



Ireland's Bilateral Climate Finance Mozambique - 2013 Report

Mozambique is on the south-east coast Africa and covers a territorial area of 801,590 square kilometres and has a population of over 25 million. Annual temperature has increased by 0.6C degrees from 1960 to 2006 and a projected increase between 1.0 to 2.8C degrees by the 2060s (McSweeney et al, 2010). Generally, projections suggest that the climate may become more extreme, with hotter drought spells and more extreme floods. The central zone is likely to be hardest hit, especially at low altitudes (INGC, 2009). Ireland has contributed approximately €2,223,255 in Climate Finance to Mozambique in 2013.

Mozambique

Country Statistics

Population¹	25,833,752
Income per capita²	\$1,011
HDI Rank³	178 th
Vulnerability Rank⁴	28 th
Extreme Events Rank⁵	19 th



¹ Population in 2013: World Bank (2014) <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>. Available at 25th July 2014.

² Gross National Income per capita in 2013, 2011\$ PPP; UNDP (2014) International Human Development Indicators; <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries>. Available at 25th July 2014.

³ ibid

⁴ ND GAIN (2013) <http://index.gain.org/ranking>. Available at 20th June 2014. The rank quoted is an inversion of the ND GAIN vulnerability index which gives a higher rank to the least vulnerable. We have inverted so that 1st place is most vulnerable and 183rd place is least vulnerable.

⁵ Average over 1993-2012. Higher rank denotes greater losses from extreme events; Germanwatch (2014); Global Climate Risk Index 2014, <http://germanwatch.org/en/download/8551.pdf>. Available at 20th June 2014



Adriano Mateus demonstrating the different varieties in an elevated nursery at Chicane Farmers Association's plot, Irish Aid, 2008

	Bilateral Programme 2013 EUR⁶
Climate Finance; Adaptation⁷ (UNFCCC)	2,223,255
Climate Finance; Mitigation⁸ (UNFCCC)	1,087,878
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	605,145
UN Combat Desertification and Degradation (UNCCD)	1,262,878
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (UNISDR)	492,790
Irish Aid Support for Irish Civil Society Programme Partners in Mozambique	200,000

⁶ These figures should not be aggregated as some disbursements have multiple co-benefits and are therefore marked for multiple environmental impacts. Total climate finance in 2013 is €2,223,255

⁷ Climate relevant disbursements where the principal climate marker is applied are counted at 100% whereas climate relevant activities to which the significant marker is applied are discounted by a coefficient factor of 50%. The principal marker indicates that the specified cross-cutting theme, in this case, climate adaptation, was a main objective of the activity. It implies that the activity may not have gone ahead if not for the climate dimension. The significant marker indicates that the activity had other principle objectives which were the focus of the activity but that co-benefits were planned or mainstreamed into the activity. The application of the 50% coefficient to significant expenditures is a proxy representation of this lesser role of the environmental dimension in the disbursed amount

⁸ As above.

Mozambique, Climate Change and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Mozambique is a member of the Least Developed Countries' Group. Mozambique also holds a seat on the compliance committee of the Kyoto Protocol under the UNFCCC.

Recent Climate Trends in Mozambique

The country wide average annual temperature increased by 0.6°C between 1960 and 2006 (McSweeney et al, 2010). The increase has been observed in all months except September – November. The centre of the country saw increases of up to 1.6°C and an increase of 1.1°C was recorded in the north (INGC, 2009). The frequency of hot days and hot nights has increased significantly since 1960. Average annual rainfall has decreased at a rate of 2.5mm per month between 1960 and 2006 (McSweeney et al, 2010). Despite this decrease, the proportion of rainfall falling in heavy events has increased significantly with the largest increases in the wet season of December to February (IPCC, 2014). There are also indications of a later start to the rainfall season and an increase in the length of dry spells (INGC, 2009).

Projections of Future Climate in Mozambique

The average annual temperature is projected to increase by 1.0 to 2.8°C by the 2060s. The projected rate of warming is more rapid in the interior regions of Mozambique than coastal areas. All projections indicate substantial increases in the frequency of days and nights that are considered 'hot' in the current climate (McSweeney et al, 2010). By mid-century (2046-2065), the greatest increase is expected in inland areas of 2.5 to 3°C (INGC, 2009). Projections of average annual rainfall do not indicate substantial changes. However seasonal changes are expected, tending towards decreased rainfall in the dry season which is offset partially on an annual basis by increased rain in the rainy season (McSweeney et al, 2010). Higher increases in rainfall are suggested for coastal areas but increases in precipitation are less than the expected increases in evapotranspiration from June-November. (INGC, 2009). It is expected that the dry season will become dryer across the country by 2055 which may lead to decreased soil moisture before the main cropping season starts (INGC,2009). All models are consistent in showing that the proportion of total rainfall that falls in heavy events from December through to May is projected to increase. Tropical cyclones are generally expected to increase in intensity but it is unclear whether frequency or storm path will also be impacted. Tropical cyclones could in fact add to already projected increases in wet-season rainfall. There is insufficient data to assess recent trends in cyclones but climate models suggest a decreasing frequency of tropical cyclones but an increase in intensity. Generally, projections suggest that the climate may become more extreme, with hotter drought spells and more extreme floods. The central zone is likely to be hardest hit, especially at low altitudes (INGC, 2009). Furthermore, Mozambique's coastal regions are likely to be impacted by sea-level rise though data on sea-level rise in Mozambique is very limited (INGC, 2009).

Adaptation

As a Least Developed Country, Mozambique submitted its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to the UNFCCC in July 2008. The NAPA, according with the UNFCCC guidelines, was developed based on a participative process in which the most vulnerable regions, sectors and communities, to climate change and to poverty, were consulted and prioritised. The NAPA presents the most immediate and urgent needs of the country that have emerge from the consultation process.

Mozambique is vulnerable to climate change due to its geographic location (about 2,700 kilometres of coastline, at the confluence of many international rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean, and extensive land area that is under sea level), high temperatures, aridity, infertile soils, many endemic diseases, lack of communication infrastructure, high level of illiteracy, high population growth rate, absolute poverty and a high dependence on natural resources that are dependent on precipitation. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries are the most important sectors of the economy, with agriculture representing 80 percent of the country's labour force.

The NAPA identifies four high level priority actions for Mozambique;

- Strengthening of an early warning system
- Strengthening capacities of agricultural producers to cope with climate change
- Reduction of climate change impacts in coastal zones
- Management of water resources under climate change

These actions are further elaborated in the NAPA.

In 2012 Mozambique approved its National Strategy for Climate Change (2013-2025). The overall objective of the strategy is to "establish guidelines for action to build resilience, including the reduction of climate risks for the communities and the national economy and promote the development of low carbon and green economy, through their integration in the sector ial and local planning processes". The specific objectives are to: (i) become resilient to the impacts of climate change in Mozambique, while minimizing climate risks to people and property, restoring and ensuring the rational use and protection of the natural and built capital; (ii) identify and implement opportunities to reduce GHG emissions that contribute to; sustainable use of natural resources, access to financial resources and technological affordable resources; and the reduction of pollution and environmental degradation by promoting low-carbon development; and (iii) building the institutional and human capacity as well as exploring opportunities to access technology and financial resources to implement the national climate change strategy.

Irish Aids Bilateral Programme in Mozambique and Climate Change

Irish Aid's Country Strategy Programme for Mozambique specifically addresses climate change as a key component of a comprehensive approach to addressing vulnerability in Mozambique. High dependence on unproductive agriculture and few alternative livelihoods leaves populations

particularly vulnerable to stresses and shocks. This is exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. A key outcome for the CSP is increased capacity for mitigation and adaptation at local level. Climate change is a particular focus in Inhambane. Activities supported through the bilateral aid programme are described in more detail below.

Outside of the bilateral aid programme, Ireland also supported the Environment Sector programme Support (ESPS) Phase II and the Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) in Mozambique.

Resources:

INGC (2009); Study of the Impact of Climate Change on Disaster Risk in Mozambique, Phase I Synthesis Report; National Institute for Disaster Management, Available at: <http://ingc.dirisa.org/> Accessed 25 July 2014

IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014), Working Group II Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: <http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/>

McSweeney et al, (2010), UNDP climate change profile for Mozambique: <http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/index.html?country=Mozambique&d1=Reports>

National Adaptation Programme of Action, Mozambique (2008); <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/moz01.pdf>

Mozambique & the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)

Mozambique submitted its 4th National Report to the UNCBD in 2009. Plant resources represent an important source of a variety of products in Mozambique such as food, medicine, timber, building material, material for craft, and fuel. As previously mentioned, agriculture, livestock and fisheries represent the most important sectors of the economy with agriculture alone representing 80% of the country's labour force. Agricultural productivity has also been linked to wild pollinators. Medicinal use of plants is of great importance, representing basic health for 60% of the population. Up to 10% of plant species have been identified as utilised in traditional medicine. Fuelwood is an important source of energy.

Population increase and habitat conversion are the most important threats to biodiversity in Mozambique, especially through increased demand for fuelwood. Uncontrolled fires also threaten biodiversity. There are 300 plant species on the red list in Mozambique, six of which are critically endangered. The terrestrial fauna of Mozambique suffered massive decline during the civil war period when many herds fled to neighbouring countries. Uncontrolled hunting also had a significant impact. Mozambique is currently working with neighboring countries to re-stock conservation areas. Eight mammal species are listed as threatened. The giraffe and rhino populations in Mozambique are believed to originate solely from re-introduction efforts.

Mozambique's long coast supports rich biodiversity. Significant coral reef habitats on the northern coast provide the basis for livelihoods in fishing and tourism. Over-exploitation, both in destructive fishing and diving, are serious threats to the coral habitats. Climate change is another serious threat due to coral bleaching. Mangrove forests are widely distributed along the coast but are under threat primarily due to demand for fuelwood. However, it is not clear whether currently there is a net decrease in mangrove area. Marine mammals are generally threatened with the Dugong being particularly endangered. The Bazaruto archipelago, which in 2007 was home for up to 200 Dugongs, was identified in the 4th National Report as the most viable African population. 'Accidental catches' are the greatest threat to marine mammals in Mozambique. Such catches are rarely if ever returned to the water as the meat is valuable.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) approved in 2003 defined priority activities and projects as follows;

1. Approval of a political and institutional commitment to achieve the objectives of this strategy.
2. Promotion of coordination efforts among and within institutions in order to assure a better organization and implementation of the actions proposed in the action plan of the NBSAP.
3. Identification of the components of biological diversity (updated and/or new data).
4. Promotion and establishment of an information system regarding the current status of the components of biological diversity.
5. Establishment of protection measures for sensible natural habitats e/or endangered species, including if necessary recommendations of new areas to be protected.
6. Reinforcement of the inspection on informal and formal exploitation of natural resources, covering features related to human, material and financial resources.
7. Monitoring of biological diversity, especially in areas under exploitation, using a system of criteria and indicators to monitor biological diversity.
8. Valuation of natural resources, evaluation of the costs related to utilization of natural capital and incorporation of the costs and benefices into national accounts.
9. Promotion and valuation of the role of research into information production and decision making processes about natural resources utilization.
10. Community management of natural resources and valuation of traditional knowledge (intellectual property).
11. Conservation of plants and animals genetic resources.
12. Control and knowledge of GMO and potential invasive species, which are capable of harming the biological diversity.
13. Creation of conditions to improve the well being of people throughout the exploitation and sustainable use of natural resources.
14. Simplification and dissemination of the NBSAP.

Some notable successes achieved in the implementation of the NBSAP listed in the 4th National Report include an increase of protected areas from 11% in 1995 to 16% in 2008, a five-yearly regular forestry inventory, an inventory of dugongs, conservation and marking of turtles and the replanting of the 'african potato'.



Paulo Moisés Manhique in front of his crops in Inhambane Mozambique
Chanito Gordinho 2011

Resources:

UNCBD Country Profile: <http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=mz>

National Report: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mz/mz-nr-04-en.pdf>

Mozambique & the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

Mozambique ratified the UNCCD in 1997 but has not submitted National Reports or National Action Programmes.

Resources:

Mozambique UNCCD Country Profile: <http://www.unccd.int/en/regional-access/Pages/countries.aspx?place=143>

Key Partner Country's Bilateral Projects and Programmes

1. Community Land Initiative (iTC), Establishment of a Community Land Use Fund, DfID Mozambique

Funding in 2013 was for the extension phase of this project. The aim of this project was to secure land rights, land demarcation and to create and develop economic opportunities for communities while avoiding land and natural resource based conflict. The project aimed to integrate climate mitigation and adaptation into project design. In particular the iTC aims to exploit income generating opportunities from the carbon market and to become a key player in Mozambique's Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) strategy. It will also promote sustainable agricultural and agroforestry practices to improve resilience and to enhance carbon storage. By improving climate resilience of agriculture this project support climate adaptation. In supporting and participating in REDD, this project contributes both to climate change mitigation and biodiversity. Supporting increased carbon storage in soils enhances soil quality and thus combats desertification. As land tenure and economic development are the main goals of this project, it is marked as significant for biodiversity mitigation, and adaptation and thus is counted at 50% towards climate finance and 50% towards biodiversity finance.

2. PROSAN, CARE International

This is a five year food and nutritional security intervention project. Its overall approach can be divided into two main pillars: economic empowerment on one hand and social empowerment on the other. The economic pillar tackles household food and nutrition insecurity while strengthening resilience to natural disasters and climate change. Low agricultural production, the dependence on farm and natural resource based incomes and limited climate change adaptive capacity are addressed in an effort to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of targeted communities. The social pillar, which increases the efficacy of the economic pillar, addresses gender and power inequality. Addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability is therefore a fundamental component of PROSAN's framework, distinguishing its methodology from typical food security and adaptation initiatives. PROSAN's strategy includes empowerment of the most vulnerable, women in particular, in decision-making in their households, communities, and in local governance. Using a rights based approach, PROSAN ensures all actors and stakeholders reached by the initiative understand their rights and obligations, as well as the most appropriate and effective ways of claiming and exercising them.

The key strategies for improving household food security under the economic empowerment pillar are to use a mixed intercropping system, primarily designed for home consumption, using conservation agriculture techniques. This is supported through a cost effective, responsive and flexible agricultural extension system that is designed around Farmers Field Schools and a network of community promoters and producers groups linked to formal extension services. The project also supports the cashew sector. Besides improved production and marketing, participating households and producers groups are supported

to engage in the processing of Raw Cashew Nuts (RCN) at household or group level and organic cashew commercialization will be piloted. The social equity pillar also addresses raising women's control at different stages of the cashew value chain. This is combined with livelihood diversification efforts aimed at generating non-farm and non-natural resource based incomes for which PROSAN uses community based micro finance through CARE's Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLA) model, to allow PROSAN's participants access basic financial services at an affordable price and invest in nonfarm businesses and income generating activities. PROSAN also promotes linkages between VSLAs and existing social protection schemes as they are mutually reinforcing. For issues affecting producers to make their way to the local and district development plans, PROSAN as well supports linkages between producers' groups and consultative councils (*conselhos consultivos*) at locality level.

As addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability is a fundamental component of PROSAN's framework this project is therefore marked as "principal" in climate change adaptation and significant in climate mitigation and is thus counted as 100% for climate finance.

3. ARENA (Agricultura e Recursos Naturais), We Effect/ Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC)

ARENA is a space and a forum where different partners and stakeholders active in agriculture and natural resources in Niassa can meet and exchange experiences and information for development. ARENA aims to address the main problems identified for Niassa which are low productivity, undiversified agriculture with low economic profit, access to land and other natural resources threatened by increased pressure from external investments, and the limited contribution of large-scale investments to local economic development. The intervention logic is that the project will lead to improved outcomes in application of sustainable and climate adaptive agricultural techniques. ARENA promotes good natural resource and environmental management as a means to tackle poverty reduction and economic growth. Sustainable and equitable land and natural resource management is a key component. ARENA also promotes natural resource management through enhanced agroforestry techniques, thus contributing to biodiversity. Activities identified for the project include training of farmers on conservation agriculture, adaptation techniques including resistant food crops and diversification, soil conservation, early warning systems and renewable energy sources. This project thus contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation. It is marked as 'significant' for climate change adaptation and mitigation and is thus counted at 50% towards climate finance.

4. Multi-Annual Plan of Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (DPA)

Inhambane is prone to cyclical floods and droughts, which have become more frequent and intense over recent years. Given the high percentage of the provincial population which is dependent on subsistence agriculture and natural resource extraction, managing the response to these problems is critical. Key measures supported by Ireland in the Province related to climate change adaptation includes

support to the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (DPA) and to the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing (responsible for water and sanitation, and discussed further below). The DPA has 4 priorities of which the third is natural resource management. The strategic objective under this priority is to promote the sustainable use of land, forest and wildlife. The DPOPH also sets institutional capacity building as a priority including in sustainable water and sustainable energy. Each of these is expected to achieve progress by 2016. The plan specifies increased capacity at the local level for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Specific activities include promotion of conservation agriculture, planting of coconut trees to help preserve soil, promoting drought resistant crops, education and training of natural resource management committees, and legislation for forests and community lands. Through support for natural resource management and legislation for forests, this activity promotes the objectives of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and REDD (Reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation). As climate adaptation and mitigation are second to the primary purpose to increase food security, this project is marked as significant for mitigation and adaptation and is counted at 50% towards climate finance and 50% towards biodiversity finance.

5. Multi-Annual Plan of The Provincial Directorate of Housing and Public works (DPOPH)

The DPOPH has as its first priority to ensure integrated and sustainable water resources management, ensuring the availability of water and sanitation in quantity and quality for socioeconomic activities. The first of two strategic objectives under this priority is to increase the coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas of districts vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. Activities specified under this priority include the construction of cisterns for rain water harvesting at community level in low rainfall and drought prone areas; support to the construction and rehabilitation of boreholes to improve access to safe drinking water (built with solar panel pumps to increase the availability of water sources). Since adaptation and resilience to climate change one of the two strategic objectives of this programme, this is marked as 'principal' for climate change adaptation and thus is counted at 100% towards climate finance. It is also counted at 50% towards biodiversity finance.

6. Multi-Annual Plan 2014-2016 Provincial Directorate of Housing and Public Works (DPOPH), Niassa

The Multi-Year Plan for the assistance of the Embassy of Ireland to the water and sanitation sector in the province of Niassa, includes 4 objectives guided to increased use and sustainable access to water and sanitation in rural population: (1) increasing the coverage on water and sanitation (2) the consolidation of management models of water resources consumption, (3) improving the capacity of institutions dealing with water and rural sanitation and (4) strengthening the processes of planning and monitoring in this sector. The DPOPH in Niassa has a strategic objective to protect water supplies and infrastructure in areas prone to disaster risk, particularly from heavy rains and high winds. Water committees will be revitalised as part of this activity. It is a priority under the multi-annual plan to protect water and sanitation infrastructure from natural disasters as these are vital to emergency and recovery. In anticipating natural disasters, which are

projected to increase under climate change, and working to reduce their impact and enhance recovery through protection of water and sanitation infrastructure, this activity contributes both to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. As this is not a primary objective of the whole activity it is marked as 'significant' for climate change adaptation and is counted at 50% towards climate finance.

7. INGC Phase II Extension, National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC)

In 2011, Irish Aid provided a grant to INGC for its project "Responding to Climate Change in Mozambique". Of that grant, 70% was directed towards an agricultural component which aimed to demonstrate to farmers the impacts of climate change on crop yields through changes in temperature, water and ground-level ozone. It also aimed to demonstrate options for adaptation and to provide training for farmers to address impacts and to increase crop yields. Two field test locations were developed. In 2013, further funding was granted for a new component under the INGC umbrella agreement on "Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction". The new component aims at assisting the government in 3 areas: 1) training and equipment of Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (currently only 200 out of 800 committees are trained and equipped) which are often the first responders in the event of an emergency; 2) provision of kits and shelter (tents, camping equipment, latrines etc.) for INGC logistics staff who have to mobilise quickly in the event of an emergency and set up on the ground near to the disaster site; and 3) support for the smooth running of operations during an emergency response (transportation costs for teams, fuel, etc.). As the aim of this component of the project is specifically to respond to climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction, this activity is marked as 'principal' for climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and is thus counted at 100% towards climate finance and Disaster Risk Management.

8. Building a Competitive Horticulture Cluster & Revitalising the Coconut Sector, Technoserve

The aim of this project is to stimulate growth of the agricultural economy and enhance long-term resilience of the poorest households by improving productivity of horticulture and in particular coconut trees through re-planting and intercropping this is expected to lead to increased productivity due to improved soil fertility. The project also aims to build the capacity of the provincial directorate of agriculture (DPA) to apply the project methodologies in the wider region. Climate change is recognised and incorporated as a cross cutting issue in this project. The project includes an early objective to increase capacity for mitigation and adaptation at local level. Farmers will also receive training in organic farming techniques, improved crop rotation techniques and improved water management and irrigation for conservation of water resources thus contributing both to protection of bio-diversity and combatting desertification. This is a 5-year project from 2013 to the end of 2017. As the primary aim of this project is to stimulate growth of the agricultural economy with climate change adaptation as an important sub-component, this project is marked as 'significant' for climate change adaptation and is counted at 50% towards climate finance.

9. Improved access to and management of resources to the most vulnerable communities in the town of Cupo, Conselho Cristao de Mocambique (CCM) Inhambane

This project aims to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities including to climate change by improving natural resource management (reducing deforestation and wildfires), enhancing community capacity for disaster risk management and enhancing food security by enhancing adaptation to recurring drought. The project will promote practices such as rainwater harvesting and preservation techniques in the towns of Cupo and Funhalouro which are particularly vulnerable to cyclical drought. Specific activities include; training of farmers in conservation agriculture, construction of wells, establishment, revitalisation and training of new water committees, educating communities on legislation and rights regarding forests and wildlife, and planting of native trees. This activity thus contributes to REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) thereby contributing both to climate change mitigation and to the protection of biodiversity. The activity also contributes to climate change mitigation and combats land degradation by promoting conservation agriculture techniques. By improving preparedness for droughts, this activity also promotes adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction. As response to climate change is a key driver behind the design of this project, as well as being a primary objective, this project is marked as 'principal' for climate change adaptation and is thus counted at 100% towards climate finance and 50% to biodiversity finance.

10. Municipality Development Programme, Municipality Decentralisation Fund

The overall objective of the programme to contribute to urban poverty reduction and improve the living conditions of vulnerable women and men through improvement in the quality of services, strengthening of the autonomy and balanced and sustainable development of the municipalities, and facing the challenges resulting from climate change and its implications for the environment. The programme has 6 components as follows; 1) Management of Urban Land and Territorial Planning; 2) Financial Management of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures, 3) Solid Waste Management, 4) Urban Services, 5) Support to the Institutional Framework for Support to the Municipalities; and 6) Cross-Cutting Issues: HIV/AIDS and Gender. Climate change, already visible, is seen as amongst the main challenges to the country's socio-economic development. Agriculture, fisheries, renewable hydro-power, access to drinking water, sanitation, waterborne diseases and malaria, and infrastructure are all impacted via increased temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, or extreme events due to climate change. Therefore, the programme aims to contribute to the creation of structural conditions so that municipalities have increased capacity to respond effectively to challenges. Management and planning of urban and territorial land-use with a strong environmental dimension is a key strategy. Planning will take into account environmental and ecological protection areas amongst other economic and social factors. As climate change adaptation is a key factor that has been integrated into the plans for development, this activity is marked as 'significant' for climate change and is thus counted at 50% towards climate finance.

Irish Aid Budget Support

Irish Aid also contributes €9,000,000 budget support which includes support for implementation of climate priorities. As it is not possible at this time to determine the extent to which this is focused on climate objectives, it is not included in climate finance figures here.⁹

Irish Aid support for Civil society programme partners in Mozambique

Irish Aid supports Concern Worldwide in its work in Mozambique targeted at extremely poor farm families and vulnerable groups to reduce vulnerability and increase their capacity to respond to hazards (€200,000).

⁹ The Government of Mozambique in 2014 will undertake a public climate expenditure review to design a tracking mechanism. This could inform future reporting by Ireland.



Collecting water at Unguana solar powered water point in Inhambane, Mozambique, Irish Aid, 2008

Mapping of Bilateral Expenditure

Project/Programme	2013 Actual	2014 Planned	ENV	CBD	CC Mit	CC Ad	CCD	Agri	DRR	CB	TT	REDD
1 Land Registration, Land Fund, DfID Mozambique	200,000	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2 PROSAN Strengthen Household resilience, CARE Livelihood, CARE International	815,465	800,000 ¹⁰	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
3 ARENA, Natural Resources Agriculture, Niassa, SCC, We Effect	200,000	200,000 ¹¹	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
4 DPA INHAMBANE, Agriculture, DPADR Sector Support	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
05 Climate Change, DPOPH INHAMBANE	200,000	200,000	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
6 Multi-year Plan for Water and Sanitation DPOPH NIASSA	275,000	275,000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
7 Adaptation and Conservation in Agriculture, INGC	200,000	200,000	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	0
8 Increasing horticultural production, Technoserve	530,000	540,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
9 Improved access to and management of resources for vulnerable communities in Cupo, Conselho Cristao de	80,290	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0

¹⁰ 800,000 in 2015.

¹¹ 200,000 in 2015

	Mocambique (CCM), Inhambane												
10	Municipality Development Programme, PDA MUNICIPALITY, Fundo Comum Programa de Desenvolvimento Autarquico	350,000	TBD	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

Significant versus Principle Markers

The OECD DAC Rio Markers and the anticipated Disaster Risk Management Rio Markers work on a three-score system. Activities can be identified with;

- Principal marker of 2
- Significant marker of 1
- Or not targeted; 0.

The choice of principle, significant or not-targeted relates to hierarchy of objectives, goals and intended outcomes in the programme or project design. A principle marker is applied if the marker policy is one of the principle objectives of the activity and has a profound impact on the design of the activity. A significant marker is applied if the marker policy is a secondary objective, or a planned co-benefit, in the programme or project design. The zero marker is applied to show that the marker policy was not targeted in the programme or project design. If this is unknown, the marker is left blank.