Measuring resilience progress of coastal cities in Mozambique

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Mozambique - Background

- Area: 801,590 Km² (2,700 KM coastline)
- Population: 24.3 million
  - 60% live in coastal areas vulnerable to sea-level rise and more frequent intense storms leading to flooding, erosion, and landslides that threaten communities, homes, and businesses
- 7 of 11 major cities are along the coast
- 54% of water in rivers comes from the upstream countries
- Ranks among most vulnerable African countries
Facets of Vulnerability
Coastal Cities Adaptation Project (CCAP) Objectives

- Improve the provision of climate resilient urban services by municipalities
- Increase the adoption of climate resilient measures by communities
- Promote the adoption of risk management tools

Municipio da Ilha de Mocambique
Municipio de Pemba
Municipio de Quelimane
Governo do Distrito de Palma
Municipio de Nacala Porto
Municipio da Mocimboa da Praia
CCAP Sample Activities

Climate Change Local Adaptation Plans
CCAP Sample Activities

City Vulnerability Mapping
CCAP Sample Activities

Resilient Housing
### Objective-Level Results

**Objective 1** – Improve the provision of climate-resilient urban services by municipalities

**Objective 2** – Increase adoption of climate resilience measures by communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>LOP Total</th>
<th>LOP Target</th>
<th>% LOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Number of CCA or DRR tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted (Outcome)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance (Outcome) [GCC EG11-4]</td>
<td>$4,226,545</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10a. Number of people supported by the USG to adapt to the effects of climate change (Output) [GCC EG11-5]</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Number of person-contact hours of information disseminated about climate change vulnerabilities and adaptive options (Output)</td>
<td>3,972,319</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Programmatic level Results**

**Project Goal – GOAL:**
Climate Resilience in selected Mozambican Coastal Cities Increased

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>% LOP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2a. Number of people using climate information or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change as supported by USG assistance (Outcome) [GCC EG 11-6]</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a. Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance (Output) [GCC EG11-3]</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (Outcome) [GCC EG11-2]</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Measuring Resilience with the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool

- Conceived Purpose:
  - Help local governments map and understand DRR gaps & challenges
  - Set a baseline and develop status reports
  - Scorecard for the 10 essentials for city resilience (90 criteria with 0-5 scales)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Base-line</th>
<th>LOP Total</th>
<th>LOP Target</th>
<th>% LOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Numerical score on UNISDR’s LGSAT (Impact)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemba</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quelimane</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacala</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LGSAT Evaluation on CCAP

• Reasonable proxy for resilience (DRR tool)

• For a project, issues of attribution and small and “aspirational“ scale were challenges

• While not overly complex, still a challenging endeavor for cities with few resources

• Greatest value in identifying gaps