Measuring resilience progress of coastal cities in Mozambique

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Mozambique - Background

- Area: 801,590 Km^2 (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

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Facets of Vulunerability

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 de Pemba

Municipio de Quelimane

Municipio da Ilha de Mocambique

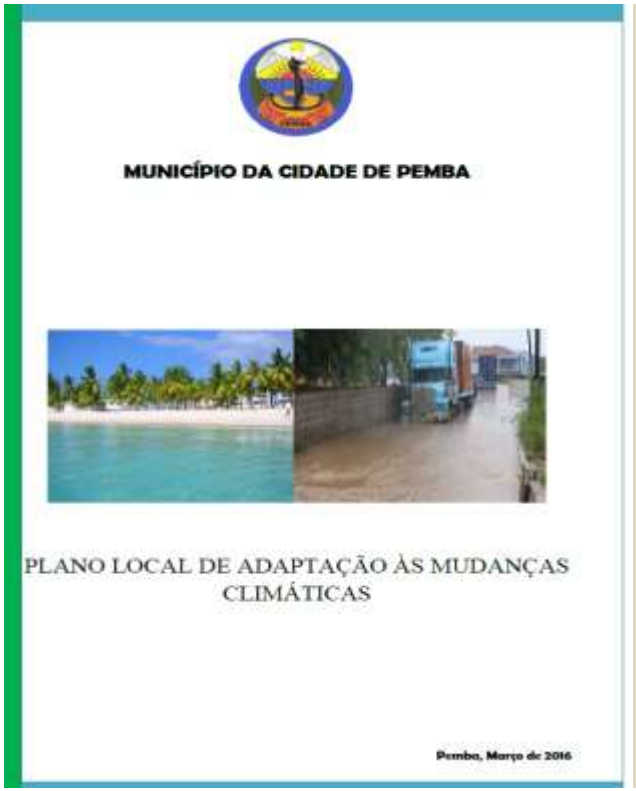
Municipio de Nacala Porto

Governo do Distrito de Palma

Municipio da Mocimboa da Praia

CCAP Sample Activities

Climate Change Local Adaptation Plans



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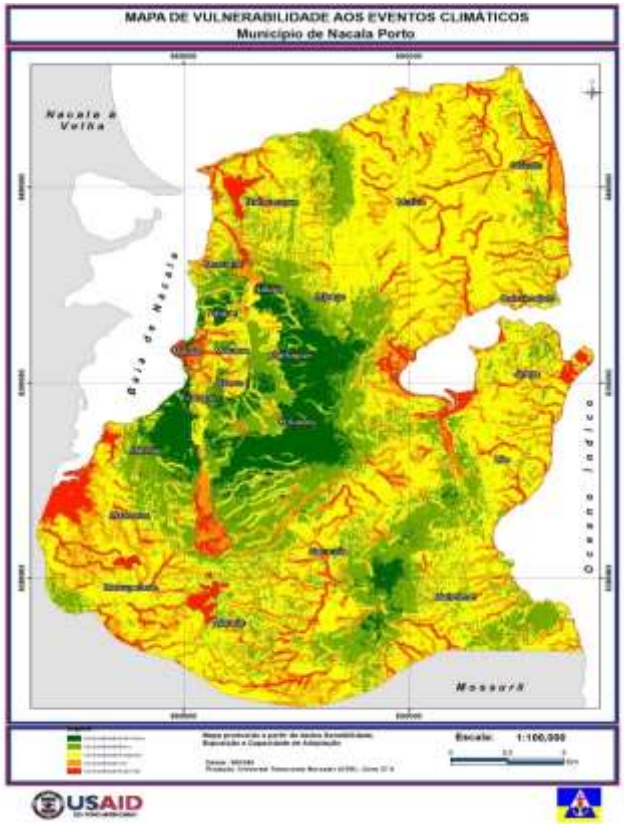
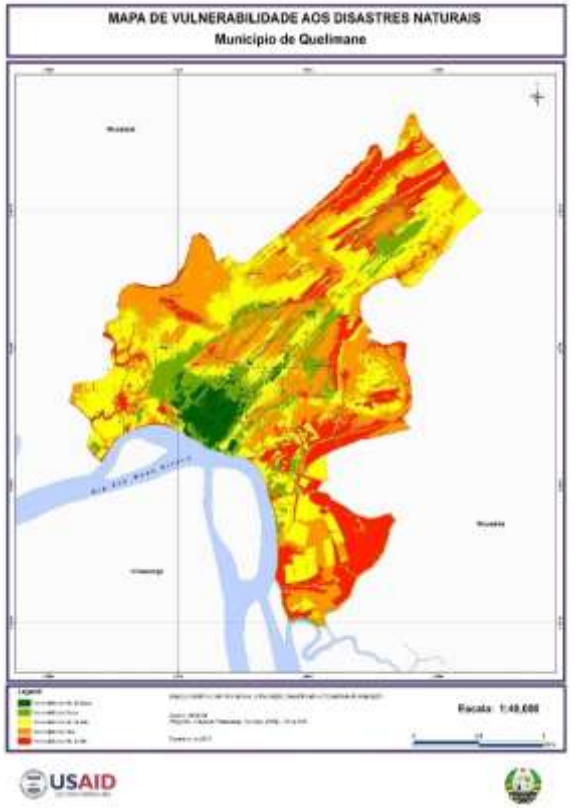
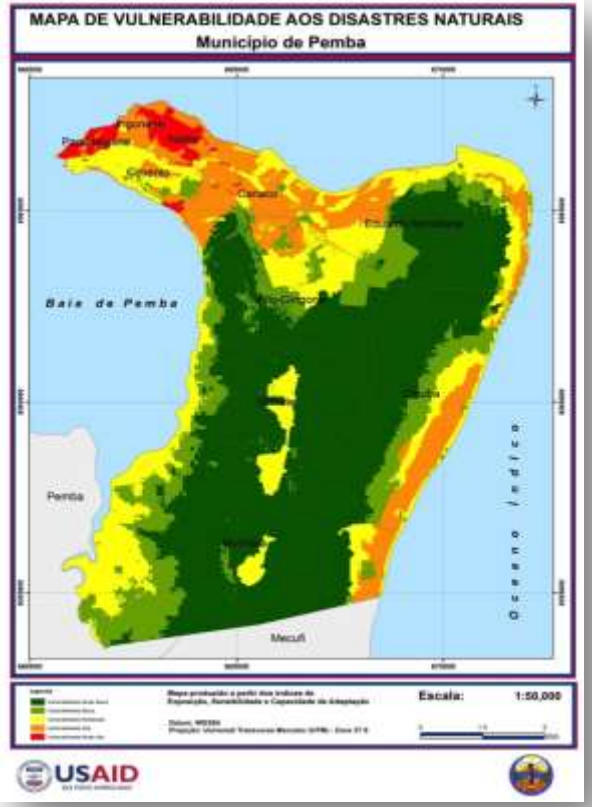
CCAP Sample Activities

City Vulnerability Mapping







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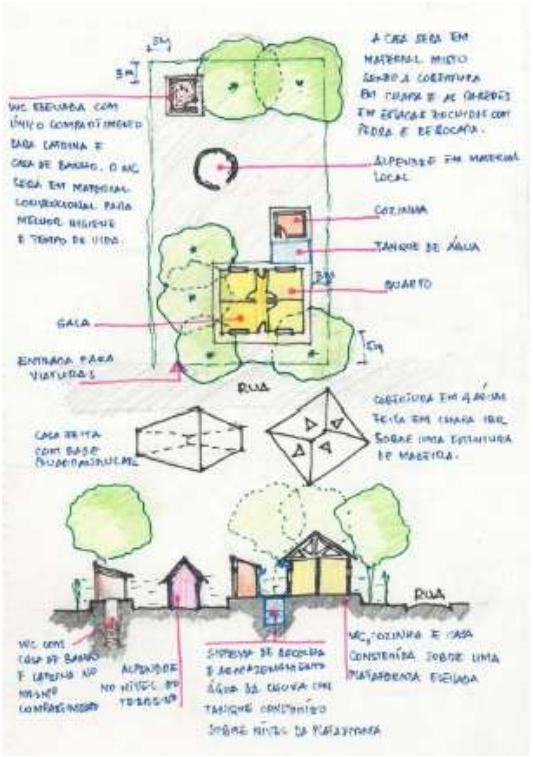
CCAP Sample Activities

Resilient Housing



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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

Indicators	LOP Total	LOP Target	% LOP
5. Number of CCA or DRR tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted (Outcome)	30	35	86%
6. Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for climate change adaptation as supported by USG assistance (Outcome) [GCC EG11-4]	$4,226,545	$ 4,800,000	88%

Indicators	LOP Total	LOP Target	% LOP
10a. Number of people supported by the USG to adapt to the effects of climate change (Output) [GCC EG 11-5]	2,112	2,500	84%
11. Number of person-contact hours of information disseminated about climate change vulnerabilities and adaptive options (Output)	3,972,319	4,000,000	99%

Programmatic level Results

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

Indicators	LOP Total	LOP Target	% LOP
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]	810	1 100	74%
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]	16	20	80%
4. Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance (Outcome) [GCC EG11-2]	30	35	86%

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)
- Implemented at start-up, mid-term, and conclusion

Indicators	Base-line	LOP Total	LOP Target	% LOP
1. Numerical score on UNISDR's LGSAT) (Impact)				
Pemba	1.81	2.04	2.2	*59%*
Quelimane	1.91	1.97	2.3	*15%*
Nacala	2.0	NA	2.2	

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