

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER)
Rua de Kassuende n.º 167
CP - 2020
Maputo – Moçambique

16 October 2018

REF: THE NDC PARTNERSHIP'S RESPONSE TO MOZAMBIQUE'S REQUEST FOR SUPPORT

Your Excellency Sheila Santana Afonso,

The NDC Partnership is pleased to respond to the Government of Mozambique's request for support letter on the coordination and implementation of Mozambique's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) received on August 10th. The letter has been shared with the Partnership's Members to explore the alignment of their existing, planned or future projects or programs to the needs outlined by the Government. Sixteen Members have responded positively to Mozambique's request - the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Belgian Embassy, the Delegation of the European Commission (EC), the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Development Agency (AFD), the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Spanish Cooperation, the Swedish Embassy and Sida, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment), the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), USAID, the World Bank, and the World Resources Institute (WRI).

Against the Government of Mozambique's 119 requests for support areas, 93 have been responded to through existing and future work. Additionally, partners have preliminarily indicated support to 6 of the 21 specific projects indicated as well as capacity building to develop and strengthen mechanisms to further advance projects in these areas. Details on the responses and support offered by these Members are provided in Annex 1 and 2.

Within these responses, there is considerable interest in supporting the development of pipelines of bankable climate change-related projects, resource mobilization and project financing in key NDC sectors, improve regulatory and institutional environments, as well as providing cross-cutting capacity building for mitigation and adaptation actions and MRV in the different Ministries and sectors.

To facilitate this work, the United Nation's Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) offered to support an in-country facilitator, embedded in the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) to ensure effective coordination between NDC focal points, key Ministries, development partners, and relevant in-country stakeholders.

For further information on the Partnership's response, please contact Margaret Barihaihi (MargaretBarihaihi@ndcpartnership.org), Regional Specialist of the Support Unit of the NDC Partnership.

The NDC Partnership Support Unit will be in Mozambique between 22nd and 26th of October to work together with the government and partners to translate this response and Mozambique's

requests into a Partnership Plan, which: (i) elaborates government needs for NDC implementation into a three-year results-based framework, (ii) coordinates development partner support to achieve the Plan's outputs, and (iii) offers a mechanism for tracking progress against the Government's objectives. This plan will be aligned with the new NDC Roadmap being finalized with the support of the World Bank Group.

Under the leadership and direction of the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and the Ministry of Finance (MEF), the Partnership's members look forward to this collaboration and to mobilize the support necessary for Mozambique to accelerate action toward its mitigation and adaptation targets, contributing to a low-carbon and climate resilient development.

Sincerely,



Dr. Pablo Vieira
Global Director
NDC Partnership Support Unit

CC:

Government of Mozambique:

Your Excellency Domingos Lambo - Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Economy and Finance

Implementing and Development Partners:

AFD (French Development Agency) – Mr. Julien Darpoux – Country Director

AfDB (African Development Bank) – Mr. Cesar Tique - Senior Agriculture and Rural Development Specialist

Belgium – Mr. Jean-Jacques Quairiat - Head of diplomatic office

EU (European Commission) - Ms. Ana Margarida Mariguesa - Attachée

FAO – Mr. Olman Serrano – FAO Country Representative

Germany – Ms. Birte Nirchol – Third Secretary

GGGI (Global Growth Institute) – Ms. Francina Phakamea - Country Representative

ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability – Ms. Meggan Spires - Senior Manager: Climate Change, Energy & Resilience

ILO (International Labour Organization) – Mr. Edmundo de Werna Magalhaes - Chief Technical Adviser

Spanish Cooperation – Mr. Javier de La Cal – Senior Project Manager

Sweden - Ms. Elisabeth Ilskog - Senior Programme Manager

Un Environment - Mr. Toyo Kawabata - Associate Expert - Energy and Climate Branch

UNDP - Mr. Martim Faria e Maya - Country Director

USAID - Ms. Olivia Gilmore - Environment Officer

World Bank - Mr. Andre Aquino - Sr. Natural Resources Mgmt. Specialist

WRI (World Resources Institute) – Ms. Moushumi Chaudhury - Associate II, Climate Resilience Practice

ANNEX 1: Matrix of Mozambique's Request for Support and Partnership Member Responses

Request Areas		AFD	AfDB	Belgium	EU	FAO	Germany	GGGI	ICLEI	ILO	Spain	Sweden	USAID	UN Env	UNDP ¹	World Bank	WRI
A. MINISTRY OF LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT																	
A.1	Support for the development of the First Nationally Determined Contribution - NDC of Mozambique (2020-2025);		X			X	X	X							X	X	
A.2	Support for the development of the National Adaptation Plan NAP;				X	X	X*	X					X	X	X	X	X
A.3	Strengthening of sector coordination and hiring of a national coordinator;					X											
A.4	Strengthening existing coordination mechanisms between government institutions and development partners;							X	X						X	X	
A.5	Support in the development of incentives to attract the private sector and civil society to participate in the development of initiatives that contribute to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change;			X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X
A.6	Strengthening capacities and tools for the sectors with responsibility for data collection and reporting;		X			X			X					X	X	X	
A.7	Support in the updating and operationalization of the National System for Measuring, Reporting and Verifying Actions and Support, within the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement;				X										X	X	
A.8	Support in the design of Indicators for Measurement of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the main sectors.															X	
A.9	Strengthen the technical and institutional capacities for the formulation, management and implementation of projects related to climate change; and,			X	X	X			X					X	X	X	
A.10	Support for dissemination and awareness programs on NDC and climate change issues in general.				X			X	X				X	X	X	X	
B. MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE																	
B.1	Strengthening capacities of the Designated National Authority (DNA) to design and analyze projects and strategies for resource mobilization;		X					X		X		X	X		X	X	

¹ UNDP will provide detailed information regarding its contribution (Annex 2) soon.

Request Areas		AFD	AfDB	Belgium	EU	FAO	Germany	GGGI	ICLEI	ILO	Spain	Sweden	USAID	UN Env	UNDP ¹	World Bank	WRI
	d. Additional studies (allometric equations, methodologies for carbon estimates, diversity, botany, studies on the classification of biomes of Mozambique).															X	
H.4	Update of Land Use Charts and Coverage;											X				X	
H.5	Strengthen inter-institutional coordination for the implementation of REDD + and MRV for REDD +, which can be achieved through the production and approval of MRV's institutional framework;															X	
H.6	Support for forestry initiatives, including: community forest management; restoration of degraded forests; promotion of alternative energy to biomass; better access to alternative energies to biomass; and small and medium-scale forest plantations;		X			X*	X					X				X	
H.7	Measures to adapt to climate change in urban centers and coastal areas;			X*			X		X						X	X	X
H.8	Policy on data and knowledge sharing among the different sectors;											X				X	
H.9	Communication and advocacy for forests;											X			X	X	
H.10	Exchange of experiences with other countries;											X				X	
H.11	Support for designing ecosystem-based projects that improve livelihoods and reduce vulnerability.						X		X	X*		X		X	X	X	
I. ENERGY SECTOR/FUNAE																	
I.1	Capacity building in the design and implementation of renewable energy projects;		X	X	X	X*	X	X		X*		X					X
I.2	Technical assistance to develop a NAMA for the implementation of the FUNAE project portfolio.	X	X	X		X*		X									
J. SECTOR OF OTHER LAND USES																	
J.1	Elaboration of the national territorial development plan;									X*							X
J.2	Development and implementation of urban and coastal resilience programs						X		X	X*			X		X	X	X
J.3	Technology to monitor changes in land use and land cover (equipment, software licenses, including technical programming capacity building).																X
K. WASTE SECTOR																	
K.1	Support in the preparation /review of the sectoral waste policies and waste management plans at municipal and district level, including regulatory instruments for recycling and selective collection	X*		X*						X*	X						
K.2	Support to research in waste sector, NAMA of the sector and capacity building in data collection; processing and	X*													X		

Request Areas		AFD	AfDB	Belgium	EU	FAO	Germany	GGGI	ICLEI	ILO	Spain	Sweden	USAID	UN Env	UNDP ¹	World Bank	WRI
	systematization of the information and creation of database of studies;																
K.3	Capacity Building to attract private sector and civil society participation in the development of waste management projects	X*		X*						X*	X						
K.4	Capacity building and support in methodologies to define and analyze emission factors of the different sources of waste generation; collection, treatment and systematization of sectoral information; estimate greenhouse gas emissions from waste sector	X*															
K.5	Assembly and maintenance of a database on waste (computer equipment and database management) and technology for monitoring waste management (software licenses including technical capacity building to use the tool);	X*														X	
K.6	Capacity building for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), including the effects of policies, strategies, plans and projects in the waste sector;	X*														X	
K.7	Capacity building in the formulation and management of projects eligible for climate finance and the implementation of financial mechanisms to leverage actions in the waste sector;	X*								X*	X				X		
K.8	Capacity building for coordination, planning, mainstreaming, and accountability of sectors in the implementation of waste strategies and policies;	X*		X*							X					X	
K.9	Public awareness campaigns on waste;	X*									X						
K.10	Environmental Impact Studies, economic feasibility and design of executive projects for construction of waste management infrastructures;	X*								X		X					
K.11	Study on the selective collection and flows of recyclable materials in Mozambique;	X*									X						
K.12	Sealing of legally granted spaces for the construction of waste management infrastructures;	X*															
K.13	Monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of waste management legislation and extended producer responsibility;	X*															
K.14	Promotion of sustainable waste management practices, including selective collection, adoption of measures to reduce, reuse and recycle (3 Rs);	X*	X		X						X						
K.15	Adoption of prevention and precaution principles, ie the application of corrective, mitigating or compensatory measures for the reduction / elimination of waste and respective GHGs;	X*	X								X						
K.16	Sharing of data and knowledge among different sectors;	X*									X						

Request Areas		AFD	AfDB	Belgium	EU	FAO	Germany	GGGI	ICLEI	ILO	Spain	Sweden	USAID	UN Env	UNDP ¹	World Bank	WRI
K.17	Inter-institutional coordination and engagement with all stakeholders;	X*		X*					X		X						
K.18	Communication and facilitation of partnerships;	X*		X*					X								
K.19	Exchange of experience with other countries.	X*							X								
PROJECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING																	
<i>Renewable energy</i>																	
L. Hydroelectric																	
L.1	✓ Construction of the Tsate Hydroelectric Power Plant (Located in Sofala Province - 50 MW)						X*					X					
L.2	✓ Lúrio Hydropower Plant - 120 MW																
L.3	✓ Ruo Hydropower Plant - 135 MW																
L.4	✓ Pavue-Pungue Hydropower Plant - 120 MW																
L.5	✓ Messalo Hydropower Plant - 50 MW																
L.6	✓ Construction of the Mpanda Nkua Hydroelectric Plant 1500 MW, located in the province of Tete																
L.7	✓ Construction of Lupata Hydroelectric Plant 200 MW and Boroma 150 MW, Located in the province of Tete																
L.8	✓ Construction of the Alto Malema Hydroelectric Plant in Nampula Province																
M. Solar																	
M.1	✓ Cuamba Solar Power Plant - 100 MW;						X										
M.2	✓ Gaza Solar Power Plant - 500 MW;																
M.3	✓ Maputo Photovoltaic Power Plant - 150MW;																
M.4	✓ Maluana-Manhiça-Maputo Photovoltaic Power Plant - 15 MW;																
M.5	✓ Beluluane photovoltaic power plant - 30 MW;																
M.6	✓ Namialo Solar Power Plants - 15 MW;																
M.7	✓ 200 MW photovoltaic plant in Gaza.																
N. Biomass																	
N.1	✓ Salamanga Biomass power plant - 30 MW					X*											
<i>Natural Gas</i>																	
O.1	✓ 150 MW Temane Gas Central, Located in Inhambane Province;																
O.2	✓ Maputo combined cycle power station. Located in the City of Maputo;																
O.3	✓ Natural Gas Distribution Project Maputo, Matola and Marracuene;																
O.4	✓ Project for construction of Gas and Oil Infrastructures;									X							

Request Areas		AFD	AfDB	Belgium	EU	FAO	Germany	GGGI	ICLEI	ILO	Spain	Sweden	USAID	UN Env	UNDP ¹	World Bank	WRI
0.5	✓ Development of project for Gas use for vehicles, through the formulation and implementation of the NAMA for the Massification of Natural Gas Use in the Transport Sector;																
Forests																	
P.1	✓ Support for forestry initiatives, including: community forest management; restoration of degraded forests; promotion of alternative energy to biomass; better access to alternative energies to biomass; and small and medium-scale forest plantations		X			X*	X				X	X				X	
P.2	✓ Formulation and implementation of the NAMA for the promotion of the Production of the Charcoal Value Chain.					X*											
Waste Management																	
Q.1.	✓ Construction of waste management infrastructures (controlled landfills, sorting and waste transfer centers, recycling and composting centers).									X	X						

* Denotes projects that may be supported through upcoming planning and further discussions with the Government of Mozambique.

ANNEX 2: Detailed Responses to Mozambique’s Request for Support

AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFD):

The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) highlights its support to projects within Mozambique’s Agriculture, Waste, Energy, Transport, Land-Use, and Water sectors as well as crosscutting capacity building projects. This includes support for the development of proposals and projects in the Agriculture sector (**G.4**) for the strengthening of Mozambique’s cashew nut industry with projects aimed at institutional capacity building and pilot projects for sustainable cashew nut production. AFD is also assisting MITADER in acquiring funding through the NAMA Facility for overall improvements of waste management (**K.1*-15***) through enhancement of institutional, infrastructural, and public capacities. Additionally, AFD recognizes that its “2050 Facility” project can serve the waste sector (**K.1*,16*-19***), in its objective to support low-carbon strategies, long-term planning and multi-stakeholder dialogue and knowledge sharing. In the energy sector, AFD contributes to capacity building in the design and implementation of renewable energy projects (**I.2**) by providing 4-year technical assistance to EDM to support the development by private actors of renewable energy projects through auction mechanism (PROLER project). In complement to this work, AFD identifies several other projects which it supports that contribute to NDC implementation:

- Continued support for the transport sector in Maputo through an awareness campaign for low carbon urban transportation means. Consequently, the financing of a SUMP* (Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan).
- Rehabilitation of Mavuzi and Chicamba hydro-power plants – from 53 MW to 80 MW.
- Construction of Metero Solar Power Plant – 40 MW
- Enhanced water management systems in the Greater Maputo area.
- Multi-country project for the enhancement of biodiversity (COMBO).
- Sustainable land-use project in the Chimanimani Conservation Area.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AfDB):

The African Development Bank supports projects in the Agriculture, Energy, Waste, Transportation, and Forestry sectors, as well as cross-cutting institutional capacity building. In the agriculture sector, AfDB supports a variety of projects that increase climate resilience and food security while reducing poverty and increasing economic opportunities and income. The diverse projects support integrated water management, production and irrigation infrastructure, sustainable and climate-smart practices, commercialization, entrepreneurship, and good business practices in various districts of Mozambique. Rural projects also support renewable energy, agroindustry, nature conservation, tree planting, and gender-based rural development. The different projects contribute to requests from Ministries (**A.1, B.7**), Agriculture (**G.1,2,3,5,6**), Energy (**I.2**) and Forestry (**H.1e, 6, P.1**) sectors.

In the transport sector, AfDB supports projects that build capacities (**D.1 to 5, A.6, B.1,5**), and directly increase the quality and resilience of infrastructure, contributing to increased efficiency of the national economy, access to markets and social services, opportunities to rural communities, and the connectivity within the country and with neighbouring countries. AfDB

also supports improved data collection and management (C.9), and resource efficiency and waste management. Also related to waste, AfDB is supporting urban sanitation, drainage, and solid waste management, reducing risks of flooding and improving public health in some municipalities (K.14, 15).

In the energy sector, AfDB provides capacity building and technical assistance for the development of hydropower plant and transmission line (I.1), the development of the Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) trains; and the use of gas for power production that reduces GHG emissions in comparison to coal and HFO-based generation. Finally, AfDB has also projects focused on micro, small and medium enterprises to promote inclusive private sector development and SME linkages with large investments.

BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND ENABEL

The Belgian Development Cooperation highlights its cross-cutting support for UNCDF which contributes to various resilient development interventions and institutional capacity building, as well as renewable energy projects. This includes supporting the processes for the making local adaptation and development plans, policies, strategies, and budgets (H.2*,7*, K.1*,3*,8*, 17*, 18*), via UNCDF and MITADER, with projects currently carried out in Gaza with SIDA-Belgian support and Inhambane with SIDA support by providing and coordinating access to financial resources for the public and private sector (A.5,9,B.5,7). In complement to this work, the Belgium Development Cooperation identifies several other projects which it supports that contribute to NDC implementation:

- Small renewable energy projects in Gaza are also supported through Belgium's support of UNCDF (C.7, I.1,2).
- 12 MEUR to 1-2 small hydro-dams (off-grid) in Nampula Province of Zambezia (C.7, I.1,2).
- Financial support to MIREME, specifically FUNAE for the management and promotion of the use of renewable energy.: 4 M EUR (I.1,2).

EUROPEAN UNION (EU):

The EU supports projects focused on adaptation and climate resilience, renewable energy, and climate smart agriculture in Mozambique. The 2018/2019 "Building Local Climate Resilience" program (EUR 5 Million) supports communities while also strengthening the capacities and decision-making tools of Provincial Governments. The program supports the implementation of monitoring systems in Nampula and Zambezia (through MITADER) and finances local adaptation plans through government systems in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance. UNCDF supports implementation of the program that contributes to requests A.2, 7, 9, and 10; and B.7.

Additionally, the EU will implement in the next 4 years (2019-2022), the Energy Project Preparation Facility, a package of 10.5 million Euros to support both the public and private sectors in improving the business environment and the legal frameworks for renewable energy, while also supporting the development of bankable renewable energy projects (feasibility studies, market studies, business plans, environmental and socio-economic impact studies, amongst others) (A.5 and 9 and C.1). Improvement of databases, timely reporting, and enhanced coordination with energy partners are also focus of the program (C.1, and 7). At a later stage, the European Union will add to this Facility a funding of up to € 84.5 million to support the implementation of projects in the field of renewable energy (which will contribute

to Projects for Development and Financing). The EU will also support MIREME's national energy efficiency strategy.

Finally, the Promove Agribiz Program, funded by the EU through the European Development Fund (68 million Euros for 2019 and 2022) supports Rural Development in specific rural areas of the Provinces of Nampula and Zambezia. Specifically, the Promove Agribiz Program aims to support the development of small-scale commercial agriculture by promoting sustainable agriculture that considers aspects of nutrition and climate change and rural competitiveness by involving small farmers, and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises in economic activities and diversification, improved access to public goods and services, and improved business environment **(G.1)**.

FAO

FAO supports several projects with focus on three main areas: a) Improve selected value chains for food and nutrition security, b) Ensure transparent and sustainable management of natural resources and environment, and c) Increase the resilience of livelihoods to climate change, threats and crisis.

Different kinds of projects are on going. Some focus on institutional capacity-building and others on cross-cutting issues. In the agriculture sector, activities include promoting CCA practices and Climate Smart-Agriculture by strengthening institutional capacity for planning and technical support **(A.1,2,3)** as well as direct support to agricultural producers through Farmer Field School in order to improve access to agricultural inputs (through e-voucher) and promote technologies and practices that can strengthen farmers resilience (example: seed production, crop diversification, conservation agriculture, integrated pest management including early warning system for pests and post harvest conservation and management) **(G.1-6)**. Within the forestry sector, FAO is currently supporting capacity building for community forest management **(H.1e)** with initiatives that have cross-cutting impacts (example: improving Revenue Sharing Mechanisms) **(A.5,9)** and forest information systems **(A.6)**. Additionally, a program focused on Food Security contributes to sustainable forestry management and agriculture through community capacity building, seed production and soil and water management interventions **(H.1e, G.2,3)**. FAO is also going to support the In-country Facilitator that will be embedded at MITADER to coordinate and support the facilitation of the Partnership Plan in Mozambique.

Moving forward, FAO could support activities listed in requests **H.6, N.7 and N.8** with its technical expertise on forestry and energy (bioenergy and alternatives); provide capacity building to the energy sector in the field of bioenergy and measure the sustainability of specific bioenergy value chains (sugar cane, sorghum, jatropha, coconut, etc.) **(I.1,2)**; support the government in defining the quality and quantity of feedstock available for the Salamanga Biomass power plant, as well as needed logistics **(N.1)**; and develop a NAMA for the charcoal value chain **(P.2)**.

GERMANY:

The German Government's bilateral cooperation with Mozambique focuses on the three areas of decentralization and good financial governance, sustainable economic development and basic and vocational training. Activities outside these focus areas lie in the area of energy as well as natural resources and biodiversity. Climate change is not a priority area for Germany at the moment; however, there are overlapping fields from other areas.

The German Government, through implementing partners in Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) and the German development bank KfW provide support to the Agriculture and Energy sectors besides cross-cutting capacity building. In the energy sector, a variety of projects relate to the needs outlined in the Request for Support Letter. The GET FIT project supports coordination between different actors (C.7) and the Get. Invest program helps to design renewable energy projects (I.1). Different projects contribute to increasing the access to electricity (C.4): (i) rehabilitation of the water power plant in Mavuzi/Chicamba; (ii) modernization of the grid (Belulane Industrial Park); (iii) EDMs short-term investment program; (iv) credit lines with BCI Eco Ambiental; (v) GET Fit program; (vi) small and off-grid solutions (upcoming); and (vii) access to energy through the integration of renewables into the grid (EnDev). The German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) provides capacity building to MIREME to better understand and use mineral resources (C.1d) and improve data collection though not with a specific focus on emissions. The upcoming Mozambique-Malawi Interconnector project (KfW) will aid communication systems and contribute to information regarding energy networks (C.3). Potential future contributions in the energy sector include support to the Tsate hydroelectric Power Plan (L.1) and to solar projects (M).

In the agriculture sector, Germany works mostly on connecting farmers to added value chains and provides financial cooperation to increase credit lines in the agricultural field through the Banco de Moçambique but also supports a NGO that works in targeted districts to improve seeds and make them more resilient (G.1). Germany also supports NGOs that work with conservation and community forest management (H.1d, e, H.6), ecosystem-based projects (H.11), and sustainable fisheries. In the development and implementation of urban and coastal resilience programs (H.7, J.2.), Germany provides support to the Green Urban Infrastructure – a project in Beira which protects the city center from flooding and works on restoring ecosystems. Additionally, the Coastal Cities as Sustainable Economic Hubs (new commitment to be agreed at government negotiations in October 2018 – in design phase) will focus on coastal protection measures to protect infrastructures from extreme weather events. Finally, Germany might support, through the African Risk Capacity (ARC), actions to better plan for, prepare, and respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters (H.7, B.6), and contribute to the National Action Plan (A.2) through the InsuResilience Global Partnership.

GLOBAL GREEN GROWTH INSTITUTE (GGGI):

GGGI is currently in the development of off-grid solar irrigation projects in rural areas in Mozambique. The project development objectives consist in increased irrigated areas across commercial farmers via solar-powered solutions and improved stakeholders' capacities to develop and manage irrigation schemes (G.2). The project output is the development of an Agriculture Irrigation Project Pipeline composed of ready-to-implement irrigation schemes across Manica province to be included in FUNAE's Carteira de Projectos de Energias Renováveis² (I.2). The projects are part of FUNAE's increased efforts to boost productive use of energy for rural development (I.1).

AfDB and GGGI within the framework of the Africa NDC Hub will engage stakeholders in the selection of Lusophone countries with the aim of building the foundation of long term planning and implementation of NDCs within national development planning which includes broader Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (B.2). This process is envisaged to begin with a national

² ALER, 2017. <http://www.aler-renovaveis.org/pt/comunicacao/noticias/funae-lanca-carteira-de-projectos-de-energias-renovaveis/>

consultation, which will elaborate a Plan of Work for mainstreaming NDCs in national development planning for long-term collaboration action. This process will encourage peer-to-peer exchanges, replication of lessons learnt and good practices.

Through a GCF readiness proposal, a program will be based on principles of broad stakeholder engagement, long-term climate action planning, and translating plans to project pipelines to attract private sector and climate financing (A.5). GGGI and the NDA will engage with the GCF, development partners, civil society and private sector to ensure the Government of Mozambique's improved capacity to qualify for and receive GCF climate finance (B.1), and successfully implement its climate change strategy to simultaneously deliver key development goals and steer the economy to a green economic growth model. At the conclusion of this program, Mozambique will have clear mitigation targets and implementation roadmaps for the energy, transport and waste sectors, as well as a pipeline of bankable project concepts to support mobilisation of private sector and climate finance to implement the targets (A.5).

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI):

ICLEI Africa serves the sub-Saharan African region and works with sub-national and national governments across 24 sub-Saharan African countries; offering a variety of urban sustainability solutions. ICLEI Africa advocates for the importance of multi-scale governance, to ensure that the commitments and actions of local and regional governments contribute to NDC implementation (A.10). ICLEI Africa is also working with cities who are interested in submitting applications to ICLEI's Transformative Actions Program (TAP), which is an innovative initiative that aims to catalyze and improve capital flows to cities, towns and regions, and strengthen the capacity of local and sub-national governments to access climate finance and attract investment (A.5,9). All of which will assist sub-national governments in tangibly contributing to their country's climate change ambitions, policies and plans.

ICLEI Africa has a strong coastal membership base within Mozambique and supports Mozambique's coastal cities and towns on issues related to climate change adaptation and mitigation (A.6,9,10, H.7,11, J.2, K17,18,19). ICLEI is currently supporting capacity development initiatives in Pemba, Nacala, and Quelimane, and is also implementing a project called Urban Natural Assets for Africa: Coasts for Life, in Nacala and Quelimane, to support coastal management work, including mapping coastal natural assets and co-developing initiatives that aim to build climate resilience in these cities. ICLEI is also supporting Nacala to develop a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, in alignment with national government policies and plans. Additionally, ICLEI has been working with a number of partners in Maputo to enable the co-production of climate change information that is useful to cities' decision makers (A.9). Furthermore, ICLEI Africa is working with several cities in Mozambique to explore ways and means to enable eco-mobility initiatives that will benefit city populations (D.1,5). Moving forward, ICLEI Africa welcomes the opportunity to up- and out-scale current activities in Mozambique, and to contribute via its experience in enabling climate resilient development in the sub-Saharan African context, with the NDC Partnership, and the Mozambican national government. This also extends to the energy sector, where ICLEI Africa has experience and is actively working as an implementing partner in other African countries.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

ILO's project MozTrabalha interfaces with different areas in the Request for Support Letter, namely, training and capacity building for green jobs and green economy (A.5, B.1), gender-

sensitive and pro-employment budgeting (**B.3,6**), support to electrification around Vilankulos together with Sweden and EDM (**C.4**), and labour-intensive techniques of construction (**K.10**). In the agriculture sector, ILO is supporting companies in Nampula that work on polyclonal seeds fields for cashew (**G.1**). Additionally, ILO identifies areas where it could provide knowledge on labor intensive techniques of construction (**O.4, Q.1**), and other areas (**X***) where its expertise and knowledge could provide support in the future in line with ILO's mandate and resources would have to be mobilized.

Sida AND THE EMBASSY OF SWEDEN (Sweden):

Sida and the Embassy of Sweden support a variety of initiatives in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Energy sectors. In the forest sector, projects address deforestation and forest degradation (**H.1d-e;H2,4,6,8-11**), forest governance and legislation, gender, capacities of the Designated National Authority (**B.1**) and forest management (**H.1e-d; P.1**). Sweden also supports large crosscutting projects such as LoCAL (2018-2023), which improves climate resilience at a district level (**B.6**) through a performance-based financing mechanism that is meant to be scaled up to national level after 2023; and a large-scale programme (NACE/AGIR) that supports civil society, good governance, and gender in the context of natural resources, agriculture, climate change and environment (**H.6**).

In the energy sector, Sweden contributes to capacity building through strengthened technical and economic efficiency of EDM (**I.1-2**). In addition, energy projects include a feasibility study for a hydro power plant in Tsate (**L.1**) and a rural electrification project in Vilanculos, which contributes to the reduction of fuel wood use (**C.4**). In complement to this work, the Embassy of Sweden identifies several other projects which it supports and contribute to NDC implementation:

- Promoting recovery and building resilience of drought affected people in Mozambique (2016-2018): a one-year program that aims to support an early recovery of livelihoods for smallholder farmers affected by drought.
- The rehabilitation 2 hydropower plants in the Manica province; Mavuzi and Chicamba (along with KfW and AFD).
- Project Preparation Facility in the Energy Sector (2017-2021) to finance a number of studies in the energy sector of Mozambique for the further development of renewable energy sources.
- Coastal Resilience to Climate Change initiative (CRCC) (2017-2022), implemented by IUCN in collaboration with the Rare and Mozambique's Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP)
- On-going support for EDM: Capacity Building to Electricidade de Moçambique (2010-2019)
- REACT - Africa (2017-2023) for renewable energy in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Food Security through Climate Adaptation and Resilience (FAR) (2017-2023)
- Bilateral research cooperation with Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) (2011-2018)

SPANISH COOPERATION:

The Spanish Cooperation has as priority sectors in Mozambique governance, health, nutrition and agriculture, especially in the provinces of Maputo and Inhambane and Cabo Delgado. In every agricultural project, climate change and community resilience enhancement are a fundamental cross-cutting issue (**G.1,2,4,5, P.1**).

The Spanish Cooperation is planning to support a project recently created - Metropolitan Transport Agency of Maputo in collaboration with UN Habitat, the Metropolitan Agency of Barcelona, and the Municipality of Barcelona. This year they commemorate their 20 years of twinning with the city of Maputo. This project will be financed by the Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa, of which Spain is one of the donors. This project is divided into four components: institutional support to the Metropolitan Agency of Maputo and legislative development (**D.1,2,3,4, E.2,4,5**); Control and monitoring of air quality (**E.1, E.2, E.4, E.5**); Creation of an effective, low carbon and high quality public transport system (**D.1,2**), finally strengthening active transport policies (pedestrians and bicycles) guaranteeing safety, especially for women (**D,1, E.2**). Spanish cooperation has also been supporting the municipality of Maputo in the management of solid waste (**K.1,3,7,8,9,11,14-17, Q.1**) and we are in talks to support the city of Pemba in this area.

UN ENVIRONMENT:

UN Environment has worked with MITADER on a project proposal for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). If approved by GEF, the project will strengthen institutional and technical capacities of national, municipal, and district authorities of the Greater Maputo Area to plan and implement ecosystem-based adaptation interventions in urban and peri-urban coastal zones (**A.2, A.9, H.11**). In addition, the project will support the development and update of Local Adaptation Plans in the Greater Maputo Area and will enhance evidence-based knowledge of ecosystem-based adaptation through GIS mapping exercises as well as economic valuation of natural resources and cost-benefit analyses (**A.6, A.9, and H.11**). The outcome of those exercises can be used to promote investment and planning of ecosystem-based adaptation. Finally, the project will raise public awareness of the benefit of ecosystem-based adaptation (**A.10**).

USAID:

USAID is supporting Mozambique in the design and implementation of adaptation and climate resilient approaches in urban and coastal areas (**H.7, J.2**). The project is being concluded in November 2018 and many of its results can be used as a basis and/or inputs for other initiatives moving forward. For instance, the project supported the preparation of Local Adaptation Plans for Pemba, Quelimane, Mocimboa da Praia, and Mozambique Island (**A.2**) and conducted various awareness and training programs on climate change and risk reduction issues (**A.10**), including an online course (<https://cgcmc.gov.mz/en/online-course/>) that is still available. The project also trained members of the DNA and technicians of the cities where it operated on tools to design, analyse, and mobilize resources for bankable adaptation projects (**B.1, B.5**). USAID is available to share the results and knowledge generated in its project with interested parties, increasing alignment and coordination moving forward.

THE WORLD BANK GROUP (WBG):

The World Bank Group gives central position to climate change, resilience and disaster risk reduction and its impact on human development. The Bank has an extensive portfolio in Mozambique, covering all sectors indicated in the Request for Support Letter (**Annex 2**). The WBG also provides cross-cutting capacity building and Advisory Services and Analytics, supporting implementing partners and Government in general.

Through MITADER, the World Bank is supporting the National Sustainable Development Program (PNDS) being implemented under the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) through a diversity of programs and initiatives that cover different aspects of climate change architecture, mainstreaming, and governance, such as:

- Governance structure and management capacities of FNDS to become an international standard / model sustainable development fund, including its accreditation with the GCF (A.4,5,7,9,10);
- Revision of NDC and sector strategies (several), to the set-up of the National Designated Authority (NDA) in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) (B.1) and its multi-sectorial advisory board and to foster coordination of development partners in support of the GoM's climate agenda and action plan (A.4), aiming at influencing the Government's Plan in the next cycle (2020) (B.2-7);
- Capacity building sessions and dialogues between academia, and legislators on solutions to climate change challenges, sector wide strategies and bankable projects and a series of South-South Knowledge Exchange missions, making knowledge and best practices available for better policy development (several).

The Emergency Resilient Recovery Project (ERRP), the Cities and Climate Change Project and the Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program are part of the Disaster Risk Management portfolio and focus on supporting the 15-year National DRM Program and the Disaster Management Fund (H.7, J.2).

The Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM GP) portfolio is leading a very comprehensive and rapidly growing program in Mozambique including landscape management (natural and planted forests, protected areas and wildlife management, REDD+), fisheries and aquaculture, sustainable value chains development, and climate change. The programs works in close coordination with other programs, particularly Agriculture, Water and SURR (DRM) and with several directorates and agencies of the government (G, H, J, K). Additionally, the Bank has a variety of projects covering infrastructure, health, social protection, education, mining, energy, and water. Moving forward, the WBG has a relevant project pipeline that can further contribute to Mozambique's climate change agenda.

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE (WRI):

The World Resources Institute (WRI), through its Climate Resilience Practice (CRP), is ready to provide new support to Mozambique in areas outlined in its Request for Support Letter to advance adaptation and resilience building in the energy and agriculture sectors, as well as in coastal areas and settlements. WRI can also assist the country in mainstreaming climate finance into sectors and developing budgeting and tracking mechanisms. WRI is open to discuss the following outlined possibilities with the government to tailor the support to the national context and ongoing initiatives.

In the Agriculture sector, WRI can support National Adaptation Plan Development (A.2) through planning for longer-term and systemic changes in the agriculture sector. This would help to better understand which adaptation solutions will stand different climate scenarios and improve decision-making while decreasing risks of conflicts. In vulnerable sectors such as water, agriculture and forestry, WRI can promote the engagement of the private sector in adaptation actions (A.5) through (i) building capacities of private and public sectors' stakeholders; (ii) identifying the barriers and opportunities in adaptation action; and (iii) finding and matching impact investors with businesses and government agencies (B.5). Additionally, WRI

can help assess opportunities and develop guidelines to mainstream climate finance considerations into different sectors (**A.9, B.7**). This would build off work that WRI is currently undertaking on how financial institutions (particularly banks) are screening for climate risks and integrating Paris Agreement-aligned emissions targets into their operations. WRI could also assist the Government with designing sample RFPs, TORs, and guidelines for the assessment of submitted bids for priority and/or climate-relevant sectors.

Moreover, WRI can contribute to Budgeting and Tracking tools for climate change (**B.4 and B6**) through supporting the development of tailored climate-finance definitions, climate finance tracking systems for on- and off-budget national and international financial flows and facilitating necessary capacity building for implementation (**B.7**). Support can also be provided to assess the country's climate finance architecture, identify opportunities for enabling environment improvements, and suggest possible mechanisms (**B.5**). Finally, regarding adaptation for Coastal Areas and Settlements (**H.7, J.2**), WRI can support Mozambique to (i) assess information needs and availability; (ii) apply indicators of climate-resilient planning and management capacity to evaluate whether institutions, legislation, monitoring and information systems are in place to support effective action; (iii) collaborate to develop adaptation plans for coastal areas; and/or (iv) lead an economic valuation of coastal ecosystem goods and services.