring they are viewed as valuable engagements rather than additional burdens.

255. To inform the training design and materials, the project will support an assessment of the specific capacity-building needs of each stakeholder group, including farmers' associations and producers' cooperatives, local risk and disaster management committees (CLGRD) [179], water committees, committees for social/child protection, women's groups, natural resources management committees (CGRN) [180], non-timber forest product associations, children/youth environmental clubs and CSOs. This assessment will be aligned with the proposed assessments for activities 1.2.2 and 1.2.3, allowing the project to evaluate the capacities and identify gaps in the relevant community-based actors. The development of training modules will be translated into local languages and the raining of trainers will be held at district, and community levels.

256.To inform the work of the CRN and the community resilience planning, the project will embark on a 'Context and Opportunities Assessment' for climate adaptation in each target community. This assessment will be the bedrock for the subsequent resilience action plan, as it will unravel the specific vulnerabilities, strengths, and opportunities inherent within each community. By gauging the local climate risks and existing community capacities, this assessment will illuminate potential areas for investment and innovative solutions tailored for the unique challenges of each district.

[179] Acronym for the name in Portuguese "Comités Locais de Gestão de Riscos e Desastre (CLGRD)".
[180] Acronym for the name in Portuguese "Comités de Gestão de Recursos Naturais (CGRN)".

257. The project will coordinate with academic institutions that are present in the project's targeted area and have an interest in areas related to social protection and climate change to ensure the sustainability and maintenance of institutional capacity in producing comprehensive evidence and high-quality information for the assessment and development of training modules. This collaboration will also include the delivery of training to specific actors using a 'Blended Learning Model'. This will begin with an induction training for community members, followed by ongoing coaching and mentoring. This ensures that knowledge is continuously reinforced and applied in practice, fostering an environment of sustained growth and real-time learning. This approach promotes a consistent mechanism driving behavioural change, anchoring new habits and practices in daily routines.

258. The Provincial Technical Climate Change Committee (PTCCC)181 and District Technical Team members (representatives from the SDPI, SDAE, SDSMASS and SDEJT) will receive training on community-based adaptation, participatory planning, monitoring, and budget processes. This training is directly linked to Activity 1.2.1 and serves to strengthen the capacity of these key stakeholders in supporting the activities of the Community Resilience Network (CRN). By equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills, the PTCCC and District Technical Team members will be better positioned to actively engage in community-based adaptation initiatives and facilitate participatory processes at the local level. This training will enhance PTCCC ability to effectively plan, monitor, and allocate resources for climate change adaptation measures, ensuring the CRN's climate change adaptation needs are taken in consideration.

259. The project will aid the CRN in compiling detailed suggestions cantered around specific themes to craft a comprehensive community resilience action plan. This plan will outline strategies for livelihood diversification, which bolsters community resilience against climate variations, and present tailored solutions tailored to each community's unique resilience needs. A heightened emphasis will be placed on community awareness, equipping them with the knowledge to offer strategic advice on climate change adaptation. This includes identifying potential investments to fortify the resilience of small-scale producers and ensuring improved access to precise climate information. Furthermore, the plan will promote a deeper understanding and adoption of pivotal adaptation measures. Once finalized, this community resilience action plan will be disseminated to district and provincial planners, PTCC, and the district technical team.

260.The project will commission the esteemed University Eduardo Mondlane to undertake the assessment and subsequent crafting of training modules and tailored methodologies. Leveraging the expertise of academia ensures an evidence-based, robust approach and fosters sustainable institutional memory. This calculated engagement with the academic sector not only strengthens our methodological foundation but also champions the replication of our strategies, harnessing the university's regular consultancy and support services for government initiatives. Integral to the CRN establishment, tablets will be provided to focal points in each of the 9 targeted districts. These tools will streamline the documentation and analysis of crucial community-based data and augment training efforts with multimedia content, including videos in the local language, to amplify accessibility and engagement.

Box 3 presents a non-exhaustible list of eligible topics for awareness raising and training, summarised from stakeholders' consultations, the review of existing LAPs, NAP and PASP, as well as observations.

Box 3: Potential topics for awareness raising and training

Awareness

- Understanding Climate change and its impacts, risks, and related vulnerabilities in the local context (for communities and institutions)
- Exploring the link between climate change and local livelihoods
- Identifying local climate-related challenges and opportunities
- Building awareness of the importance of adaptation measures

181 PTCC members are SPA, DPDTA, SPAS, DPGCAS, SPEF/DPPF, SPI/DPOPRH, INGD and INAS.

- Promoting understanding of the role of communities in climate resilience and the importance of community-based adaptation
- Sustainable production systems.
- Sustainable use of natural resources (water storage, water harvest, water treatment, irrigation).
- Social protection – gender equality, equity, gender-based violence (GBV), children's rights, early marriage.
- Green jobs – opportunities for processing agriculture, livestock and NTFP.

Training

- Implementation and monitoring of adaptation measures from the LAPs at community level.
- Identifying and assessing climate-resilient investment options
- Sustainable agricultural practices for climate resilience
- Water resource management and conservation strategies
- Integrated natural resource management techniques
- Drought management and preparedness measures
- Ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation
- Participatory planning and decision-making for adaptation
- Building community resilience through livelihood diversification
- Cooperatives for marketing and business development
- Improved technology applied in production systems such as agriculture, livestock and natural resources (New techniques including biopesticides, fertilizers, hydroponic systems, greenhouses, drip irrigation etc).

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Activity 1.1.2 Community training and planning for food and water security and drought management

Objective:	This activity aims to bolster the technical capabilities of Community Resilient Network (CRN) members and pivotal local producers, building on their initial CRN induction. Its primary goal is to arm these community leaders with specialized knowledge on adaptation measures that enhance income generation and strengthen food and water security. To realize this, the project will liaise with the University Eduardo Mondlane, developing in-depth training modules on food, water, and drought management tailored for small farmers and other prominent producers in the community.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International Save the Children International, in its role as the executing entity, will engage closely with local SDPI and SDAE authorities via the project implementation unit. Their collaboration will centre on identifying and enlisting existing community committees, CBOs, and key local producers.

Target:	A training curriculum and materials with focus on smallholder farmers and small-scale producers developed. Training sessions held for 100 economic active representatives in each district, that is, 100 representatives x 9 district = 900 people trained

261. This activity primarily focuses on the technical empowerment of CRN members, complemented by the inclusion of key producers within the community. Following the initial induction and orientation of the 9 CRN groups, which laid the foundational understanding of their roles and the broader goals of the project, this phase delves into a more detailed and hands-on approach. The principal aim is to bolster the adaptive capacities of these local stakeholders, ensuring they can proactively respond to climate change challenges with practical knowledge and expertise.

262. At the heart of this initiative is the development and roll-out of specialized training modules on Food, Water, and Drought Management. These modules cater specifically to community representatives, emphasizing those influential small farmers and producers who hold significant sway within their communities. Intensive training sessions, distinct from the foundational CRN orientation, will ensure that these community torchbearers are well-versed in best practices in Food, Water, and Drought Management.

263. Save the Children International, serving as the executing entity, will collaborate intimately with SDAE, SDPI focal points, representatives from grassroots community organizations, and existing community committees. The chief aim is to tackle the prevailing low adaptive capacity and enhance institutional coordination and active participation of relevant local stakeholders.

264. FSL (Food Security and Livelihood) specialized district officers, as part of the project implementation unit (PIU), will coordinate closely with SDAE extensionists to facilitate cascade training to small farmers, livestock producers, and other economic groups. In coordination with FSL officers, trainings will be conducted using a blended learning approach, combining hands-on sessions with continuous mentoring. Through this synergistic effort, the project draws upon the expertise of both FSL officers and SDAE extensionists to optimize outcomes and deepen community engagement in climate adaptation practices.

265. In total, up to 100 community members are targeted for this training, comprised of: Small-scale farmers who are often at the frontline of adapting to climate-related challenges; Livestock producers

who need guidance on sustainable and resilient practices amid changing environmental conditions; Representatives from various economic groups who have a stake in the community's economic vitality and resilience; Key local producers recognized for their influence and ability to drive change within their respective sectors; Other CRN members who serve as community change agents, ensuring that knowledge permeates throughout the community and translates into actionable strategies.

266. By using a blended training method, the FSL specialized district officers, in coordination with the SDAE extensionists, will ensure that these training sessions are both engaging and effective, fostering a deep understanding and promoting the adoption of climate-adaptive practices among participants. The cascade model of this training ensures that these equipped leaders further disseminate their acquired knowledge, magnifying the project's impact on community resilience.

267. This activity is structured to enhance the technical capacities of key stakeholders in implementing climate-resilient agricultural and water management practices, with District Economic Activities Services (SDAE) extensionists being participants. Conducted at the district level, the training sessions will focus on best practices in soil and water conservation, especially tailored for the drought-prone regions targeted by the Link project. The aim is to ensure that all participants, especially the extensionists, are well-equipped with the necessary knowledge. Post-training, the extensionists are expected to provide their expert guidance to small farmers, livestock producers, and other economic groups in their districts. Additionally, their upgraded skills will be instrumental in supporting the development and execution of income generation activities (as outlined in output 2.1), ensuring the integration of optimal practices in soil and water management.

Activity 1.1.3 Strengthening school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Objective:	This initiative is dedicated to fortifying school-based environmental clubs, with an emphasis on drought-prone areas. The project endeavours to bolster community involvement in endeavours related to environmental preservation, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk mitigation. The initial step involves the establishment or revitalization of environmental clubs, driven by comprehensive mapping of the targeted communities. This is followed by a thorough evaluation of prevailing guidelines that dictate the formation of environmental interest factions, encompassing school-affiliated environmental groups. The project also prioritizes the creation of educational materials tailored for children, ensuring they are contextually relevant to the challenges of drought-prone regions. These resources will highlight themes of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Concluding the set of activities, training sessions on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) will be facilitated, empowering members of the environmental clubs with the essential knowledge and competencies to execute their duties effectively. The project will ensure that all schools maintain active DRM committees and have access to necessary resources for their operations.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International Save the Children International, as the executing entity, will foster robust collaboration with district-level services, particularly SDPI and SDJET, through the project implementation unit.
Target:	Environmental Clubs: The project will establish environmental clubs within 500 schools in all targeted, following the revised MTA guidelines to set it leadership. Each club will plan and conduct activities that will engage an average of 360 children per school, culminating in a significant engagement of 180000 children and adolescents. This engagement will encompass diverse activities and events, including awareness campaigns, climate-risk assessment and impacts on children, as well as climate-risk map for the community, and to incorporate the flag-color based warning system as part of the learning actives in schools.

268. Activity 1.1.3 focuses on the strengthening of school-based environmental clubs, bringing together teachers, students, school staff, parents, guardians, and community members. The clubs aim to cultivate values and engage in environmentally friendly activities, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction efforts informed by the results of Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

269.In line with the revised MTA guidelines, the project will support the formation of environmental clubs within 500 schools across all targeted areas. Under the technical guidance of the SDJET, the club's leadership structures will be set, these clubs will take charge of planning and executing various activities that involve an average of 360 children per school. This collective effort is projected to result in a substantial engagement of 189,900 children and adolescents in total.

270.These engaging activities will encompass a wide array of events, including awareness campaigns, climate-risk assessments tailored to the specific challenges faced by children, and the creation of climate-risk maps for the communities. Additionally, the clubs will integrate the flag-colour based warning system into their learning activities within the school environment. Through these initiatives, the project seeks to empower young minds with essential knowledge about climate risks, adaptation strategies, and the importance of collective action in building resilience.

271.The identification of the 500 schools for the establishment of environmental clubs will be a result of a comprehensive mapping process led by SDJET. This mapping will carefully assess and identify schools that require support in implementing the project's initiatives. To ensure a systematic approach, a detailed set of criteria will be developed collaboratively between SDPI and SDJET at the district level during the project inception phase. This strategic approach aims to target schools in need while ensuring effective coordination and alignment with the project's overall objectives.

272.To ensure the availability of quality information and materials for these clubs, the project will engage the University Eduardo Mondlane, an institution with a long-term working relationship with MTA and Save the Children in Mozambique. This collaboration includes a very close involvement in the development of the Local Adaptation Plans and Anticipatory Actions Plans, as well as in de development of youth-led climate action platforms. The university will support the translation of key findings and information from district-based assessments, making them accessible to environmental clubs and other community-based committees. This will enable them to access relevant and up-to-date resources to enhance their understanding of environmental issues and improve their capacity to address them effectively.

273. In addition, the project will develop educational materials and resources on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, specifically tailored to the context of arid and semi-arid zones and a manual that includes a set of interactive games specifically designed for environmental clubs and schools-based DRM committees. These games will serve as engaging tools to translate the gathered information into practical and interactive activities within the clubs and wider school environment. By incorporating gamification elements, the manual will enhance learning experiences and promote active participation among club members, fostering a deeper understanding of environmental conservation and sustainable practices.

274. Environmental Club Activities: The environmental clubs autonomously will decide and undertake a variety of activities aimed at raising awareness and promoting sustainable practices. They will mobilize members from the school and community, organizing campaigns focused on cleanliness and sanitation. The clubs independently will plan and deliver educational lectures on various topics related to environmental management, including addressing issues such as uncontrolled burning, soil erosion, urban planning, and climate change. They autonomously will organize cultural activities such as theatre, dance, and poetry, as well as sports activities like health fairs and gymnastics. The clubs will actively contribute to school production initiatives and the establishment of green spaces, making their own

decisions and taking autonomous action. Additionally, they will play a vital role in disseminating early warning system messages and collaborate closely with disaster risk management committees at both the school and community levels.

275.In addition to these activities, the environmental clubs will serve as crucial platforms for climate risk assessment and engagement with early warning systems. They will actively create climate risk maps and lead annual assessments, contributing significantly to disaster preparedness. The clubs will remain closely linked with the DrySat forecast, using it as a valuable resource for disseminating information and developing school boards that address impending climate challenges. With a specific focus on the anticipated impact of El Niño, they will maintain climate-risk boards within schools, particularly emphasizing drought forecasts for the central and southern regions of Mozambique.

276.The MTA and the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) in collaboration with the Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (FAEF) will coordinate efforts to capitalize on the experience of the project LINK. This collaboration aims to scale up the materials and incorporate them into the review of the existing technical guidelines on the establishment of environmental interest groups. The aim is to enhance and expand the guidelines to provide comprehensive guidance and support for the creation of environmental clubs and other community-based interest groups. This collaborative effort will leverage the expertise and knowledge gained from the LINK project to ensure effective implementation and dissemination of the guidelines across the country.

277.This integration aims to empower students with the necessary information and understanding to interpret EWS alerts, enabling them to make informed decisions during emergencies and promoting a culture of preparedness and resilience within the school community.

1.1.4 Capacity Building of Children for Climate Change Resilience

Objective:	This activity seeks to deepen the engagement of children in climate resilience, complementing the work of Activity 1.1.3 with environmental clubs. By involving a minimum of 100 children per district, both in and out of school, it emphasizes empowerment through annual training, participatory mapping, and the creation of child-centric climate risk tools. Crucially, children take the lead, ensuring their unique needs and solutions are articulated. The outcomes are not just for knowledge's sake; findings are channelled to district and provincial child parliaments, INGD, and the national level Youth Climate Action Coalition, making children's voices a tangible force in climate resilience strategy at various governance levels.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	**Children Engagement in Annual Climate-Risk Assessment**: Annually, no fewer than 200 children from each district, both within and beyond school settings, will actively participate in the process of conducting the annual assessment on climate-risk impacts to children. Over a span of four years, across the scope of 9 districts, this initiative will collectively engage and impact a substantial number of 7,200 children through the training and assessment endeavours.

278. This activity seeks to empower children at the community level to understand and address climate change challenges and solutions. Complementing Activity 1.1.3, it broadens the outreach of the environmental clubs, ensuring that both children attending schools and those outside the school system are engaged. This approach emphasizes not just knowledge acquisition, but also nurturing children's ability to voice concerns and participate in decision-making. It underscores the importance of inclusivity,

especially in reaching vulnerable children who might bear a greater brunt of climate change impacts. By equipping children with the right tools and mechanisms, the activity enables them to advocate for their needs and devise innovative, context-specific solutions in harmony with their surroundings.

279.This activity centres on the active participation of children, both girls and boys - including those with disabilities - in addressing the challenges of drought-prone areas. More than just providing a platform for dialogue, the project commits to actionable outcomes: each year (from year 2 to year 5 of the project), a distinct group of 100 children (each year from a different community within each district) will be engaged in an annual needs assessment tailored to their experiences in a drought-prone context.

280. To link with the previous activities under 1.1.3, these actions can be integrated into the school-based environmental club as an entry point to build safe spaces for children. The school-based environmental club provides a structured platform for children to engage in discussions and activities related to climate change and environmental conservation. Within the club, facilitated platforms can be created where children can express their concerns and opinions on climate change, encouraging their active participation.

281. Building on the activities of 1.1.3, this activity aims to create opportunities for the development of tools and methodologies specifically tailored to assess the unique needs of children and youth in the context of drought. These age-appropriate tools and methodologies will enable a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of drought on their well-being, education, health, and overall development. Through effective participatory approaches, children and youth will actively participate in the assessment process, ensuring that their voices are heard, and their perspectives are considered. The findings from these assessments will play a crucial role in designing and implementing targeted interventions and support mechanisms to address the identified needs. By placing children and youth at the centre of the assessment process, this action ensures that their specific concerns and requirements are recognized and integrated into the overall efforts to respond to drought and build resilience.

282.Error! Reference source not found. The project will finance relevant professional services to develop and implement the tools and methodologies for assessing the specific needs of children and youth in the context of drought.

283. The first year of the project will be dedicated to preparing the tools and methodologies for the assessments. Each year, a minimum of 100 children (50% girls and 5% with disabilities) per district, including children in and out of schools, will be involved in the process. Over the course of four years, covering 9 districts, a total of 3,600 children will be reached through these training and assessment initiatives.

284. Based on the assessment, children will actively contribute to the production of a community-based climate risk map and a list of adaptive measures and anticipatory actions they would like to see implemented. These valuable inputs and recommendations will be compiled and submitted to the district and provincial child parliament, as well as to the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD). The aim is to inform the annual review of existing anticipatory action plans in Mozambique. In addition, the findings will also be shared with the secretariat of the Youth Climate Action Coalition (YCAC). This ensures that the perspectives and recommendations of children in Mozambique are not only heard at the national level but also contribute to the regional and global discourse on climate action and resilience-building efforts. By engaging with the YCAC secretariat, the project aims to foster collaboration and knowledge exchange with international partners, leveraging their expertise and resources to support the implementation of effective climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies for children and youth. **Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found.**

Output 1.2 - LAPs are updated or developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach

285. In Mozambique, Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) have been established as vital instruments that enhance mainstream planning with a climate adaptation perspective. While LAPs have streamlined the district planning process toward more proactive climate action, there's a significant challenge: the differential vulnerability of the most impoverished to climate risks is often not adequately addressed. The LINK project recognizes this challenge and seeks to address it by building on the foundational systems of LAP and the social protection program. LINK's mission is twofold: to tackle the root causes of inequalities and to strengthen the resilience of the poorest and most marginalized groups, especially against drought-induced hazards. To achieve this, the project emphasizes refining the LAP development process. The goal is to integrate social protection perspectives seamlessly, ensuring that the revised LAPs reflect local priorities and highlight the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized. This approach is grounded in proven country initiatives, like the PRIORIZE initiative.

286.The PRIORIZE Initiative, in its commendable efforts, bridged climate adaptation processes by harmonizing the Program for Productive Social Action (PASP) with Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) at the district tier. This integration of social protection strategies into LAP development ensured that the needs of marginalized and vulnerable communities were not just recognized, but actively addressed, equipping them with essential support and resources. Yet, a key challenge remained: the intertwined relationship between LAPs and PASP was not fully reflected in decentralized planning. This omission resulted in limited involvement of crucial government stakeholders at both provincial and central levels. Consequently, an agency gap emerged, accompanied by a modest shift in pertinent tools and policies.

287. The LINK project, under this output, seeks to reinvigorate the agency of the provincial government to spearhead the LAP development, working closely with district levels. Key to this is the revitalization of the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC). In partnership with MTA/DNMC, there will be an in-depth review of the LAP manual, aiming to incorporate learnings from the PRIORIZE initiative. This ensures that the merging of Social Protection (SP) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) begins from an institutional standpoint.

288.Further, hands-on work will be done to review/update 9 LAPs specifically targeting drought-prone areas within the LINK project's scope. The project also aims to cement a robust relationship between PTCCC and the central-level Climate Change Reference Group. This structured collaboration ensures a multi-tiered agency approach, positioning the government to effectively embed the suggested strategies within the Adaptive Social Protection framework.

289. The LINK project aims to bolster the capacity of subnational and local governments, enabling them to accurately identify adaptation actions that resonate with real-time needs. This will involve conducting comprehensive vulnerability assessments, resource mapping exercises, and deep analyses of the root causes of both climate and social vulnerabilities. To ensure efficacy in this capacity-building process, a detailed gap assessment will be initiated, focusing on district and provincial institutions. This assessment will pinpoint technical, organizational, and financial challenges that currently impede the effective rollout of existing adaptation measures, as outlined in activity 1.1.1.1. Furthermore, a thorough examination of MTA/DNMC's efforts over the past seven years in spearheading LAP development, implementation, and monitoring will be undertaken. This analysis aims to collate best practices and valuable experiences that will be instrumental in the forthcoming review of the LAP manual.

290. Under this output, the project aims to enhance the capabilities and autonomy of the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC), this enhancement will be achieved in collaboration with the Ministry of Land and Environment. The overarching goal is to strengthen the PTCCC's role, streamline coordination, and improve provincial governance of LAPs. By doing so, the initiative seeks

to align LAPs with pressing climate change priorities while promoting local stewardship and ensuring long-term, sustainable execution.".

Activity 1.2.1 Strengthening Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) to elaborate LAPs

Objective:	The Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) will be either established or revitalized. This will ensure enhanced capacity for comprehensive LAP formulation or revision, proficient execution of Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA), and efficient project design and development. Moreover, the PTCCC will successfully integrate and utilize the DrySat application, optimizing climate data management and forecasting, ensuring that climate-responsive decisions are grounded in accurate and up-to-date data.
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)
Target:	60 PTCCC members are equipped with basic project design and development skills. 6 PTCCC members trained in LAP development steps and tools in Manica, Tete and Gaza provinces.

291. The MTA/DNMC, collaborating closely with SPA (Serviço Provincial do Ambiente), will spearhead efforts to coordinate with essential sectors at the provincial level. Their mission is to either revitalize an existing technical committee or lay the groundwork for a new one, focused on the strategic planning and execution of climate change initiatives, namely the Provincial Technical Climate Change Committee (PTCC).

292. The Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCC) consists of two representatives from each institution, including the Secretary of the State Office and the Provincial Government. The participating departments include the infrastructure department (SPI/DPOPRH), environment department (SPA/DPTA), social action department (SPAS/DPGCAS), agriculture department (SPASA/DPAP), finance and planning department (SPEF/DPPF), as well as representatives from INAS, INAM, SETSAN, and INGD. These government representatives play a crucial role in the PTCC, bringing their expertise and collaborating on climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives at the provincial level. Their active participation and coordination ensure effective governance and implementation of climate-related actions in the province.

293. Under this activity, the project will conduct tailored training sessions for 60 PTCCC members. These sessions will centre on key LAP development tools, specifically the Methodological Guide for Local Adaptation Plan (LAP) and the Climate Risk, Vulnerability, and Adaptation Assessment (CRVA). By bolstering their expertise with these tools, we aim to strengthen provincial institutional capacity for the effective implementation and monitoring of LAPs.

294. The Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development (MTA) and the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) will jointly lead the provincial trainings. The trainings will focus on strengthening the capacity of the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) members. UEM will provide technical support to PTCCC members to lead the development or review of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), in coordination with the district technical teams. The capacity transfer process will take the form of a hands-on approach, where the PTCCC members will actively guide and assist the district technical teams in the LAP development or review process. This collaborative effort will ensure that the district technical teams receive the necessary support and expertise to effectively implement climate resilience measures at the local level.

295. The Ministry of Land, and Environment (MTA) will take the lead in instructing the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) in all three provinces, providing technical expertise

and support. The PTCCC, in turn, will transfer its knowledge and capacity to the district technical teams through a hands-on approach, involving the review or development of 9 LAPs. It is crucial to strengthen the PTCCC as it plays a strategic role in guiding all districts within the province, not just the ones targeted by the project. It is worth noting that the PTCCC has faced challenges over the past seven years, including staff turnover and a lack of follow-up training. In Tete province, in particular, there has been a deficiency in proper training and formalizing the role of the provincial institution in the LAP process. The project aims to address these challenges and improve the capacity of the PTCCC to ensure effective and sustainable LAP development, implementation, and monitoring across the provinces.

296. LINK will produce learning and dissemination material tailored for a 5-day climate adaptation training, focusing on the intricacies of LAP development steps and tools. These will be disseminated in the first year, with an allocation of 10 units for each of the 3 targeted provinces.

Activity 1.2.2 LAP manual updated to support increased effectiveness.

Objective:	To assess the capacity and resource gaps in district and provincial government sectors regarding climate risk assessment, vulnerability identification, and priority setting to update LAP manual to ensure increased effectiveness.
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)
Target:	A gap assessment report and 1 desktop review report on MTA/DNMC's LAP work completed. Revised LAP Manual signed off and LAP manual technical notes provided.

297. District and provincial government technical personnel across sectors (education, economic activities, infrastructure, environment, and health) currently lack expertise in assessing climate risks and vulnerabilities. They need enhanced skills in identifying priorities, integrating local climate change metrics and baselines, and formulating local development plans for improved climate resilience.

298. This activity will facilitate a detailed assessment of district and provincial institutions, pointing to technical, organizational, and financial barriers that hinder the effective execution of existing tools geared towards adaptation measures. The findings from this assessment will directly inform the creation of training modules for Activity 1.2.1.

299. The assessment will delve into the work spearheaded by the Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development (MTA) concerning the creation, execution, and oversight of the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) over the previous seven years. This examination aims to extract best practices and valuable experiences to aid in refining the existing LAP Manual.

300.Emphasis during the LAP Manual revision will be on integrating recent experiences, with a particular focus on the inclusion of social protection programs and mending technical shortcomings. The enhanced LAP Manual will feature dedicated sections where stakeholders can append technical notes. These notes will cover topics such as resilient agriculture, proficient water management, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) strategies.

301.This updated manual will subsequently become the keystone for educating members of the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) and district technical units, as elaborated in Activity 1.2.1. Training endeavours, leveraging this revamped LAP Manual, will ensure that the PTCCC and district teams are equipped with insights and instructions, enhancing their capability in the LAP's lifecycle — from inception and execution to monitoring.

1.2.3 Update / develop LAPs in target districts.

Objective:	This activity focuses on the development and updating of 9 Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) in the target districts in Manica, Tete and Gaza provinces. The LAPs in the target districts have either expired or become outdated and need to be revised using the new methodology, with a particular emphasis on integrating social protection considerations. The project will ensure that adaptation measures in the LAPs are aligned with the needs of the most vulnerable groups.
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)
Target:	2 LAPs developed, and 7 LAPs updated

302. All drought-prone districts in Gaza, Manica and Tete have LAPs developed, with the exception of Moatize and Doa in Tete. LAPs have been approved for Guro, Tambara and Machaze in Manica; for Mutarara in Tete; and for Massangena, Mapai and Mabalane in Gaza. See Table 23 on the year of approval of these LAPs.

Table 23. LAPs approved in Gaza, Manica and Tete

Province	District	Funder
2014		
Gaza (1)	Chigubo	PASA/ACAFS
2015		
Gaza (3)	Chibuto	PASA/ACAFS
	Guija	ACCRA
	Massingir	PASA
Manica (3)	***Machaze**	PASA/ACAFS
	Macossa	PASA
	***Tambara**	PASA
2016		
Gaza (2)	Chicualacuala	PROSUL
	***Massangena**	PASA
Manica (1)	***Guro**	PASA
Tete (2)	Chifunde	PASA
	Macanga	FAO
2017		
Gaza (6)	Chokwe	SUNRED
	Chongoene	OXFAM
	Limpopo	SUNRED
	***Mabalane**	ACCRA
	Manjacaze	SUNRED
	***Mapai**	FAO
Manica (6)	Barue	FAO
	Gondola	FAO
	Macate	FAO
	Manica	FAO

	Sussundenga	FAO
	Vanduzi	FAO
Tete (4)	Angonia	FAO
	Magoe	PASA
	***Mutarara**	FAO
	Tsangano	FAO
2018		
Gaza (1)	Bilene	WFP
2019		
Gaza (1)	Xai-Xai	SUNRED
Tete (1)	Zumbo	SUNRED
2022		
Tete (2)	Changara	WFP
	Marara	WFP
Gaza	Xai-Xai	-

***Districts targeted by the project**

303. In the three target provinces, all the target districts have LAPs approved during the initial wave, except for Moatize and Doa which don't possess approved LAPs. These existing LAPs are now outdated. They require revisions using the latest methodology, emphasizing their connection to social protection.

304. In this activity, the project will support the development of two LAPs (for Moatize and Doa) and the updating of seven LAPs in the other target districts. LINK will ensure adaptation measures in the LAPs are focused on the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

305. This involves the coordination between the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) and the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) for training the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) members in Local Adaptation Plan (LAP) development (Activity 1.2.1). The PTCCC will take the lead in reviewing or developing the LAPs at the district level, providing opportunities for hands-on learning and skill acquisition for district technical members. UEM and MTA will provide technical supervision to ensure the quality of the final LAPs before submission for district-level approval.

306. The PTCCC will liaise with the community resilience networks (CRNs) and the school based environmental clubs supported by the project in Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.3, respectively (which will also be involved in the development/update process of the LAPs – see Activity 2.1.1). Before the LAP development process, the team from the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) will coordinate with project implementation unit and district teams on assess the district's socio-economic and environmental situation, with a focus on climate and social protection aspects. This assessment will include elements such as drought early warning, formal and informal social protection mechanisms, and existing climate adaptation investments. The assessment serves as a preliminary survey to inform the design of the LAP in each district.

307.The LAP employs a multisectoral approach to leverage the advantages of collaboration, addressing planning issues that span multiple sectoral jurisdictions and thus require a coordinated policy response and implementation plan. This approach facilitates climate change adaptation interventions, disaster risk reduction, and contributes to social protection, all aimed at minimizing the vulnerability of households sensitive to climate shocks. If needed, individual sectors can provide supplementary technical notes to the LAP, highlighting their capabilities, limitations, and necessary actions in response to climate change impacts.

308.The development of the Local Adaptation Plan (PLA) involves several key actors: **District Government:** Leads the LAP development process by providing necessary support, including appointing the LAP technical team, which oversees all technical aspects of the plan; **Communities members**: Contribute valuable insights on threats, vulnerabilities, and capacities regarding climate events. They also actively participate in decision-making processes, such as prioritizing the LAP activities; **SPA/DPTA** (provincial environment oversight entities) offers training and technical assistance in the realm of climate change, while also monitoring and supervising activity implementation; **Provincial and National Planning Oversight Entity**: Ensures the integration of the PLA into the District Development Plan (PDD) and its execution through PESOD; **Public Sector:** Other public sector areas ensure that aspects related to their respective fields are integrated into the PLA, including the private sector, academia, CSOs, etc.

309.The activities and technical approaches described in the manual reinforce the decentralization policy of the Mozambican Government. In this context, the district takes on the role of the smallest planning unit. Emphasis is placed on the essential role of the District Consultative Council (DCC) as the body representing various local stakeholders and advising the District Administration in its governance. The DCC plays a crucial role in the LAP approval process. Table 24 below indicates the difference phases of the LAP development.

Table 24. Phases of LAP (Local Adaptation Plan) Development (this are to be revised as part of the project inception phase)

PHASES	STAGES	DEADLINES
PHASE I: Planning, communication, and organization of the LAP creation process	Stage 1: Communication with the provincial government and the district government in preparation of the field-work	15 – 30 days
PHASE II: Drafting of the LAP document	Stage 2: Climate vulnerability assessment and development of the theory of change at the district headquarters	2 days
	Stage 3: Climate vulnerability assessment and development of the theory of change in 2 – 3 localities, including the identification of priorities	2 day
	Stage 4: Harmonization of community and district ToC .	2 days
	Stage 5: Version 1 of the LAP	2 days
PHASE III: Review and approval of the LAP	Stage 6: LAP review	45 days
	Stage 7: LAP approval by the district government.	According to the District Government's schedule
	Stage 8: Implementation and monitoring	10 years
	Stage 9: Evaluation	5 e 10 years

310. The socio-economic assessment forms a foundational step for LAP development, generating essential evidence and setting the groundwork for in-depth analyses aligned with district indicators. The LINK project is set to develop 09 LAPs between the first and second year of its duration.

311. The University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) will lead the socio-economic assessment in 6 districts (2 per province) as an experiential learning initiative. Meanwhile, the project implementation unit through

MEAL coordinators and officers will manage the assessment in the remaining four districts. This socio-economic analysis, outlined as "1.2.4.1 - assessment of socioeconomics in each District," will delve into economic factors, social conditions, and community well-being. Not only will it offer a comprehensive view of the local context, but it will also inform the LAPs and pinpoint areas where social protection has made an impact or where gaps exist.

Outcome 2 – Priority locally-led adaptation actions and social protection support identified in LAPs implemented by communities and local governments.

312. In this outcome, our objective is to prioritize climate adaptation actions while incorporating social protection provisions. By doing so, we aim to tackle the root causes of inequality and enhance the resilience of people to climate-related hazards. Our goal is to ensure that adaptation investments primarily benefit the most vulnerable households, specifically those residing in arid zones and facing the challenges of high temperatures. We approach this by considering their needs and priorities not just as beneficiaries, but as active participants in the process of building adaptive capacity. By implementing the adaptation actions outlined in the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), the project aims to enhance the resilience of poor households in facing climate impacts. LAP adaptation investment opportunities encompass a range of activities such as ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient infrastructure development, livelihood diversification, and improving climate risk management skills. This outcome places a particular emphasis on ensuring that these actions prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable, specifically those residing in arid zones. This approach introduces a socio-economic perspective to the LAPs, which was previously absent in their initial design.

313. Outcome 2 contributes significantly to the project's overarching goal of increasing resilience and addressing climate challenges in vulnerable communities. By specifically targeting the needs of impoverished households in arid zones and aligning adaptation investments, the project aims to enhance the climate resilience of the most vulnerable and promote sustainable development in these areas. To achieve this, Save the Children, the Ministry of Land and Environment, and the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) will collaborate through the LAP review or development process, alongside district representatives and community resilience networks. This collaborative effort will identify priorities in line with Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding guidelines, focusing on individual needs, group requirements, or broader community challenges related to climate change, ultimately enhancing local adaptive capacity.

314.The LAP will serve as a critical tool for identifying adaptation investments that address three key areas identified through the field assessment processes part of the proposal development. This will involve bringing government institution representatives at all levels together with community representatives. Efforts will be made to enhance their capacity and reach, ensuring effective communication at all levels. Additionally, the LAP will assist to bring a locally led process to set three adaptation options packs, that are: 1 - Resilient livelihood pack: activities identified as part of the LAP implementation plans, that contribute to increasing food and nutrition security for vulnerable households. 2 - It will also seek to establish links with the Productive Social Action Program (PASP), using the graduation component and developing value chains with strong ties to the market through private sector engagement (activities 2.1.1 to 2.1.7) 3 – Community-driven adaptation investments focus on context-based initiatives that aim to identify investment opportunities through the LAP public assets components in each district. It involves identifying areas of intervention through the LAP's set of actions that contribute to enhancing communal adaptive capacity, it can include water management and small-scale resilient infrastructure (activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2)

315.This outcome encompasses three sets of adaptation opportunities:

a. Resilient livelihood investment options linked to the PASP graduation model, providing opportunities for individuals and groups (Output 2.1).

b. Retrofitting small-scale water points investment, focusing on mitigating water insecurity scenarios when applicable (Output 2.2, activity 2.2.1).

c. Public climate resilience assets investments - non water points related (Output 2.2, activity 2.2.2).

Together, these three sets of adaptation opportunities will contribute to building community adaptive capacity, with a specific focus on climate and economically vulnerable households, strengthening social action programs in the country.

Box 7 below provides an indicative list of eligible areas for the LINK project to start designing project activities. These areas are based on MTA's best practices for implementing adaptation measures in LAPs, as assessed in collaboration with UEM/FAEF. They align with the key areas repeatedly emphasized by the assessed communities, district government, and the provincial technical team. These key areas include the need to invest in water access, particularly highlighted by the government, and in drought-based Early Warning Systems (EWS) and climate information dissemination. There is also a focus on ensuring that EWS are inclusive and consider the specific needs of people with disabilities, a concern raised by organizations advocating for their inclusion, which is often overlooked (the EWS and CI are considered in the component 3 below).

Box 7: ***Indicative list of eligible activities for LINK-MOZ (based on MTA's best practices for implementing adaptation measures in LAPs)***

Type of adaptation options	Description	Menu of indicative options
1- Resilient infrastructure practices	This refers to standards taken into account in the planning and execution of infrastructure in order to ensure their resilience in the face of droughts. Note that the proposed GCF project will only support small-scale climate resilient infrastructure with ESS risk category C. Practices will include the rehabilitation and resilient retrofitting of existing small scale rural and urban infrastructures.	<u>Adaptation actions for small scale rural and urban infrastructure:</u> • Small-scale community-based watershed and habitat management and rehabilitation • District-based drought warning system improvement, looking at the impact to most vulnerable groups and linked to clear indicators for mitigating droughts • Pico to micro scale renewable energy systems and energy efficiency and conservation Rehabilitation and resilience retrofit of existing of water points for human consumption, possibly using solar panels. • Retrofitting of climate resilient supply stores for agricultural inputs • Resilience retrofitting of agrarian houses in strategic locations with the capacity to supply inputs for increased cattle production • Resilience retrofitting of corrals for livestock treatment

2- Water Management	This will include activities related to water management to ensure local communities' resilience to droughts, for example, water systems for multiple uses and practices of resilient water management systems allowing communities to respond to a variety of water needs (consumption, irrigation, and livestock) that will have an impact with the increase of droughts in the project locations.	<u>Adaptation actions for areas with sufficient availability of surface water for irrigation:</u> Improve efficiency of existing irrigation systems (drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies). These systems are intended to increase water-use efficiency by providing sufficient water according to the crop. <u>Adaptation actions for areas with insufficient availability of surface water for irrigation:</u> • Ensuring irrigation is based on rainwater harvesting systems • Installation of rooftop water collection and storage systems on existing buildings coupled with small-scale gravity drip irrigation, to prevent crop loss and low yields due to drought spells and limited water availability.
3- Climate resilient agriculture	This refers to activities related to the implementation and promotion of a climate resilient agriculture to support local communities face the consequences of climate change and more intense droughts.	**Provision of climate resilient agriculture training and resources**: • Conservation agriculture/ improved seeds • Production and multiplication of heat tolerant crops • Agroforestry (canopy cover reduces evaporation from direct sunlight and by decreasing air and soil surface temperature) • Agroecology practices that include conservation agriculture such as optimizing crop calendars and short cycle variations • Provision of commercial species of fruit trees and improved staple and vegetable crop varieties • Tree planting through agroforestry systems where small-scale farmers integrate appropriate trees and bushes with crops and or small animals, to improve environment • Diversify land and agricultural systems to reduce reliance on single crop and single land-use types • Increasing the use of drought-resistant crop varieties.
4- Promotion of livelihoods activities	This refers to practices promoting livelihoods of rural communities. These activities will (1) focus on the most vulnerable, eligible to social	• **Livelihood diversification:** Changing the existing crops to crops

	protection programme, (2) serve as the base to promote a graduation out of the service through adaptation activities that will contribute to their autonomy and resilience. LAP design will prioritize interventions/ practices that promote and protect livelihoods. In particular, initiatives will seek to strengthen existing value chains and promote the development of new local product value chains of commercial value. This type of intervention will help to boost the production and marketing of local products and, thus, increase the resilience of local producers. Value chains will be defined by decentralised decision-making processes with local communities. Successful examples of value chains development from previous projects such as Priorize include cashew, chicken and beekeeping products.	with lower water requirements; Distribution of horticultural crop seeds, multiplication, and distribution of drought tolerant seed stocks; Diversify land and agricultural systems to reduce reliance on single crop and single land-use types, increasing the use of drought-resistant crop varieties; Increase cattle/goat/sheep production. • **Promotion of value chains**: Value chain development for marketing of processed food products through national markets; Coordination with private sector to support value chain development; Support the establishment of local cooperatives and community-based producer groups; Support for women-owned business; Multiplication and distribution of selected crops seed stocks • **Livelihoods enhancement through climate information and training:** train local producers to use climate information provided to facilitate their decision making about what, when, how and where to produce; use of early warning systems and CIS tailored products.

316. To complement the consultations with communities and government at the district and provincial levels and building on the work done by MTA regarding best practices for LAP implementation, SCIMOZ conducted a desktop review of LAPs to produce a menu of adaptation investment options. The selection of the following six IGAs and the MSC support is based on the extensive consultations with communities and government representatives during the project's design, and will form the basis of the initial set of indicative investments. In addition, the LAP process in Output 1.2 could generate additional locally-led investment ideas, which could be structured as IGAs aligned with PASP, and included in the list of eligible investments (while maintaining the ESS limitations). The same set of targeting and eligibility criteria would apply. Please see Table 25, which provides a list of sub-projects based on IGAs and other possible investments.

Table 25 - Indicative list of eligible activities for LINK (based on MTA's best practices for implementing adaptation measures in LAPs and stakeholder consultations)

Menu of adaptation investment options and indicative sub project costings for component 2

Resilient infrastructure practices and water management:

Improvement of district-based drought warning system, looking at the impact on the most vulnerable groups and linked to clear indicators for mitigating droughts.

Retrofitting of more resilient corrals for livestock.

Rehabilitation and resilience retrofit of existing water points for human consumption, including the use of solar panels.

Improvement of the efficiency of existing irrigation systems (drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies,). These systems are intended to increase water-use efficiency by providing sufficient water based on crop requirements.

Installation of small hydroponic systems to vulnerable households can benefit horticultural production and increase the efficient use of water for agriculture in the region.

Installation of small hydroponic systems to vulnerable households can benefit horticultural production and increase the efficient use of water for agriculture in the region.

Resilient agroecology:

Production and multiplication of heat-tolerant crops.

Implementation of agroforestry systems (integrate appropriate trees and bushes with crops and/or small animals to improve the environment. Use of commercial species of fruit trees and improved staple and vegetable crop varieties. Canopy cover reduces evaporation from direct sunlight and by decreasing air and soil surface temperature); and

Use of agroecology practices that include conservation agriculture, such as optimising crop calendars and short-cycle variations and diversifying land and agricultural systems to reduce reliance on single-crop and single-land-use types.

Bio-pesticides, providing environmentally friendly alternatives for pest control in agriculture.

Bio-fertilizers, offering organic and sustainable solutions to enhance soil fertility and crop productivity.

Horticultural products, utilizing medium and large hydroponic systems to improve water efficiency in agriculture.

Promotion of livelihood activities:

Promotion of value chains for marketing of processed food products through national markets based on the district context and feasibility analysis:

Supporting the establishment of local cooperatives and community-based producer groups; with a greater focus on women-owned business activities.

Support the creation of small enterprises and, small scale infrastructure for:

livestock: small animals (goats and rabbit)

tomatoes and other food crops.

fruit trees such as mango, and cashew fruit (while also processing the nuts);

production of cassava and sweet potatoes. to provide healthy snacks for children – all districts.

production of honey.

Non-timber forest products, such as maçanica abundant in Tambara, and baobab, common in the four districts of Manica and Tete, were identified during data collection.

These products are widely available in the informal market and present a valuable opportunity for income generation, particularly for the most vulnerable groups. Harnessing the potential of these forest products can contribute to building autonomy and resilience within these communities, providing them with sustainable livelihood options and enhancing their ability to cope with climate-related challenges.

Project indicative sub-projects:

Sub-Projects (IGA + MSC)	Indicative # beneficiaries (HH)	Indicative Budget (USD)
IGA 1 -Drought tolerant agriculture	675	780.962
IGA 2 - Climate resilient livestock management	270	322.430
IGA 3 - Sustainable Community-based Small-Business Cooperatives	720	524.076
IGA 4 - Food production supported by efficient hydroponic techniques	270	709.805
IGA 5 - Sustainably grown and harvested non-timber forest products.	1,350	832.050
IGA 6 - Sustainable honey production and management practices.	360	806.001
Market Access and Sustainable Livelihoods through Multisectoral Cooperatives	3,000	1.300.000
Strengthen water security through retrofitting small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure	3,000	2.000.00

317. The outcome's objective will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Output 2.1 - Social protection activities adopt climate resilient responses and are integrated into the PASP.
- Output 2.2 – Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level.

Output 2.1 - Social protection activities adopt climate resilient responses and are integrated into the PASP.

318.The objective of this output is to bolster the resilience and self-sufficiency of small producers who confront climate-related challenges, with a specific focus on enhancing their capacity to adapt to drought conditions. This will be achieved through a two-pronged approach: first, by mitigating financial risks and facilitating access to climate adaptation investments through Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs); second, by supporting Smallholder Farmers (SHFs) in making strategic investments in climate-resilient practices and technologies. These investments will centre on cultivating drought-tolerant crops, implementing water and soil conservation measures, and adopting climate resilience best practices. Moreover, this output will deliberately concentrate on drought-prone areas, encouraging SHFs to diversify their livelihood strategies beyond traditional agriculture. In addition to nurturing sustainable on-farm activities, this will encompass the expansion of non-farm endeavours such as wild fruit collection and beekeeping, including preliminary processing of raw materials. This comprehensive approach not only aims to mitigate the impacts of climate variability but also empowers eligible beneficiaries, particularly under the Productive Social Action Program (PASP), to build their adaptive capacities and foster economic resilience.

319. The project will actively involve communities in prioritizing and selecting adaptation measures, ensuring their significant impact on improving local livelihoods and increasing resilience. Activities under Output 2.1 constitute the adaptation measures, based on a preliminary LAP assessment and potential links with the PASP graduation model. These activities encompass sustainable measures to promote

resilient livelihoods, expanding the PASP's reach to approximately 18000 new beneficiaries (individuals or groups). The proposed activities will undergo review and validation by the Community Resilience Network, established and trained under Component 1 (Output 1.1), enabling informed decisions, and influencing locally led planning processes.

320.These adaptation measures will focus on enhancing food and nutrition security for vulnerable households, equipping them with the tools to withstand climate challenges. To ensure the sustainability and long-term impact of the project, linkages will be established between project participants, national organizations, technical support hubs, and cooperatives. This collaborative approach aims to benefit remote households in the arid and semi-arid zones of Tete, Gaza, and Manica by revitalizing production and addressing market access challenges. By working closely with cooperatives and technical hubs from the private sector, the project seeks to promote economic engagement, reduce inequalities, and empower previously disadvantaged groups.

321.The targeting of beneficiary groups: the implementation of the resilient livelihood pack , linked with PASP, will be a collaborative effort, involving the technical staff of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), in close coordination with the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) and district extensionists. The process will commence with the PIU and INAS ensuring a refined targeting strategy within the Productive Social Action Program (PASP), followed by the selection of activities from the LAP menu by eligible PASP beneficiaries. This selection process will lead to the establishment of Income Generating Activity groups across the 9 districts.

322.The activities outlined in this output establish the reference for investment opportunities, resulting from a thorough assessment of existing opportunities reflected in the LAP activities. This focuses on practices that enhance the livelihoods of rural communities, with LAP design prioritizing interventions that promote and protect these livelihoods, as well as initiatives that foster the development of local product value chains with commercial value. Such interventions will bolster the production and marketing of local products, thereby increasing the resilience of local producers. Any changes to these activities, based on context and informed by the Community Resilience Network and district services, must aim to reach a minimum of 22,900 new beneficiaries of PASP and adhere to the budget allocation specified for Income Generating Activities (IGAs) listed under Output 2.1.

Activity 2.1.1 IGA1 - Drought tolerant agriculture implemented and supported by agriculture groups.

Objective:	The objective of this initiative is to bolster the capabilities of farmers in the project's targeted regions through comprehensive training and hands-on demonstrations of climate-resilient agricultural techniques. This includes fostering proficiency in resilient farming practices to boost production and adopting best practices for the sustainable management of natural resources such as water and soil. Furthermore, the program will emphasize food conservation methods, like drying farm products, to enhance the small farmers' ability to make the most of their harvest and minimize wastage.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	Establish 27 agriculture Groups (9 districts x 3 groups per districts, over the project implementation), with each group comprising 25 households. 900 HH

	reached in total (27 groups x 25 HH per group), a total of 3,375 people (675 x 5 (average number of people per HH)) Development of a hands-on training curriculum for climate-resilient agricultural practices and food conservation methods to minimize wastage. Empower small farmers in targeted districts with actionable climate-resilient practices through a curriculum-guided approach, closely monitored by district extensionists and project technical staff.

323. This initiative is dedicated to empowering small farmers across the project's selected 9 districts in Manica, Tete, and Gaza. It achieves this by delivering comprehensive training and practical demonstrations that revolve around climate-resilient agricultural practices. This training also aligns with the first income-generating activity (IGA1) outlined in the LINK-PASP menu of activities. As a key element of the initiative, IGA1 contributes to the enhancement of adaptive capacities through targeted investments that give precedence to climate-resilient options, which are identified and ranked within the framework of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs). This integrated approach not only equips small farmers with vital skills but also ensures their ability to withstand climate challenges and transform their livelihoods sustainably.

324. The implementation of this initiative will be carried out collaboratively by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) technical staff, working in close coordination with the National Institute of Social Action (INAS) and district extensionists. The process will begin with the PIU and INAS ensuring an enhanced targeting approach within the Productive Social Action Program (PASP), followed by the selection of activities from the menu of options by eligible PASP beneficiaries. This selection process will lead to the formation of Income Generating Activity 1 (IGA1) groups across the 9 districts.

325. To further enhance the effectiveness of this initiative, the PIU, in consultation with the direct beneficiaries, will develop a tailored curriculum for climate-resilient agriculture. Building upon the existing Save the Children material, the curriculum will be updated to align with the specific context of the drought-prone areas targeted by the project. It will encompass the best practices in sustainable farming that take into account the unique climatic challenges faced by the region. Additionally, the training schedule will be carefully devised to accommodate the learning needs of the small farmers, while ensuring that practical and hands-on demonstrations are effectively integrated.

326.Throughout the implementation of this initiative, the PIU staff will continue to collaborate closely with district extensionists. This collaborative and strategic approach ensures that the initiative not only imparts essential knowledge and skills but also fosters a sense of ownership and community engagement. By equipping small farmers with the tools and techniques they need to thrive in the face of climate uncertainties, the initiative aims to promote resilient livelihoods and bolster local economies in the project's designated 9 districts across Manica, Tete, and Gaza.

327.Roll-out hands-on training and practical demonstrations on climate-resilient agricultural techniques and sustainable farming practices to all targeted farmers' groups. PIU/FSL officers will conduct hands-on training curriculum delivered in sessions, targeting five farmer groups each. The sessions will focus on practical demonstrations of climate-resilient agricultural techniques, food-conservation, and sustainable farming practices. Each group will include five reference farmers providing technical support and monitoring the adoption of resilient practices among their peers.

328. Following the Ministry of Agriculture's technical recommendations, the project will refrain from direct tools and seed distribution to beneficiaries to avoid negative market manipulation, logistics and timeliness issues, in addition to significant need to empower communities and restore dignity often lost through direct distribution models. Instead, the project will work towards establishing a sustainable

business model that facilitates access to agricultural inputs through multisectoral cooperatives established in each province (as outlined in activity 2.1.79). This approach aims to enhance the autonomy of small farmers by fostering a self-reliant mechanism. To further this effort, the project will organize fair trade fairs dedicated to groups engaged in agriculture and livestock-related activities. This multifaceted approach seeks will use non-transferable vouchers for seeds and tools to promote equitable access to essential resources, encourage self-sufficiency, and contribute to the overall resilience of small farming communities in the project's designated areas. Prior to the voucher assistance Save the Children will conduct a feasibility and CVCA risk assessment as well as a delivery mechanism assessment and based on this assessment set the specific controls which will be documented in the Standard Operating Procedures. This will be implemented alongside the controls put in place as a result of Save the Children global policies including the Aid Diversion Procedure, Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy and Procedure and Prohibited Transactions and Anti-Money Laundering policies.

329. The project will engage in food conservation and value-addition activities for crops, encompassing essential processes such as drying, milling, and food preservation. These activities will involve the establishment of locally built assets to facilitate efficient processes. Moreover, small farmers will be organized to create a comprehensive year-round planning strategy, informed by the DrySat forecast information (as outlined in activity 1.1.2). This planning approach will factor in the ever-evolving climate conditions and their impact on the agricultural schedule, guiding the selection of suitable seeds and crops. By integrating climate-responsive strategies into these practices, the initiative aims to bolster small farmers' adaptive capacity, ensuring sustained productivity and resilience in the face of changing environmental dynamics.

330.Activity 2.1.2 IGA2 – Climate resilient livestock management implemented through the establishment and operation of livestock (small animals) groups.

Objective:	Climate resilient livestock management by enhancing the capacity of farmers in the project's targeted areas by providing comprehensive training, drought tolerant small animals and related inputs.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	Established 27 community groups for small animal livestock practices (9 districts x 3 groups per district, over the project implementation), with each group comprising 10 households. 270 HH reached in total (27 groups x 10 HH per group), a total of 1,350 people. Development of a hands-on training curriculum for livestock management practices. Distribute drought-tolerant breeds of small animals, specifically 5 rabbits and 2 goats to each household (for a total of 1,350 rabbits and 540 goats).

331.This activity is to empower small family producers across the designated 9 districts in Manica, Tete, and Gaza, by providing them with comprehensive training and practical demonstrations cantered around climate-resilient practices. This investment is closely connected to the second income-generating activity (IGA2) within the LINK-PASP menu of activities. IGA2 is designed to establishment of 27 livestock (small animals) groups per district, each comprising 20 household's representatives. To enhance the adaptive capacity of small family producers by delivering comprehensive training and practical demonstrations on climate-resilient livestock-rearing techniques and sustainable practices.

332.To further enhance the effectiveness of this initiative, the PIU, in consultation with direct beneficiaries, will develop a customized curriculum focused on climate-resilient practices for small family

producers. Building upon existing Save the Children material, this curriculum will be adapted to align with the unique context of the drought-prone areas targeted by the project. It will encompass sustainable livestock-rearing techniques, considering the specific climatic challenges faced by the region. Additionally, the training schedule will be carefully designed to cater to the learning needs of small family producers, integrating hands-on demonstrations and practical sessions effectively.

333. Throughout the implementation of this initiative, the PIU staff will maintain close collaboration with district extensionists. This collaborative approach aims not only to deliver knowledge and skills but also to cultivate a sense of ownership and community engagement. By providing small family producers with the tools and techniques to thrive in the face of climate uncertainties, this initiative endeavours to foster resilient livelihoods and strengthen local economies in the project's designated 9 districts across Manica, Tete, and Gaza.

334. Rolling out hands-on training and practical demonstrations on climate-resilient livestock-rearing techniques and sustainable practices to all targeted small family producers' groups, the PIU/FSL officers will facilitate a hands-on training curriculum delivered in training sessions, targeting five small family producer groups each. All three provinces will receive training, focusing on practical demonstrations of climate-resilient livestock-rearing techniques and sustainable practices. Each group will include five reference producers providing technical support and monitoring the adoption of resilient practices among their peers.

335. The project will focus on establishing a self-sustaining business model that facilitates access to livestock-related inputs through multisectoral cooperatives within each province, as detailed in activity 2.1.7. This strategic approach aims to empower small family producers by cultivating autonomy and self-reliance. To bolster this effort, the project will also facilitate fair trade fairs exclusively tailored for groups engaged in livestock-related activities. This multifaceted approach will use non-transferable vouchers for seed and tools to ensure equitable access to essential resources, encourage self-sufficiency, and contribute to the overall resilience of small family producer communities within the project's designated areas. In conjunction with activity 2.1.1, small livestock producers will actively participate in fair trade events organized at the district level by the multisectoral cooperatives. Prior to the voucher assistance Save the Children will conduct a feasibility and CVCA risk assessment as well as a delivery mechanism assessment and based on this assessment set the specific controls which will be documented in the Standard Operating Procedures. This will be implemented alongside the controls put in place as a result of Save the Children global policies including the Aid Diversion Procedure, Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy and Procedure and Prohibited Transactions and Anti-Money Laundering policies.

Activity 2.1.3 IGA3 - Establishment of Sustainable Community-based Small-Business Cooperatives for Young Adults

Objective:	To establish sustainable and environmentally friendly community-based small-business cooperatives, specifically targeting young adults.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International

Target:	At least 60 young adults in the targeted areas introduced business planning development and cooperative principles. 36 business plans developed and supported throughout the project lifetime. 36 Small businesses (cooperatives) (9 districts x 2 groups per districts, established in year 3 and 4 of the project implementation, each small cooperative comprising 20 households a total of 3,600 people reached.

336. This activity will establish sustainable and environmentally friendly community-based small-business cooperatives, specifically targeting young adults. These cooperatives will focus on implementing sustainable business practices and models, fostering entrepreneurship, and providing economic opportunities for young people in the project's targeted areas. The established cooperatives will receive technical and operational support from the provincial level multisectoral cooperatives, ensuring effective management and guidance to enhance their success and impact on the local economy.

337.This activity centres on the creation and promotion of community-based small-business cooperatives that target young adults in the designated districts of Manica, Tete, and Gaza. The aim is to build youth-led entrepreneurship and generate green job opportunities while adhering to the principles of the circular economy. The project will initiate the development and production of promotional materials designed to raise awareness and secure the support and endorsement of both government entities (SDAE) and community authorities.

338.The engagement of youth in this activity is pivotal, with a focus on those who meet the eligibility criteria of the Productive Social Action Program (PASP). Youth participants, starting from 16 years of age, will actively contribute to activities that promote the circular economy and green job creation. These efforts will align seamlessly with the district adaptation agenda as outlined in the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) technical guidelines. Importantly, these youth-led activities will also serve as valuable inputs to the LINK-PASP menu of activities. Furthermore, the insights gained from these initiatives will inform the future design of PASP projects at the district level.

339.Training session will be conducted to introduce 60 young adults, targeted through PASP eligibility criteria with a revised focus on youth-led entrepreneurship options; The training will introduce the fundamentals of business planning development and cooperative principles to equip them with essential knowledge and skills to embark on the development of business design and proposal development.

340.To encourage innovation and autonomy as part of the PASP program objectives, a competitive process will be organized, prompting young adults to submit their business plans for evaluation. Four promising ideas will be selected based on their viability, innovation, and potential for growth; Over the project inception phase specific criteria's will be discussed with experts and in coordination with INAS and MTA at the national level, as well through the consultation and validation of the PTCCC at the provincial level.

341.To establish sustainable community-based small business cooperatives with minimal environmental and social impacts, a due diligence process is crucial. This process involves key steps that will be discussed and validated with government authorities at the district level during the inception phase:

a. Assessment of Business Plans: Review and assess the business plans of proposed cooperatives to ensure alignment with sustainability goals, economic viability, and appropriate scale for minimal environmental and social impacts.

b. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA): Introduce the ESIA concept as part of capacity building and conduct assessments as part of business plan development with young people to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts. Develop mitigation measures to address these impacts and ensure compliance with relevant standards.

c. Stakeholder Engagement: Engage with local communities and district services to gather input and feedback on proposed businesses and potential impacts. This helps identify concerns early and ensures community and local authority support.

d. Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish a framework to regularly assess cooperative performance against sustainability criteria and make adjustments as needed to maintain minimal environmental and social impacts.

e. Compliance and Reporting: Assess compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and standards related to environmental and social impacts in coordination with district services for economic activities. Develop a reporting mechanism with the multisectoral cooperatives to track and report progress in meeting sustainability goals.

342. The project will facilitate the procurement of necessary materials and equipment required for the establishment of the small-business cooperatives. Ensuring easy access to essential resources is vital for the cooperatives' smooth operations.

343. Ongoing Technical Support: Establishing a strong link with the Multisectoral Cooperatives ensures that the newly formed small-business cooperatives receive continuous technical assistance and guidance during their initial operational phases. This support enhances their chances of success and sustainability.

344. Formal Recognition: Through collaboration with MIRUKO, the initiative will facilitate the formal registration of the established cooperatives. This step ensures their legal recognition, granting them access to critical resources, services, and opportunities.

345. By implementing these strategic steps, the project aims to empower young adults with the skills and resources needed to establish and effectively manage thriving community-based small-business cooperatives. This initiative envisions these cooperatives as pivotal drivers of economic growth, playing a crucial role in generating employment opportunities, nurturing entrepreneurship, and making substantial contributions to the comprehensive development of the designated districts. It's important to note that this exercise, known as Income Generating Activity 3 (IGA3), is scheduled to unfold during the third and fourth years of the project. Through this undertaking, the project aspires to create up to 36 groups of young adults engaging in diverse IGA activities, thereby fostering a climate of innovation and self-sufficiency within the local communities.

Activity 2.1.4 IGA4 - Climate resilient food production supported by efficient hydroponic techniques

Objective:	To address the challenges of food production in dry areas by introducing and promoting hydroponic systems, which offer a sustainable and water-efficient means of cultivating crops.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International

Target:	54 groups reached the project implementation period (6 groups per district, established in the project year –and 3. A total of 270 households involved x 5 people per HH = 1,350 people 54 hydroponic systems installed and operational Regular monitoring visits conducted by PIU FSL officers to 108 hydroponic groups, tracking progress and adherence to best practices

346. Through this activity, the project will address the challenges of food production in dry areas by introducing and financing hydroponic systems, which offer a sustainable and water-efficient means of cultivating crops. The project aims to maximize water usage efficiency and optimize food production in regions with limited water resources. The activity will establish hydroponic groups, each consisting of 5 households, and a total of 54 groups will be set up in each district (Y2 and Y3 of the project implementation). These groups will receive comprehensive training on hydroponic systems, covering system construction, maintenance, and best practices for cultivating a variety of crops. Participants will learn how to efficiently use water and nutrients, ensuring that each drop of water contributes to the growth and yield of plants, making it an ideal solution for regions facing water scarcity and drought.

347.Development of training sessions on construction and maintenance of hydroponic systems, emphasizing sustainable food production in dry areas. - SC will work with Moza Hydroponic an experienced service provider to conduct hands-on training sessions on hydroponic systems, emphasizing sustainable food production in dry areas. The training will include practical instruction on constructing hydroponic systems and maintaining them to maximize water efficiency.)

348.Distribute and assemble hydroponic system equipment to a total of 54 groups, providing the necessary tools and materials for setting up the systems. The hydroponic system framework includes 8 production tubes, 2 feeding tubes, 8 plugs, 2 meters of collection tubing, a 160-liter tank, a timer, 6kg of nutrients, 1 pH measurement device, 1 EC measurement device, and 1 liter of pH control acid. Additionally, the equipment will include a solar water pump, seeds, and a 3mx7m greenhouse with a 60% shade net. This equipment is meticulously designed to ensure optimal water usage and nutrient delivery to the crops, facilitating efficient and sustainable hydroponic farming practices.

349.The inclusion of the hydroponic system in the LINK-PASP menu of options is a strategic choice that aligns with the project's goals. The system will specifically target beneficiaries who meet the PASP eligibility criteria and express interest in participating in the activity. This tailored approach ensures that the hydroponic system is accessible to those who can benefit the most from it, promoting the effective utilization of this innovative solution for sustainable agriculture and livelihood enhancement.

350.Conduct quarterly technical monitoring visits and follow-up to measure progress and ensure the implementation of hydroponic farming practices. will be conducted by PIU FSL officers to measure their progress and ensure the implementation of hydroponic farming practices.

Activity 2.1.5 IGA5 –Sustainably grown and harvested non-timber forest products implemented through Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups

Objective:	To establish 27 Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups per district, with each group comprising 25 households.

Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	54 groups established and supported the project implementation year 2 and 3. 1,350 households involved (54 groups x 25 HH) x 5 people = 6750 people. 10 days of community-based demonstration and capacity building at each community. 6750 people reached with demonstration and capacity building sessions. 54 kits for pre-processing equipment (solar dryers, scales - including digital, buckets, knives, etc). 50% of the groups have set links with markets through the MSC

351. This activity aims to establish 27 Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups per district, with each group comprising 25 households in the project implementation y2 and y3. The project will provide capacity building and training sessions on sustainable harvesting practices and value addition of NTFPs in a climate-resilient manner. Additionally, the project will also provide technical expertise and techniques for wild-fruit collection using a sustainable process, enhancing the value addition process. Moreover, the activity will facilitate links with existing social enterprises, particularly Multisectoral Cooperatives, to ensure fair pricing and market access for the final NTFP products, promoting equitable trade practices and fostering economic opportunities for the groups. This comprehensive approach will strengthen the NTFP value chain, promoting sustainable practices and economic empowerment within the project's targeted areas.

352. In order to harness the potential of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) as a source of sustainable livelihoods, this initiative is focused on establishing 27 NTFP groups per district, each consisting of 25 households over the course of project implementation years 2 and 3. Through targeted capacity building and training sessions, the project aims to equip these groups with the skills and knowledge necessary for sustainable harvesting practices and the value addition of NTFPs. This approach ensures that the groups engage in climate-resilient practices, contributing to both environmental conservation and enhanced livelihoods.

353. A pivotal aspect of this activity involves technical expertise in wild-fruit collection, which will be imparted using a sustainable approach. This expertise not only enhances the value addition process but also empowers the groups to engage in efficient and responsible harvesting. To further bolster the success of these NTFP groups, the project will establish links with established social enterprises, particularly the Multisectoral Cooperatives. This strategic partnership ensures fair pricing and market access for the final NTFP products, thereby fostering economic growth and promoting equitable trade practices.

354. To drive this multifaceted activity, a senior NTFP specialist and an NTFP technician will spearhead the training and formation of the groups. Additionally, a dedicated NTFP business development manager will provide technical support to design and develop NTFP products of market-acceptable quality and packaging. This individual will also explore avenues to sell the products to buyers through a fair-trade approach, ensuring that the economic benefits of these initiatives are maximized for the groups involved. Through this holistic approach, the initiative aims to not only strengthen the NTFP

value chain but also empower local communities, promote sustainable practices, and create economic opportunities within the targeted areas of the project.

355. The NTFP groups will have access to a range of essential assets that are vital for the successful implementation of their activities. The project will ensure the procurement, distribution, and setup of inputs necessary for NTFP collection, harvesting, and pre-processing. This will include the provision of solar dryers, digital scales, buckets, knives, and other tools essential for efficient and effective handling of NTFP products. Each group will be equipped with a kit containing these essential tools, with a distribution of one kit per 54 groups in the first two years of implementation (Y2: 1 kit x 27 groups; Y3: 1 kit x 27 groups).

356. Furthermore, the project recognizes the significance of quality and safety standards in NTFP products. To ensure the highest product quality and safety, the initiative will conduct NTFP-related laboratory tests and nutritional analyses. This comprehensive approach involves a lump sum cost allocated per province for a round of laboratory analysis. By subjecting the NTFP products to rigorous testing, the project ensures that the final products meet the required standards, fostering consumer trust and enhancing the marketability of the NTFP products. This provision of assets and quality assurance measures underscores the project's commitment to empowering NTFP groups and contributing to their economic prosperity within the designated areas.

357. The NTFP activities will primarily concentrate on the collection of wild fruits and seeds such as the baobab and marula fruits. However, the selection of the most suitable NTFP product will be carried out through a thorough assessment by the NTFP technical team. This assessment will consider factors such as product availability, market opportunities, and the potential impact on local communities. By conducting this evaluation, the project aims to identify and prioritize NTFP products that align with both ecological sustainability and economic viability. This strategic approach ensures that the NTFP groups engage in activities that maximize their benefits while contributing to the overall conservation and economic growth of the targeted districts.

358. The identification and formation of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups will follow a targeted and systematic approach, closely aligned with the principles of the Productive Social Action Program (PASP). The process will ensure that beneficiaries eligible for the PASP program are precisely identified and engaged, focusing on individuals and households that fulfill the specified criteria for vulnerability, poverty level, and potential impact of the activity.

359. In collaboration with local authorities and community representatives, the project team will identify potential participants who meet the PASP criteria for NTFP engagement. These individuals will then be invited to express their interest in joining NTFP-related activities. As the interested beneficiaries are identified, they will form NTFP groups, consisting of households within the designated project areas.

360. This approach seamlessly integrates the NTFP activity into the LINK-PASP menu of activities, offering a unique avenue for eligible beneficiaries to not only enhance their adaptive capacity but also to engage in income-generating initiatives. Through participation in NTFP activities, beneficiaries contribute to their own livelihood resilience by diversifying income streams and fostering economic empowerment within their communities.

Activity 2.1.6 IGA6 - Sustainable honey production and management practices implemented through honey production groups

Objective:	To establish 3 Honey Production groups per district, in y2 and 3, each group comprising 10 households and conduct capacity building and training sessions

	on sustainable beekeeping and honey production best practices, promoting climate-resilient approaches
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	36 groups established and supported over the project implementation period (2 groups per district over the implementation period in y2 and 3) 360 households involved (36 groups x 10 HH) x 5 = 21800 people

361. Through this activity the project will establish 3 Honey Production groups per district, each group comprising 10 household and conduct capacity building and training sessions on sustainable beekeeping and honey production best practices, promoting climate-resilient approaches. To support the beekeepers, essential beekeeping equipment, such as beehives, frames, hive tools, bee suits, smokers, and feeders, will be distributed to enhance their operations. Furthermore, the project will facilitate fair pricing and market access through collaborations with Multisectoral Cooperatives, enabling efficient processing and marketing of the final honey products. By promoting fair trade practices and creating links to the market, this activity seeks to unlock economic opportunities for the groups, while also fostering sustainable beekeeping practices to ensure environmental conservation.

362.The dedicated NTFP technical team, mentioned in Activity 2.1.5, will extend its support and expertise to the beekeeping groups as well. This team will play a crucial role in providing technical guidance and training to the beekeeping groups, ensuring the adoption of best practices in beekeeping activities. Moreover, the team will facilitate strategic marketing linkages for the beekeeping products, connecting the groups with potential buyers and markets. By leveraging their specialized knowledge and experience, the NTFP team will contribute to the successful establishment and growth of the beekeeping initiatives. This holistic approach aims to empower the beekeeping groups with the skills and resources needed to achieve sustainable livelihoods while fostering local economic development and environmental conservation.

363.The selection and formation of beekeeping groups within the project's scope will follow a systematic approach, aligned with the principles of the Productive Social Action Program (PASP). The process will ensure that beneficiaries eligible for the PASP program are identified and engaged, targeting individuals and households that meet the specified criteria. These criteria encompass various factors, including vulnerability to climate challenges, poverty level, and the potential impact of the activity on their livelihoods.

364.In coordination with local authorities and community representatives, the project team will identify potential participants who fit the PASP criteria. These individuals will then be invited to express their interest in joining the beekeeping activity. Once the interested beneficiaries are identified, they will form beekeeping groups, which will each comprise households within the defined target areas.

365.The beekeeping initiative aligns seamlessly with the LINK-PASP menu of activities, offering a distinct opportunity for eligible beneficiaries to enhance their adaptive capacity while simultaneously pursuing income-generating activities. By engaging in beekeeping, participants contribute to the resilience of their livelihoods by diversifying their income sources and fostering economic empowerment within their communities.

366.Furthermore, the beekeeping activity establishes a valuable link between the PASP framework and the larger project goals. As a core component of the LINK-PASP initiative, beekeeping is strategically integrated to address the challenges posed by climate uncertainties while promoting sustainable economic growth. This interconnected approach allows beneficiaries to leverage the resources and expertise provided through the project to establish and manage successful beekeeping endeavors, leading to improved livelihoods, increased resilience, and strengthened local economies.

Activity 2.1.7 Strengthening Market Access and Sustainable Livelihoods through Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs)

Objective:	To establish platforms for fair trade and market access for small producers in the project's targeted areas.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	Establishment and registration of three Multisectoral Cooperatives (1 MSC per province). 15 to 30 Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) joining as MSC Members (5/10 members for each province). 03 MSCs offices operational and supplied with necessary staff and (office equipment (laptops, basic furniture, stationary). 30 MSCs members identified and selected. 30 selected members complete the training.

367. This activity will facilitate the establishment of Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs) as platforms to promote fair trade and market access for small producers in the project's targeted areas. The MSCs will ensure the setting of fair prices for products, and facilitate market access, identifying buyers and providing access to inputs at fair prices. They will also offer technical support in management and accounting to ensure the successful initiation of operations and conduct training on business model planning and development. Save the Children will collaborate with experienced service providers to assist in setting up/ establishing and registering MSCs, developing business models, and building government relationships with the provincial and district governments through PTCCC. The MSCs will promote environmental-friendly practices, circular economy principles, and green jobs. Three MSCs will be established, providing paperwork, staff, equipment, and initial funding.

368.The members of the Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs) will be: (1) identified and selected among reliable and experienced Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) operating within the targeted areas, on similar IGAs, that are able to provide mentoring to (2) small producers involved in the varios project supported IGAs. The selection process will ensure that commercial and business expertise is secured right from the beginning of the operations. Once the members are identified, comprehensive training sessions will be conducted to enhance their understanding of cooperative management, fair trade principles, market access strategies, and sustainable business practices. The goal is to empower MSC members with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively contribute to the cooperative's success and promote inclusive and fair-trade practices.

369.The MSCs will provide support to the beneficiaries of the project's Income Generating Activities (IGAs) through a partnership with SCI partners, including MIRUCO, DGRV, and ECO-MICAIA, specialized in the sector. This collaboration will create an enabling environment for healthy and

sustainable businesses and link small producers with profitable markets. As the core beneficiaries of the LINK project are often vulnerable and may lack entrepreneurial capacities, the MSCs will ensure that commercial and business expertise is secured from the outset of operations by identifying reliable and experienced Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) within the targeted area to join as members (5 to 10 members per cooperative).

370. Furthermore, the project acknowledges that limitations exist in terms of infrastructure and equipment for food or Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) processing at the community level. While the LINK project cannot directly provide this infrastructure, the proposed MSC business model aims to bridge this gap, offering an inclusive and sustainable approach to economic and social development. This approach aligns with environmental sustainability goals, benefiting beneficiaries who are grappling with climate change impacts and seeking to enhance their resilience. The MSC model serves as a means to expand climate change adaptation efforts by helping small producers diversify their income beyond rain-fed agriculture and link with markets through fair trade practices (link with activities under output 2.1). This transformation will allow them to transition from primary producers to medium enterprises capable of processing and entering markets with their value-added products.

371. To support the MSCs, the project will provide necessary paperwork, technical staff for management and accounting, and equipment such as offices, laptops, and basic furniture. Additionally, small operational funding will be provided through service providers identified by Save The Children among its existing partners. As the MSCs develop their capacities and expertise over time, the project's contribution will decrease, ensuring the long-term sustainability and success of the cooperative initiatives.

Output 2.2 – Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level.

372. This output focuses on implementing climate-resilient interventions that have been prioritized in the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) at the district level. These interventions are aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities to climate change impacts. The implementation process will involve translating the LAP priorities into actionable initiatives that address the specific challenges faced by each district through consultation with the community resilience network members.

373. Based on the LAP review or development exercise, priorities will be identified in line with Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding guidelines, targeting public climate resilient assets investments. This approach ensures that the interventions are aligned with the GCF's objectives and contribute to building resilience in vulnerable communities. The implementation of these interventions will be guided by the flexible allocation of resources, which allows for context-specific needs to be addressed. This approach ensures that resources are effectively utilized and that interventions are tailored to the specific requirements of each community.

374. The implementation of these interventions will involve close collaboration with key stakeholders at the district level, including community representatives, local authorities, and relevant government agencies. This collaborative approach will help ensure that interventions are aligned with local priorities and that they have the support of the community.

375. Overall, this output aims to ensure that climate-resilient interventions are effectively implemented at the district level, contributing to the overall goal of enhancing the resilience of communities to climate change impacts. Additionally, Box 7 provides an indicative list of eligible/considered investments under the Menu of opportunities. Interventions will include, among others, small-scale climate-resilient infrastructure, securing water supply, and increased protection from critical vulnerabilities and the adverse effects of climate change. LAP implementation through the Menu of opportunities pack will

promote local content to allow empowerment and local development, ensuring that financial resources remain on the ground. These allocations will follow a set of criteria and guidelines to allow the budget allocation for each considered opportunity.

Activity 2.2.1. Strengthen water security through retrofitting small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure.

Objective:	To enhance water access and sustainability, benefiting communities in the project's targeted areas.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	Retrofitting of 198 water points and systems (22 water points per district). These will serve 19,800 households x 5 people, a total of 99,000 people.

376. This activity will focus on retrofitting and improving 198 water points and systems in the targeted districts, with 22 in each district. These efforts aim to enhance water access and sustainability, benefiting communities in the project's targeted areas.

377. This activity represents an indicative budget and quantities that reflect the concerns regarding water point scarcity or need for maintenance expressed by all communities involved in the field assessment. These adaptation investment options will be revised through a locally led adaptation investment prioritization conducted during the review and development of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) within targeted districts. The final adaptation investment option will have to reflect the community context and priorities.

378. This activity will focus on retrofitting and improving 198 water points and systems in the targeted districts, with 22 in each district. These efforts aim to enhance water access and sustainability, benefiting communities in the project's targeted areas. SCI in partnership with AEROMAP will use drones' technology to provide a 09 Georeferencing maps produced by drones one per district led by AEROMAP LDA; while AEROMAP will provide the equipment and technical support with no cost, the project will provide the necessary logistic to 2 technicians to conduct field work.

379. To ensure a comprehensive understanding of the state of water points and systems within the targeted districts, the project will implement an innovative approach in collaboration with AEROMAP. By utilizing advanced drone technology, the project aims to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of its assessment and improvement efforts. A total of nine georeferencing maps will be produced, with one dedicated to each district. AEROMAP LDA, as the lead partner in this endeavor, will spearhead the drone-based mapping process.

380. Through this collaborative partnership, AEROMAP will provide the necessary equipment and technical expertise to carry out the drone mapping, ensuring accurate and detailed geospatial data collection. In support of this initiative, the project will facilitate the logistics required for two AEROMAP experts. This synergy between technology and on-the-ground efforts will yield comprehensive and reliable data, enabling the project to pinpoint areas where water points and systems require retrofitting and improvements.

381. By harnessing the power of drone technology in collaboration with AEROMAP, the project demonstrates its commitment to leveraging innovative tools to enhance its impact. This approach not only streamlines assessment processes but also ensures that the retrofitting and improvement efforts

are precisely targeted, maximizing the benefits for communities within the project's designated areas. Through this proactive and technologically driven strategy, the project endeavors to contribute to improved water access, sustainability, and resilience in the targeted districts.

382.Once the drone-based mapping is successfully completed, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) technical staff will take the lead in translating the collected geospatial data into actionable plans. Collaborating closely with the District Services of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) counterparts in each district, the PIU will craft a comprehensive retrofitting roadmap. This roadmap will outline the necessary steps and prioritize water points and systems for improvement based on the georeferencing maps and identified needs.

383.With the roadmap in place, the next phase will involve the identification and engagement of suitable service providers to execute the retrofitting and improvement work. The PIU, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, will undertake a rigorous selection process to ensure that capable and experienced providers are entrusted with this vital task. Once the service providers are chosen, the implementation of the retrofitting and improvement efforts will be carefully coordinated over the course of Years 1 and 2 of the projects.

384.Through the seamless integration of mapping, planning, and implementation, the project aims to enhance water access and sustainability across the targeted districts. This collaborative and well-structured approach ensures that communities will benefit from improved water infrastructure that meets their needs and contributes to their overall well-being.

385.The investment allocation for retrofitting small-scale water points will be considered along with the adaptation investment proposal, following the same mechanism and set of criteria outlined in activity 2.2.2. Each of the 9 districts can allocate part of their adaptation investment using the indicative quantities in the retrofitting small-scale water points option. However, this will need to be a separate proposal that includes all the technical aspects involved for analysis by WASH specialists.

Activity 2.2.2 Locally led adaption investment (public assets investments)

Objective:	The activity targets communities in 9 districts of Mozambique, aiming to allocate funds for adaptation investment, including public assets, water management, and livelihood support, The process will involve facilitating the selection of community-driven adaptive investments from a menu of locally led adaptation activities for communities at high risk of food and water insecurity, as part of the LAP development. with a specific focus on vulnerable groups such as children, women, minority groups, and people with disabilities.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	Implementation of adaptation investment through the LAP, prioritized by a locally led mechanis in nine districts.

386. The allocated budget will be directed towards selected adaptive investments based on community priorities. Each of the 9 districts will receive up to 215,000 USD, and they will submit their adaptive investment proposals for consideration by the PIU. The PIU will establish a committee, including CRN

members and district technical services representatives, such as SDPI and SDAE, to evaluate the proposals against pre-agreed criteria. The proposals will be considered and analyzed within 10 working days. They will use a specific format developed by the PIU based on SC's localization experience, which will include all technical details of the proposed investment in line with ESS. This process will provide communities and local authorities with the necessary flexibility to access funds according to their own context and needs, contributing to a design that emphasizes effectiveness.

Outcome 3 – Improved enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning

387. The objective of this outcome is to strengthen the policy framework and institutional capacity to scale-up climate adaptation in Mozambique. This outcome aims to enhance the enabling environment for climate change adaptation by integrating it into district development planning and budgeting processes. In order to do so it focuses on policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning to embed an integrated approach to climate resilience. As part of this effort, a project steering committee will be created and will bring together the following key stakeholders at the central level: high-level representatives from the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), National Institute of Social Action (INAS), National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER), and Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). Additionally, the Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCGR) executive secretariat, and LINK project director, will be present. The project steering committee will convene regularly (frequency to be determined based on the Terms of Reference for this Committee) with the purpose to assess the progress of the project, address implementation issues, and provide key recommendations and messages to the government, at all levels, regarding the climate adaptive social protection agenda in the country.

388. Outcome 3 centres on enhancing the district development landscape through informed climate change adaptation practices. Led by the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC), an influential strategy will be established, prioritizing vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid zones, especially focusing on women and children. By engaging top-tier stakeholders from key ministries and organizations, and employing rigorous data-driven analyses, this outcome aims to provide a robust foundation for gender-sensitive, child-focused, and climate-resilient district planning and budgeting. The culmination of these efforts will be the integration of findings into the PASP Manual for Integrated Climate Adaptation, as a primary resource for future district-level adaptive social protection initiatives.

389. Detailed cost evaluations and benefit assessments are conducted to identify the most effective adaptation measures for the PASP program. This analysis offers a clear understanding of the benefits relative to the costs of each adaptation measure. The findings are consolidated into a technical report, which is integrated into the PASP Manual for Integrated Climate Adaptation. This manual guides district-level planning focusing on the needs of vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid areas. Such a methodical approach ensures that limited resources are optimally utilized for the greatest adaptation impact.

390. Further solidifying the foundation of this outcome is the intensive coordination and collaboration activity. There's a significant push to engage with existing government-led technical platforms, namely the ASPTT, AAPTG, and the SPSG. This engagement is to assimilate climate resilience objectives seamlessly into local planning and budgeting routines. Central-level actors play a critical role, helping establish crucial institutional links and amplifying knowledge exchange. As a byproduct of these engagements, the project will produce out rich learning materials, casting light on best practices and lessons in the domains of climate change adaptation and social protection linkages.

391. To link complementary sectors, there's a conscientious effort to intertwine Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) protocols. This initiative canters on the synergies between LAPs and Anticipatory Action Plans for droughts. The overarching goal here is to bolster both climate resilience and disaster preparedness, ensuring the areas in focus are primed to tackle climate-induced challenges proactively.

392.To the core monitoring framework, led by PTCCC, there's a concentrated effort to build the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT). This tracker is a tool focused on gauging the efficacy of district-level climate resilience strategies. The Community Resilient Network (CRN) plays a relevant role in validating the DAT reports annually, ensuring grassroots participation in the assessment process. An essential facet of this monitoring paradigm is the rollout of a provincial-level DAT dashboard, capturing insights from every district. To ensure this tool's effectiveness, training sessions and a national learning and dissemination event are scheduled. The spotlight during these events will be the empirical results from DAT, emphasizing the tangible impacts of climate adaptation though social protection investments.

393.Simply put, Outcome 3 aims to give districts the knowledge, tools, and partnerships they need to be ready for climate challenges. This will be achieved by creating a central platform that institutionalizes the evidence from the LINK project, allowing its successes to be replicated in other areas of Mozambique.

394. The outcome's objective will be achieved through the following outputs:

- Output 3.1 Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (DDP and PESOD)
- Output 3.2 Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved
- Output 3.3 LAPs are monitored with communities and lessons learned and best practices are incorporated by governments in the next programming cycle.

Output 3.1 - Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (DDP and PESOD)

395. This output aims to influence national-level policies and strategies by advocating for the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into district planning and budget. Technical support and training to district planning team will be provided to facilitate the integration of adaptation actions and investments identified in Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) into the government's strategic plans, specifically through the Economic and Social Plan and District Budget (PESOD).

396. The government will draw from the evidence and insights provided by the project's experiences in the targeted districts. This will be done to enrich the decentralized planning process spearheaded by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), ensuring that a layered and coordinated approach to social protection and climate adaptation investments is consistently integrated into the annual district-level budgeting process.

397. The aim is to integrate climate-adaptive social protection methods and enhance LAP and PASP activities in key government strategies. Working closely with representatives from the Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCGR), the executive secretary, and the LINK project director, the objective is to influence the government's approach. The goal is to make informed investments, reinforce the adaptive social protection framework, and ensure this focus is echoed in essential documents like the NDCs, overseen by the MEF.

Activity 3.1.1 Enhance gender and child inclusion in local planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection

Objective:	To collaborate with government and stakeholder entities at multiple levels, ensuring that local planning and budgeting approaches for climate-resilient social protection are gender-sensitive, child-centric, and strategically coordinated. This activity seeks to integrate children's needs assessments, community priority reports, and foster synergy among key ministries and partners. By harnessing district-level insights, the goal is to shape a robust influencing strategy that prioritizes the welfare of vulnerable households, especially women and children, in arid and semi-arid regions.
Executing Entity:	MTA
Target:	Foster effective coordination across pivotal Ministries like the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action (MGCAS) and the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA). An influence strategy focused on ensuring that local planning and budgeting initiatives for climate-resilient social protection account for gender differences and prioritize the welfare of children. At least 9 high-level representatives and stakeholders are engaged in advocacy activities for climate resilience and social protection integration.

398. Mozambique confronts significant challenges due to climate change, as underscored by a study from the Youth Climate Action Coalition (YCAC) carried out between December 2022 and January 2023. Annually, over 2 million Mozambicans bear the brunt of climate-related events, with economic repercussions amounting to more than 5% of the nation's annual GDP.

399. Children and youth are among the hardest hit. While climate change affects everyone, these demographics, due to their dependence on adults, face interruptions in education and threats to their overall well-being. Global data reveals that around 38 million children annually halt or suspend their education because of climate-induced disturbances. Furthermore, specific studies highlighting the impacts of prolonged droughts on these groups are notably lacking in available research in Mozambique. A grave concern that emerged from the YCAC's findings is the limited opportunities for children and youth to participate in dialogues and decision-making processes pertaining to these pressing issues.

400. Key recommendations from the report emphasize the need for greater community engagement, especially involving children and youth, in climate action initiatives. The report also calls for increased educational environmental programs and a focus on building social infrastructures that are resilient to the adverse effects of climate change.

401. LINK seeks to collaboratively involve government and key stakeholders from both central and district levels. The primary focus is to ensure that planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection are both gender-sensitive and child-cantered. Alongside the CRN's yearly community reports, our actions will be informed by the annual children and youth needs assessment in facing climate change, as highlighted in activity 1.1.4. The goal is to achieve coordinated strategies across essential ministries and partners. With data and insights from district-level experiences as our guide, the project is dedicated to crafting strategies that prioritize the most vulnerable, especially women, children and youth residing in arid and semi-arid regions.

402. During the Annual Social Protection Week and Dialogues on Social Resilience, the project LINK in coordination with Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action (MGCAS) will lead four specialized sessions. These sessions aim to foster a productive exchange of ideas and best practices, resulting in actionable steps. The outcome will be that LINK project recommendation are translated into actions as part of the action plan resulted of these events, serving as a guiding tool for both government ministries and procured partners. Monitoring of this plan are part of the established platforms mandate, such as the Adaptive Social Protection and Cash-transfer Technical Team (ASPTT), the Anticipatory Action Planning Technical Group (AAPTG), and the Social Protection Stakeholders Group (SPSG), aligning with Activity 3.2.1.

403. Furthermore, the project objectives extend beyond these dialogues. LINK is committed to on implementing a clear influence strategy for change. By using data from different districts, our goal is to support vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid regions, especially women and children. As part of this strategy, LINK will work close to central level government key representatives to ensure a gender-sensitive and child-centered approach in Mozambique's budgeting and planning."

404. Engaging with key stakeholders is essential. By collaborating with representatives from MGCAS, MTA, INGD, INAS, UN system and the private sector, we seek to combine our knowledge and resources for a climate-resilient social protection. In summary, our approach is built on cooperation, informed decisions, and a strong dedication to supporting the vulnerable.

Activity 3.1.2 Technical assistance to strengthen government investment programming through decentralized planning and budgeting.

Objective:	To systematically evaluate, prioritize, and integrate climate adaptation and social protection measures by conducting a thorough cost estimation, benefit assessment, and multi-criterion analysis. The conclusive findings will be documented in a detailed technical report, which will subsequently be incorporated into the PASP Manual for Integrated Climate Adaptation. This process aims to enrich district-level planning and budgeting, ensuring that climate-resilient actions are effectively targeted to serve vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid zones.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International
Target:	Produce a detailed report capturing cost estimations, benefit assessments, and the results of multi-criterion analysis pertaining to climate adaptation and social protection measures. Seamlessly integrate the findings and technical details from the report into the PASP Manual for Integrated Climate Adaptation. Use the updated PASP Manual as a key reference tool to guide district-level planning and budgeting processes.

405.Climate change poses significant challenges, especially for regions that heavily rely on agriculture. With the mounting evidence of its impact on agricultural yields, particularly for smallholder producers, there's a growing concern about their ability to adapt. Africa, as a continent, is particularly vulnerable, given the combination of its dependency on agriculture and the severe effects of climate variability. This vulnerability has created a scenario where decision-makers are often required to choose between multiple adaptation strategies, each with its benefits, costs, and implications. To make such decisions, a structured, transparent, and evidence-based approach is crucial (USAID, 2012).

406.Enter the realm of Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) methods. These methods offer a clear framework to sift through complex information, facilitating consistent and transparent decisions. Particularly in settings where multiple criteria need evaluation and diverse stakeholders are involved, MCA provides the tools for comparative assessments of different options. For instance, when determining the best adaptation strategies for a smallholder farming community, economic evaluations such as cost-benefit analysis, paired with MCA, offer insights into the practicality, feasibility, and potential impact of each option (Williams et al., 2020, Climate Services, Volume 20). This is essential in ensuring that the choices made today are economically effective and align with both immediate needs and long-term resilience goals.

407.However, the success of these analyses is not just in the prioritization of adaptation strategies but also in the inclusiveness and transparency of the process. Incorporating scientific evidence, local knowledge, and stakeholder preferences allows for a holistic view of potential outcomes. Moreover, it fosters a sense of ownership among all participants, ensuring that the resulting adaptation strategies are not only efficient but also equitable and sustainable.

408.This activity aims to provide technical support to strengthen the integration of adaptation investment into social protection programming. It involves conducting comprehensive assessments and analyses to estimate the costs associated with implementing different adaptation options (from all 9 district LAPs), evaluating the potential benefits of a layered and coordinated provision of social protection and climate adaptation, employing a multi-criterion analysis approach to assess and compare the options, and collaboratively selecting priority actions based on the outcomes of these assessments. The activity will consider the following aspects:

409.Conducting cost estimation: Thorough assessments and analyses will be conducted to estimate the costs related to the implementation of various adaptation options. This will involve evaluating factors such as infrastructure requirements, capacity building needs, operational costs, and maintenance expenses. The assessments will provide a comprehensive understanding of the financial implications associated with each option.

410.Assessing benefits of adaptation options: The potential benefits of implementing specific adaptation options will be evaluated. This assessment will consider economic, social, and environmental aspects, as well as long-term resilience and sustainability outcomes. By identifying and quantifying the benefits, decision-makers can make informed choices regarding the most valuable and impactful adaptation measures.

411.Multi-criterion analysis: A multi-criterion analysis approach will be employed to assess and compare different adaptation options. Multiple criteria, including effectiveness, feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and social and environmental co-benefits, will be considered.

412.Priority selection: Based on the outcomes of the cost estimation, benefit assessment, and multi-criterion analysis, priority actions will be selected. This process will involve engaging relevant stakeholders and decision-makers to collaboratively identify and prioritize adaptation options. The selection will align with the objectives and priorities of the local context, ensuring that the most crucial and beneficial actions are given priority in the investment programming.

413.UEM, in coordination with the Project Implementation Unit, will conduct assessments in the three provinces, aligning with the findings of the district assessments (links with activity 1.2.2). The assessment results will be shared with key stakeholders and made available on the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems.

Output 3.2 – Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved

414.Output 3.2 canters on cultivating a cohesive, informed, and proactive response to climate change adaptation by fortifying dialogue and collaboration among essential stakeholders. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, this output prioritizes the merging of knowledge, resources, and strategies from various technical platforms and sectors.

415.Firstly, it advocates for increased engagement with government-led technical platforms such as the Adaptive Social Protection and Cash-transfer Technical Team (ASPTT), the Anticipatory Action Planning Technical Group (AAPTG), and the Social Protection Stakeholders Group (SPSG). This engagement aims to embed climate resilience objectives firmly into local planning and budgetary processes. (Links with activity 3.1.1)

416.The project will engage with key experts and stakeholders in an open and inclusive manner, seeking representation from a diverse range of organizations, academia, and similar platforms. The focus is on enriching dialogue, coordination, and the learning process by incorporating different experiences and perspectives. This approach includes collaborating with other government ministries and procured partners leading projects in the relevant area. Additionally, representatives from various similar platforms, such as the Adaptive Social Protection and Cash-transfer Technical Team (ASPTT), the Anticipatory Action Planning Technical Group (AAPTG), and the Social Protection Stakeholders Group (SPSG), will be involved. The overall goal is to cultivate a collaborative environment that promotes learning, innovation, and the exchange of best practices among all stakeholders.

417.In tandem with this, the activity focuses on establishing robust institutional connections at the central level. This is not only to exchange knowledge but also to uplift technical proficiencies through collaborations with pertinent institutions, stakeholders, and donors. A notable part of this initiative is the emphasis on learning and awareness. By crafting and disseminating insightful materials like policy briefings and case studies, it seeks to propagate best practices and lessons learned in the realms of climate change adaptation and social protection linkages.

418.The latter part of Output 3.2 dives deep into the nexus of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) protocols, especially concerning Anticipatory Action Plans for drought situations. By exploring and then actively reinforcing linkages between these two sectors, the endeavour is to build a robust system against the threats of climate change and drought impacts in targeted areas.

419.In essence, Output 3.2 aims to weave knowledge, strategy, and action. It aspires to create a forum where ideas meet implementation, ensuring that the challenges of climate change are met with unified, informed, and proactive solutions.

Activity 3.2.1 Improve intersectoral coordination through a multi-stakeholder platform led by the MTA.

Objective:	LINK will facilitate the establishment of a Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG). The CCRG will lead on the coordination among stakeholders in climate change adaptation by aligning with key government related other thematic platforms and working groups This will involve fostering ties with central entities, government ministries, including GCF accredited entities promoting knowledge exchange, and sharing essential resources, such as policy briefs and case studies, to highlight best practices in climate adaptation and social protection.
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Land and Environment

Target:	The CCRG engagement with three key government technical platforms, namely ASPTT, AAPTG, and SPSG, to ensure open lines of communication and advocate for the integration of climate adaptation strategies into pertinent policies. Formalization of institutional relationships and fostering knowledge sharing through collaboration pacts with vital institutions and stakeholders. 200+ government representatives, both central and sub-national, will join CCRG-led events to amplify climate adaptation and embed social protection in LAPs and district planning.

420. In alignment with activities 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 at provincial and district levels, it is essential to establish a connection with the central level, creating a comprehensive and coordinated approach. The project will facilitate the establishment of a Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG). Spearheaded by the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) via the National Directorate for Climate Change (DNMC), the CCRG will evaluate progress, pinpoint shortcomings, and recommend changes in strategies to ensure a cohesive and coordinated climate response within the government at all levels.

421. The CCRG will serve as a hub, uniting the LINK project with other climate adaptation initiatives across the country. This collaboration will enable stakeholders from diverse sectors ((climate resilience, social protection, disaster risk management and economic development) to exchange insights and boost collective learning. Capitalizing on diverse expertise, the CCRG aims to amplify the impact of climate resilience actions and instil consistent learning and oversight at the central level. Such a united approach will be instrumental in shaping and executing comprehensive national climate change strategies.

422.Through this activity, the project will enhance coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders involved in the implementation of climate change adaptation. It includes the CCRG role to engage with key government-led technical platforms, such as the Adaptive Social Protection and Cash-transfer Technical Team (ASPTT), the Anticipatory Action Planning Technical Group (AAPTG), and the Social Protection Stakeholders Group (SPSG). The focus of this engagement is to enable the integration of climate resilience objectives into local planning and budgeting processes.

423.The CCRG led by MTA/DNMC primary approach is to closely liaise with key government-led technical platforms, namely ASPTT, AAPTG, and SPSG. Given that these platforms already have defined terms of reference and are critical in shaping the climate change adaptation narrative, the focus is not on establishment but on engagement. The LINK project's role is clear: to secure a strong and effective representation on these platforms, ensuring that the perspectives and objectives of the project resonate in the broader climate adaptation discussions. This will aid in steering the climate change agenda and ensuring cohesive action among the stakeholders.

424.The project will support the establishment of an executive-secretary role within the Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG). Tied directly to the project's implementation unit, the executive-secretary will coordinate communications with the central level (MTA) and the provincial level (SPA), specifically concerning project execution. Crucially, this secretariat will generate progress reports for the steering committee, ensuring seamless communication between the primary executing entities, namely the MTA and SCI.

425.The Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG), supported by the executive-secretariat and the LINK project director, plays a key role in facilitating dialogue with other government-

led technical platforms and establishing institutional links. Key platforms for collaboration include the Adaptive Social Protection Technical Team and the Cash-Transfer Working Group led by the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action (MGCAS), as well as the Anticipatory Action Technical Group, led by INGD. These platforms will provide opportunities for exchange, learning, and promoting effective intersectoral coordination throughout the project's duration.

426. While it is essential to have a presence in these platforms, what is more crucial is the quality of that presence. Through the LINK project, efforts will be channelled towards fostering deeper collaboration with relevant institutions and stakeholders. By building on these already-established relationships, the project aims to facilitate enriched knowledge exchanges, leveraging the collective expertise of all involved parties.

427. Furthermore, a pivotal aspect of this initiative is the monitoring role. Ensuring that the action points from annual events, as highlighted in Activity 3.1.1, are effectively followed up on is paramount. Through diligent tracking and feedback mechanisms, the LINK project will play a crucial role in ensuring that the roadmap laid out in these annual events translates to tangible actions and outcomes.

428. In essence, this activity underscores the LINK project's commitment to building on existing foundations for a coordinated, impactful response to climate challenges. By ensuring effective representation, fostering deep collaboration, and diligently monitoring action plans, the project seeks to advance the climate change adaptation agenda in a sustainable, streamlined and strategic manner.

429. PTCCC focal points will actively participate in the biannual meetings of the Central Level Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG) to report on the progress of their respective activities and stimulate technical discussions. These meetings will serve as a platform for exchanging knowledge and experiences, as well as for ongoing capacity building efforts at all levels. To ensure broader participation, the coordination meetings will be conducted in a hybrid modality, allowing both in-person and remote attendance. This arrangement will foster effective coordination, enhance communication, and facilitate the sharing of expertise and insights among stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation and resilience.

Activity 3.2.2 LAP-DRM-AA linkages strengthened to enhance ASP

Objective:	To build synergy among Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) protocols, emphasizing the Anticipatory Action Plans for drought, thereby bolstering climate resilience and disaster preparedness in targeted regions.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International

Target:	Produce 1 report outlining the identified linkages between LAPs and DRR protocols, along with recommendations for enhancing collaboration and synergy. (24 Sectoral representatives to be involved in the dialogue in 3 districts are: SDAE – 6 (2 per district) SDPI – 6 (2 per district) SDJET – 6 (2 per district) INAM – 2 central level technicians INGD – 2 central level technicians UEM – 2 people) Seven pilot Anticipatory Action Plans for drought developed and support the implementation of two existing ones (Mapai and Mabalane) and incorporating enhanced links with Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) protocols. To reach 9,000 HH in 9 districts.

430. The potential for the development of an El Niño phenomenon later this year is intensifying, as indicated by the latest update from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on 3rd May 2023. This shift from the long-running La Niña to a possible El Niño holds significant implications for global weather and climate patterns, potentially contributing to elevated global temperatures. The conclusion of the enduring La Niña phase has brought the tropical Pacific to an ENSO-neutral state, signifying neither El Niño nor La Niña conditions. The WMO's analysis, drawing from inputs by WMO Global Producing Centres of Long-Range Forecasts and expert evaluation, indicates a 60% probability of transitioning from ENSO-neutral to El Niño during May-July 2023, with an increase to approximately 70% during June-August and 80% from July to September. Despite this progress, the specific strength and duration of the impending El Niño event remain uncertain at this stage.

431.Considering the historical context, the impact of El Niño on global temperatures has historically led to pronounced consequences in the year following its development, potentially culminating in notable temperature records in 2024. WMO Secretary-General Prof. Petteri Taalas emphasized the likelihood of intensified global heating and a heightened potential for temperature records. Notably, 2016 stands as the warmest year on record, primarily attributed to the combination of a potent El Niño event and human-induced greenhouse gas emissions. As the world braces for the prospect of El Niño's emergence, the anticipation of varying impacts, including heightened heat, drought, or rainfall in different regions, underscores the importance of readiness. While El Niño might offer relief from drought-related issues in regions like the Horn of Africa, it could also precipitate more extreme weather and climate events. The WMO's insights highlight the necessity of the UN's Early Warnings for All initiative in ensuring safety and preparedness. Notably, El Niño events are diverse and influenced by the timing of their occurrence, prompting vigilant monitoring by WMO and National Meteorological Hydrological Services to gauge developments accurately.

432.Considering the prevailing EL NINO forecast, it is increasingly likely that the initial phase of the project may confront the heart of an agricultural drought, potentially undermining the envisaged positive impacts for adaptation. Given this scenario, it becomes imperative to establish a safeguard mechanism to shield LINK's investments. This safeguard involves the creation of anticipatory action plans tailored to drought conditions, spanning all nine districts encompassed by the project's geographical scope. The anticipatory action plans, an integral component of LINK, will equip districts with a versatile toolkit

designed to address vital food production requirements. This comprehensive menu of action within the anticipatory action plans encompasses the following proposed activities:

a. Preparation of fields for sweet potato vine multiplication.
b. Establishment of fields for cassava stem multiplication.
c. Distribution of sorghum seeds.
d. Dispersion of millet seeds.

433. By proactively planning for these measures, the project aims to mitigate the potential adverse effects of the projected agricultural drought and uphold its commitment to fostering resilient communities. This approach aligns with the anticipatory nature of adaptive social protection, solidifying the project's dedication to comprehensive preparedness in the face of impending challenges.

434.LINK will collaborate closely with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) and the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM) to adhere to established protocols and guidelines for the development of anticipatory action (AA) plans. Leveraging the expertise of these institutions, LINK will ensure that the AA plans are informed by the latest insights, methodologies, and data related to disaster preparedness and climate forecasting. This collaboration underscores LINK's commitment to a comprehensive and well-informed approach to address potential challenges and safeguard the project's objectives in the face of impending climatic events (links with activity 1.1.2)

435.As per Article 36 of the Disaster Risk Management and Reduction Law (Law 10/2020), during drought emergencies, the government is obligated to deploy suitable alert mechanisms. This anticipatory approach ensures swift detection and response, minimizing the impact on the affected populace and the nation's resources.

436.The National Action Plan for Combating Drought and Desertification (PANCSD) has highlighted the deep correlation between drought and socio-economic conditions, especially poverty. Consequently, the early warning system aims to address instances of rainfall deficits spanning over two consecutive months during the rainy season, aligning with the primary agricultural season from October to May.

437.This activity will explore and enhance linkages between Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) protocols, with a specific emphasis on Anticipatory Action Plans for drought. By bringing together two complementary sectors, the aim is to strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in the targeted areas.

438.This will be achieved by first focusing on the exploration of linkages, fostering collaboration and coordination between LAPs and DRR initiatives. The implementation of three Anticipatory Action Plans for Drought will then be piloted with improved links to LAPs, enhancing the effectiveness of climate resilience strategies. Through this comprehensive approach, the project aims to build a more resilient and climate-responsive framework for disaster management and adaptation in the selected regions.

439.To adequately address the multifaceted challenges of climate change, it is essential to understand the intricate web connecting Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) protocols. A dedicated PIU/technical team in coordination with INAM and INGD/DARIDAS will deep dive into the current structures of LAPs and DRMs, spotlighting areas of convergence, potential gaps, and synergies. Further enriching this analytical process will be engagements with local stakeholders, planners, and policymakers, ensuring a grounded, real-world perspective. These collective insights will culminate in a cohesive collaboration framework, aimed at streamlining the strengths of both sectors and fortifying climate resilience endeavours.

440.Building on the understanding from the assessment exercise, this activity pivots towards action. Three districts, within LINK project targeted area will be selected as pilot sites in discussion with local

authorities, INAM and INGD/DARIDAS. LINK will provide technical capacity and resource to support the field assessment in the context of the AA plans as well as for the capacity build of the Comité Local de Gestão de Redução de Risco de Desastre in each district to produce a tailored Anticipatory Action Plan, echoing local context distinct vulnerabilities and strengths. With these plans set in motion, continuous monitoring mechanisms will be linked to the Drysat mechanism set as part of the activity 1.2.3, capturing real-time data in monitoring the indicators as part of the agreed triggers.

441.Anticipatory action represents a transformative shift in humanitarian response and disaster risk management, emphasizing proactivity over reactivity. Central to this approach is the establishment of advanced early warning systems that, through monitoring and forecasting, can predict potential crises, in this case the drought development. These predictions, when reaching defined trigger mechanisms, promptly mobilize pre-arranged finance, ensuring that the necessary funds are accessible without bureaucratic delays. Such financial readiness facilitates the swift execution of pre-planned actions, designed meticulously in anticipation of potential threats. These actions, grounded in data and comprehensive risk assessment, aim to mitigate the impending crisis's impacts, illustrating the essence of anticipatory action: mitigating harm by acting before a crisis fully manifests.

442.Project LINK recognizes the changing dynamics of climate vulnerability, especially with impending prolonged effects of the El Niño phenomenon in its targeted areas over the coming years. Acknowledging the inherent challenges and potential setbacks posed by such climatic changes, the project has strategically decided to allocate resources towards a 'crisis modifier'. This modifier, anchored in the principles of anticipatory action, will serve as a bridge, linking the investments made in the PASP directly to the anticipatory action option articulated within the Anticipatory Action Plans.

443.This initiative goes beyond mere reactive measures, aligning with the project's vision to proactively address crises. By tapping into existing synergies and harnessing real-time forecasting, the crisis modifier ensures that funds are promptly available, and actions are taken well in advance, based on pre-defined triggers. The approach resonates with the core belief of acting decisively and ahead of time to minimize the impact of predicted challenges, ensuring that communities remain resilient despite the foreseen adversities tied to the El Niño events.

Output 3.3 - LAPs are monitored with communities and lessons learned and best practices are incorporated by governments in the next programming cycle.

444. This output focuses on monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) in improving climate resilience at the district level. It recognizes the importance of ensuring that adaptation investments yield measurable results, which is a key demand from communities, governments, donor agencies, and development organizations. The objective is to document lessons learned, best practices, and create knowledge products through the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) mechanism specifically applied to LAPs. The local government authorities, in collaboration with CRNs and with the technical support of the UEM and Project Implementation Unit's MEAL team, will establish a mechanism to monitor investments in adaptation measures. This mechanism will consider the local adaptation context, priorities, and tangible goals.

445.Recent studies conducted between 2015 and 2016 by reputable research institutions such as IIED and OPM have explored the significance and effectiveness of current and future social protection programs in Mozambique in relation to climate resilience. These studies indicate that the existing portfolio of social protection instruments and programs, including in-kind support, cash transfers, school feeding, active labour market programs, public works, subsidies, and social care, have limited impact on enhancing resilience, addressing climate change, and supporting disaster risk management (DRM).

446. The project aims to leverage Mozambique's central-level policy framework, which is conducive to the development of a climate-sensitive social protection system. Examples of these policy frameworks include the Basic National Social Security Strategy and the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. The project seeks to contribute to enhancing climate resilience among poor households by focusing on the Productive Social Action Program (PASP) and improving the program design of adaptation-relevant high labour public work activities. This effort will involve collaboration between district authorities, the National Institute of Social Action (INAS), and the District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI).

447. PASP is designed as a climate-sensitive social protection instrument with the objective of enhancing resilience to future shocks, specifically focusing on preventive measures. However, the impact achieved through wages related to the public work component is currently low due to wage levels; and there is a clear need to enhance the program's preventive function to strengthen its effectiveness in building resilience.

448. In particular, the project will improve the national PASP scheme by linking the public work approach to prioritised LAP activities that will benefit households eligible for social protection that are exposed to climate hazards affecting their livelihood and autonomy. The experience gained by the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) and the PRIORIZE Initiative will also guide this project. The Ministry of Environment already links Social Protection and climate adaptation to create Adaptive Social Protection as part of the LAP development. In particular, the project will collaborate with INAS and district authorities to review the existing design of PASP public works and the PASP explore mechanism, exploring synergies with LAP activities that can benefit households eligible for social protection and are exposed to climate hazards impacting their livelihoods and autonomy. The aim is to integrate PASP and LAP action plans into the district development planning process, strengthening the coordination between social protection and climate resilience efforts. The project's experience will contribute to the efforts of MTA/DNMC and MGCAS in enhancing adaptive social protection policies to improve households' climate resilience. Lessons learned from the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) and the PRIORIZE Initiative will also inform this project.

449. The project will connect the adaptive social protection approach of the national schemes to help the most vulnerable groups to access income generating activities in the context of the LAPs and community priorities, and to prepare for, cope with and adapt to climate shocks. More importantly, the project will contribute to ensure social protection is inclusive of people with disabilities and effective in building the resilience of households, including the most vulnerable.

Activity 3.3.1 Enhancing climate resilience monitoring and decision-making through the PTCCC-led District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) System

Objective:	To design, test, and refine the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) to monitor and assess climate resilience strategies at the district level.
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Land and Environment
Target:	6 district technical team members in each of the 9 districts equals to 54 stakeholders trained. 1 MEAL framework or District Adaptation Tracker for Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) in 9 districts. 9 District Adaptation Trackers equals to 9 annual DAT reports validate by CRNs and approved by local government.

450. In Activity 3.3.1, the project will design, test, and refine the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) to monitor and assess climate resilience strategies at the district level. This process involves engaging

with the Community Resilient Network (CRN) to validate annual DAT reports, ensuring their valuable input and participation in the monitoring process.

451.The Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) framework for Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) or simply District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) will be designed by the MTA/DNAM and the Provincial Environmental Secretariat (SPA) as lead member from the PTCCC for this activity. The PTCC will work in close coordination with the project implementation unit MEAL team, and UEM.

452.The DAT framework recognizes the importance of each district setting its own adaptation priorities and criteria for measuring effectiveness. Its objective is to identify meaningful indicators, monitor progress, and ensure the adequacy of adaptation efforts. The framework will primarily focus on tracking individual district progress, while also facilitating cross-district comparisons at the provincial level. It will propose a series of steps for establishing the framework, which include deciding the adaptation context, defining adaptation priorities, and measuring progress.

453.The DAT's primary function is to assist districts in monitoring the degree to which Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) are being implemented and how they are integrated with Social Protection provisions. It's not merely about tracking the uptake of various options or investments but also about ensuring that these interventions aptly address the specific priorities and needs of the local communities. By facilitating systematic data collection, analysis, and reporting, the DAT enables decisions to be anchored in evidence, leading to the continuous refinement of climate resilience strategies. Furthermore, the evidence gathered through the DAT will significantly contribute to the development of PESOD and PDD, introducing a robust climate action lens into the planning and budgeting process. This ensures that climate considerations are seamlessly integrated into broader development strategies.

454. This endeavour will adopt a practical and hands-on approach, building directly upon the endorsed Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs). The focus will be on iteratively testing and refining the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT). As part of this initiative, a consistent monitoring routine will be established to garner information from designated focal points across each district. The PTCCC, through the Provincial Environmental Secretariat (SPA), taking the lead on DAT, will facilitate hands-on training sessions for district technical teams. This will be complemented by continuous technical support to ensure the robust consolidation of monitoring routines at the district level. The data collated from these efforts will culminate in the creation of annual DAT reports for every district.

455.Data collection for the DAT is managed by the district technical teams, who are both trained and remunerated for this specific purpose. The purpose of the project is to equip these teams with an efficient tool to make their work more effective and accurate. However, the CRN plays a pivotal role in the validation process: they review and either validate or provide feedback on the annual DAT reports produced by district-level government entities. This ensures that the data reflects ground realities and that local voices are recognized and considered in the overall process

Activity 3.3.2 Establish MEAL mechanism through CCRG for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation investments

Objective:	To enhance the capacity of district-level stakeholders on M&E, and improved data collection and reporting systems for climate change adaptation activities.
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Land and Environment

Target:	One annual CCRG DAT-focused section for Knowledge-sharing. Revised and tailored DAT information shared through the Climate Change Information and Management system

456.This activity aims to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) skills of CCRG members, especially MTA/DNMC, to effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation investments through Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs). It complements Activities 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 by facilitating a bottom-up process to establish the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) at the local level. This activity will include organisation of a learning event led by the CCRG in Maputo to evaluate the experience of the three provinces in developing and testing the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT).

457.The CCRG, via its regular technical meetings, seeks to foster a coordinated dialogue among diverse government stakeholders, especially the PTCCC focal points. The objective is to streamline the DAT framework nationwide, ensuring its application in monitoring all districts with established Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs). Moreover, under the leadership of the MTA/DNMC within the CCRG platform, a roadmap will be developed to guide the government in expanding the DAT to areas beyond those targeted by the current project.

458.The learning event will enable the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned among the provinces, with a specific focus on adapting the DAT to establishing linkages with the Climate Change Information and Management System (Sistema de Informação e Gestão de Mudanças Climáticas), and the indicators of other national instruments such as the NDCs and the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy. The revised DAT will maintain the core concept of district-specific adaptation priorities and criteria for measuring effectiveness. It will continue to identify meaningful indicators, monitor progress, and ensure the adequacy of adaptation efforts.

459.The deliverables of this activity are a knowledge-sharing platform through the learning event, a revised and tailored DAT framework that aligns with MTA requirements, and enhanced coordination and collaboration among government stakeholders for effective adaptation monitoring at the district level. By strengthening the M&E skills of CCRG members and refining the DAT framework, this activity contributes to improved adaptation monitoring and decision-making processes in Mozambique.

Activity 3.3.3 Knowledge sharing through national forum to promote cross-provincial learning and exchange.

Objective:	The objective of this activity is to consolidate the evidence, experiences, and lessons learned from the implementation of the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) within the nine targeted districts in Manica, Tete, and Gaza. By doing so, the activity aims to strengthen the understanding of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Social Protection (SP) dynamics. Through effective dissemination of this consolidated knowledge, the activity seeks to foster public commitment and influence the integration of CCA and SP considerations into institutional policies and strategies at both local and national levels.
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Land and Environment
Target:	To comprehensively analyze and synthesize the data, evidence, and experiences generated from the implementation of the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) in the specified districts. Ultimately, the activity aims to contribute to the enhancement of climate resilience and social protection by ensuring that the evidence and lessons

	learned from the DAT implementation are integrated into institutional policies and strategies. This process will not only strengthen public commitment but also pave the way for informed decision-making and sustainable development initiatives. Accomplish a successful 2-day national conference, effectively sharing 8 policy briefings and 5 case studies produced throughout the project's duration. Engage representatives from all nine provinces in cross-provincial discussions highlighting best practices. Present DAT reports during the national conference. Introduce a DAT practice manual for broader geographic utilization.

460. The development and testing of the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) stands as a significant milestone in enhancing climate resilience and social protection within targeted areas. This process empowers the Climate Change Resilience Group (CCRG) with compelling evidence that could drive nationwide expansion of this valuable tool. Under the MTA/DNMC leadership, the CCRG aims to influence the DAT's adoption on a national scale, applied to all LAPs monitoring work as part of the district, outline activities, further boosting climate adaptation efforts across the country.

461.Furthermore, the DAT's implementation offers insights beyond its technical aspects. The broader LINK project is documented providing advances on the understanding of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Social Protection (SP) dynamics. Consolidating on-ground experiences from the nine targeted districts in Manica, Tete, and Gaza, this knowledge feeds into institutional policies and strategies.

462.The DAT's collection of evidence resonates widely. It strengthens advocacy, positioning the CCRG as a technical body, and as a potent proponent of nationwide DAT implementation through strategic MTA/DNMC collaborations with the subnational level government institutions. Additionally, the project's activities refine government policies, reflecting insights gleaned from fieldwork.

463.This comprehensive monitoring mechanism through DAT reflects the LINK project's dedication to catalysing transformative shifts in climate adaptation and social protection, shaping a more resilient future for vulnerable populations. Moreover, the DAT, trough robust evidence, bridges climate adaptation and social protection by documenting investment nature. This aligns with Activity 3.1.2's cost estimation assessment and intertwines with the socio-economic evaluation in Activity 1.2.1. This integrated analysis forms the bedrock for understanding Adaptive Social Protection's nuances. By capturing this data, the DAT facilitates nuanced decision-making, anchoring an informed approach to effective outcomes based on the learning from targeted fieldwork in Manica, Tete and Gaza.

464.The primary goal of this activity is to bolster climate resilience and social protection by integrating the evidence and lessons derived from the DAT implementation into institutional policies and strategies. This comprehensive approach not only reinforces public commitment but also establishes a pathway for well-informed decision-making and sustainable development initiatives. Additionally, the 2-day national conference will feature the presentation of 8 policy briefings and 5 case studies generated during the project's implementation. These sessions will facilitate the sharing of best practices and insights on climate change adaptation and social protection measures, further enriching the dialogue.

465.In this activity, invitations are extended to key stakeholders from various sectors, including government officials, representatives from civil society organizations, academic institutions, and other

relevant organizations. The purpose is to ensure a diverse and comprehensive participation of stakeholders who can contribute their knowledge and perspectives to the conference.

466. A significant achievement of the conference will be the unveiling of a DAT practice manual, a valuable resource aimed at facilitating the widespread application of the District Adaptation Tracker across Mozambique. This manual will offer clear guidance and instructions for the effective implementation and utilization of the DAT framework. Notably, the manual will be under the stewardship of the MTA/DNMC and the relevant provincial technical services, establishing a direct connection with the work of the PTCCC and the Integrated Platform of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) knowledge and information. This alignment will ensure the manual provides essential technical information for monitoring climate adaptation investments, enhancing the accuracy and efficacy of monitoring activities. By broadening the utilization of the DAT framework, this manual will contribute to the overall climate resilience of vulnerable communities, especially those facing poverty and socio-economic challenges.

Activity 3.3.4 - Capacity building to improve social protection activities to ensure that they are climate responsive.

Objective:	This activity aims to address a critical gap in the PASP by designing long-term impactful activities aligned with district plans and focused on environmental conservation and drought management. The project will build the capacity of the district technical team and community grassroots organizations to engage in the design process, empowering them to make informed decisions regarding PASP intensive public works activities.
Executing Entity:	MTA
Target:	Completed training for 200 participants from district technical teams and community committees on climate-resilient practices and PASP Intensive Public Work redesign. Disseminated learning outcomes through a 1 knowledge-sharing event in Maputo, informing the design of PASP activities for arid and semi-arid zones.

467. Activities will involve the collaboration between district technical team members and representatives from community grassroots organizations, including community committee members. The objective is to address a crucial gap identified in the PASP, which is the design of activities with long-term impact, alignment with district plans, and a commitment to environmental conservation and drought management. This approach aims to foster a sustainable development approach. Building the capacity of the district technical team is essential for engaging the community in the design of these activities, while providing knowledge to the community to empower their decision-making process regarding PASP intensive public works component.

468. In close coordination with INAS at both the central and relevant delegation levels, a capacity building program will be conducted for the district technical team. The training will focus on designing PASP activities that align with adaptation opportunities outlined in the Local Adaptation Plan (LAP) action plan. This training will contribute to the design of PASP intensive public works (IPW). The goal is to align these activities with drought risks and appropriate responses, thereby enhancing the PASP's impact on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management measures. The project will provide technical support for the design of IPW activities, which will be implemented directly by INAS. Additionally, the project will support the implementation of PASP income generation activities through LAP activities implementation, as described on output 2.1 and 2.2.

469. Skill development will target community-based committee representatives, including those responsible for water management, children protection, disaster risk management, natural resources management, and children and youth environmental committees, forming a group with a shared environmental interest. The training will focus on sustainable Intensive Public Work activities, covering topics such as water harvesting systems, small greenhouses for horticulture, bio-charcoal production, small and medium hydroponic systems, eco-brick production, maintenance of water sources, fruit tree planting, multiplication of cassava cuttings and sweet potato vines, maize and mapira production, and tree seedling production.

470.This activity will embrace a participatory approach, actively involving community members and district technical team in practical learning experiences. The training program will feature interactive demonstrations involving relevant district services department and utilize a hands-on learning approach. Members of community-based committees will have the opportunity to acquire valuable knowledge and skills in implementing climate-adaptive activities within their local systems. Participants will be encouraged to apply their newfound knowledge in real-world contexts, evaluating their progress and honing their skills. By fostering a structured and experiential learning process, this approach empowers community members to actively contribute to building resilience and promoting sustainable practices.

471. Participants of the training, including community-committee members and district authorities, will have the opportunity to evaluate the activities within the context of PASP and provide valuable feedback to enhance the program. This feedback will contribute to improving the effectiveness and relevance of the activities, ensuring they meet the needs of the beneficiaries. Additionally, community-committee members will acquire new capacities through the training and will serve as a valuable resource for INAS, providing technical support to PASP beneficiaries and helping to strengthen the overall implementation of the program.

472.The training program will be conducted in the first year of the project and will consist of three modules. These modules will be designed to enhance the capacity of the district technical team in developing PASP intensive public work activities in a more sustainable manner. Community committee members will actively participate in the training sessions, following a cascade approach for knowledge transfer. The preparation and facilitation of the training will be led by INAS and SDSMAS in collaboration with project staff and relevant technical service providers who will conduct practical exercises and pilot demonstrations of each activity.

473.This exercise will inform the development of PASP manuals to scale up the positive approach in redesigning intensive public work activities for arid and semiarid zones. Additionally, a policy brief will be produced to facilitate the dissemination of this valuable experience.

474.The project will allocate funding for the engagement of professional services to develop training modules, materials, workshops, and provide necessary inputs for the piloting of proposed and agreed activities.

Activity 3.3.5 Scale-up climate-informed adaptive social protection in collaboration with INAS

Objective:	To enhance PASP's existing targeting process to ensure a layered approach looking at households' climate vulnerability to drought impact and socio-economic priorities.
Executing Entity:	MTA
Target:	Revised beneficiary selection criteria are completed.

	Social Protection (PASP) eligible beneficiaries mapping completed. Developed a comprehensive manual on Climate Resilience through Social Protection in collaboration with INAS and academia.

475. There are several public sector protection programmes, such as PSSB[182], PAUS[183], PASD[184], where the last one will have a modality designed for emergency response (PASD-PE) to disasters and addressing other sources of vulnerability affecting the elderly, disabled, children and other vulnerable groups. They do not incorporate a climate adaptation component that seeks to build beneficiaries' autonomy. PASP, on the other hand, targets vulnerable households that have people with the capacity to engage in work and training to acquire skills that enable self-reliance in terms of employment and consequent graduation out of the programme. However, budgetary constraints limit coverage. The benefits from public services help meet immediate needs but have a limited contribution to building beneficiaries' economic autonomy and climate resilience.

476. The LINK project will build on the PASP to build poor and climate-vulnerable households' adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of drought. The project will enhance PASP's existing targeting process to ensure a layered approach, looking at households' climate vulnerability to drought and socio-economic priorities, such as female-headed households; households with people with disabilities, chronic illness, or the elderly; households with malnourished children; and families with high levels of dependency.

477. In this activity, Save the Children Mozambique will coordinate with the Central and Provincial Directorates of the National Institute of Social Welfare (INAS) to map individuals and households who are eligible to receive social protection and adaptation support, ensuring that the project reaches the most climate and socially vulnerable households. The targeting exercise will draw on the methodology and experience from the PASP, ensuring the active involvement of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, people with disabilities, and households facing the highest climate risk. The project will collaborate with INAS and other key stakeholders to assess and enhance the PASP targeting mechanism, adopting a layered approach that addresses climate vulnerability and multidimensional poverty scenarios. This comprehensive approach aims to effectively identify and support those most in need, fostering inclusive and impactful climate resilience strategies in the project's target areas.

478. In this activity, the project will refine the criteria used by INAS for the selection of beneficiaries (see Box 9). LINK will identify poor and climate-vulnerable households eligible for the PASP to provide technical support for income generation, asset transfer, and market links and to respond to value chain critical gaps. The project aims to promote participants' autonomy, climate resilience and graduation out of the system, ultimately sparing the national social protection system that already exceeds capacity. As such, the project will target families participating in the PASP in the target districts (data to be included), as well as vulnerable households with active members headed by women and children (14-16 years old, who are not eligible to participate in the PASP) to give them the tools to graduate from vulnerability to resilience. For households led by children, LINK will build on Save the Children's Life Skills for Success approach[185].

[182] Basic Social Subsidy Programme
[183] Social Assistance Service
[184] Direct Social Action Programme
[185] "Life Skills for Success is Save the Children's approach to the development of a set of foundational skills, competencies, behaviours, attitudes and personal qualities that enable young people to effectively navigate their environment, build critical consciousness, work well with others, and achieve their goals. We refer to these as 'transferable life skills' as they can transfer across different domains of a young person's life. Our approach focuses on five key categories global research has found is most associated with young people's workforce success and positive development. Combined with other targeted

Box 9: INAS approach for the PASP

i) Activities

The activities must be labour-intensive, that is, at least 70% of the activity/work budget must be allocated to paying for labour.

ii) Environment

In principle, the activities must not have any negative impact on the environment. However, if such an impact occurs, the design of the subprojects should include measures to mitigate this negative impact.

iii) Gender

The activities included in the district/municipal labour-intensive public works project must be designed to promote the involvement of both women and men, considering the specificities of each, as well as the need to maximise the positive impact of public works on the standard of living of women and men.

iv) Beneficiaries

- Aged between 18 and 35 years old;
- Not studying and/or working;
- Have completed at least Grade 10; and
- Be primarily from households headed by women/children; households with people with disabilities, chronic illness or with an elderly person; households with children in a situation of malnutrition; households with a high level of dependency and/or host families in situations of poverty and vulnerability.

v) District/Municipalities

- Higher Multidimensional Poverty Index;
- Highest level of food insecurity in recent years;
- Arid and semi-arid areas with food insecurity; and
- Areas most prone to natural disasters.

479. In the project target districts, there is a significant number of households headed by women (78,413) and 1,282 households headed by children (50% of the child-headed households are headed by girls). The project will ensure that these households have access to water for consumption, livestock, and other economic uses; acquire skills and resources to diversify income generating activities; and gain access to fair markets. The inclusion of child-headed households will lower the age of the beneficiaries of social protection schemes while ensuring that these boys and girls gain skills to help them in building the family's resilience to climate change impacts.

480. Activity 3.3.5 aligns with Axis 1 of the National Basic Security Strategy, aiming to strengthen the autonomy and resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population, with a specific focus on promoting the graduation of PASP beneficiaries. It also seeks to enhance PASP's responsiveness to disasters and the impacts of climate change. Activity 3.3.5 is in line with Axis 4 of the same strategy, which emphasizes the development of institutional capacity to support basic social security subsystems. By involving the technical structure of INAS in the reassessment of PASP as a tool for building climate resilience, the project aims to advance a broader approach to coordination and linkages with other social action programs and planning instruments, particularly those related to climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, such as early action plans and early warning systems.

programming for adolescents and youth to address barriers to their success – such as child marriage, early pregnancy, school dropout, violence and bullying, and unemployment – these transferable skills act as a foundation in SC's holistic programming for adolescent and youth social and economic empowerment". Save the Children. Life skills for success. Available at: Life Skills for Success - Save the Children Canada

481.Based on the learning accumulated throughout the project's lifetime, it is essential to document the project's findings and outcomes. This documentation will serve to inform INAS and other key stakeholders about the role of social protection in climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The project's significance lies in its extensive scope and scale, substantial institutional infrastructure, and capacity to reach hundreds of thousands of vulnerable households. Moreover, its objectives closely align with climate resilience, well-being enhancement, and vulnerability reduction.

482.To facilitate knowledge dissemination and institutional learning, the project will collaborate with INAS to develop a comprehensive manual on Climate Resilience through Social Protection. This manual will encompass all existing social action programs, ensuring a cohesive and integrated approach to sustainability. Additionally, the collaboration with academia will strengthen the institutional foundation for sustainable practices and continuous improvement in climate adaptation and resilience efforts. The joint efforts of the project, INAS, and academia will contribute to enhancing the overall effectiveness and impact of social protection measures in building climate resilience and reducing vulnerabilities for the most vulnerable populations.

Output 3.4 - Climate information and dissemination are enhanced through technology, improving early warning systems for drought scenarios.

483.This output aims to enhance the institutional capacity for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through various activities. These include providing technical support and training to improve the government's ability to document and disseminate climate adaptation data, implementing the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems (ClimateSync) at provincial and district levels, and enhancing early warning systems for drought. Additionally, the project focuses on strengthening community resilience by supporting Community Resilient Networks (CRNs), school-based environmental clubs, and community radios to disseminate climate information and empower communities. These efforts aim to improve access to climate information, enhance preparedness, and build resilience against climate change impacts.

Activity 3.4.1 Enhancing drought early warning systems and climate information dissemination for improved decision-making and Inclusion.

Objective:	The objective of this activity is to enhance governmental capacity to provide quality climate information to vulnerable groups and district-level authorities, including strengthening the Early Warning Systems (EWS) through an inclusive approach. This will be achieved through specialized technical support, focusing on the decentralization of the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems (ClimateSync). The support includes comprehensive training for provincial and district focal points for the setup and operationalization of the DrySat system and supporting community radios in updating equipment and expanding coverage. These efforts aim to improve climate information availability, enhance early warning systems, and facilitate knowledge transfer among various sectors and households within the project's targeted area.
Executing Entity:	Save the Children International, as the executing entity, will work closely with local INAM and INGD/DARIDAS authorities through the project implementation unit. Their collaboration will focus on identifying installation areas for equipment, establishing monitoring and data collection routines, and producing technical information for dissemination.
Target:	

	24 technicians trained on DrySat application and Technology Transfer of 3 hardware packages, including essential equipment such as laptops, sensors, and tools to enhance technical capacity for effective implementation in 9 districts. DrySat data collection and analysis framework developed and implemented in 3 targeted districts. 6 provincial and 18 district focal points capacity built on the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems utilization. 24 young adults offered internship programmes to provide technical support to the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems (2 internship per province per year, over 4 years). 9 community radios in nine districts updated equipment and expanded coverage, ensuring accurate climate information reaches community members,

484.To bolster governmental capacity, specialized technical support will be delivered, offering expertise and guidance on the challenges of documenting and disseminating pivotal climate adaptation investment data in Mozambique. The Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) spearheads the execution of the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems (ClimateSync). While initially established with assistance from Irish Aid, there's a pressing need to fully implement this platform at the provincial and district tiers. As part of a government co-financing effort, this collaboration aims not only to solidify the integrated platform but also to widen its reach within the LINK project, especially targeting areas vulnerable to drought scenarios.

485. This support will encompass comprehensive technical training and guidance for the provincial and district focal points, empowering them to adeptly leverage the platform's functionalities. In addition, the project will engage young adults with adept informatics skills through internships, providing them with a valuable opportunity to gain substantial professional technical experience while actively contributing to the platform's setup. These internships will foster a two-fold benefit, enhancing the interns' skillsets while concurrently supporting the platform's establishment.

486.The project will provide technical support to ensure the effective functioning of the platform in the project targeted area, spanning from Y2 to Y5, seeks to support the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems across Tete, Gaza, and Manica provinces. Through annual training sessions, LINK aim to capacitate 24 interns—two from each province annually—to proficiently operationalize the system. In addition to training, resources are allocated for on-site monitoring and assistance in Xai-Xai, Chimoio and Tete. This comprehensive approach ensures not only the establishment of the platform but also its efficient management and sustainability, leveraging both technological and human resources.

487. The Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems aims to improve Mozambique's approach to climate adaptation data management. By streamlining documentation and sharing processes, the platform enhances the government's ability to address climate change information needs. The system will also highlight findings from the LINK activities, illustrating the relationship between LAP investments and PASP activities. This information will guide leaders in other Mozambique provinces and districts in their decision-making processes.

488. These platforms (on coordination and information) will play a crucial role in facilitating knowledge transfer among various sectors, with a specific emphasis on social protection and climate adaptation. It

will enable effective technical exchange and collaboration between the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), National Institute of Social Action (INAS), National Institute of Disaster Management (INGD), and their representatives at the district and provincial levels. This collaborative approach will strengthen the government's overall capacity to address adaptive social protection technical gaps in Mozambique.

489. Link aims to ensure that all three provinces utilize the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems. This platform will collate and analyze information from districts concerning climate adaptation investments and insights gathered throughout the project's execution. Furthermore, the project will compile an annual DAT report for validation by the CRN.

490.In order to enhance the drought early warning system in the country, the University of Eduardo Mondlane, in collaboration with the Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering (FAEF), the Technische Universität Wien (TU Wien) from Austria, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER), are initiating a project using satellite-based soil moisture sensing technology called DrySat. This innovative approach involves the use of satellites and remote sensing of soil moisture to predict agricultural drought, providing more reliable and real-time data that can significantly aid in decision-making processes. At the heart of the DrySat project is the utilization of satellite observations to gather climate-related information such as precipitation and vegetation health. By analysing real-time images, the project aims to forecast potential occurrences over specific periods, enabling informed decision-making for targeted plans and programs. The project's primary focus revolves around employing satellite data to establish drought monitoring indicators based on soil moisture. This approach will evolve into using the collected data for ongoing monitoring and eventually transferring it to local institutions. In its piloting phase (December 2022 - December 2025), the project will focus its efforts in the Provinces of Inhambane (specifically in the districts of Massinga and Mabote), Sofala (concentrating on the districts of Buzi and Muanza) and Gaza (targeting the Chokwe district), where comprehensive activities will be undertaken to enhance climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, and community empowerment.

491. In reinforcing the resilience of drought-prone regions, the LINK project will facilitate the incorporation of the DrySat system across three of the project's target districts. As an integral part of this initiative, SDPI will be equipped with training materials tailored for hands-on exercises and practical demonstrations, with 105 units set to be distributed in the project's second year. Concurrently, two hardware kits will be provided for each district to streamline DrySat installations. Essential to this endeavour are the DrySat humidity and climatic data collection sensors, with each of the three pilot districts receiving three units of each sensor type, amounting to a total of eighteen units in the second year. This strategic equipment allocation underscores the project's commitment to ensuring districts possess the requisite tools for continuous data collection and routine monitoring, thereby enhancing their capacity to mitigate drought-related challenges.

492. In collaboration with UEM/FAEF, the project will focus on piloting the integration of satellite observation data for drought monitoring and water management. Building upon the existing DrySat project implemented by UEM/FAEF, the activity aims to harness the power of satellite observation to provide valuable climate information, including precipitation and vegetation health. Real-time satellite images will be analysed to gain insights into potential climatic conditions during specific periods, supporting decision-making for targeted plans and programs. The activity specifically emphasizes the monitoring of soil moisture as a crucial drought indicator. In the second phase, the collected data will be utilized for ongoing monitoring purposes and shared with local institutions. Additionally, the activity will explore effective ways to disseminate this information to community members, empowering them in their planning and decision-making processes.

493.The enhanced access to climate information, made possible using DrySat, will significantly bolster the early warning systems dedicated to drought scenarios. This improved drought-focused EWS provides a robust entry point to foster synergies between the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and the newly developing disaster risk management tools in Mozambique's drought-susceptible areas, notably the Anticipatory Action Plans. Collaboration in this endeavour will encompass key entities such as UEM, INAM, INGD and SDPI.

494. The LINK project will harness the expertise of UEM's technical team, covering their daily fees for essential technical support. Additionally, each school-based environmental club will receive a tablet, pre-loaded with kits of CCA&DRR educational materials, promoting a digital approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

495.Similarly, the project, through the CRN, will take steps to identify and support community radios within the 09 targeted districts in their mission. This support involves updating equipment and expanding coverage to ensure that vital climate information reaches community members effectively. This effort is particularly crucial for disseminating accurate information about extreme events, such as the El Niño, forecast, providing essential guidance to communities in anticipation of its potential impacts. Through these measures, the project aims to strengthen the community radio's role in delivering high-quality and pertinent climate-related information to the people, fostering a greater understanding of climate risks and informed decision-making.

Direct and indirect beneficiaries

496. As indicated in *Table 27*, the project will directly benefit 414,857 people throughout the 9 target districts (1.3% of the country's population) and 559,863 indirect beneficiaries (10% of the total population in the three provinces and 60% of the population in the target districts). Among the total direct beneficiaries, 223,116 will be female beneficiaries (See Annex 4 Gender Assessment and Action Plan). Table 26 outlines the number of beneficiaries per activity.

497.

Table 26. Project direct beneficiaries

Output	Activities	Total Number of beneficiaries	Comments / Methodology for estimation
1.1 - Local stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs and communities) have the necessary knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures	1.1.1 Empowering communities for climate resilience: participatory training and CRN establishment	45,960 22,980 women	9 operational Community Resilient Networks with 100 CRN community members will reach 10 households each comprising 5 household members in each of the 9 districts with learnings from the training sessions, hence reaching 45,000 women, men, girls and boys Province level: 60 officers from institutions of the PTCCC will be trained - It is essential to have 2 technicians from each institution (SPA/DPDTA, SPAS/DPGCAS, SPEF/DPPF, SPASA/DPAP, SPI/DPOPRH, INGD, INAS, INAM, SETSAN, ARAs) plus other key stakeholder from relevant sectors in the 3 targeted provinces.

			20 members x 3 provinces = 60
	1.1.2 Community training and planning for food and water security and drought management	900 450 women	At least 100 people will be trained in each district- 9x100=900.
	1.1.3 Strengthening school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk reduction and CCA	180,000 90,000 women and girls	Environmental Clubs: The project will establish environmental clubs in 500 schools in each of the 9 districts, each with a core membership of 360 individuals. Moreover, the clubs will engage 100 children in these clubs. This engagement will encompass diverse activities and events, including awareness campaigns and tree planting initiatives, as well as climate-risk map for the community, flag-colour early warning system.
	1.1.4 Capacity building of children for climate change resilience	7212 3606	Each year, a minimum of 200 children per district, including children in and out of schools, will be involved in the process. Over the course of four years, covering 9 districts, a total of 7,200 children will be reached through these training and assessment initiatives. 12 district technical

			team members will also be engaged
1.2 LAPs are updated/developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach	1.2.1 Strengthening Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) to elaborate LAPs	60 30 women	60 provincial technical committee for climate change members planning officers and technicians trained (2 people per institution per province / 10 institutions/ 3 provinces). 2x10x3= 60.
	1.2.2 LAP manual updated to support increased effectiveness.	10 5 women	10 members of the CCRG technical team will be engaged in updating the LAP Manual through a review process that incorporates formal procedures and addresses technical gaps, including the integration of social protection programs.
	1.2.3 Update / develop LAPs in target districts	72 36 women	2 LAPs developed, and 7 LAPs updated 72 district technicians will be engaged
Total Component 1		234,214 117,107 women	
2.1 – Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level	2.1.1 IGA1 – Drought tolerant agriculture implemented and supported by agriculture groups	3375 2194 women	27 groups comprising 25 households each with an average of 5 people per household = 3,375 people
	2.1.2 IGA2 – Climate resilient	1,350 878women	27 groups comprising 10 households each with an average of 5

	livestock management implemented through the establishment and operation of livestock (small animals) groups		people per household = 1,350 people
	2.1.3 IGA3 - Establishment of Sustainable Community-based Small-Business Cooperatives for Young Adults	3,600 2,340 women	36 groups comprising 20 households each with an average of 5 people per household = 3,600 people
	2.1.4 IGA4 - Climate resilient food production supported by efficient hydroponic techniques.	1,350 878 women	54 groups comprising 5 households each with an average of 5 people per household, reached over the project implementation period = 1,350 people
	2.1.5 IGA5 – Sustainably grown and harvested non-timber forest products implemented through Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups	6,750 4,388 women	54 groups comprising 25 households each with an average of 5 people per household = 6,750
	2.1.6 IGA6 - Sustainable honey production and management practices	1800 1170 women	36 groups comprising 10 households with an average of 5 people per household = 1,800 people

	implemented through honey production groups		
	2.1.7Strengthening Market Access and Sustainable Livelihoods through Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs)	10 7 women	Each cooperative will consist of 10 initial members who are experienced small producers and business operators. These cooperatives will serve as a bridge, linking these experienced individuals with the broader group of 121,960 Income Generating Activity (IGA) beneficiaries reached in activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5 and 2.1.6
Output 2.2: Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level	2.2.1 Strengthen water security through retrofitting/installing small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure	99,000 64,350 women	19,800 households with an average of 5 people per household
	Activity 2.2.2: Locally-led adaptation investment (public asset investments)	54,000 35,100 women	1,200 households per district (10,800 households) with an average of 5 people per household, hence a total of 54,000 people
Total Component 2		171,235 111,305 females	
3.1 - Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (PDD and PESOD)	Activity 3.1.1: Enhance gender and child inclusion in local	10 5 women	10 central level representatives and stakeholders are engaged in advocacy activities for climate

	planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection		resilience and social protection integration.
	3.1.2 Technical assistance to strengthen government investment programming through decentralized planning and budgeting	16 8 women	1 cost estimation and benefit assessment report: 10 district authorities + 6 Province authorities benefiting from the technical manual
3.2 - Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved	3.2.1 Improve intersectoral coordination through a multi-stakeholder platform led by the MTA	40 20 women	40 stakeholders engaged to facilitate institutional links and knowledge exchange for adaptive social protection strategies and policies at the central level.
	3.2.2 LAP-DRM-AA linkages strengthened to enhance climate resilience	9000 4500 women	1 report produced outlining the identified linkages between LAPs and DRR protocols, along with recommendations for enhancing collaboration and seven pilot Anticipatory Action Plans for drought developed and support the implementation of two existing ones (Mapai and Mabalane) and incorporating enhanced links with Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) protocols. To reach 9,000 people in 9 districts.

3.3 - LAPs are monitored with communities and lesson learned and best practices are incorporated by district and provincial governments in the next programming cycles	3.3.1 Enhancing climate resilience monitoring and decision-making through the PTCCC-led District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) System	54 27 women	Designed MEAL framework or DAT for LAPs for 9 districts. Annual DAT reports for 9 districts signed-off by CNRs. 54 PTCCC members reached
	3.3.2 Establish MEAL mechanism through CCRG for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation investments	54 27 women	1 annual CCRG DAT-focused section for Knowledge-sharing. Revised and tailored DAT information shared through the Climate Change Information and Management system. 54 district technical team members capacity built on M&E skills
	Activity 3.3.3 Knowledge sharing through national forum to promote cross-provincial learning and exchange	40 20 women	A 2-day national conference organised in the 5th year of the project. 40 high-level representatives engaged in the national conference. A DAT practice manual for wider geographic application launched.
	3.3.4 Capacity building to improve social protection activities to ensure that they are	200 100 women	Completed training for 200 participants from district (140) and provincial (60) technical teams and community committees on climate-resilient practices and

	climate responsive.		PASP Intensive Public Work redesign.
	3.3.5 Scale-up climate-informed adaptive social protection in collaboration with INAS	10 5 women	10 CCRG members engaged in developing a comprehensive manual on Climate Resilience through Social Protection in collaboration with INAS and academia.

3.4: Climate information and dissemination are enhanced through technology, improving early warning systems for drought scenarios	3.4.1: Enhancing drought early warning systems and climate information dissemination for improved decision-making and Inclusion	48 24 women	Training of 4 Technical Assistants (TAs) at the provincial level (2 from INAM and 2 from INGD); and 2 TAs at the district level (2 from SDPI and 2 from SDAE). This results in a cumulative of 12 TAs from the provincial level and 12 TAs from the district level, totaling 24 TAs who will be trained to effectively operationalize the Drysat system in the 9 districts. DrySat data collection and analysis framework developed and implemented in 3 targeted districts. 6 provincial and 18 district focal points capacity built on the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems utilization. 24 young adults offered internship programmes to provide technical support to the Integrated Platform for Climate Change Information and Management Systems (2 internship per province per year, over 4 years). 9 community radios in nine districts updated equipment and expanded coverage, ensuring accurate climate information

			reaches community members
Total component 3		9,408 4,704 women	
TOTAL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES		414,857	
Female		233,116	
Male		181,741	
Households		34,245	

498. Table 27

499. The project's indirect beneficiaries are the population living in the selected districts, estimated at 559,863 inhabitants (10% of the total population in the three target provinces and 60% of the total population in the target districts). These individuals face water scarcity, diminished crop yields, increased hunger and malnutrition, and economic hardships due to prolonged dry spells. Residents of these districts will benefit from improved access to timely and relevant climate information for informed decision-making. Additionally, the project will strengthen governance structures, enhance infrastructure, and support livelihoods, improving resilience to climate-related challenges. It will also provide access to an improved social protection programme that integrates the challenges of climate change, contributing to a more resilient development and well-being of

the most vulnerable groups. Table 27 presents the population of the target districts in Gaza, Tete and Manica.

Table 27. Indirect beneficiaries

Semiarid districts		**Population**	**Nr. of Households**	**Female headed Households**
Gaza	Mabalane	53,998	4,347	2,131
	Massangena	12,937	3,385	1,964
	Mapai	17,065	3,271	1,444
Total Gaza	**Total**	**83,999**	**11,003**	**5,539**
	% of total province	5.84%	3.74%	3.66%
	Total (Province)	1,439,391	294,132	151,450
Tete	Doa	52,246	11,377	4,017
	Moatize	156,506	34,990	11,492
	Mutarara	100,835	22,819	8,200
Total Tete	**Total**	**309,587**	**69,186**	**23,709**
	% of total province	12.13%	11.93%	12.73%
	Total (Province)	2,551,824	579,833	186,274
Manica	Machaze	75,893	14,941	7,733
	Guro	58,285	13,174	6,137
	Tambara	32,099	7,513	3,922
Total Manica	**Total**	**166,277**	**35,628**	**17,792**
	% of total province	9.05%	9.23%	12.58%
	Total (Province)	1,837,381	385,855	141,414
Total indirect beneficiaries in the target districts in Gaza, Tete and Manica		**559,863**	**115,817**	**47,040**

5.4 Synergistic projects

500. Several international projects have been implemented in Mozambique to address climate change related challenges. In order to optimize the investments made through donors in Mozambique, the proposed project will build on the strengths and lessons learned of relevant projects to ensure added value and will scale up successful initiatives, such as PRIORIZE. It will also seek complementarity with on-going projects to ensure that resources invested are maximized. *Table 28* presents a summary of projects which LINK shares potential synergies and complementarities.

Table 28. Synergistic projects

PROJECT / DURATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUND / AMOUNT million (USD)	DESCRIPTION	SYNERGIES / COMPLEMENTARITIES
Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management (SAP011) / 2020 – 2025	WFP	GCF / 10	The project focuses on promoting adaptation measures such as watershed rehabilitation and climate-resilient agriculture in the province of Tete. The proposed project will ensure interventions in different areas to avoid overlaps.	As the projects overlap in at least one area (Tete), the LINK team will actively seek to establish synergies and a collaborative relationship, based on sharing lessons learnt and best practices to avoid duplication of efforts. Based on lessons learnt indicated in the SAP011 Annual Performance Report 2021[186], LINK will carefully assess the capacities of the target group in all locations prior to roll out income-generating activities and financial products, to assess whether a financial literacy training is necessary.
PRIORIZE / 2017-2020	IIED	Irish Embassy in Mozambique	The PRIORIZE Initiative is a three-year prototype Poverty-Centered Local Adaptation programme aligning social protection with climate adaptation in Mabote district, Mozambique. Focusing on female-headed households eligible for social protection, the initiative provides assets and infrastructure, plus training in climate adaptive income-generating activities to strengthen resilience, reduce poverty and improve gender equality.	LINK works in direct continuity with the PRIORIZE approach, and builds directly on its lessons learned[187]: •Poverty-focus on local climate adaptation better addresses climate vulnerabilities of people eligible for social protection and provides an entry point for aligning climate resilience with social protection. LINK acknowledges this and will work on identifying beneficiaries based on climate and socio-economic vulnerabilities. •Strengthening local resilience to slow onset climate risks through income generating activities, infrastructure and access to credit is more appropriate for local adaptation planning than relying on emergency responses. LINK adopts the same approach, focusing on strengthening local resilience and decreasing dependency from international humanitarian aid •A collaborative and bottom-up approach to decision making responds to local needs and reduces dependence on external agencies. LINK-MOZ focuses on community-based

[186] WFP, Annual Performance Report, 2021, SAP011

[187] IIED, 2021, Reflect & Act, Poverty-centred local adaptation in Mozambique Aligning social protection and climate adaptation

PROJECT / DURATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUND / AMOUNT million (USD)	DESCRIPTION	SYNERGIES / COMPLEMENTARITIES
				and locally-led adaptation and resilience strengthening, while building capacities of local actors and reinforcing the need and structures for effective collaboration across entities and departments.
LoCAL / 2014 - ongoing	UNCDF	Different sources (EU, Govt. of Sweden, others) / 25 (2018-2023)	The LoCAL Facility was designed to provide access to climate finance for local governments in eight districts in Gaza Province and five districts in Inhambane Province in 2014. By 2022, 30 of Mozambique's 154 districts are covered by LoCAL in nine of the country's 11 provinces. LoCAL combines a performance-based climate resilient grants (PBCRGs) with technical capacity building for local stakeholders. The PBCRGs are disbursed to finance adaptation elements of larger investments and incentivize local governments to integrated adaptation into local development. The country-based PBCRGs mechanism includes the financial circuit to channel funds to the local level, institutional set-up, size of grants and allocation formula, minimum conditions, performance measure criteria and indicative menu of eligible investments.	LINK-MOZ adopts an approach similar to the LoCAL model, in terms of channeling funds for locally-led adaptation through local governments, and also in terms of mobilizing target populations to engage in the climate resilience of their own communities by making informed choices and prioritizing adaptation interventions based on needs. Moreover, LoCAL is implemented in one of the provinces targeted by LINK (Gaza), and therefore the project will both strive to create synergies, avoiding any duplication of work, and build on the lessons learned. Based on the Final[188] and Mid-Term[189] Evaluations of the LoCAL program at the global level which also covered Mozambique, LINK will ensure to: • Carefully design investment interventions, basing them on accurate studies, to avoid delays • Ensure adequate and diverse size of the operational team, including gender and M&E expertise • Ensure investments are driven by climate risk and vulnerability assessment • Ensure capacity building is locally-led and embedded in institutional mechanisms for sustainability The basis set by LoCAL, especially through its capacity-building component will help LINK team to implement the project's activities and engage with local stakeholders, especially at the national level. LINK-MOZ will be able to build upon this experience and avoid potential mistakes during project implementation.

[188] UNCDF, 2022, Final Evaluation of the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)

[189] UNCDF, 2018, Mid Term Evaluation Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility

PROJECT / DURATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUND / AMOUNT million (USD)	DESCRIPTION	SYNERGIES / COMPLEMENTARITIES
MERCIM / 2019 – ongoing	UNCDF / Government of Mozambique	European Union / 10 (2023-2027)	The MERCIM Program was developed by the Ministry of Land and Environment, and supports four districts (Memba, Mopeia, Morrumbala and Mossuril), in the Provinces of Zambezia and Nampula, selected in consultation with the Government of Mozambique and its development partners. With its expansion, MERCIM+ now covers 10 districts in four provinces, including Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Sofala and Zambezia.	The MERCIM and MERCIM+ programs show clear similarities with LINK, and this project design builds on lessons learned and good practices identified through their implementation [190] . Specifically: • Local governments are best placed to identify and respond to climate change challenges, but lack the means to do it: as in the case of MERCIM, LINK is designed to fill the financial gap and support local governments in a sustainable way, with a clear exit strategy • Working through government actors, it is more sustainable and ensures long-term effectiveness and adoption of adaptation measures. LINK follows this LLA approach, aiming to embed itself within the institutional structures and build capacities internally to improve uptake of adaptation activities at the local level • Active involvement of communities in decision-making processes is key for ownership and avoidance of conflicts. Moreover, the focus on youth, women and inclusion of vulnerable groups is essential to align the program to existing national and international priorities. LINK will act along these lines, and takes into account the recommendation of regular joint, multi-sectorial monitoring visits to increase ownership.
Scaling up local adaptation and climate-risk informed planning for resilient	UNDP	GEF / 8,9	The project will develop and implement LAPs in the following districts Angoche, Machanga, Vilanculos, Guijá, Moamba.	Both projects will target different areas and will collaborate and integrate efforts to ensure efficiency in implementing LAPs and scaling up the results. LINKwill strive to build synergies and avoid duplication of efforts, sharing lessons learnt and best practices.

[190] Andrew Mattick, 2022, Building Local Climate Resilience in Mozambique (MERCIM) Mid-Term Review, Final Report. EU, Generalitat de Catalunya, Agencia Catalana de Cooperacio al Desenvolupament

PROJECT / DURATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUND / AMOUNT million (USD)	DESCRIPTION	SYNERGIES / COMPLEMENTARITIES
livelihoods / 2022 – 2027				
Building resilience in the coastal zone through Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation / 2019 – 2023	UNEP	GEF / 6	The project focuses on increased resilience of vulnerable communities in the larger Maputo area and will enhance ecosystem services. The design considerations related to ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation will be integrated into the present GCF proposed project design.	LINK will establish a solid and collaborative relationship to ensure lessons learned are shared and that the project can build on them. At this design stage, other than integrating considerations related to ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, LINK will also take into account the risks and challenges experienced by the GEF project during its start-up phase, as reported in the performance report 2022, and most notably: • Exclusion of the most vulnerable fraction of a community due to social circumstances impeding the poor and women to participate. LINK will prioritise most vulnerable groups, with a specific focus on women and youth. A gender and child rights expert will be part of the project team. • High Staff Turnover at institutional and ministerial level. LINK will establish strong and tight relationships with each institutional partner, closely monitoring turnover and focusing capacity building activities on core personnel, embedding the curricula in the institutional career pathways.
Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project / 2021 – 2026	World Bank	World Bank / 150	The project focuses on improving access to livelihoods opportunities for vulnerable communities in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Lake Niassa and will provide useful lessons learned for this project. We will work closely with key stakeholders in the design phase to ensure coordination and collaboration and maximise synergies.	The project presents complementarities with LINK, as they are both focused on a community-driven development approach, through, among other things, creation of income-generating activities and strengthening capacities of local institutions for a more sustainable management of resources. It will be key to establish an open dialogue to share lessons learnt and best practices, even if the projects have different operational areas.
Strengthening capacities of	FAO	GEF / 9	The project is focused on enhancing the capacity of Mozambique's agricultural and	LINK will work in some of the provinces where this FAO and GEF project has been operational until 2021, including

PROJECT / DURATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUND / AMOUNT million (USD)	DESCRIPTION	SYNERGIES / COMPLEMENTARITIES
agricultural producers to cope with climate change for increased food security through the Farmer Field School Approach / 2016 - 2021			pastoral sectors by upscaling climate change adaptation technologies through capacity building in the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Tete, Nampula, Zambézia and Gaza. The proposed project will build on the lessons learned of this project in the agricultural sector.	developing LAPs. The challenges and lessons learned drawn during its implementation[191] will be considered for the design of LINK, including: • Ensuring awareness and application of climate change adaptation practices, which was recognized as a challenge even though some of the target farmers had already been used them at FFS level • Support Government and NGOs to increase ownership on implementation, monitoring and reporting of Climate change adaptation. LINK will do so through close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, including communities and local governments • During the implementation of the project, many FFS were affected by Cyclone Idai. LINK will establish a thorough risk management framework to mitigate the impact of natural catastrophes on the foreseen project interventions and will strengthen EWS mechanisms to prevent damage in the future.
Strengthen climate resilience in Mozambique: Sustainable access to solar drinking water in the rural provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo (Concept Note) / 2022 – 2027	Enabel	GCF / 9,5 (EUR)	The project will enhance partnerships with local actors, from which the proposed project can build upon.	Should the Enabel project proceed, this proposed project will ensure close collaboration and coordination in design and implementation. This is proposed to be done through meetings between the two project teams to ensure knowledge and experience sharing during the project early implementation. This will be helpful for both teams to avoid duplicating work for example in mapping local actors in Gaza.

[191] FAO, 2019, FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review, Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

PROJECT / DURATION	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FUND / AMOUNT million (USD)	DESCRIPTION	SYNERGIES / COMPLEMENTARITIES
Establishing an integrated hydrometeorological Early Warning System to strengthen climate resilience in Mozambique (Concept Note) / 2020 – 2023	AfDB	GCF / 8	The project will contribute to the establishment of an integrated Hydro-Meteorological system that will lead to better communication, data and information sharing between national institutions dealing with climate data and disaster management in the country which will enable the use of better data in future LAPs and decision-making processes.	Should the AfDB project proceed, this proposed project will ensure close collaboration and coordination in design and implementation. As future climate information provided by the results of the AfDB project will be an important input for local adaptation plans in Mozambique, it will be important for both projects to coordinate efforts through regular meetings during project implementation.

5.5 Exit strategy and sustainability

501. Extensive capacity building under output 1.1, through the training of CBOs, CSOs and NGOs, will ensure that communities in the chosen districts increase their ability to understand climate impacts and risks, as well as how to implement and monitor LAPs. This will increase their long-term resilience. For example, the “training of trainers” approach under activity 1.1.1 of different professionals working government institutions ensures the long-term knowledge transfer beyond the end of the project.

502. The focus on stakeholder engagement for planning for climate adaptation, both at a community level and local (district) government-level, ensures that stakeholders take ownership over locally responsive and prioritised adaptation measures and integrate them into social protection schemes. Such stakeholder engagement and a focus on the community and local level ensures that there is maintained commitment to implementing and monitoring activities adequately.

503. Furthermore, at a community level, the emphasis on income-generating activities and their alignment with adaptation activities (under Outcomes 1 and 2) ensures that beneficiaries are incentivised to adopt the necessary land use and water management adaptation measures, as well as enhance communities’ adaptive capacity. In Output 3, the project will promote participants' autonomy, climate resilience and graduation out of the social protection system.

504. Climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into budgeting and policy development and planning. The integration of LAPs on a local planning and budgetary level, along with technical assistance to strengthen investment programming, will ensure governments plan and use resources efficiently towards adaptation actions. LINK will provide technical assistance to government representatives at the district level, combining LAPs and the PESOD to achieve this. The revision of LAP guidelines to strengthen the links to social protection can be a model that other institutions at national levels can replicate, ensuring impact of the project beyond its implementation period. Finally, supporting robust coordination between stakeholders at central, province and district levels is essential to improve the planning and monitoring processes related to adaptation investments.

505. Regarding the strategy to ensure the O&M of the infrastructure provided by the project, the project will seek to strengthen farmers and local CBOs ownership of the agricultural resilient practices/equipment by encouraging them to cover for O&M costs of the equipment and productive infrastructure.

506. Under Activity 1.1.2, capacity building at the community level include training on income generating activities that conserve the environment and contribute to enhanced resilience (e.g. wood saving stoves; small business installation of drip irrigation and water harvesting systems; businesses around agro-processing; small scale animal production) including on how to operate and maintain the equipment provided by the project not only during the life of the project but also after the project finishes. The mutualization of storage and processing facilities/equipment will enable the CBOs engaged in the project (associations, cooperatives, small; enterprises established/supported in the income generation activities (Activity 2.1.2) to cover the cost of the O&M thanks to a percentage of the revenue generated by the organisation/small enterprise being set-aside (technical assistance will be provided in 2.1.2 to help the organisations/small enterprises to establish the specific terms to ensure O&M during and beyond the project implementation).

507. The day-to-day management and operation of these storage and processing facilities will be implemented by a cooperative comprising members of associations, cooperatives, small enterprises. In each target district, CBOs will designate or elect one member to act as a representative in the operations of the facility. Assets to be provided in each facility will be jointly owned by members of the associations/cooperatives/small enterprises.

6. Stakeholder Engagement

6.1 Introduction to the Stakeholder Consultations

508. This section consists of the methodology of stakeholder engagement as well as a summary of consultations that has been developed to support the LINK project.

509. **The project aligns directly with the country's national priorities and will provide the necessary technical assistance and resources for the implementation of key climate change policy objectives.**

510. The National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy defines Mozambique's strategic and priority guidelines to reduce climate risks and create benefits through mitigation and low-carbon development opportunities between 2013-2025. The project will support achieving the strategy's medium and long-term objective of increasing national resilience, reducing poverty, and identifying opportunities to adopt and encourage low-carbon development at the provincial level. Moreover, the project will contribute directly to the strategic areas of intervention, especially social protection and will engage closely with the government during the process of developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP to ensure alignment.

511. In addition, Mozambique has submitted both a National Adaptation Plan for Action (NAPA, 2008) and a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021). Mozambique's NAPA includes eight specific objectives that address the country's immediate and urgent needs. The project's activities are aligned with Objective 8, promote the integration of climate change into decentralized district planning. The country's NDC builds upon the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy and identifies nine areas of intervention, along with corresponding recommendations for climate action. The project will contribute directly to support the measures related to increasing adaptive capacity of vulnerable people, which includes the development and application of approaches to community-based adaptation through LAPs. Moreover, the project will contribute directly to Mozambique's updated NDC's Activity 4.6.1.4.1.1 "Develop and implement approaches for community-based adaptation through Local Adaptation Plans".

6.2 Objective of the consultations

512. This section captures the stakeholder consultations undertaken by national and international experts and the engagement process undertaken as part of the project preparation phase. Considering the nature of the project, stakeholder consultations and engagement is key to achieve its long-term outcomes. Processes for stakeholder engagement through this project have been designed to be flexible, adapting and responding to national and provincial conditions, enabling implementation of activities and achievement of objectives.

513. The project will have strong stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle to ensure that stakeholders (and most importantly, affected communities) are being informed and consulted both prior and during project implementation and are given the opportunity to influence project activities. This SEP has been prepared according to the revised Environmental and Social Policy of the GCF.[192]

514. The objectives of this section are:

- To detail the findings gathered throughout the consultation process
- To identify all stakeholders involved directly or indirectly in the programme and assess the nature and extent of their interests and influence, based on the consultations at the provincial, district and national level;

[192] https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/revised-environmental-and-social-policy.pdf

- To identify relationships for effective information sharing and communication between stakeholders as well as ways to consult them in a meaningful manner throughout the implementation of the programme;
- To specify procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations and feedback in the implementation stage – this will form the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); and,
- To establish an accessible, transparent, and responsive grievance mechanism for the project.

6.3 Stakeholder consultations January – June 2023

6.3.1 Overview

515. The project design has been continuously and thoroughly informed by extensive stakeholder consultations, which were carried out in the following main steps:

1. Interviews with central-level institutions and preparation of fieldwork (January 2023)
2. A month-long data collection activity in 6 arid and semi-arid districts of the three targeted Provinces in Mozambique, reaching provincial, district and community level stakeholders through individual interviews and focus groups (February-March 2023)
3. A consultation workshop in Maputo to present the preliminary findings and inform the project design (14 April 2023)
4. Data analysis and corroboration through additional interviews with Key Informants (May-June 2023)

516. As can be easily gauged from this structure, stakeholder engagement proceeded hand in hand with project design, ensuring a full ownership of the project and that its structure was grounded in reality and the needs of the targeted communities and institutions.

517. The methodology adopted during the consultations included the following steps:

- Interviews and stakeholder consultation
- Compilation of notes from the interviews
- Categorization of responses in the following areas:
  - Climate challenges
  - Non-climate challenges
  - Stakeholder solutions and priorities – current and desired
  - Existing partnerships
  - Gender, children and other vulnerable groups
- Data analysis
- The overall objective of the data collection was to determine:
- The existing adaptive capacity and social protection needs at community level
- The gaps of the existing public and non-public sector to build resilience for the most vulnerable groups.

518. To do so, the collection of data focused on the following key aspects:

- Understanding sources of vulnerability, both climatic and non-climatic.
- The ongoing interventions and activities implemented to address both sources of vulnerability.
- Understanding the institutions and partnership enabling or supporting such actions in view of identifying sustainability challenges and opportunities for synergies.
- Discussing sociocultural norms and practices influencing the role of women and girls and other vulnerable groups, as well as to identify opportunities and promote equitable participation in building their resilience to climate change.
- Identify the extent to which social protection addresses and reduces the plight of the most vulnerable in the community.
- Assess the access of vulnerable groups to drought-scenario based Early Warning System communication/and other information including drought.
- Priority interventions that could be undertaken by LINK.

6.3.2 National-level consultations

519. At central level, the following stakeholders were consulted:

520. **Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)**: the national designated agency (NDA) for the Global Climate Fund (GCF). MEF advised during the formulation process of the LINK project, particularly highlighting the national and regional projects for i) synergies in activity implementation as well as in potential co-financing or complementarities; and ii) for lessons learnt on implementation arrangements.

521. **Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA):** a meeting was held at the Ministry's Technical Council level to share the approved concept note and the terms of reference for the field work, and to highlight the role that this Ministry can play as an executing entity in partnership with Save the Children. Moreover, several meetings were held with staff from the **National Directorate of Climate Change**, responsible for climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, the national determined commitments, the national adaptation plan, and local adaptation plans (LAP) and communications to the UNFCCC. These discussions informed the potential interventions across the three outcomes: capacity building (Outcome 1), implementation of LAP (including updating and developing new ones) (Outcome 2) and district level mainstreaming of LAPs into strategic and operational (yearly) planning and budgeting process, cross sector dialogue and knowledge development (Outcome 3). Among other aspects, the focus of these consultations was on the experience of the implementation of LAPs: challenges, best practices and reflections for advancing resilience of the most vulnerable populations to drought in the arid and semiarid areas.

522. **National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD):** the key discussions were held with the **Directorate of Arid and Semiarid Areas (DARIDAS**). Discussions focused on informing the capacity development and mainstreaming components, but also the geographical areas for implementation of Outcome 2. Consultations were also key to gather information on challenges and natural disasters management in the arid and semi-arid areas, districts in the country affected by this phenomena, level of vulnerability, existing early warning systems, response mechanisms and interventions.

523. **Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) focusing on the National Institute for Social Action (INAS):** The main aim of these consultations was to gather information on policies and plans addressing the challenges faced by the most vulnerable populations in Mozambique. Discussions also explored ministerial staff perspective on the potential integration of climate adaptation and social protection building on the experience of PRIORIZE in Mabote, with the aim of achieving graduation of vulnerable households towards economic self-reliance and climate resilience in the arid and semiarid areas of Gaza, Manica and Tete provinces.

524. **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER)** comprising various directorates with relevant interventions in adaptation to climate change including: smallholder agriculture **(DNAF)**, livestock **(DINAP)**, irrigation institute **(INIR)**, agriculture research institute **(IIAM)**, extension services **(FFAE)**, markets **(DCM)**, local development **(DINADEL)**, and safeguards **(GSS)**. Data gathering was mainly informing Outcome 2. Key information gathered included:

- National program and project interventions on agriculture and livestock in the arid and semiarid areas, and their results, impacts, lessons, and potential synergies with the LINK project.
- Understanding the research on resilient agriculture systems and crops for the arid and semiarid agroecological zones. Gather information trends resulting from the changing climate conditions – temperature, precipitation and other events impacting these areas.
- Existing and planned irrigation infrastructure in the arid and semiarid areas tapping into perennial rivers, to enhance agriculture production and food security of communities who face prolonged droughts and crop losses due to short and erratic rain seasons.
- Network of public sector extension services, with a focus on understanding the coverage and training tools, and the level of integration of adaptive social protection in the available training tools for extension officers.
- Process of gathering and disseminating market information to smallholder and vulnerable farmers.
- Understanding gender issues and strategies for equitable agriculture development, the role of private sector and civil society organizations, innovative interventions linked with natural resources value chains to diversify economic opportunities for farmers.

- Legal instruments, operational plans, good practices, monitoring, and management of social and environmental safeguards in the agriculture sector.

525. **Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources (MOPHRH)** responsible for water management (**DNGRH**), water and sanitation infrastructure (**DNAAS**), regional water management agencies (**ARA South based in Gaza and ARA Centro based in Tete**). Water scarcity is one of the main problems identified and hampers the livelihoods options of the communities in arid and semiarid areas. Therefore, the focus of data gathering was on:

- Map of existing and planned water infrastructure for understanding level of coverage, access to quality water for consumption and economic activities.
- Water flows, risks associated with surface and underground water infrastructure and potential for rain harvesting and storage.

526. **Academia** to reflect on views of experts supporting the government in developing policies, plans and guidance instruments (e.g., for LAPs) regarding the most effective mechanisms for implementing adaptive social protection.

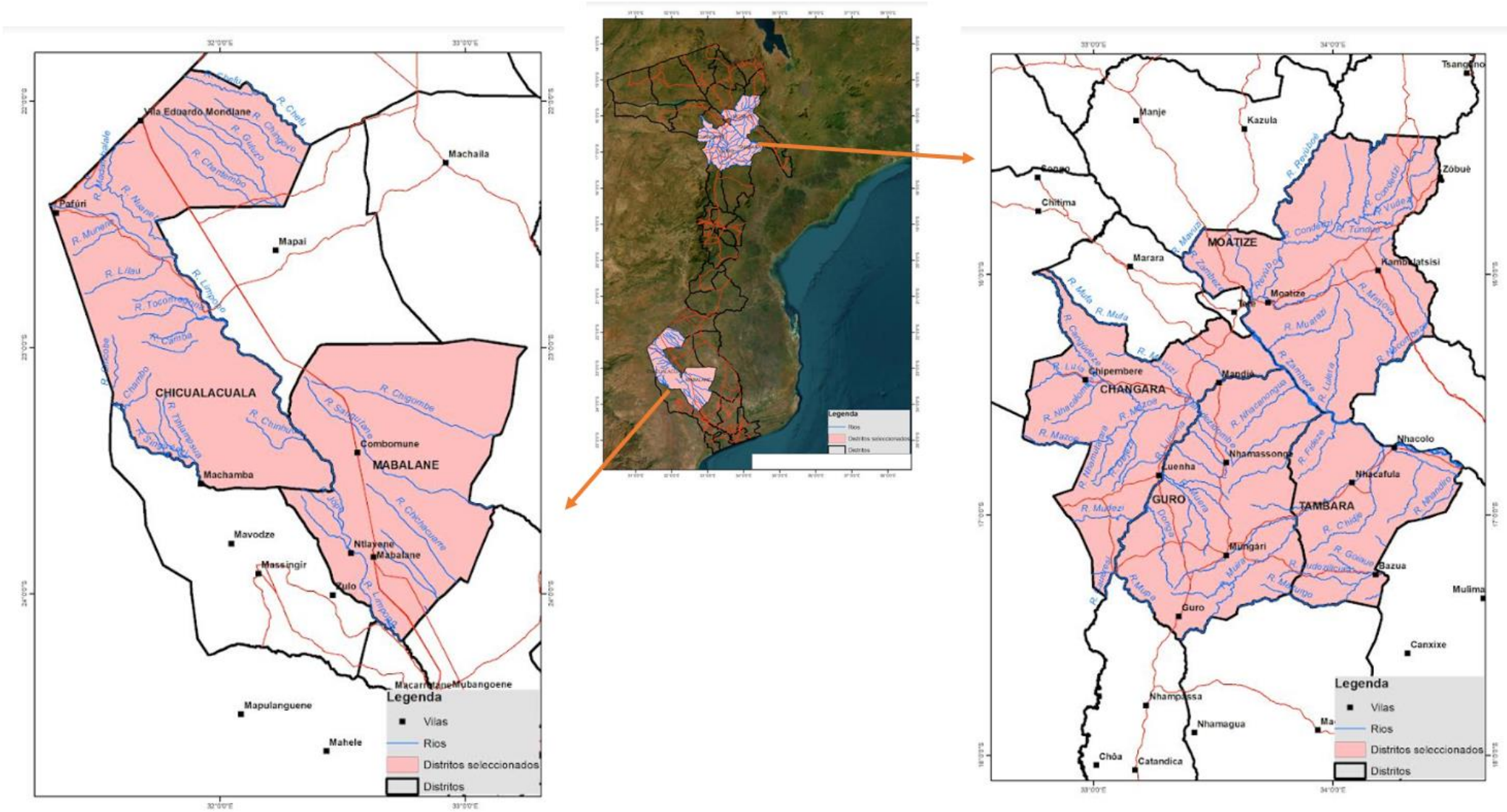
527. **International Organisations:** United Nations agencies such as FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNCDF as well as the World Bank and IUCN shared information and lessons based on ongoing adaptation and social protection projects to inform potential collaboration in implementation through complementary interventions, scaling up and co-financing opportunities.

528. Data gathering at this level included individual and group interviews as well as follow-up on documentation furthering the evidence on issues and solutions.

6.3.3 Provincial, District and Community Consultations

529. Field level consultations took place in 6 arid and semi-arid districts of the three target provinces the provinces: Changara and Moatize in Tete, Guro and Tambara in Manica and Chicualacuala and Mabalane in Gaza: see map below (Figure 289).

Figure 28: Map of districts selected for consultations.



530. Specific locations included:

- Moatize – sede and M'panzu, (Kambulatsitsi and Nsungo);
- Changara – sede, N'temangau, Chinguere;
- Guro – sede, Mandie and Nhamassonge;
- Tambara – Nhacololo, Tabeta and Casado;
- Mabalane – Pfuke, Combomune- Gerez and Covane;
- and Chicualacuala – 3 de Fevereiro, Mahatlane and Eduardo Mondlane.

531. Following the stakeholder analysis, interviews and meetings were conducted with individuals and focus groups from government, academia, civil society organizations, local communities, including children from primary and secondary schools, teachers, and other relevant actors at central, provincial and district levels.

532. The participation of women, children, young people, and vulnerable people was a priority to capture the different perspectives on climate and non-climate challenges and opportunities to address them. Producers and their associations were interviewed in informal groups and involved groups working on production of vegetable crops along the riverbanks, own- and third-party livestock rearing, non-timber forest products (baobab harvesting). A visual representation of consulted stakeholders per target area is indicated in tables Table 29, Table 30, Table 31 and Table 32 below – yellow cells indicate where the consultation took place with each stakeholder:

PROVINCIAL LEVEL INSTITUTIONS				
	Tete	**Manica**	**Gaza**	**Observations**
Provincial Delegation of the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD)				
Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries (DPAP)				
Provincial Directorate of Education and Human Development (DPEDH)				
Provincial Services of Economy and Finance (SPEF)				
Province Services of Economic Activities (SPAE)				
Provincial Services of Environment (SPA)				
Mozambique Institute of Agrarian Research (IIAM)				The delegation based in Angónia, research on agriculture systems and crops adapted to arid and semiarid areas

Table 29: Stakeholders consultations at provincial level

DISTRICT LEVEL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS							
	Moatize	**Changara**	**Guro**	**Tambara**	**Mabalane**	**Chicualacuala**	
Administrator of the District							Represented by the Director of SDAE in Chicualacuala

Permanent Secretary of the District							The Permanent Secretary represented the administrator in Tambara
Head of administrative Post							
Head of Locality							
District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE)							Director represented by the Supervisor of Extension Services of SDAE In Tambara
District Services of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI)							Director represented by the Environmental Officer in Guro; Planning officer (in Tambara)
INGD Delegation							Officer in SDPI
District Services of Education, Youth and Technology (SDEJT)							
District Services of Health, Women and Social Action (SDSMAS)							
Primary School children							
Secondary School children							
Teachers							

Table 30: Stakeholder consultations at District level

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS							
	Moatize	**Changara**	**Guro**	**Tambara**	**Mabalane**	**Chicualacuala**	
Local Disaster Risk Management Committee (CLGRD)							

Natural Resources Management Committee (CGRN)							For forest and wildlife management
Water Management Committee (CGA)							
Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC)							
School Council							
Producer (agriculture and livestock) associations (informal)							
Non-timber forest products (NTFP) associations							

Table 31: Stakeholder consultations at community level

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS, UN AGENCIES AND PRIVATE SECTOR AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL				
	Tete	**Manica**	**Gaza**	**Observations**
Save the Children				
WFP				
MICAIA Foundation with Eco-MICAIA social Enterprises				Link NTFP producers to national and international markets
ASA (Association for Sustainable Agriculture)				
Private companies				

Table 32: International Organisations and private sector entities consulted at provincial level

533. The general recommendations for **the project design** included the following aspects:

- The adaptive social protection approach of this project is aligned with various climate related policies, strategies, plans of MTA, INGD, MGCAS/INAS, MADER safeguards and water access and resilient infrastructure.
- LINK project implementation should have a strong coordination mechanism with MTA, INGD and INAS.
- The project should ensure complementarity with government reforms including the ongoing mapping of arid and semiarid areas in Mozambique which are 31 in the whole country in contrast with 10 districts targeted by LINK.
- There are several planning instruments at district level – the strategic development (PDD/PED), the land use development plan (PEDUT), the annual social economic plan and budget (PESOD) and the LAPs. For the latter, there is lack of leadership and champion at both provincial and district level to ensure integration adaptation and social protection actions in the PESOD.
    - Stakeholders call for a reflection on alternative strategies for ensuring integration and mainstreaming adaptive social protection other than simple update of LAP or design of new one without a clear mechanism for implementation and monitoring.
        - There are suggestions that embedding them in the MEF/SPEF annual planning cycle, methodology and training process could ensure effective mainstreaming.

- Align local interventions with national level priorities particularly in the agriculture sector and further strengthen the early warning system for drought.
- Avoid overlap/duplication of beneficiaries in the districts where other organizations implement adaptation and social protection programmes. Ensure complementary interventions and target groups to reach the most vulnerable.
- Target areas with less projects and neglected often due remoteness combined with aridity.
    - The two recommendations above influenced the final selection of districts for field work in Gaza (Chicualacuala instead of Guija) and Tete (Changara instead of Doa which is often affected by floods and cyclones) provinces.
- Capitalize on existing and increase the scale of activities and interventions aiming at economic empowerment of women and girls in education and development of agriculture, livestock and NTFP value chains.
- Train women to engage effectively in the various community-based institutions. Literacy is used as an argument for exclusion of women from leadership positions.
- Ensure sustainability of the interventions including long term operation and self-reliance of CBOs. An adequate exit strategy should be designed to secure the long-term impact of the project. This should include innovative ways to provide local technical assistance and partnerships with the private sector.

6.3.4 The Technical Working Group

534. A Technical Working Group (TWG) was established to support with the entire design process and to increase ownership of the project. The members of the TWG include:

- MTA/DMC
- MGCAS/DNAS
- MEF, INGD (DARIDAS)
- INAS
- SCIMOZ
- MADER
- MOPHRH/DNGRH

535. As per the ToR of the TWG, the key issues for its consideration include:

- Project governance mechanisms, including management at provincial and district levels
- Mechanisms for financing the project, including co-financing by the state institutions
- Identification of arid zone districts eligible for project interventions
- Review of the menu of activities to be financed by the project, including those that contribute to income generation linked to the PASP

536. During the FP design phase, the TWG scheduled four meetings to discuss the abovementioned objectives. In line with the ToRs, the achieved results of the TWG included:

- Interventions and menu of activities as well as geographic areas and beneficiaries defined and validated by the main actors of adaptation and social protection
- Mechanisms for governance (inc. provincial and district level), channelling, management accountability and monitoring of project implementation are validated.

6.3.5 Conclusions

537. Throughout the consultations process, stakeholders clearly indicated the need for strong engagement of all involved parties and strengthened coordination (which is also an objective of the project). In summary, the key stakeholders for the LINK project are:

- National, provincial and district authorities

- International organisations currently implementing complementary activities and projects in Mozambique
- Community-based leaders and groups (producers associations, water management committees, committees to be strengthened or established by the project itself, women and children's groups, and more)
- International and local NGOs, CSOs and CBOs

6.4 Consultation workshop- April 2023

538. A consultation workshop was then held in Maputo on April 14 to present preliminary data and discuss its implications on the project design. The stakeholders involved included representatives of the central level government, civil society, private sector and international organisations.

539. The consultation workshop focused on two key aspects: i) selection of target districts through a multi-criteria analysis and ii) providing inputs to the project design. The multi-criteria analysis was necessary to ensure full alignment with the updated mapping of arid and semi-arid areas, and that the selection of locations was as efficient and effective as possible. The criteria used can be found in Table 4- Districts selection criteria.

540. The final selected districts are:

Province	District	Total score
Gaza	Mabalane	135
	Massangena	125
	Mapai	130
Manica	Machaze	165
	Tambara	160
	Guro	150
Tete	Doa	215
	Moatize	190
	Mutarara	165

541. A summary of the inputs provided for the project design can be found below:

542. Outcome ***1- Institutional capacity development***

- Awareness and training on fire management and land use and natural resources planning to reduce deforestation and soil degradation.
- *Environmental awareness for resilience of infrastructure* - road access is critical for the transport of goods and services. The level of extraction of natural resources such as forests, extraction of soil and other construction materials cause deforestation which affects the quality of road infrastructure due to loss of natural water retention capacity.
    - Suggestion to build in capacity and awareness raising for local communities and private sector on climate impacts of these activities and safeguards.
- *Social inclusion*

    - Early warning systems on climate events including drought should adopt systems of information dissemination on prevention and response that cater for the needs of disabled people. For example, the use of television, websites and digital media excludes people with hearing and visual problems, those that due to cultural prejudices do not have access to education or to smartphones and computers to access information online.
        - Suggestion to diversify the means used for dissemination of information.
    - Ensure that LINK addresses the needs of the elderly and children in the arid and semi-arid areas. Priority should be given to the households headed by children and ensure interventions do not contribute to child labour. Social safeguards need to be developed
    - Gather perception of women about impact of climate change, solutions and safeguards to ensure positive social and environmental impacts of the project.
    - Train women for maintenance of water management and irrigation infrastructure.
- Build capacity of SDPI staff at the district level. Public sector mobility policy without due process of assessing the professional knowledge and skills needed in the sector (e.g., water infrastructure) where the incumbents are transferred to, has led to limited capacity to respond effectively to sector needs. In addition, the fact that the staff is getting older plus the fragmentation of State and provincial government has weakened both institutions.

543.***Outcome 2 - Implementation of LAPs***

- Invest in livestock to build resilience of vulnerable groups such as women.
    - While production of chicken and ducks were given as examples of activities that women could carry forward, supporting the rearing of goats and cattle by women and investing in facilities for processing and marketing meat can increase disposable income for purchasing food and other necessities.
        - Suggestion to organize young women and promote this activity through creation of associations and training in developing this value chain, as it could be an important paradigm shift in the arid and semiarid areas.
    - Diversify income generating activities including aquaculture.
- Improved livestock production.
- Promote value chain development.
    - Suggestion to promote drought resilient crops such as cashew trees. This offers a very high value product for the domestic and export market. Gaza is one of the areas in Mozambique that produces this crop. Further expansion could restore and increase the economic value of the land in arid and semiarid areas. Note that security of tenure is critical for promoting this long-term investment.
    - Suggestion to develop value chains based on non-timber forest products existent in the arid and semi-arid areas.
    - Suggestion that the LINK project strengthens implementation of income generating interventions targeting the most vulnerable eligible to PASP.
- Invest in water retention infrastructure, notwithstanding the fact that there is very high evapotranspiration in the arid and semiarid areas.

544.***Outcome 3 – Mainstreaming adaptive social protection***

- Implementation of adaptive social protection interventions should be included in the programmatic and budget coding for environment within CEDSIF.
    - Transparency in resources allocation and impact analysis
- Promote cross sector platforms for dialogue on good practices for adaptation, social protection, and environmental management.
- Identify innovative ways to ensure sustainability of intervention implemented by this project.

- Develop an exit strategy including strengthening local ownership of interventions, increasing capacity of community institutions and producer groups, i.e., provide communities with technical know-how to continue implementing resilient interventions.

- Climate Insurance – align with government strategy, identify appropriate metrics.

6.5 Summary from the consultations

The tables below present a summary of the solutions provided by the stakeholders to different topics related to the project, divided by output and activities. This information was collected during the different steps of the consultation process and also presents the alignment of the solutions with national policies and programs (LAP, NAP and PASP). These solutions were considered but reorganized as part of the final project logframe.Table 33. Solutions and alignment of Output 1.1

Output 1.1 Local stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs and communities) have the necessary knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures	
Activity 1.1.1 Empowering communities for climate resilience: participatory training and CRN establishment	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
Dissemination of climate information • Dissemination of alert messages alerts in drought situations; • Promote the use of the Early Action Plan for drought; • The exchange of information between INGD and the local committees; • Capacity-building and training/sensitization on climate change awareness; • Creation of inclusive programs by using local languages for better information and knowledge transfer; • Raising awareness of people to leave risk areas - in some cases using compulsive persuasion methods to protect people's lives; • Dissemination of information on inclusion and social protection • Raising awareness about the need to consider gender in local initiatives and activities related to climate change adaptation; ***Information on resilient infrastructure*** • Training local communities on water infrastructure management; • Raising awareness about the need of building resilient infrastructure including housing; • Disseminate best practices of building schools and other public infrastructures according to modern resilience standards;	• Improve the System of dissemination of early warning information and awareness of communities on matters of climate change and management of disaster risk at the local level • Strengthening the capacity and involvement of media, including community radios; • Sensitization of communities to change habits in relation to Climate Change; • Disseminate techniques for capturing and storing rainwater; • Disseminate water treatment techniques for consumption • Sensitize people in the creation of Natural Resources Management Committees; • Conduct awareness campaigns against uncontrolled burning and for promoting reforestation; • Promote sustainable use of natural resources through awareness raising and campaigns aiming at reforesting charcoal extraction areas; • Creation of and mobilization of groups to support civic education programs aimed at promoting positive social and cultural practices, such as sexual and reproductive health; nutrition education; environmental education; fight against domestic violence and early marriages; collective hygiene; preparation of water for consumption (use of chlorine).

Information on resilient production practices • Dissemination of information related to resilient agriculture techniques such as improved seeds that are easy to adapt to drought; • Promotion of conservation agriculture including piloting syntropic agriculture where it's appropriate. • Train/sensitize local communities on the use of meteorological information into their agricultural activities; • Raising awareness about reforestation and rehabilitation of harvested areas	
Activity 1.1.2 Community training and planning for food and water insecurity and drought management	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Train district technicians on reading meteorological information and modeling weather forecasts; • Training local communities about best strategies of water sources management for human consumption and for livestock. • Reinforcement of training activities for teachers, students and the community itself in adhering to good practices related to good environmental practices and adaptation; • Teaching the community about sustainable practices in charcoal production; • Training more extension agents (including local youth girls and boys) to provide cost-effective local technical assistance on implementation of sustainable practices;	• Train contact farmers in new technologies • Train veterinary agents; • Train contact farmers in new technologies *NAP* • Institutional capacity building and strengthening of the decentralization of operational management of water resources; • Development of water resources management plans in river basins; • Promote the multiple uses of forests and the values that can be added to them, including the sustainable use of wildlife (trophy hunting, agriculture), forest products non-timber and ecosystem services to maximize their value; • Build and invest in institutional capacity to improve planning in resource allocation, concession management and the application of forest management regulations by forest concessionaires and operators at all levels; PASP eligible Actions • Promote environmental education;
Activity 1.1.3 Strengthening school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Promote the creation of water management committees to manage water sources; • Allocation of inputs and emergency kits to CBDRMs; • Creation of committees focused on protecting the environment, preventing uncontrolled forest fires, and uncontrolled exploitation of forests and wildlife.	• Create and train water management committees; • Create associations for better management of natural resources, improvement of charcoal production techniques • Create natural resources management committees, • Strengthening the creation of school in the farmer's field (EMCs); • Create and train water management committees;

• Organization of producers to optimize dissemination of climate change adaptation options	• Reinforce the role of the CBDRMs in reduction of climate risk at the local level - develop terms of reference for the CBDRM, including actions for its sustainability; • Strengthening the CBDRM capacity and involvement in the flow of alert information and awareness of communities on climate change and disasters; • Strengthen the capacity of rescuing people affected by extreme weather events.
Activity 1.1.4 Capacity building of children for climate change resilience	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Continue implementation of school feed programmes to provide basic nutrition for children, improve their learning capacity and avoid school dropouts; • Provide literature and manuals about climate change related topics at schools for primary to secondary education; • Use bilingual teaching methods for better knowledge transfer.	• Facilitate the involvement and training of children and adolescents in adapting to climate change. • Support children and adolescent climate activists and youth representatives from Mozambique on global platforms; • Support climate communication initiatives led by children and adolescents (blogs, social media, newspapers, community radios); • Support the involvement and participation of adolescents in actions on climate change (radio programmes, children's parliament, etc.); • Collaborate with MINEDH to include modules related to climate change and adaptation in school curricula; • Structure a decentralized system of periodic and inclusive awareness at the local level, adapted for people with less schooling, people with disabilities, children out of school, among other groups. • Provide trainings focusing on: o rights and duties of citizens; o sexual and reproductive health; o Child marriages; o collective hygiene.

Table 34. Solutions and alignment of Output 1.2

Output 1.2 LAPs are updated/developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach	
Activity 1.2.1 Strengthen the implementation of existing instruments	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Support the institutional integration of climate change into district, provincial and national plans (Agriculture, water resources management and infrastructure, education, social protection); • Provide capacity building to implement climate change initiatives at local level • Training district technicians on reading meteorological	• Training of technicians and district governments on the public and financial management system; • Establishment of linkage mechanisms and exchange of experiences with other adaptation initiatives at local, regional and national level. • Promotion of Water Security Plans and Institutional Capacity Building of the main actors; • Develop Guide on the integration of climate change in the process of environmental impact assessment and environmental licensing;

information and modeling weather forecasts.	
1.2.2 LAP manual updated to support increased effectiveness;	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Mapping the institutional capacity to implement PLA at district level; • Address the capacity needs at local level	• Enhancing technical capacity of the district technical team and of the PTCCC.
1.2.3 Enhancing institutional framework for effective climate actions and social protection integration at all levels	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Working with SDAE, SDPI and local government to provide capacity building to integrate social protection activities during the annual planning (PES, PDD)	• Establish funding or budget to address gender issues and vulnerable groups. • Improve the system for collecting and storing gender statistics on vulnerable groups and those affected by climate disasters. • Establish inclusive participatory mechanisms to involve women and youth in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of local adaptation strategies;
1.2.3 Update / develop LAPs in target districts	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Working with MTA at national and provincial level to update the PLAs to accommodate the actual needs and priorities • Include relevant climate change adaption and social protection priorities in the short and long terms planning instruments.	• The LAPs need to be updated so that they can incorporate actions linked to social protection, in the context of adaptive social protection.

Table 35. Solutions and alignment of Output 2.1

Output 2.1 Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level

Activity 2.1.1 IGA1 - Drought tolerant agriculture implemented and supported by agriculture groups	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
○ Support the communities to: • Develop plans to promote conservation agriculture and construct/improve storage facilities to ensure food conservation; • Develop plans for the installation of meteorological and hydrological weather and water stations at district levels; • Develop plans for the installation of sirens and other community warning systems. • Promote drought-resistant or short-cycle crops such as sorghum, millet, cassava, and sweet potatoes; • Equipping local technicians (with for example, mobile phones, means of transport) and facilitate weather information gathering and sharing; • Identification of an area of 5-10 ha near the schools to develop agriculture to support the school feeding programme. This would need water for irrigation in the case of vegetables. Compost production using human waste (biogas plant) should be developed to increase fertility of fields • In each community there are at least three community sites for demonstrating SAF and syntropic agriculture. The size would be large enough (5-10 ha) to enable production that can sustain the various CBO (disaster, social protection, NRM, etc). This would demonstrate good practices for larger community adoption.	• Foster the diversification of crops and agricultural fields • Promote drought-tolerant crops and agriculture conservation; • Promote agrarian houses for the sale of agricultural inputs; • Promoting associations; • Promote the production and use of fodder; • Create a phyto-veti-sanitary mobile clinic.
Activity 2.1.2 IGA2 – Climate resilient livestock management implemented through the establishment and operation of livestock (small animals) groups	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Promote animal husbandry for sale in times of drought; • Support the districts in implementing early actions to deal with the occurrence of extreme climate events such as high temperatures and heavy rains. • Creation of business opportunities and providing easy access to the major markets.	• Promoting livestock restocking; • Train veterinary agents; • Promoting access to finance; • Agriculture: ○ introduction of mechanized agriculture ○ meat processing industry

Activity 2.1.3 IGA3 - Establishment of Sustainable Community-based Small-Business Cooperatives for Young Adults	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**

• Creation of business opportunities and providing easy access to the major markets.	• Creation of associations
	• Creation of stores to supply agricultural inputs;
	• Introduction of Conservation Agriculture;
	• Promoting access to finance;
	• Agriculture:
	  ○ introduction of mechanized agriculture
	  ○ introduction of drought tolerant and short season variety crops,
	• Provide incentives and technical assistance to the private sector to adopt sustainable forest management practices and add value to wood products;

Activity 2.1.4 IGA4 - Climate resilient food production supported by efficient hydroponic techniques	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**

• Support the districts in implementing early actions to deal with the occurrence of extreme climate events such as high temperatures and heavy rains.
• Replacing traditional seed with improved short-cycle seed;
• Promote the planting of fruit trees such as cashew, mafura and mango trees;
	• Construction of irrigation systems, including dams;
	• Creation of stores to supply agricultural inputs;
	• Introduction of Conservation Agriculture;
	• Promoting access to finance;
	• Agriculture:
	  ○ introduction of mechanized agriculture
	  ○ introduction of drought tolerant and short season variety crops,
	• Promote restoration of degraded ecosystems and pastures;
	• Promote projects based on ecosystem services;

• Creation of business opportunities and providing easy access to the major markets.	*PASP eligible Actions* • Opening and cleaning of irrigation channels
Activity 2.1.5 IGA5 –Sustainably grown and harvested non-timber forest products implemented through Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**

• Reforestation in charcoal production areas for soil restoration in drought-prone areas, and climate change mitigation;
 	
• Support the districts in implementing early actions to deal with the occurrence of extreme climate events such as high temperatures and heavy rains.
• Replacing traditional seed with improved short-cycle seed;
• Promote the planting of fruit trees such as cashew, mafura and mango trees;
• Creation of business opportunities and providing easy access to the major markets.
	• Creation of stores to supply agricultural inputs;
	• Introduction of Conservation Agriculture;
	• Promoting access to finance;
	• Agriculture:
	  ○ introduction of mechanized agriculture
	  ○ introduction of drought tolerant and short season variety crops,
	• Promote the multiple uses of forests and the values that can be added to them, including the sustainable use of wildlife (trophy hunting, agriculture), non-timber forest products and ecosystem services to maximize their value;
	• Provide incentives and technical assistance to the private sector to adopt sustainable forest management practices and add value to wood products;
	• Promote restoration of degraded ecosystems and pastures;
	• Promote projects based on ecosystem services;

Activity 2.1.6 IGA6 - Sustainable honey production and management practices implemented through honey production groups	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Support the districts in implementing early actions to deal with the occurrence of extreme climate events such as high temperatures and heavy rains. • Creation of business opportunities and providing easy access to the major markets.	• Creation of stores to supply agricultural inputs; • Introduction of Conservation Agriculture; • Promoting access to finance; • Agriculture: ○ introduction of mechanized agriculture
Activity 2.1.7 Strengthen water security through retrofitting/installing small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure.	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**

• Building water system (for retention, treatment and distribution of water);
• Support the districts in implementing early actions to deal with the occurrence of extreme climate events such as high temperatures and heavy rains.
	• Development of Small Infrastructures for impounding or storing water
	• Water management:
	  ○ Build small scale dams;
	  ○ Build water holes;
	  ○ Build model cisterns;
	  ○ Build small irrigation systems;
	  ○ Build small water supply systems (with solar panels);

	• Creation of a network of multipurpose reservoirs to satisfy the various needs (flood control, water supply and irrigation, but also ensuring environmental minimums for ecological water reserves) • the construction of dikes to protect against floods, the construction of small dams and boreholes to ensure access to water during droughts, all in line with the sustainable management of water resources; • Exploration and development of deep aquifers as an alternative for water supply in areas affected by drought; • Construction of multi-purpose water supply systems including desalination for arid and semi-arid zones using clean energy sources; • Strengthening water supply infrastructure: o rainwater harvesting, borehole drilling and rehabilitation o building water treatment plants o construction of water tanks. *PASP eligible Actions* • Construction of excavated dams or water reservoirs • Construction of simple water collection systems
Activity: 2.1.8 Strengthening Market Access and Sustainable Livelihoods through Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs)	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Creation of business opportunities and providing easy access to the major markets.	• Creation of stores to supply agricultural inputs; • Creation of associations • Promoting access to finance; • Agriculture: o introduction of mechanized agriculture o meat processing industry o introduction of drought tolerant and short season variety crops, • Promote the multiple uses of forests and the values that can be added to them, including the sustainable use of wildlife (trophy hunting, agriculture), non-timber forest products and ecosystem services to maximize their value; • Provide incentives and technical assistance to the private sector to adopt sustainable forest management practices and add value to wood products;

	• Promote restoration of degraded ecosystems and pastures; • Promote projects based on ecosystem services;

Table 36 Solutions and alignment of Output 2.2

Output 2.2 Social protection activities adopt climate resilient responses and are integrated into the PASP	
Activity 2.2.1 Capacity building to improve social protection activities to ensure that they are climate responsive	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Promote coordinating actions aiming to a consolidated road access, to stablish interconnections between villages and markets; • Promoting gender involvement in local initiatives and activities for climate change adaptation. • Ensure basic nutrition in children by implementing food supply at schools and avoiding school dropouts. • Enhancing awareness in the community about the use of mosquito nets to prevent malaria; • Enhancing psychosocial support in the most vulnerable communities. • Ensuring the inclusion of people with disabilities in the labor sector through their training and investment in businesses that make them productive; • Creation of district committees that deal with the protection of children, and with gender-based violence and ensuring the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable people in the community. • Mobilization of young people to adhere to or participate in local solutions;	• reinforce basic social protection measures that increase the resilience and response of populations; • Guide and ensure the proactive response of vulnerable groups, particularly women and female-headed households;
Activity 2.2.2 Scale-up climate-informed adaptive social protection in collaboration with INAS	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Identification of technology transfer that accessible and adapted at local level. • Building schools and other public infrastructures according to modern resilience standards, on flood-prone zones and other extreme events. • Promote initiatives to enhancing water supply, sanitation infrastructures, guaranteeing water availability for everyone; • Enhancing psychosocial support. • Support the establishment of a specific fund to support climate change issues related to social protection; • Boosting community radio stations for greater dissemination of climate related information to the most vulnerable people	Establish funding or budget to address gender issues and vulnerable groups; • Reinforce the articulation between the social protection system and the natural disaster response system, including the articulation with the early warning systems; • Scale up adaptive social protection interventions through the transfer of productive assets and knowledge creation to innovate and create new and robust strategies to face climate risks. For example, by prioritizing and engaging eligible members

	from poor and vulnerable households in infrastructure construction, income generation and community empowerment activities.

Table 37 Solutions and alignment of Output 3.1

Output 3.1 Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (PDD and PESOD)	
Activity 3.1.1 Enhance gender and child inclusion in local planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Promote the use of participatory approach for planning at district level; • Review the procedures for development of the LAP's. For example, some issues, such as social inclusion, are not well reflected in the LAPs; • Increase number of beneficiaries of social programs.	• capacity building of technicians in planning • Capacity building for preparing and implementing Local Adaptation Plans - Government technicians at local level trained in PFM - Public and Financial Management System (eg Planning, Budget, Monitoring, Audits, etc.) and climate change adaptation integration in the Provincial Plans; • Strengthen the capacities and leadership of women and girls to make decisions on climate adaptation and on emergency preparedness and response;
Activity 3.1.2 Technical assistance to strengthen government investment programming through decentralized planning and budgeting	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Improve the gathering of evidence on the impact of activities implemented within the scope of the LAPs on the lives of communities. • Increase fund agricultural research with a focus on climate change.	• Design updated and specific climate scenarios that cover the entire country and all development sectors; • Analyze the impacts of climate change on different sectors, using existing data and collection systems; • Strengthen institutions for collecting, processing and systematizing information and creating a database on studies carried out and about national experts focusing on climate change; • Develop and implement the education strategy, awareness, dissemination and public participation in climate change;

Table 38 Solutions and alignment of Output 3.2

Output 3.2 Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved	
Activity 3.2.1 Improve intersectoral coordination through a multi-stakeholder platform led by the MTA	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Officialize the GIIMC at national and provincial level with clear term of reference	• Review the operational framework for coordinating Climate Change, including planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of adaptation to climate change at the central, provincial and district levels (GIIMC Climate change network) and in the various economic and social development sectors;

Activity 3.2.2 Enhancing climate resilience through LAP-DRR linkages	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Creation of norms for social protection, such as the Law nº 07/2008 that explains about child protection and also the Law 19/2019 of October 22 that is about preventing and combating premature unions.	• Mobilize women-led Community Grassroots Organizations and Civil Society Organizations in gender assessments to inform adaptation plans and response interventions and to monitor the impact of emergencies on gender inequalities.

Table 39 Solutions and alignment of Output 3.3.

Output 3.3 LAPs and PASP are monitored with communities and lesson learned and best practices are incorporated by district and provincial governments in the next programming cycle	
Activity 3.3.1 Enhancing climate resilience monitoring and decision-making through the PTCCC-led District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) System	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Working with National Directorate of Climate Change to establish knowledge management platform on climate change and ensure its sustainability	• Reactivation of the Knowledge Management Center focusing on Research, Public Awareness, Technology Development and Innovation • Operationalize the implementation of ENAMMC priorities such as the Knowledge Management Center, the National Network on Climate Change and the Financial Mechanism;
Activity 3.3.2 Capacity building on M&E skills to better monitor the adaptation activities in the central level in Mozambique	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Provide capacity building on M&E at all levels	• Capacity building of Climate Change Units in various climate change planning and monitoring tools, which is the main entry point for all sectors, private sector, civil society and development cooperation partners;
Activity 3.3.3 Knowledge sharing through national forum to promote cross-provincial learning and exchange	
Solutions provided by stakeholders	**Alignment with LAP, NAP, PASP**
• Organize a national conference in the project's 5th year to share knowledge and experiences of the DAT in the 10 targeted districts.	• Develop a National Framework of Indicators that integrates the NAPs and SDGs to guide Public Planning instruments;

6.6 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

545. The proposed SEP will cover the period from project inception right up to project closure. The SEP recognizes and aligns with existing institutional arrangements at national, provincial and district levels to ensure that all key and potential stakeholders are engaged throughout the life of the project. The purpose of the SEP is to provide a framework for appropriate stakeholder consultation and information disclosure in the context of Mozambique Adaptive Social Protection, which meets the requirements of the Government of Mozambique, GCF and SC. Particularly, the SEP will facilitate project decision-

making by involving project-affected parties, citizens in the project locations, and other stakeholders in a timely manner so that these groups are provided enough opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns to shape both the design and implementation of the project to incorporate those concerns. The overall objectives of SEP are to:

- Identify the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and ensure their meaningful participation in all stages of the project cycle;
- Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder and citizen engagements that will help to identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties;
- Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance;
- Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project- affected parties throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them; and,
- Ensure sustainability and project ownership beyond and after the conclusion of the project.

To do so, the SEP presents:

- In-depth stakeholder mapping and analysis;
- Planning how the engagement with the stakeholders will take place in the implementation stage;
- The right to information and regular information disclosure;
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM); and,
- Steps towards monitoring and reporting on the SEP, during project implementation.

6.7 Monitoring of the SEP

546. Monitoring and evaluation of the SEP will be completed during the mid-term and final evaluation of the project. During implementation, a mid-term evaluation should be undertaken to consider the quality and adequacy of the inputs of the stakeholders and the effectiveness of the institutional or coordinating mechanisms for stakeholder engagement. A final evaluation should be conducted prior to project closure to evaluate achievements/outcomes and identify areas for improvement as well as long term sustainability and replicability.

7. Project delivery organizational structure

7.1 Capacity assessment and due diligence on the executing entities

547. This project will have three executing entities (EEs): MTA acting on behalf of the GoM, SCN and SCIMOZ. As EEs, the MTA and SCIMOZ will be responsible for execution and supervision of technical activities, including infrastructure activities. SCN will serve as the EE responsible for channelling funds internationally. SC Australia (SCA) will serve as the Accredited Entity (AE) for this project.

Save the Children - AE

548. Save the Children International (SCI) is the world's leading independent organization for children, with 30 national organizations working together to deliver programs in approximately 120 countries via a network of 24,000 professionals. In 2019, Save the Children delivered programs worth over USD 2.2 billion across 117 countries and directly reached over 38.7 million children. The organization currently has a global health portfolio valued at USD 700 million that spans 50 countries. SCI, the implementation structure for the global movement, oversees a portfolio of approximately 700 contracts including a portfolio of 100+ resilience-related projects and programs valued at more than USD 200 million, with explicit objectives to reduce climate and disaster risks as well as increase adaptive capacity and those who seek the social and economic empowerment of women and youth and the amplification of the voices of the most marginalized.

549. Save the Children Australia (SCA) was accredited to the GCF in November 2019 on behalf of the global SCI movement. SCA was chosen to lead on the GCF for SCI due to its longstanding leadership role in climate change and disaster risk reduction and its robust fiduciary and compliance systems and processes. The Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) was made effective in May 2020. SCA currently has one GCF project under implementation FP184 and numerous others at various stages of development with CIC1 and CIC2 endorsement.

550. Save the Children, including SCI and SCA, has extensive experience designing, delivering, evaluating, and documenting approaches to community-based adaptation. Our approach is to support governments to deliver against their adaptation policy objectives as stated in the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and the National Adaptation Plan, bringing a consultative approach to engaging a range of stakeholders, including communities, in the design of climate change interventions.

Save the Children International, Mozambique Country Office (SCIMOZ) – EE

551. Save the Children has been operating in Mozambique since 1986 and has over 350 staff and an annual budget (2022) of USD 30 million. Save the Children International, with a Country Office in Mozambique (SCIMOZ) has on-going programs in seven of the 11 provinces. As of January 2022, SCIMOZ was stewarding 23 active grants with a total value of USD 64 million. For the last three decades, SC Mozambique has successfully implemented high-quality and sustainable programs in health and nutrition, education, child protection, food security, livelihoods, and climate resilience. SCIMOZ works in close partnership with all levels of governments, civil society actors and local communities, always ensuring an effective transfer of skills and ownership of programs.

552. As a child-rights organisation with a long-standing experience in humanitarian assistance, SCIMOZ adds value to risk-reduction processes by insisting on the consideration of special needs of children and families. During 2022, SCIMOZ reached 1,093,625 people and 686,817 children and supported internally displaced people through integrated protection and other interventions.

553. The proposed project design is based on over three decades of Save the Children's work in Mozambique with rural families on climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, with the aim of reducing chronic malnutrition in children under five and increasing food and nutrition security. SCIMOZ has extensive ties with local governments, administrations, agencies, and partners, including CBOs and CSOs, as well as SCIMOZ staff stationed in the three target provinces.

554. Save the Children Norway

555.SCN is a member organisation of Save the Children International. SCN has a strong set of organisational policies, systems, procedures, and controls in place. The financial system, policies, and procedures explicitly align with Save the Children Australia's Green Climate Fund (GCF) accredited financial system. At the same time, GCF is a new donor for SC Norway. During project start-up Save the Children Australia will provide training on GCF-specific rules and compliance requirements. This will include ensuring that procurement from all EE and procured parties complies with AMA and FAA requirements. This training will reduce the risk of non-compliance while enhancing SC Norway's capacity to implement GCF grants.

556.As at the beginning of 2023, SCN manages an average total portfolio of about USD 249 million with programming in around 34 countries.

Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) – EE

557. Established as a Ministry in 1994, the actual Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) was created through Presidential Decree No. 1/2020, of 17th of January. With more than three decades of existence is the central organ of the State apparatus which, in accordance with the principles, objectives and tasks defined by the Government, directs, plans, coordinates, controls and ensures the implementation of policies in the domains of Land administration and management and Geomatics, Forests and Wildlife, Environment, Climate Change and Conservation Areas. Various projects have been implemented by, or in partnership with, MTA/DNMC. One example the "Building Local Climate Resilience" programme in Mozambique - MERCIM launched in 2018 by MTA, with the support of EU Delegation (around 30 million EUR), will now enter a 2nd phase of extended geographical coverage (around 15 million EUR).

558. Other smaller projects - not related to Local Adaptation Plans - are also part of MTA/DNMC portfolio, namely Mozambique Agenda and Adaptation Fund Project for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change, supported by UN-Habitat (30,000 EUR), or Poverty and Environment, destined to the conceptualization and design of the integrated platform of systems of climate change information and management, funded by Irish Embassy (50,000 EUR).

559. DNMCMTA has the legal standing necessary to implement GCF activities in the country. It has demonstrated that it is bound by high fiduciary standards with appropriate policies related to accounting, internal control, internal and external audit, financial reporting. DNMC/MTA has a solid procurement framework of policy and practices with sound rules and guidelines applicable for all procurements of goods, works, and services. It is also enabled by its policies to apply donor-imposed procurement standards, where necessary.

7.2 Implementation arrangements and governance of the project

Project governance and execution diagram

560. The following mechanisms for project execution, coordination and oversight have been agreed in close consultation with MEF (the GCF NDA) and MTA, INGD and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS). The governance structure of the project is described in *Figure 29*below.

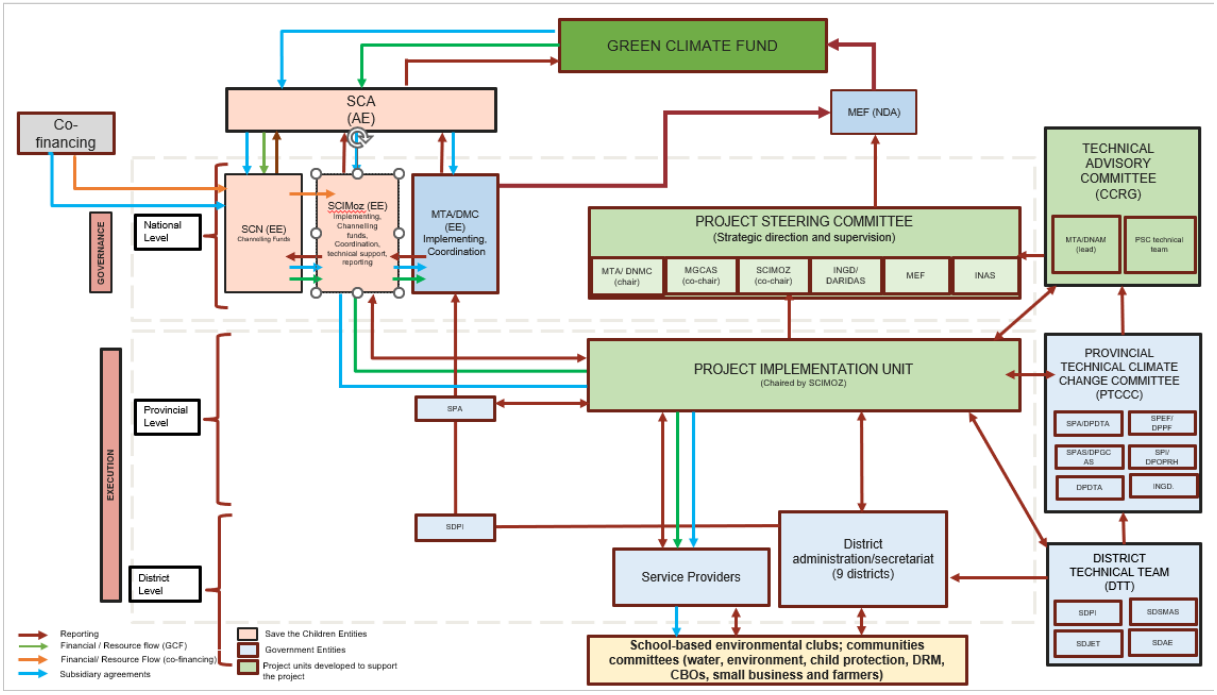


Figure 29. Project governance structure

Accredited Entity

561. Save the Children Australia (SCA) will serve as the Accredited Entity (AE) for this project. SCA will be responsible for the GCF proceeds and for the overall quality assurance and oversight of the project. In particular, SCA will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including:

- all aspects of project appraisal;
- administrative, financial and technical oversight and supervision throughout project implementation;
- ensuring funds are effectively managed to deliver results and achieve objectives;
- ensuring the quality of project monitoring, as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting to the GCF; and
- project closure and evaluation.

562. SCA will ensure these responsibilities in accordance with the detailed provisions outlined in the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) between SCA and GCF.

563. SCA will maintain reporting channels to the GCF to ensure compliance with the fiduciary, environmental, social, and other relevant standards while SCIMOZ will maintain reporting channels to MTA to maintain and increase the country's project ownership. SCA will provide account management support to SCIMOZ in accordance with the account management system employed by the wider Save the Children movement to ensure compliance and high-quality delivery of the project.

564. In order to fulfil the AE functions, SC will set up a dedicated Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in line with SC project cycle guidelines.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

565. A dedicated Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established and hosted by SCIMOZ in Maputo, and will work in line with the AEs AMA and FAA contractual and GCF accreditation requirements. The PIU is the technical-administrative unit responsible for the implementation of the project.

566.The PIU will be responsible for coordinating, performing day-to-day implementation, supervising activities during the project lifecycle, and operating in close consultation and in coordination with the governing structures of the project, Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PIU will operate according to the Annual Work Plan approved by the PSC of the project. All the administrative matters of the project: acquisition plan, financial plan, periodic reports, will be approved by the PSC.

567. The PIU will be led by a project-recruited National Project Coordinator (LINK Director) responsible for overall management of all activities being executed by the EEs and responsible for the coordination with project stakeholders. It will also liaise closely with MTA/DMC focal point of LINK project. At central level, the PIU will also include the following staff:

- LINK Provincial Coordinator: Responsible for overall project coordination and management at the provincial level. Ensure effective planning and implementation of project activities in the province, coordination with district-level staff and relevant stakeholders (with a greater focus on the Provincial Technical Climate Change Committee - PTCCC), reports to Link Project Manager.

- LINK MEAL Coordinator: Responsible for overseeing Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) processes across the project. This pivotal role includes developing and implementing strategies to track project progress, ensuring data-driven decision-making, and promoting accountability to project goals. Additionally, the coordinator will collaborate with MTA and academia to lead the construction and implementation of the District Adaptation Tracker. This innovative tool is integral for providing provincial and district governments with effective instruments to monitor the implementation of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and their amplified contribution to climate adaptation and poverty eradication, aligning with the project's overarching objective.

- CCRG Executive Secretariat: This role serves as the focal point for coordinating various project aspects. It encompasses facilitating communication among key implementers, the MTA, and the Steering Committee (SC). The Executive Secretariat also ensures seamless reporting to the Project Steering Committee and spearheads the effective operationalization of the Plataforma Integrada de Sistema de Informação e Gestão de Mudanças Climáticas within the targeted districts. In essence, this position acts as the essential link between all stakeholders, driving the project's collaborative success in advancing its overarching goal of boosting climate resilience through social protection measures.

- Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction Lead: Responsible for overseeing and guiding the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies into project activities. This role involves providing technical expertise, ensuring alignment with the project's goal to enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable communities, and coordinating efforts across teams for effective adaptation and disaster risk reduction implementation.

- Social Protection and Gender Lead: This position holds the responsibility of overseeing the integration of social protection strategies and gender considerations within project activities. The lead provides technical guidance, ensures alignment with the project's goal to enhance the climate resilience of poor populations, and coordinates efforts across teams to effectively implement social protection initiatives while addressing gender-specific needs and concerns. Additionally, the lead will strengthen potential links between social protection programs, such as PASP, and investments in climate change adaptation as part of the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs).

- Food Security and Livelihood Lead: Responsible for guiding the integration of food security and livelihood enhancement strategies into project activities. This pivotal role involves providing technical expertise, ensuring alignment with the project's goal to enhance the climate resilience of impoverished communities, and coordinating teams to effectively implement initiatives that improve food security and sustainable livelihoods. Additionally, the lead will play a vital role in building the project LINK business model for fair trade, boosting investment in the context of the circular economy, and creating green jobs that align with the project's overarching goal of increasing the climate resilience of disadvantaged communities.

- WASH Lead: This position oversees the integration of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) strategies within project activities. The lead provides technical guidance, aligns efforts with the project's goal to enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable populations, and coordinates across teams for effective implementation of WASH initiatives that contribute to improved climate resilience and community well-being.

- MEAL Officer: Responsible for implementing the project MEAL framework, including data collection, analysis, and reporting on project progress and impact. Support all project assessment work in close coordination with service providers and academia, to ensure robust evaluations and learning activities to improve project effectiveness. Collaborate with field staff to ensure data quality and accountability to beneficiaries. MEAL officer will work closely with the Province and District Planning Officer to support the implementation of DAT.
- Admin and finance officer: Responsible for project administration, budgeting, and financial management at the provincial level. Ensure compliance with donor requirements and financial regulations. Collaborate with district-level administrative staff to support smooth project operations and manage financial resources efficiently.

568. At the provincial level, Operational Units (OU) will be established to serve as the key channel of communication between the PIU and the procured partners, namely Province and District levels. The OUs will work under the supervision and guidelines of the LINK Director. The project activities will be coordinated through the OU which will ensure the smooth running of the project across the different institutions including the EEs, districts, consultants, service providers and other partners. The OU will play a crucial role within the PIU and will be located at Xai-Xai, Chimoio and Tete in the Province of Gaza, Manica and Tete, respectively in SCIMOZ offices. The project will closely coordinate with the Provincial Services of Environment (SPA), which acts as the focal point of the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change. This coordination will involve key provincial entities such as SPAS/DPGCAS, SPEF/DPPF, SPI/DPOPRH, SPASA/DPAP, INGD, INAS, INAM, and SETSAM.

569. Each OU will be led by a Provincial Coordinator supported by M&E officer and an Administrative and Financial officer. The Link Provincial Coordinator will be responsible for the overall project coordination and management at the provincial level. The coordinator will ensure effective planning and implementation of project activities in the province, coordination with district-level staff and relevant stakeholders (with a greater focus on the Provincial Technical Climate Change Committee - PTCCC), and will report to the LINK Director . The M&E Officer will be responsible for implementing the project MEAL framework, including data collection, analysis, and reporting on project progress and impact. Support all project assessment work in close coordination with service providers and academia, to ensure robust evaluations and learning activities to improve project effectiveness. Collaborate with field staff to ensure data quality and accountability to beneficiaries. MEAL officer will work closely with the Province and District Planning Officer to support the implementation of DAT. Finally, the Administrative and Financial officer will be responsible for Responsible for project administration, budgeting, and financial management at the provincial level. Ensure compliance with donor requirements and financial regulations. Collaborate with district-level administrative staff to support smooth project operations and manage financial resources efficiently. At the district level, the operational unit will consist of:

- 1 Food Security and 1 Livelihood Officer (FSLO) – responsible for activities related to agriculture, food security, and livelihood improvement. They will work closely with communities and farmer groups to promote climate-resilient farming techniques, value-addition activities, and sustainable agricultural practices. The FSLOs will support/provide training, technical support, and monitoring to ensure the successful implementation of food security and livelihood initiatives. The FSLOs will work in close coordination with the District Technical Team (DTT) with a special link with SDAE technicians. The Senior FSLO will be responsible for district coordination and for overseeing the other officers.
- 1 livestock officer: The LO will focus on climate-resilient livestock management and animal husbandry practices. They will work with communities and livestock groups to promote sustainable livestock rearing, animal health, and breeding practices. The Livestock Officers will also facilitate the distribution of livestock inputs and equipment, support/provide training, and monitor the progress of livestock-related activities. The LO will work in close coordination with the District Technical Team (DTT) with a special link with SDAE and SDPI. The LO will report to the Senior SFLO.

- 2 community mobilizers per district: they will actively engage with local communities to promote project awareness and participation. They will facilitate community meetings and workshops, involve community leaders and CRN representatives, and mobilize community members for project activities. Close collaboration with project staff will ensure effective coordination and integration of community perspectives in project planning and implementation. Reporting to the Senior SFLO, they will provide regular updates on community engagement efforts and progress.
    - 1 driver

570. At the district level, all OU activity will be coordinated with District Services of Planning and Infra-structures (SDPI), which acts as the focal point of the district technical team. The key district services involved are SDAE, SDSMAS and SDEJT.

Project execution

571. **Executing Entities:** SCIMOZ will be responsible for the EE functions for executing GCF's proceeds.
Save the Children International in Mozambique (SCIMOZ) will act as Executing Entity for project activities, in the technical assistance, awareness and capacity building activities. SCIMOZ will lead the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

572. Ministry of Land and Environment/National Directorate of Climate Change (MTA/DNMC) will act as EE for activities for which it has proved to have a comparative advantage, such as in technical guidance and quality assurance leading of the LAP review and development. The Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) and the National Directorate to Climate Change (DNMC) will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and will be responsible for the overall multisectoral coordination. They will work together with the Provincial Environment Services and with the District Planning and Infrastructure Services (SDPI). The monitoring of the LAPs will be led by MTA/DNMC. The MTA/DNMC serves as the lead institution for climate change adaptation (CCA) in the country and will manage and oversee the project during its implementation period and beyond, ensuring its continuation. The table below outlines the executing entities implementing the project activities.

Table 40. Executing entities and activities

Output	Activity	Executing Entities
Outcome 1 - Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs		
Output 1.1. Local stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs and communities) have the necessary knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures	1.1.1 - Empowering communities for climate resilience: participatory training and CRN establishment	SCIMOZ
	1.1.2 - Community training and planning for food and water insecurity and drought management	SCIMOZ
	1.1.3 - Strengthening school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk reduction and CCA	SCIMOZ
	1.1.4 - Capacity building of children for climate change resilience	SCIMOZ
Output 1.2. LAPs are updated/developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach	1.2.1 - Strengthening Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) to elaborate LAPs.	MTA
	1.2.2 - LAP manual updated to support increased effectiveness	MTA
	1.2.3 - Update / develop LAPs in target districts	MTA
Outcome 2 - Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level		

Output 2.1. Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level	2.1.1 - IGA1 - Drought tolerant agriculture implemented and supported by agriculture groups	SCIMOZ
	2.1.2 - IGA2 – Climate resilient livestock management implemented through the establishment and operation of livestock (small animals) groups	SCIMOZ
	2.1.3 - IGA3 - Establishment of Sustainable Community-based Small-Business Cooperatives for Young Adults	SCIMOZ
	2.1.4 - IGA4 - Climate resilient food production supported by efficient hydroponic techniques	SCIMOZ
	2.1.5 - IGA5 –Sustainably grown and harvested non-timber forest products implemented through Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups	SCIMOZ
	2.1.6 - IGA6 - Sustainable honey production and management practices implemented through honey production groups	SCIMOZ
	2.1.7 - Strengthening Market Access and Sustainable Livelihoods through Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs)	SCIMOZ
Output 2.2. Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level	2.2.1 - Strengthen water security through retrofitting small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure	SCIMOZ
	2.2.2 - Locally-led adaptation investment (public asset investments)	SCIMOZ
Outcome 3 - Improved enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning		
Output 3.1. Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (DDP and PESOD)	3.1.1 - Enhance gender and child inclusion in local planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection	MTA
	3.1.2 - Technical assistance to strengthen government investment programming through decentralized planning and budgeting	SCIMOZ
Output 3.2. Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved	3.2.1 - Improve intersectoral coordination through a multi-stakeholder platform led by the MTA	MTA
	3.2.2 - LAP-DRM-AA linkages strengthened to enhance climate resilience	SCIMOZ
Output 3.3. LAPs are monitored with communities and lessons learned and best practices are incorporated by governments in the next programming cycles	3.3.1 - Enhancing climate resilience monitoring and decision-making through the PTCCC-led District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) System	MTA
	3.3.2 - Establish MEAL mechanism through CCRG for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation investments	MTA
	3.3.3 - Knowledge sharing through national forum to promote cross-provincial learning and exchange	MTA
	Activity 3.3.4 Capacity building to improve social protection activities to ensure that they are climate responsive	MTA

	Activity 3.3.5 Scale-up climate-informed adaptive social protection in collaboration with INAS	MTA
Output 3.4: Climate information and dissemination are enhanced through technology, improving early warning systems for drought scenarios.	Activity 3.4.1 Enhancing drought early warning systems and climate information dissemination for improved decision-making and Inclusion.	SCIMOZ

Project co-financing:

573. MTA will provide co-financing in the form of in-kind contribution. The co-financier is responsible for reporting to the AE in accordance with the detailed provisions outlined in the GCF policies as well as AMA, Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) between SCA and GCF and the co-financing agreement signed between the co financier and SC in its capacity of AE, on co-financing activities execution, and the disbursed and allocated co-financing amount.

Project Governance
Project Steering Committee:

574. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide strategic guidance for the project. The PSC will be chaired by the MTA/DNMC and co-chaired by Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action/National Directorate of Social Action (MGCAS/DNAS) and SC Mozambique. MGCAS/DNAS will provide technical support around the social protection programme and operations.

575.The PSC other members will be comprised of high-level representatives from MEF, INAS, and INGD/DARIDAS:

- Ministry of Economy and Finance/National Directorate for Planning and Budget (MEF/DNP) will lead the mechanisms to integrate the LAP investments into the PESOD, testing and consolidating the means to build a strong link between both planning tools. MEF will provide guidance and monitoring of the funding mechanism operations and technical support to the Planning at District Level.
- The National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction, specifically the Directorate for Arid and Semi-arid Zones (INGD/DARIDAS), will play a crucial role in ensuring that the lessons learned and best practices from the integration of LAPs and Adaptive Social Protection are incorporated into disaster risk management instruments such as the District Anticipatory Action Plans for droughts and the improvement of Early Warning System mechanisms. INGD/DARIDAS will oversee activities and operations at the district level, focusing on drought preparedness and response. Additionally, they will collaborate with the education sector to implement the School DRM Structure (PEBES).

- INAS, in coordination with provincial delegations, will be responsible for coordinating and implementing Social Protection programs at the district level. This includes overseeing the integration of LAPs investments with PASP climate-resilient income generation activities, prioritizing key PASP initiatives, targeting beneficiaries, and collaborating with SCIMOZ to enhance the climate resilience capacity of existing and new PASP beneficiaries.

576.The PSC, the highest level of project governance, will guide the overall project implementation and ensure inter-institutional coordination and consistency of the outputs with the GCF strategic framework. SCIMOZ will act as the Secretariat through its PIU.

The role of the PSC will be to:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project;
- Address project issues as raised by the national project coordinator at the PIU (LINK Director);

- Monitor project risks and the effectiveness of mitigation measures;
- Follow the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Review and approve annual work plan, elaborated by the PIU, and provide necessary strategic guidance for its implementation;
- Review periodic progress reports, consolidated by the PIU;
- Review and approve annual project implementation report, consolidated by the PIU.

PSC key responsibilities will be:

- To ensure that the activities are in line with the national strategies, especially the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and the Basic Social Security Strategy – ENSSB (National Strategy for Basic Social Security) that refers to the climate resilience and autonomy of the most vulnerable households.
- Review and provide suggestions on how further scale-up of this project can be achieved after project exit, integrating its model into the government's cyclical planning and budgeting processes.
- Together with MGCAS, inform the development of the Adaptive Social Protection approach, including the influence of the social protection action programs based on the local climate change adaptation planning to achieve ways that assess and identify the adaptation needs of social protection eligible households.
- To strengthen and consolidate the adoption of the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) mechanism, the project will focus on integrating it into the Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) as part of the district planning framework. This will ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of climate adaptation investments, promoting transparency and accountability in the implementation process.

577.The National project coordinator of the PIU (Link Director) will be in charge of briefing regularly the PSC on the project execution progress. The PSC will be expected to meet formally at least twice a year. The PSC meetings will be scheduled and arranged by the national project coordinator in consultation with, and at the request of PSC members. Extraordinary meetings of the PSC can be requested by any of its members.

578.At the central level the Climate Change Resilience Group will provide technical support to the PSC members, and it will include representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture (MADER), Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources (MOPHRH) and technicians from the government institutions from the PSC). Participants will be invited by MTA, including from other institutions. Meetings of the CCRG will be coordinated and chaired by MTA and will take place on a biannual basis. The CCRG will play a crucial role in ensuring the timely delivery and quality of project deliverables. It will also focus on disseminating project outcomes and informing government policies and key strategies, particularly in the context of adaptive social protection. The CCRG will provide valuable consultation, coordination, and guidance to support the project's success.

Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change.:

579. The Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) will be established to facilitate the sharing of information, receive feedback, and provide recommendations from various stakeholders. The committee will coordinate activities with other actors and co-financiers to ensure the alignment of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) implementation. Additionally, the PTCCC will conduct training sessions for the district team on climate adaptation planning and budget allocation, oversee the review and development of LAPs, and monitor the progress of adaptation investments.

580.The Provincial Technical Climate Change Committee (PTCCC) will comprise key members from provincial sectors involved in the Link project agenda. These sectors include SPAS/DPGCAS, SPED/DPPF, SPASA/DPAP, SPI/DPOPRH, DPTA, INGD, INAS, SETSAN, led by SPA.

7.3 Institutional and programme/project level grievance redress mechanism

581. Any parties wishing to raise grievances caused by or associated with the Project will be able to do so. The project-level grievance mechanism (GRM) will ensure that local communities/vulnerable groups/marginalized people, who might have been impacted adversely by the project, are encouraged to use its mechanism.

582. All grievances received and handled will be reported by the EE to the AE via existing Save the Children International reporting mechanisms or via periodic reporting, depending on their nature. Save the Children International has different procedures and roles in place to ensure that reported cases are investigated in a timely manner, and that follow up actions take place: e.g. the SCI Whistleblowing Policy which is currently used by SCIMOZ and other instruments such as the online system DATIX and offline reporting mechanisms (e.g. community boxes or child safeguarding hotline numbers) which are all integrated in Save the Children's activities.

583. The AE will review and support the handling of grievances to ensure they have been handled correctly. At all times it is the responsibility of the PIU and Save the Children to record, manage and close all grievances. Management of grievances may include issuing instructions to the relevant party to resolve the matter. If the PIU receives the grievance and can effectively resolve the matter to the satisfaction of the affected people, the PIU will record details of actions taken in Save the Children's existing incident reporting and management system.

584. The key point of contact for the affected party will be the PIU who will receive, and document all matters and issues of concern from the local community. The PIU will inform the communities about this GRM early in the stakeholder engagement process and in an understandable format and in the relevant language. This notification will include details of where and how to direct complaints.

585. If the complaint is eligible, the LINK Director will communicate this information to the complainant. The LINK Director, together with its specific Provincial Coordinator, will then investigate the matter, and if needed through inquiry of the issues raised and dialogue with the complainant (unless confidentiality is requested) and other concerned parties. Based on the results, the LINK Director, with their Provincial Coordinator, will work with concerned parties on an action plan with a time frame of steps to resolve any issues identified. A summary of the concerns raised, actions taken, conclusions reached, follow-up plan, and time frame for completion will be documented and communicated as agreed to by the parties and provided to SCIMOZ. In case of confidentiality, SCIMOZ will communicate the response to the complainant. The entire process will be documented and monitored until the follow-up plan is completed.

586. The grievance management process to be applied to the Project is described in detailed in the ESAP and is in line with Save the Children's well-established GRM and incident reporting processes within Mozambique.

8. Recommendations

587. This Pre-feasibility Study contributes to the definition of interventions that will be implemented by LINK to build poor and climate-vulnerable households' adaptive capacity to respond to the drought impacts.

588. The methodology for data collection comprised both secondary and primary data collected during stakeholders' consultations including the government at central, province and district levels; communities in the districts of Changara, Moatize, Guro, Tambara, Chicualacuala and Mabalane; CSOs and the private sector representatives and international organisations implementing adaptation and social protection projects in Mozambique.

589. The project will achieve its paradigm shift objective through enhancing the enabling environment; transforming water and land management practices enhancing social protection support; and strengthening institutional and community capacity to adapt to climate change. LINK's interventions are divided into three interlinked components as summarised in Figure 30.

590. Firstly, in Outcome 1, the project will strengthen the technical, institutional and organisational capacities of local organisations and community members (including children's groups, women and other vulnerable groups), as well as government representatives to enable the effective implementation of adaptation measures and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable population in the target districts.

591. In Outcome 2, LINK will build on the national social protection schemes to improve the efficiency of and access to social protection systems to marginalized groups and vulnerable communities, helping to ensure that those systems are climate responsive. The project will support the implementation of adaptation measures in a participatory approach, ensuring measures correspond to the needs of the most vulnerable groups and improve the community security in terms of water, food, and income generation opportunities.

592. In Outcome 3, LINK focuses on strengthen the policy framework and institutional capacity for adaptive social protection. The project will improve the dialogue between different stakeholders, ensuring vulnerable groups are included in discussions so that their needs and vulnerabilities are considered in decision making. This approach advocates for multisectoral involvement at all levels through dialogue among the government, non-governmental institutions, academia, and civil society.

593. LINK proposes an Adaptive Social Protection approach aligning social protection programmes and climate change adaptation for effective and increased resilience and a sustainable development positive impact. Adaptive Social Protection is to enhance the way that social protection supports coping mechanisms and adaptive responses, by expanding the number of beneficiaries and the scale of benefits at times of climate risk. Through its three Outcomes, LINK will target poor and climate vulnerable households in a gender sensitive way to promote climate adaptation and social protection in a complementary way. Effective implementation will require strengthening vertical and horizontal inter-institutional coordination across all relevant sectors at all levels.

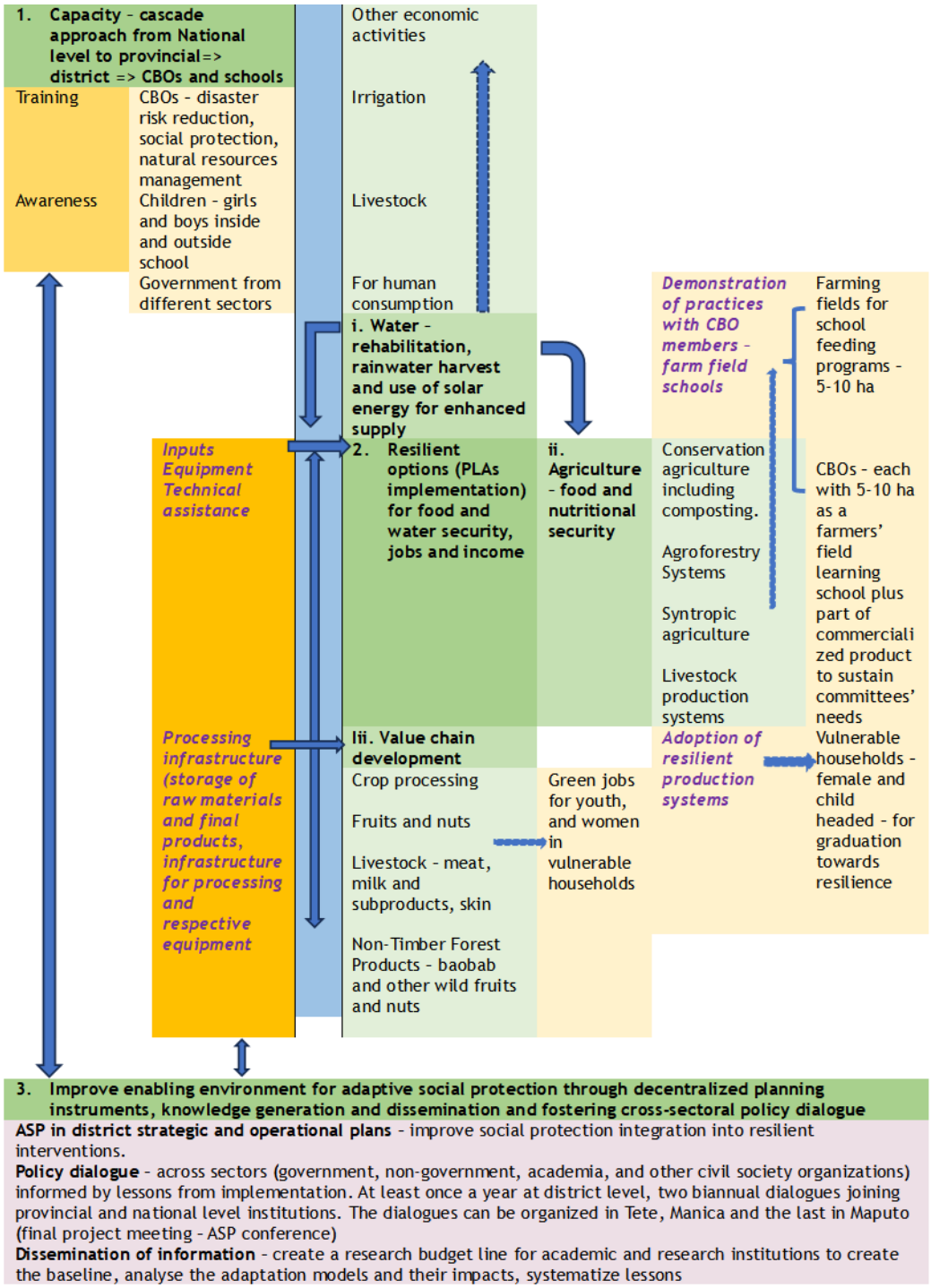


Figure 30. LINKs interventions.