



FINAL REPORT

MID TERM REVIEW OF THE ECOASTAL RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE (CRCC) PROJECT

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Executive Summary

CRC mid-term evaluation evidence confirms the project as being relevant to the priorities of Mozambique when it comes to climate change. As climate change continues to expose Mozambique

2 EVALUATION PURPOSE, QUESTIONS AND METHODS

2.1 Ed

Do CRC activities correspond to the priorities, the needs and the practical requirements of Mozambique citizens

changes and

The first describes and analyses the socioeconomic context that determines the interventions and the intended effects, at the social, economic, organizational or individual level. The second layer refers to the phasing and programming activities that process products (outputs), results (outcomes) and impacts (outreaches). The third layer addresses the monitoring activities under the responsibility of those who manage the program or project. It contemplates the execution of activities and preparatory tasks for the formulation of the devices and the control of the organization and execution processes. It also contemplates the achievement of the intended goals, ensuring that all moments of evaluation are fulfilled, according to the level of effects previously established. The last layer defines a rationale for a taxonomy of moments, criteria and dimensions of evaluation.

The evaluation of the effects of the execution, according to the model, is made at 3 levels: product (output), result (outcome) and impact (outreach). This differentiation of levels allows an analysis of the effects from a Results Based Management (RBM) perspective.

The analysis at the product level includes the administrative, physical, financial execution of the project, according to a qualitative and quantitative analysis. It integrates the comparative study between the projected and the executed, the achievements achieved, the procedures for ensuring the quality of each achievement and the estimated relationship between an achievement and its contribution to the higher level of analysis (outcome).

The analysis at the level of the result is confined with benefits achieved, that is, with the expected results of the projects. The evaluation in this case corresponds to a set of judgments about the process of evolution from a state of departure to a desirable future state. It requires an integrated analysis of the activities developed and the project's management model as an instrument to guarantee its effectiveness.

The purpose of the impact analysis is to discuss the extent to which the results achieved may contribute to more extensive effects, which are also produced by other achievements outside the project being evaluated.

The approach model used, in addition to analyzing the results achieved, analyzed the project in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and utility/ sustainability (DAC criteria):

Relevance refers to the adequacy or alignment of objectives with their initially defined range

Quantitative data was collected through an extensive desk review of program documents (e.g. AWPB, technical and financial reports, Monitoring evaluation and learning framework, etc), including other documents provided by IUCN

Following data collection, the evaluation team categorized and coded the qualitative responses from the interviews and FGDs. Raw data was compiled and tabulated for content analysis and to facilitate comparison and definition of response patterns between the various respondent groups

To assess project performance, the evaluation team reviewed the activity level theory of change and the monitoring evaluation and learning framework and its targets, and triangulated the reported achievements with the evaluation team's field observations, interviews, FGDs, and questionnaires. This allowed the evaluation team to better assess both progress to date and the potential for future project performance

Interviews were conducted from June 29th to August 13th 2020. The selected approach was using technological platforms selected by the interviewee ranging from Zoom, Skype, Teams and Phone Calls. Every interview was recorded by video, audio or notes in order to ensure consultation whenever needed

The Focus Group were conducted from July 22nd to July 31st 2020. For FGD the approach selected approach was of physical presence in the districts in the districts of Irhasoo, Dordob and Menba. In Irhasoo the mission met two CCPs of Retare 1 (in the community Retare) and Vukalitoal (in the community Vukalitoal), also met the CIGRN in the community of Chiboard and members of DIAG in the village Irhasoo. In Menba, the mission met with representatives of CCPs Bixo Bnda and Serissa, in the village of Menba. In Dordob, the team met only the CCP Seng (in the community of Seng); members of DIAG and PCR at the Chinamicord headquarters. The list of people met is presented at the end of this report.

SELECTION PROCESS

The identification and selection of groups and communities to be visited was done by the districts through district focal points and RARE technicians. For that, the Evaluation Team only informed the districts the total number of groups to visit, which was defined in 3, of which one CCP, one DIAG and one of common beneficiaries, the composition being that each focus group would be composed by a maximum of ten participants among them men, women and youth.

In Dordob and Irhasoo the evaluation team visited the communities receiving project services whereas in Menba, beneficiaries were invited to the village. Different approach was followed in Menba due to long distances separating beneficiary communities.

As to prevent the spread of Covid 19 participants of focus groups were encouraged to follow sanitary rules such as social distancing and use of masks.

24 **Initiations**



| | | | |
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| | | | projects also acquired and handed to the beneficiaries |
| Maintain patnership ageements and relationships | IUCN | Achieved | 17 CBOs patnerships community subprojects in progress |
| Conduct regular CRC team meetings for progress updates | IUCN | Achieved | in 2020 first virtual meeting held |
| Convene annual patnership meeting to review and reflect on progress and performance | IUCN | Achieved | 2020 meeting held in |

CRCC conducted, in a participatory consultative manner, a detailed assessment of training needs that involved project stakeholders at central, provincial and district levels, including civil society organizations and academia. During the assessment, the project explored stakeholder knowledge and skill levels in relation to the CRCCs thematic components and cross-cutting issues. During the





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| Support communities in documenting CR/RAPs for submission to DIAs for review and approval of sub grants to facilitate implementation | RARE | Done | Community Grants Operational Manual developed |
| Men and women supported to develop and implement action plans for the improvement of group governance and leadership Land use (including mangroves) participatory zoning approaches deployed for communities (fl c A “ | RAREL | Done | 7 CEOs supported to be legalized |

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| | | | (seedlings production and mangrove restoration) |
| Develop an action learning programme to enable communities to learn, adaptively manage, and to assist in monitoring and protection | IUCN & RARE | Done | Action learning developed |
| Provide training and support to local communities to monitor/protect, learn and adaptively manage | IUCN & RARE | Not Done | training will commence after the restrictions due to Covid 19 |
| Conduct remote Sensing and Change Detection MRE for Land and Sea habitats in Target Districts (as well as adjacent districts as applicable) | IUCN | Done | Coastal and marine ecosystems assessment done through remote sensing |
| Provide technical support to communities during community meetings to discuss monitoring findings and agree on adaptive management measures | IUCN & RARE | Done | |

Responsible outcome indicators

Result 5 Policies, regulatory frameworks and governmental organizations at national, provincial and district level better enabling and supporting coastal community resilience action

As for this result, under the leadership of MMAR, the CRCC has made little progress, having only undertaken a review of policies and regulatory structures at national, provincial and district levels and as a product, a number of legal instruments have already been researched and selected to legislation that needs to be revised, as is the case of fisheries policy and having at this moment already developed Terms of Reference for the formulation of the conservation policy for coastal and marine ecosystems and planning for their start up has started revisions to the General Regulation on Maritime Fisheries (RRMF) would be presented to the Council of Ministers, who in turn would approve those revisions by the end of April. This is a critical step in the pathway towards the legalization and zonation of managed areas and reserves (MA+R).

Therefore, although many of the activities have not been carried out due to the situation of COVID 19 there is a need to make alternative efforts to carry them out in order to speed up institutional, legal and policy analyses and develop recommendations for government actions to better empower coastal resilience and adaptation at the community level through ecosystem based approaches

| Activities (December 2017- June 2020) | Responsible Partner | Actual Status | Remarks |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Conduct institutional, legal and policy reviews and develop recommendations for further government | MMAR | Not Done | Legislation to be reviewed were |



revenue generation for the functioning of DIAGs. In this context, it is recommended that the attributions of DIAGs are further disclosed and that action plans are designed with focus to the relationship with CCPs and how members of the DIAGs should finance small expenses such as travel costs to communities.

With the field visit, it was found that savings and revolving credits (RCR) are particularly important because they allow access to financial services (savings and credit) for low-income fishing communities. Mainly, RCR participants use savings to renovate their boats, purchase engines and other investments along the fishing value chain. Some participants in Inhassoro claimed that they use RCR credit to buy diesel pumps and inputs for agricultural purposes in order to diversify their livelihoods, as fisheries productivity is steadily decreasing. However, it was observed that none of the RCRs is linked to formal financial institutions. This results from the fact that CCPs, as an umbrella for RCRs, are not legalized. Without a formal link with formal financial institutions, there is a risk that participants will lose their savings and the amount collected monthly due to adverse factors, such as theft, death of the person who keeps the money, etc.

Thus, taking into account that the introduction of the conservation finance mechanism will be tested soon, it is necessary to clarify the need for the legalization of the institutions to be created or used to manage the Community Environment Conservation Finance (CECF).

Activities (December 2017)

33 Validation of design approaches and assumptions

The project uses a partnership based approach that builds knowledge, supports action on the ground and enhances governance and policy processes geared towards improving socio ecological resilience of coastal system in Mozambique. The design remains valid, although the deliveries and performance of the partners was not what was expected at the beginning. Probably, in view of this, some activities could be readjusted, redefined or outsourced, in order to be successfully concluded.

Regarding to the assumptions underpinning the design of the project, most of them remain, but some have not been verified and others have not been maintained. The following table summarizes the assumptions and indicates the current situation.

| Descriptor | Assumptions | Actual Situation | Remarks |
|----------------|---|------------------|---|
| Programme Goal | Economic and political stability is maintained throughout the life of the Programme | Remains | Economic and political stability did not change |
| | The impacts of climate variability and natural disasters | EWs | n |

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| | innovative nature-based enterprises identified | | |
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Was it really necessary for a third partner, in addition to UN and the Government, to implement this project?

working on this and the challenges on having enough seedlings, it is predicted that by December 2021, targets set will not have been achieved

Sustainability

Evaluation Question 5 To what extent are there financial, institutional, socioeconomic, and/or environmental mechanisms for sustaining project results after end of external support?

It is one of the objectives of this project for the activities to be sustainable and this is reflected in result 6 related to Conservation Finance. This is a scheme that IUCN brings from other African countries, which consists of savings and revolving credit, but with the integration of conservation activities.

Taking into account the conservation goals, access to funds is subject to restoration proportional to the loan requested. This allows the beneficiaries to be able to use the necessary amount to develop their personal project, at the same time that they will participate in the vegetation restoration activity. In this way, it is thought that the activities will be sustained in a sustainable way, since the fund to be used belongs to the community.

Taking into account the existing experience with savings and revolving credit (FCR), it is believed that

The sustainability of the various interventions requires that the beneficiary groups are legalized

ANNEXI Sources of Information

Bibliography of documents reviewed

Project Proposal
Project Financing Agreements
Project annual activities plan
Project baseline report
Monitoring evaluation and learning framework and documentation
Project activity reports or results produced including strategy documents, toolkits, procedure manuals, etc;
Quarterly and annual reports, both narrative and financial
Implementation Partners Agreements
Minutes of meetings including meetings of project management and implementation teams, meetings of steering committees, etc;
Audit reports
Project financial reports
Studies on the issue of coastal resilience in the context of climate change in developing countries

Stakeholders that participated in the Focus Groups and communities visited

| # | Name |
|---|------|
|---|------|

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------|
| Alia Masinge | F | Adit |
| Alia Mijate | F | Adit |
| Alia Mivare | F | Adit |
| Alia Mulo | F | Adit |
| Alia Mulo | F | Adit |
| Alia Mulo | M | Youth |
| Alia Mulo | M | Adit |
| Alia Mulo | M | Youth |
| Alia Mulo | M | Elder |
| Alia Mulo | M | Adit |
| Alia Mulo | M | Elder |

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ANNEXE MDIERMREWEVALUATIONMARIK

| Key Evaluation Question | Evaluation Sub Questions | Sources | Data Collection | (|
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|---|
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|---|

Effectiveness To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved thus far?

Will the objectives of the intervention be (most likely) achieved?
To what extent is the target group reached?
What factors were crucial for the achievement or failure to achieve the project objectives so far?
How effective is the collaboration and coordination between implementing partners and other key stakeholders in contributing to activity objectives?
What do beneficiaries say about the achievements to date of CRCC? Are they generally positive and proudful about them? Do they think more should have been accomplished by now?
What are the reasons for achievement or no achievement of

Progress reports
Implementing partners' (O&R) agreements
Interview of implementing partners and other stakeholders
MRE data
Annual work plan and budget
Interview of CRCC beneficiaries

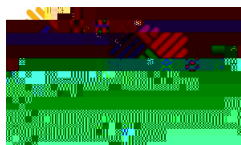
Documents review
KII
Field visit

Planned vs Actual Activity implementation rate
Output/outcome delivery rate
Opinion of key informants and beneficiaries that state that the objective

achieved







**MD-TERM REVIEW
TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) COVERSHEET**

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Project title | Coastal Resilience to Climate Change (CRCC): | | |
| Date started: | | Registrationn: | Project Portal ID: |
| Estimated start/ end date of Review | Start End | | Contribution ID: 514020 |
| Mid Term Review Manager: | Review Coordinator | Programme Unit/ Region/ Country Office | |
| | | | |

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Terms of Reference for Mid term Review Coastal Resilience to Climate Change (CRCC) Project

1 INTRODUCTION

