



Save the Children

Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique (LINK)

Annex 4: Gender Assessment and Action Plan

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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Abbreviations

AE	Accredited Entities
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
CEDAW	Convention of the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDI	Gender Development Index
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GGGI	Global Gender Gap Index
HDI	Human Development Index
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MTA/DMC	Ministry of Land and Environment / Directorate of Climate Change
PASP	Productive Social Action Programme
SCA	Save the Children Australia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Associations

1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

1. This annex outlines the gender assessment and action plan of the Funding Proposal “*LINK-MOZ Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique*”.

This project will deliver climate resilience for girls and boys, women and men in Mozambique by linking social protection with adaptation action and will mainstream gender and social inclusion considerations throughout the design. Therefore, the overall objective of this assessment is to, first, outline the findings of the gender situational analysis using primary and secondary data, governmental data as well as global indicators. The analysis outlines the gendered effects of climate change, along with insufficient representation of women in policy and decision-making processes. The analysis also examines women’s unequal access to finance and economic opportunities, as well as the gender inequality persisting within the agricultural sector. The assessment emphasizes the under-served needs of women, girls, and children as it intersects with climate change, particularly drought and their access to water. Lastly, the analysis examines the (lack of) institutional capacities to address gender inequalities at national, provincial, and community levels by the duty-bearers.

2. The assessment presents how the project resources will be mobilised and utilized to tackle the persisting gender barriers, biases, and contribute towards improved gender equality.
3. The project will be implemented by three Executing Entities: Save the Children Norway (SCN) Save the Children Mozambique (SCIMOZ), and the Mozambique Ministry of Land and Environment/National Directorate of Climate Change (MTA/DMC).
4. SCN, SCIMOZ and the MTA/DMC are aware that:
 - Climate adaptation and mitigation pathways are not gender-neutral¹;
 - Women and girls are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change;
 - Gendered needs and vulnerabilities of marginal groups, need to be mainstreamed into adaptation design, resilience capacity-building and mitigation services;² and
 - Gender-transformative impact can be driven by allocating robust financial means, gender budgets, and dedicated resources to create a more comprehensive and effective approach to addressing climate change in a way that empowers women, promotes gender equality.³
5. SCN, SCIMOZ and MTA/DMC are keenly aware that a gender-blind implementation would severely limit the possibility of the LINK project to effectively build a bridge between Local Adaptation Plans (LAP) and social protection. Moreover, women are powerful agents of change within their communities and are more likely than men to adopt sustainable adaptation options: without their engagement the project would not be able to move towards the necessary awareness raising and behavioural change that is required to implement the adaptation options considered in the LAPs.

¹ Current literature on climate change, and its effects and emergent risks, are predominantly produced in scientific circles. Yet, there is increasing evidence that adopting social science methods, and situating resilience and adaptation practice within a broader science-policy interface and right-based perspectives, can gear projects towards environmental and socioeconomic co-benefits. Particularly, this could better prepare communities to avoid resource constraints and respond to the complexity of social arrangements, reducing far-reaching impacts of climate risks. See Butterfield, R. (2018) ‘Bringing rights into resilience: revealing complexities of climate risks and social conflict’ in Disasters. Journal Article.

² Poor or missing gender analysis, or the lack of gender-responsive action, may lead to planners or personnel depending on women to assume a central role in their coping strategies, which may not be the practical reality for many vulnerable communities. Further, this also glosses over the existing burdens on women among such groups. See Nelson, V., Meadows, K., Cannon, T., Morton, J., & Martin, A. 2002. Uncertain predictions, invisible impacts and the need to mainstream gender in climate change adaptations in Gender and Development. Journal Article.

³ OECD. 2014. *Making climate finance work for women*. [Available here](#)

6. In Mozambique, numerous gender barriers exist at the level of legal and policy frameworks, social norms, roles, decision-making, access to resources, safety, and security. The LINK project will promote women's role across all those dimensions, be it to strengthen their decision-making power, representation within key processes, as well as to gain skills that will lead to achieving economic empowerment. In turn, the project aims to have an effect on reducing negative coping strategies exacerbated by climate change, such as girls' school dropout, early and child marriage, and incidents of domestic violence and SGBVs.
7. The gender mainstreaming exercise, informed by the information collected through this assessment, is to be applied throughout the projects. Outcomes and Outputs all feeding into LINK paradigm shift: IF climate change adaptation is effectively mainstreamed into policy and awareness, and capacities are improved for locally-led adaptation measures, especially focused on drought; THEN the climate resilience of marginalised communities and vulnerable groups, such as women and children, in rural areas will be increased in the long run; BECAUSE they will have improved ability to develop and climate resilient actions and have increased access to adaptive social protection services.

Outcome 1 – Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs

- Output 1.1: Local stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs and communities) have the necessary knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures
- Output 1.2: LAPs are updated or developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach

Outcome 2 – Priority locally-led adaptation actions and social protection support identified in LAPs implemented by communities and local governments

- Output 2.1: Social protection activities adopt climate resilient responses and are integrated into the PASP
- Output 2.2: Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level

Outcome 3 – Improved enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning.

- Output 3.1: Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (DDP and PESOD)
- Output 3.2: Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved
- Output 3.3: LAPs are monitored with communities and lessons learned and best practices are incorporated by governments in the next programming cycles
- 3.4 Climate information and dissemination are enhanced through technology, improving early warning systems for drought scenarios.

2. Methodology

9. This assessment is the result of primary and secondary data collection and analysis. The resulting information was used to shape the GESI Action Plan in section 8 of this Annex. A detailed recount of primary and secondary sources is as follows:

2.1 Primary data – consultations and key informant interviews

10. The information included in this gender assessment study is the result of extensive consultations with a wide array of stakeholders at the national, provincial, district and community levels.

11. Consultations at central level began in January 2023, through Key Informant Interviews (KII), and a month-long field mission took place between February and March 2023 to collect information at the local level. The field visit reached 6 arid and semi-arid districts of the three target provinces, namely: Changara and Moatize Districts (Tete province), Guru and Tambara Districts (Manica province), Chicualacuala and Mabalane Districts (Gaza province).

12. Finally, a consultation workshop was held in Maputo in April 2023 to validate and discuss the results of the preliminary findings from the data collection, and to inform the project design to foster local ownership.

13. Details of consulted stakeholders and of the results of the consultations can be found in Section 6 under Stakeholder Engagement in Annex 2 of the Funding Proposal – Pre-Feasibility Study.

2.2 Secondary data - literature review

14. The desk review relied on diverse sources of information, including International Organisations, government entities, local and international NGOs and academia, namely:

- World Bank Gender Data Hub
- UN Women Data Hub
- Statistical bulletins on poverty and welfare, and of specific social protection programmes (Ministry of Finance, National Institute of Statistics)
- National strategies, policies and legislation
- Gender assessments (including USAID, UNWOMEN, Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung),
- Gender reports on specific impact of climate events and disasters on women and girls in Mozambique (Care International, GBV AoR, UNWOMEN)
- Rapid Gender Assessments conducted by Save the Children in Mozambique
- Academic research and articles

15. As part of the literature review, available national aggregate statistics and composite indices have been used (see section 6) and drawn primarily from different UN entities and International Organisations. These speak to the issues identified by the GCF in its Mainstreaming Gender toolkit as crucial socioeconomic indicators that can impact upon the performance of the project and are therefore, being mainstreamed into the LINK project.

3. Key Findings and actions

16. The consultations conducted at the national and sub-national level were essential for the design of the project in a way that is responsive to the needs of women as the target populations, and to identify the key climatic and non-climatic challenges and vulnerabilities faced by women in the target areas. The present assessment includes information collected from all the consulted stakeholders on **key gender aspects**, including:

- Gender and social norms and division of labour
- Access to assets, material and immaterial resources
- Decision making power at household and community level
- Impact of climate change, particularly drought, on the pre-existing gender inequalities
- Coping strategies are currently in place affecting women and girls to overcome climate change impacts
- Existing awareness, understanding and adoption of gender mainstreaming for social protection and climate change adaptation activities.

17. The results of the consultations indicate that drought has had and is having a significant gendered impact on the target communities, in terms of time poverty, access to resources and basic services (including clean water and sanitation), increasing negative coping strategies and the incidents of GBV. Consultations also revealed that gender expertise is insufficient at institutional levels, and while policies and guidance documents are in place, the coordination and implementation is not sufficient to ensure they are enforced.

18. The Gender Action Plan (section 8 of this Annex) is based on best practices in the development sector on including women and transformative programming, as well as integrates the feedback and suggestions received through consultations, both at institutional and community levels, to support women and girls in advancing their rights.

19. The project ensures that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project structure including ministerial representation in the Project Steering Group (PSG) and a gender expert position within the Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

LINK is designed to mainstream gender in the following way:

20. Outcome 1: The project will ensure equitable representation and meaningful participation of women, girls, youth and people with disabilities in all awareness raising and training activities. Importantly, training and awareness raising activities will include participatory and inclusive sessions and will include information about the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, so that local stakeholders are aware of the disproportionate impact of climate change on women's rights and roles. This two-pronged approach will, improve confidence, decision-making power and essential skills for economic empowerment of women and girls, and advance understanding and awareness of women's rights and vulnerabilities to climate change among the wider community. Representation and active participation will be ensured and fostered throughout Community-Based Environmental Interest Groups and School-Based Environmental Clubs for Disaster Risk Reduction, further strengthening commitment to a more balanced division of decision-making power among the communities. The project will ensure that all training arrangements and events are mindful of women's availability (scheduled around their time commitments), accessibility (for safety and convenience), and considering child-care arrangements.

21. The project will assess gender awareness and capacities of local institutions to facilitate women and girls' participation in processes and to take steps in mainstreaming gender throughout the proposed adaptation and climate change activities. To institutionalize the practice of meaningful female participation, the project will ensure gender is mainstreamed throughout the updating and/or establishment process of the Local Adaptation Plans, so that differential needs, risks and vulnerabilities of women and girls and others to meet

social inclusion, are considered and appropriate resources are mobilized to address them. The capacity building and training activity beneficiaries will be measured using gender-disaggregated indicators.

22. Outcome 2: The project will ensure that prioritization of climate resilient adaptation interventions is led in a gender-sensitive way, and that selected actions are tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable populations, a majority of whom are women and girls, mitigating any potential unintended negative consequences. For instance, due to their gendered role and household responsibilities that include fetching water, cleaning etc., women are the catalyst for local level adaptation. This places an additional time burden on them as they might not have the time to participate in adaptation prioritization and stakeholder engagement processes. Additionally, locating water points farther away from the village, is likely to increase time poverty for women/girls in addition to increasing their susceptibility to protection risks). The project activities will be carried out in a way that is inclusive and responsive to women's and children's needs, as well as contributing to address time poverty of women by locating water points near the village.

23. The project will ensure that the selection of beneficiaries for the social protection programme includes youth, people with disabilities and gender- and age sensitive criteria (to ensure prioritization of child and female-headed households), so they can equally benefit and meaningfully participate. Institutional capacity building, aimed at increased adoption of adaptive social protection, will mainstream gender approaches to ensure the duty bearers and stakeholders are well equipped to communicate and engage with women and vulnerable groups in safe, respectful and meaningful manner.

24. Outcome 3: The project will ensure that mainstreaming climate change adaptation into district development planning processes, and adopt gender-responsive budgeting, advocacy and learning principles, therefore ensuring adequate resource allocation for all gender and vulnerable groups. These steps are in line with Mozambique's Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy's objectives. To do so, the project will influence strategy for gender-sensitive and children-centered climate resilience and social protection integration into local planning and budgeting based on district-level learning and evidence. The strategy will focus on addressing the needs of vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid zones, particularly women and children. The influencing strategy targets the strategies and policies of the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Action (MGCAS), among other relevant line ministries. The project will also ensure that appropriate gender expertise is integrated in the Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change and the Climate Change (PTCCC) reference group, and that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project's dialogue workshops. Following quality standards and best practices, the project indicators will measure the level of female participation in the project as well as perceptions of women themselves, that is, whether they feel heard, and if their insights have been respected. All targets will be disaggregated by sex in the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT)/MEAL system to report against. Lastly, the project includes strengthening capacities of local provincial institutions to track gender-sensitive progress and to reflect and improve delivery of activities to ensure greater involvement of women.

4. Gender barriers in Mozambique

25. This section presents a brief description of the main gender barriers identified during the project development phase. The list of barriers is non-exhaustive and includes the ones that are considered the most relevant to the project's context and its activities. The barrier analysis was developed based on the literature review and inputs from the stakeholder consultations conducted with communities, district, provincial and national stakeholders.

4.1 Gendered effects of climate change in Mozambique

26. Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to the effects of climate change. The country is experiencing climate change in terms of increased temperatures and erratic precipitation and is exposed to recurrent climate shocks, including cyclones, droughts, heatwaves and floods. For example, Mozambique has experienced 68 natural disasters between 1956 and 2008, with the total number of deaths higher than 100,000 and approximately 30 million people affected. Climate change has a disproportionate impact on women and girls/- loss of life, loss of income and assets, exposing women and girls to exploitation and violence during internal and external displacement caused by climate events, disruption of health and basic services, as well as essential referrals for issues such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health services.⁴ Climate change can lead to the spread of vector-borne diseases, extreme heat events, and degraded air quality. Women may suffer more due to their biological differences, such as pregnancy-related issues and lower physical tolerance to heat.

27. Discriminatory social and gender norms, along with women's insufficient access to and control over essential resources such as land, markets, fertilizer, seeds, financial capital, and technologies, contribute to their vulnerability to the climate crisis. This vulnerability is further heightened by their concentration in low-wage employment, particularly in sectors like agriculture and the informal economy. Additionally, limited bargaining power and inadequate representation in policy discussions and key decision-making processes also play a role in increasing the vulnerability of women to the impacts of climate change.⁵

28. Cyclones and floods can push families to adopt negative coping strategies to face the loss of income and assets, which include being exposed to sexual exploitation, sex work, early and forced marriage.⁶ In the targeted areas destruction of property and temporary displacement owing to cyclones, results in relocation to temporary shelters, which are often overcrowded and where basic services are insufficient for the necessary needs, including WASH facilities: this has an immediate impact on GBV.⁷ Needs of particularly vulnerable groups, such as women and child heads of households, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent and young girls can go largely unmet.

29. Similarly, drought has catastrophic effects on women and girls: in 2016, as the country grappled with the effects of El Nino, 91.9% of the female-headed households did not have adequate food provisions generated in the 4-month agricultural season to meet household consumption needs beyond 11 months.⁸ Water collection, primarily a women's task, on previously took 2 hours (on average) prior to the drought onset. Afterwards, it was observed that this task took more than 6 hours a day, which led to consequences such as dropping out of school for younger and adolescent girls⁹. Water scarcity has also had clear negative effects on menstrual hygiene and pushed women to bathe near water points and away from private space, increasing risks of GBV.¹⁰

⁴ UNWOMEN. 2022. Cyclone Gombe: Impact of climate change on women and girls in Mozambique.

⁵ Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed. 2023. How Gender-responsive, Age-sensitive Social Protection is Related to the Climate Crisis: A summary of the evidence.

⁶ Gender-Based Violence AoR – Global Protection Cluster. 2019. Secondary Data Review.

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⁷ Gender-Based Violence AoR – Global Protection Cluster, 2019, Ibid.

⁸ CARE International. 2016. Hope dries up? Women and Girls coping with Drought and Climate Change in Mozambique.

⁹ CARE International. 2016. Hope dries up? Women and Girls coping with Drought and Climate Change in Mozambique.

¹⁰ CARE International. 2016. Hope dries up? Women and Girls coping with Drought and Climate Change in Mozambique.

30. As a result of climate change, both surface and groundwater sources are unreliable and declining, which has a clear impact on the lives of women, girls and children: According to USAID¹¹, women and girls are often responsible for water collection and spend a significant portion of their day fetching water for their household. Other studies suggest that, in rural areas, 88% of households rely on adult women as their primary water gatherers.¹² Interviews led in the target areas corroborate this division of roles, as water fetching was identified as primarily a women's task by stakeholders in Chicualacuala, Mabalane, Changara, and by students at primary schools in:

- Cabermunde (Manica – girls' group), who mentioned girls should perform household tasks, including fetching water, before going to school in the morning
- Capimbi (Tete), who mentioned that it is up to children, women and the elderly to get water for the family and take care of the house and smaller animals, such as goats and chickens. On the other hand, cattle herding is the actual income-generating activity of the family, performed by men who, during drought, might leave in search of water for the survival of the herd itself.

31. Water scarcity therefore worsens time poverty experienced by women, further compounding the gender inequality in terms of access to economic, educational and trainings opportunities, assets and resources: longer time spent fetching water means less time available for studying or for other income-generating activities. This is even more problematic for female-headed households.

32. As water scarcity pushes families into food insecurity and poverty, this can lead to the adoption of negative coping strategies: this seems to be the case in all the targeted areas, where early marriages (predominantly for girls, but also for boys) seem to be widespread. According to the Girls Not Brides coalition,¹³ poverty is a key driver of early marriages in Mozambique, as *“many families see child marriage as a means for economic survival, in addition to the incentive of obtaining the bride price (lobolo)”*. Interviews and stakeholder consultations conducted confirm this assessment: many of the communities visited reported having to deal with this phenomenon, although with different levels of severity:

- Teachers consulted in Chicualacuala report that at age 16 many girls are given up by their families, driven by hunger, in exchange for the equivalent of 14,000 to 50,000 MT in cash and cattle.
- In Guru, the District Administrator confirmed the severity of the problem, and in the same district the Health, Women and Social Action Service (SDSMAS) reported how this leads to early pregnancies and health problems: stakeholders report receiving up to 2 to 3 obstetric cases per week, or about 40 per year with serious complications – including death. Students interviewed in the same district expressed resignation at the thought that eventually some of them would drop-out and have children, as well as unease at the thought of reporting violence to the authorities – who might condone this behaviour.
- In Changara both communities and institutions confirmed that early marriage is a concern, especially after 6th grade: this resonates across many visited locations, as families might not be able to sustain education costs anymore, particularly if the school is far or requires boarding.

4.2 Institutional women's representation for policy and decision-making processes

33. As reported by International IDEA¹⁴: *“Mozambique has only three women in the electoral management body (EMB) out of 17 members, representing one of the lowest levels of women representation in EMBs in Southern Africa. In municipal governance, in the 2018 elections, only six women were elected as Mayors and 8 as Presidents of the Municipal Assemblies, among 53 municipalities. In the 2019 legislative elections, 38.8 per cent of elected members of parliament were women (two percentage points less than in the 2014 legislative elections) – a good number by African and international standards, but still far from the 50 per cent by 2015 commitment in the 2008 SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. Only one of the more than*

¹¹ USAID, 2019, Mozambique Gender Assessment

¹² Graham, J. et al., 2016, An Analysis of Water Collection Labor among Women and Children in 24 Sub-Saharan African Countries, PLoS One. 2016; 11(6): e0155981. Published online 2016 Jun 1. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0155981

¹³ Girls Not Brides, Country Profile, Mozambique

¹⁴ International IDEA, 2022, The contribution of women to and gender issues in the 2021/2022 electoral reform process in Mozambique

50 political parties registered in Mozambique is led by a woman and leadership bodies in all political parties are dominated by men”.

34. These numbers indicate the gender gap in the political and decision-making sphere. In addition, according to a report¹⁵ women are better represented at central and provincial levels than at the local level, the including municipal level, where localised adaptation activities are decided and implemented.

35. Women are underrepresented in political positions despite constituting 50.7% of the population. This lack of representation, lack of women in decision-making roles hampers the ability of climate mitigation and adaptation plans to effectively capture women's unique perspectives, experiences, and concerns related to climate change. This can lead to gaps in understanding and addressing the challenges faced by women in coping with climate change.

36. The lack of representation can further marginalize women, diminishing their active participation in community-based climate adaptation efforts, to contribute ideas, expertise, and knowledge, limiting the success and sustainability of climate resilience initiatives. Issues such as women's specific vulnerabilities to climate impacts, access to resources, and roles as primary caregivers may not receive adequate attention in climate adaptation policies and strategies and miss to address the root causes of inequalities.

37. Therefore, it is essential for the LINK project to take measures to ensure women's active involvement in decision-making processes, for consultation and planning to better reflect the diverse needs of communities, and being part of the process, empower women as agents of change, contributing to more successful implementation of climate adaptation strategies.

4.3 Gender norms and unpaid care work

38. Mozambique has historically been divided into a matrilineal society in the North, and a patrilineal one in the South. In the matrilineal system assets, children and resources are passed down through the mother's line of the family, the opposite happens in the patriarchal system, where men own all resources and decision-making power. However, even within matriarchal families the ownership and decision-making power remains with the men in the family (i.e. the mother's brother – who decides how assets are distributed down the matriarchal generation line).¹⁶ The Portuguese colonisation then pushed forward a male-dominated family system, exacerbating further existing gender inequalities.¹⁷ As a result, despite a decades-long struggle and significant progress, gender norms in Mozambique are still tightly linked with a patriarchal assigning of roles, with women seen as “natural” caregivers and men as heads of household and owner of all assets and decision-making power.¹⁸

39. In 2004, the Family Law was approved and is considered a major result in the fight against inequality and discrimination within the family in Mozambique, as well as a break with the colonial character of the previous law. After years of debates, the Family Law came into force in 2005 (and was again revised in 2019) to ensure that men and women have equal rights within the family and to end male supremacy in the marital society¹⁹. However, in practice, men are still the head of the family and responsible for taking the decisions and when they are forced to migrate due to droughts, for example, women are left with no decision-making power.

40. A rapid gender assessment conducted by Save the Children in the Tete Province in 2018²⁰ showed how interviewees, including women, highlighted that “*women have the moral obligation to comply with the roles and responsibilities that were attributed to them, such as to take care of the home, the children, their husbands, and to work in the fields*”. Despite some discrepancies in the opinions expressed on the role that men should have in the household (including by men themselves), interviewees indicated that one of the main limits for a more equitable share of unpaid care work is the unfavourable opinion of other members of

¹⁵ Sindy Karberg, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 2018, Female political participation and their influence towards greater empowerment of women in Mozambique

¹⁶ Sindy Karberg, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 2018, Ibid.

¹⁷ Oxford Research Encyclopedia

¹⁸ Sindy Karberg, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 2018, Ibid.

¹⁹ Maria José Arthur; Tereza Cruz e Silva; Yolanda Siteo and Edson Mussa, Family Law: Background and Context of its approval, WLSA, 2011. Available at: <<https://www.wlsa.org.mz/article-family-law-background/>> (14/07/2023)

²⁰ Save the Children, 2018, Linking Agribusiness and Nutrition Project – LAN, Gender Assessment

the community.²¹ These norms are also being passed down to next generations, for example, a gender assessment conducted by Save the Children in Zambezia between 2019 and 2020²² found that, when asked whether childcare and domestic chores should be split between husbands and wives, both boys and girls predominantly responded that those are chores that belong to women.

41. As a result, women are burdened from a very young age with performing unpaid care work, with tasks spanning from childcare to water and fuel collection, and from cleaning the house to buying and cooking food. At the same time, they are excluded from decision-making processes, and learn that their role is less important than that of men, which is to provide for the family. This has immediate repercussions on educational attainment, possibility to access paid employment and economic independence, as well as access to services, assets and resources, including information, health, land, financial assets, etc.

42. As highlighted both by both primary and secondary data, gender norms in Mozambique limit the possibilities of women and girls. For example, interviews and focus group discussions in the District of Guru (Manica) confirm that:

- Education of boys is prioritised over that of girls, and many adult women in rural areas cannot read or write.
- Women are perceived as having no voice.
- Some women are able to spend money earned through their sale of agricultural products, however, men hold significant decision-making power, including *the sale* of their daughters

43. A rigid division of roles was evident through interviews in Gaza and Tete, with boys tasked with animal herding and girls tasked to help at home with domestic chores. These echo the results of the gender assessments led by Save the Children in 2020 and 2022 (see section 1.2). Moreover, during drought spells the direct consequence is a frequent resort to negative coping strategies, leading to early marriage and school drop-out (see below).

44. The impacts of women performing unpaid work has major impacts on women's resilience. As unpaid work consumes a significant portion of women's time and energy, it leaves them with limited capacity to engage in income-generating activities, participate in community decision-making processes related to climate resilience, and generally reduces their ability to build adaptive capacities. Women engaged in unpaid work are time-poor and therefore might not be able to prioritize training sessions and be less informed about climate risks. Unpaid work often confines women to the home, limiting their community engagement. As a result, their voices may not be adequately represented in consultations and planning sessions.

45. Therefore, it is imperative that the project activity planning and sessions thoroughly takes into consideration women's commitments and the burden of unpaid work when planning and organizing activities. Specific accommodations regarding i.e., time, location, lengths of sessions, should be made to ensure active participation of women.

4.4 Gender-Based Violence

46. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is pervasive in Mozambique and compounded by the numerous emergency situations that have affected the country for years, such as climate disasters, COVID-19 pandemic and internal conflicts. A UNWOMEN report²³ on GBV in Nampula, Sofala and Gaza shows that more than 45% of women suffer some form of gender-based violence in their lifetime. At the same time, the number of reported cases of violence decreased between 2019 and 2020, highly likely because of increased social and institutional challenges encountered by survivors in emergency situations.²⁴

47. GBV is also compounded by drought situations: lack of access to water pushes women to bathe and/or release themselves in the open, exposing them further to possible attacks. Access to sanitary supplies for

²¹ Save the Children, 2018, Ibid.

²² Save the Children, 2020, Reaching the Poorest: Supporting Quality Sexual and Reproductive Health Services – Ungumi Project, Rapid Gender Assessment

²³ ONU Mulheres, 2018, Inquérito sobre violência contra mulheres e raparigas em Moçambique: Relatório. Maputo

²⁴ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, 2022, Perfil de Igualdade Género de Moçambique

menstrual hygiene becomes a challenge for women and girls as they don't have capacity to get the materials and traditional methods were destroyed. It can also imply large displacements, forcing women and girls to live in formal or informal settlements with precarious hygienic conditions and in close proximity with family and non-family members: this can exacerbate Intimate Partner Violence and GBV. Women are first to lose their assets and jobs and girls at higher risk of dropping out of school as well as expose them to other different protection risks including domestic violence, physical and sexual abuse and exploitation. Social pressure and disrupted services impede survivor's capacity to report or to access adequate information and services.

48. The Government of Mozambique²⁵ has recently worked to strengthen the legal framework to address some of this gender discrimination including:

- The Law on the Prevention of Early Marriages (Lei sobre a Prevenção de Uniões Prematuras) of 2019 which aims to establish the legal regime applicable to the prohibition, prevention, mitigation of premature unions and the punishment of their perpetrators and accomplices, as well as the protection of children who are or were in such unions.
- The Revised Family Law (Lei da Família revista - 2019) which eliminates the possibility of emancipation or consent to marriage before 18 years old, as well as pregnancy as a condition for marriage for minors.
- The Revised Penal Code (Código Penal revisto – 2019) which includes harsh punishments for gender-based violence, including for sexual violence, physical violence and sexual assault.

49. Nevertheless, crucial challenges remain, including:

- Insufficient data collection on GBV, as well as lack of coordination amongst the basic services (health, justice, law enforcement) to address the issue effectively and support survivors. For example, of the 1634 health units existing in 2017, only 781 were providing health response to GBV²⁶
- Insufficient resources and capacity to do effective case management, both at institutional and civil society levels
- Gender norms and patriarchal culture which reinforce GBV and limit agency of women to report and seek justice.
- Difficulty in implementing different legal policies and instruments due to the lack of human and financial resources, as well as a clear strategy for implementation.
- Weak institutionalization of gender equality prioritization.
- Gaps in the training and capacity building of key actors at different levels

4.5 Unequal access to economic opportunities and financing

50. In Mozambique, women are often concentrated in lower-paid and informal sectors, such as agriculture and domestic work, while men dominate higher-paid and formal employment positions.²⁷ Importantly, women in Mozambique are more likely to work in sectors that are highly vulnerable to climate change, such as agriculture and informal trade. Women in the informal sector may be more vulnerable to climate-induced shocks due to their limited access to resources and social safety nets. They may have limited access to information, technologies, and financial resources necessary to adapt to climate change.

51. While financial inclusion has grown in Mozambique, women still have far less access to finance instruments, such as bank accounts and credit, than men. According to the World Bank data, in 2017, only 32.9% of women had a bank account, while for men, the number reached 51.1%.²⁸ The gender gap in financial inclusion is significantly high in the rural areas. Figure 1 and Figure 2 below presents the results from a National Survey and highlights that as wealth increases, familiarity with the financial sector increases

²⁵ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, 2022, *ibid*.

²⁶ Perfil de Igualdade Género de Moçambique

²⁷ Ulrich Lachler and Ian Walker, 2018, "Mozambique Jobs Diagnostic: Volume 1 - Analytics

²⁸ World Bank, Gender Data Portal. Available at: <<https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/mozambique/>> (16/07/2023).

only for men. This gap can be explained by a variety of factors that include higher rates of financial literacy for men, a financial regulatory framework that favors men and socio-cultural bias against lending to women.²⁹

52. Both the literature review and the results from the consultations corroborate that women in rural areas normally use family, friends, or informal savings associations, for example village savings and loans associations, instead of formal financial institutions to save money and ask for credit. Interviews in the district of Chicualacuala, in the province of Gaza, confirmed that because of savings groups, women do not depend on their husbands for household-related expenses such as buying school uniforms, food, etc.

Figure 1- In the past 12 months, have you attempted to borrow from any of the following? (1/2)³⁰

Institution	1st quantile (%)			2nd quantile (%)			3rd quantile (%)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
Bank	0.4	1.0	Statistically not significant	3.0	1.7	Statistically not significant	9.1	4.9	+ 4.2
Microfinance institution	0.6	2.3	-1.7	3.7	2.9	Statistically not significant	4.5	4.4	Statistically not significant
Credit Union	0	1.0	-1.0	0.2	0.5	Statistically not significant	1.5	0.6	Statistically not significant

Figure 2- In the past 12 months, have you attempted to borrow from any of the following? (2/2)³¹

Institution	1st quantile (%)			2nd quantile (%)			3rd quantile (%)		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
Cooperative	0.7	1.1	Statistically not significant	1.4	1.9	Statistically not significant	1.3	3.1	Statistically not significant
Xitique or savings and credit group	4.4	6.2	Statistically not significant	8.2	11.4	Statistically not significant	13.9	12.1	Statistically not significant
Informal money lender	5.6	7.8	Statistically not significant	9.6	9.6	Statistically not significant	11.0	8.1	Statistically not significant
Friends and family	28.9	23.8	Statistically not significant	38.7	31.3	Statistically not significant	35.1	30.8	Statistically not significant

53. Besides the differences in access to financial instruments, women also have a lower overall net income flow throughout the year, with the net income reaching zero twice a year, because they have more difficulty to have access to more varied income sources (see Figure 3).

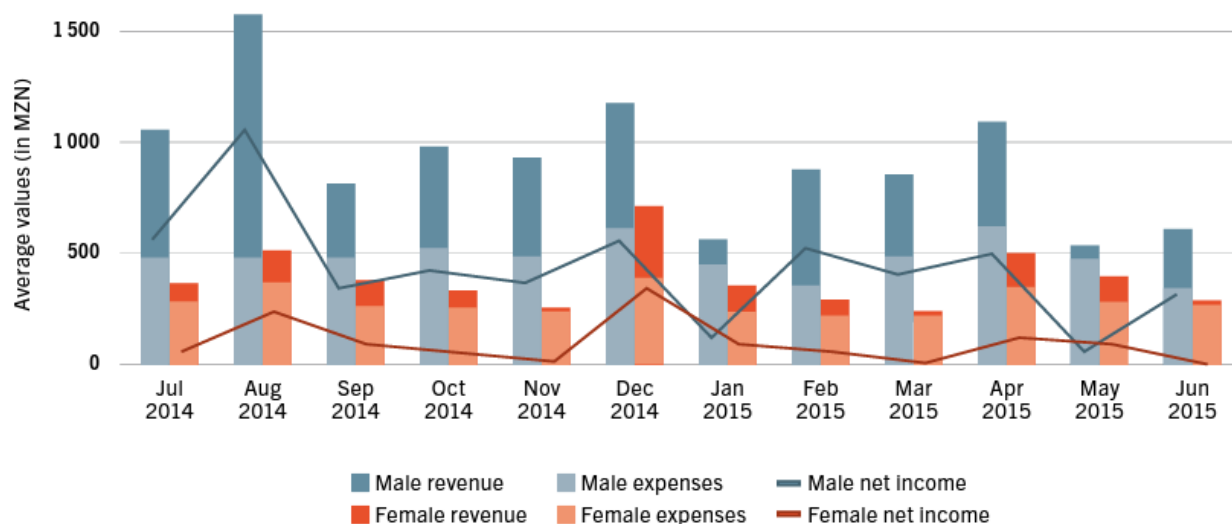
54. Vulnerable employment among women in Mozambique reached 92.2% in 2021.³² During the interviews at the district level, it was mentioned that employers are more likely to hire and work men, and that there should be more support to create jobs for women, as also there were reports of men spending money on drinking instead of on the household needs.

²⁹ FAO, Deconstructing the gender gap in rural financial inclusion – the cases of Tanzania and Mozambique, 2020. Available at: <<https://www.fao.org/3/cb0569en/CB0569EN.pdf>> (16/07/23)

³⁰ FAO, Ibid.

³¹ FAO, Deconstructing the gender gap in rural financial inclusion – the cases of Tanzania and Mozambique, 2020. Available at: <<https://www.fao.org/3/cb0569en/CB0569EN.pdf>> (16/07/23)

³² World Bank, Gender Data Portal. Available at: <<https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/mozambique/>> (17/07/2023).

Figure 3- Gender breakdown of villagers' net revenue flow (Mozambique)³³

4.6 Gender inequality within the agricultural sector

55.. Gender inequality within the agricultural sector has different aspects, from land ownership to food insecurity, for example, and these will be aggravated with climate change impacts. Although women participate in agriculture activities more than men, they have lower rates of livestock ownership, less land ownership and often lower quality land.³⁴ According to different studies, the percentage of women that are landowners do not reach 30% in Mozambique.³⁵

56. In general, in the agricultural sector, households led by women are the ones most dependent on agriculture, but they are, on average, 20% less productive than those headed by men. This is because they are normally focused on subsistence agriculture, with low levels of fertilizers, technology, and machinery, which may be related to low technical capacity and opportunities.³⁶

57. The role men and women have within the value chains are also different. In the maize value chain, for example, women normally cultivate it as a source of nutrition and food security for the household, while men see it as an opportunity to participate in trade markets. Women are more involved in processing activities, while men are involved in storage and marketing because it is a role culturally ascribed to men.³⁷ According to the consultations, women are slowly having more access to commercial activities, such as selling livestock, but they still need support from men involved in the activities. Women are also more involved in some specific value chains, e.g., poultry and rabbits (seen as “women’s animals”), but others, such as cattle and goats are done primarily by men.

58. Droughts and other climate hazards are also impacting farmer’s production and consequently, affecting the country’s food security, which has an uneven impact on women and children. As farmers are losing their crops due to more intense and frequent droughts, there is less food available in the households³⁸. In Mozambique, women and children normally eat last and therefore only get scraps of leftovers, not getting enough protein intake. This is one of the factors of malnutrition, undernutrition and iron deficiency among women of reproductive age in the country, which also affects school attendance.

³³ FAO, Deconstructing the gender gap in rural financial inclusion – the cases of Tanzania and Mozambique, 2020. Available at: < <https://www.fao.org/3/cb0569en/CB0569EN.pdf>> (16/07/23)

³⁴ FAO, Ibid.

³⁵ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, 2022, Perfil de Igualdade Género de Moçambique

³⁶ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, Ibid.

³⁷ Rahma I. Adam, Maria da Luz Quinhentos, Pauline Muindi and Jessica Osanya, Rethinking crop production: Gender relations along the maize value chain in Mozambique, 2018. Available at: < <https://simlesa.cimmyt.org/wp-content/uploads/Maize-Value-Chain-in-Mozambique-and-Gender-11.6.2018.pdf>>

³⁸ World Food Programme, Evaluation of Mozambique Gender Transformative and Nutrition Sensitive (GTNS) Project 2019 to 2021(2023), 2023. Available at: < https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000131585/download/?_ga=2.171451232.1186309870.1689621478-1474379373.1662062579>

4.7 Water needs of women, girls and children, exacerbated by drought conditions.

59. Access to water and sanitation in rural areas of Mozambique is a significant infrastructural barrier, according to UNICEF³⁹, nationally 49% of people have no access to improved water sources, but out of these 63% live in rural areas, where 1 in 5 people use surface water as primary drinking source. In the arid and semi-arid districts of the three target provinces, access is limited, and population without reliable sources of water for drinking and irrigation purposes reaches:

- 34% in Gaza
- 45% in Manica
- 41% in Tete

60. For both women and girls, menstruation is a taboo topic,⁴⁰ which exposes them to restrictions, pain, risks and discomfort. Lack of water is an additional threat, and women report resorting to any means to obtain enough of it during the cycle.⁴¹ Without reliable access to water services women and girls risk losing access also to basic rights, such as health, education and decent work.

61. Lack of clean water and sanitation is also a significant health hazard: In Mahatlane (Chicualacuala, Gaza Province), the maternity ward is forced to use water from the creek 5km away because the water point is non-functional. This causes risks to the health of mothers and infants. In the same district, interviews with a group of primary school pupils and their teachers revealed that, during drought spells, children run to the river to drink during breaks. Not only this is a clear health risk (diarrhoeal diseases are still a significant cause of death among children in Mozambique), but it could also easily turn into a protection risk for girls, who are even more exposed to violence and attacks.

4.8 Capacity to address gender inequalities at institutional and community levels.

62. Concluding observations on the combined third to fifth periodic reports of Mozambique⁴² noted with concern the following points:

- The fragmentation of the national machinery for the advancement of women, with the National Directorate of Gender having two departments, the national and district councils for the advancement of women, the Gender Coordination Group and gender focal points in line ministries.
- The insufficient level of human, technical and financial resources to implement gender equality legislation, policies and plans.
- The lack of information on the assessment of the third national plan of action for the advancement of women, covering the period 2010–2014.
- The lack of a coordinated approach to gender planning and budgeting, which is at the discretion of the respective ministries.
- The limited measurable impact of gender strategies, policies and plans and the activities of the national machinery of advancement of women.

63. While Mozambique is very advanced from a policy perspective (notably its Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy), stakeholder interviews and observation by the data collection team confirmed that there is a significant lack of awareness around gender equality issues, both at institutional and community level. There is also a clear lack of coordination among the various institutions, leading to gender being overlooked when it comes to local adaptation. Some examples include:

- Responding to the question “what are the different needs and priorities of women and men”, a SDAE Officer in a Mambalane community mentioned that the impacts are not gendered, as the problems are the same for both men and women.

³⁹ UNICEF, WASH situation in Mozambique

⁴⁰ USAID, 2021, Formative Research on Gender and Hygiene in Mozambique

⁴¹ USAID, 2021, Formative Research on Gender and Hygiene in Mozambique

⁴² CEDAW, 2019

- In another community of the same province, a member of the Natural Resources Management Committee indicated that the community has achieved gender equality, since both men and women engage in productive activities, despite the fact that care duties are the sole responsibility of women.
- Children in Guro reported feeling uncomfortable at the prospect of reporting cases of GBV and early marriage to the authorities, for fear that these behaviours will be condoned at institutional level.
- From observation during stakeholder consultations and field visit it could be noted how different authorities, including tasked with women and children's welfare worked in a separate way from other offices, creating gaps and missing opportunities for establishing synergies.

4.9 The gender effects of COVID-19 in Mozambique

64. As with most countries in the world, the Mozambican economy was hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic: it is estimated⁴³ that the economy lost 3.6% of GDP in 2020, with employment rate going 1.9% down. The effects of the pandemic were compounded by the fact that the country was still recovering from the devastating effects of cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which had hit the country in 2019, and got hit again in January 2021 by Tropical Storm Eloise and Gombe⁴⁴. The humanitarian situation in the country, already severe, was also grappling with the consequences of the conflict in Cabo Delgado and drought episodes in the south of the country.⁴⁵ In line with the global trend, the pandemic had clear gendered impacts on women and girls in Mozambique, namely:

- In Mozambique, around 92.3% of informal work outside of agriculture is done by women, predominantly with low education. In the agricultural sector, women also have lower technological adoption rates and more limited access to credit compared to male agricultural workers. Market disruptions and movement restrictions limited the ability of women to earn income and provide for their families⁴⁶
- Gender-Based Violence was already pervasive before 2020: it is estimated that 1 in 3 women in Mozambique suffered violence during their lives. The situation has since then been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁷ Moreover, the sudden closure of educational institutions was detrimental to the fight against child and early marriage and school drop-out.⁴⁸ In a country where educational achievements for girls still lag behind those of boys, this could have long-term repercussions on the ability of women to find safe employment⁴⁹
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, unpaid domestic work and unpaid care work increased to 64% and 69% of women respectively, compared with 60% and 65% respectively of men.⁵⁰
- The COVID-19 pandemic also limited the access to SRHR in Mozambique. According to the UNPF, the lockdown-related interruptions affected the distribution of modern contraceptives and increased the need for access to midwifery.⁵¹ A much higher percentage of women (29%) accessed family planning and SRH services during COVID-19 closure than men (18%).⁵²

⁴³ Betho, R., Chelengo, M., Jones, S., Keller, M., Mussagy, I. H., van Seventer, D., & Tarp, F. (2022). The macroeconomic impact of COVID-19 in Mozambique: A social accounting matrix approach. *Journal of International Development*, 34(4), 823–860. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.3601>

⁴⁴ IFRC, 2022, Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRMZ016

⁴⁵ IOM, 2020, Protecting people from conflict, cyclones and COVID-19 in Mozambique: a UN Resident Coordinator blog.

⁴⁶ IGC, 2021, The gendered impacts of COVID-19 in Mozambique: Challenges and way forward

⁴⁷ Spotlight Initiative, 2021, Freeing women and girls from violence in Mozambique

⁴⁸ IGC, 2021, The gendered impacts of COVID-19 in Mozambique: Challenges and way forward

⁴⁹ IGC, 2021, Ibid.

⁵⁰ UN WOMEN, 2021, COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment, Mozambique. Available at: <
<https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/Mozambique%20RGASummary-Portuguese.pdf>>

⁵¹ UNFP, Pandemia impacta serviços de saúde sexual e reprodutiva em Moçambique, 2020. Available at: <
<https://news.un.org/pt/story/2020/05/1713112>> (14/07/2023)

⁵² UN WOMEN, 2021, COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment, Mozambique. Available at: <
<https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/Mozambique%20RGASummary-Portuguese.pdf>>

5. Policy environment

65. Climate change threatens the effectiveness of poverty eradication, as those eligible for social protection are often vulnerable to climate change impacts that risk driving them further into poverty. The current social protection system in the country is composed of four main programmes which provide assistance to the most vulnerable communities: i.e.

- Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB): cash transfer programme
- Direct Social Action Programme (PASD): food voucher and in-kind transfer programme
- Productive Social Action Programme (PASP): public works programme
- Social Assistance Service (PAUS): institutional care services for vulnerable children, including children with disabilities, without a home, adults, and elderly people.

66. However, the responses of these programmes face several challenges and shortcomings, such as low coverage of the eligible population, lack of basic social protection instruments for some vulnerable groups (particularly children), absence of reliable and efficient operational procedures, lack of political coordination among ministries and absence of offices in most districts⁵³. These programs are also not accounting for, nor prepared to deal with, the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on the most vulnerable people in Mozambique, making it difficult for these communities to have the resources needed for adaptation.

67. A well-functioning social protection system that takes into consideration climate change impacts and adaptation measures is fundamental to support the most vulnerable communities in building a resilient future. As children and women are particularly vulnerable to poverty and climate change impacts, social protection measures should be designed in a way that includes their perspectives and results in direct positive outcomes for them.

68. Gender and age are important vulnerability factors. Women and girls are increasingly being recognized as more vulnerable to climate change impacts than men, as they constitute the majority of the world's poor and are more dependent on natural resources which climate change threatens. For example, they are more engaged in agricultural tasks and hence disproportionately affected by climate impacts. Climate change also increases men's migration, which increases the workload of women and other household members, including children⁵⁴. In many areas, over 50% of households are female-headed and women and children are left to cope with climate change impacts⁵⁵. Due to their gendered role and household responsibilities for finding fuel and water, childcare, cooking and cleaning, women are the catalyst for local level adaptation⁵⁶. However, structural barriers remain, and it is a challenge to have their voices heard in the decision-making process as most community structures in Mozambique are male prioritized and dominated⁵⁷.

69. Ensuring social protection systems are adaptive, inclusive, and child-sensitive has the potential to benefit not only children, but their families, communities, and national development as a whole⁵⁸.

Table 1 below presents a summary of the most relevant policies related to gender and adaptive social capacity in Mozambique.

⁵³ International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth. Mozambique's social protection system. Working paper number 173, September 2018. Available at: https://ipcig.org/sites/default/files/pub/en/WP173_Mozambique_s_socials_protection_system_an_overview_of_the_basic_social_subsidy_programme_the_direct_social_action_programme.pdf

⁵⁴ https://www.boell.de/sites/default/files/assets/boell.de/images/download_de/ecology/Mozambique.pdf

⁵⁵ FAO. Adaptation to Climate Change in Semi-Arid Environments: Experience and Lessons from Mozambique. 2012. Available at: <https://www.fao.org/3/i2581e/i2581e00.pdf>

⁵⁶ Mucavele, S. (2010): Gender and Climate Change in Mozambique. MUGEDE. <http://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/xmlui/bitstream/>

⁵⁷ https://www.boell.de/sites/default/files/assets/boell.de/images/download_de/ecology/Mozambique.pdf

⁵⁸ DFID, HelpAge International, Hope & Homes for Children, Institute of Development Studies, International Labour Organisation, Overseas Development Institute, Save the Children UK, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. Advancing Child-Sensitive Social Protection. 2009. Available at: <https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/content/dam/global/reports/education-and-child-protection/advancing-child-sensitive-social-protection.pdf>

Table 1: Relevant national policies related to gender and adaptive social protection.

Gender and Adaptive Social Protection
<p>Convention of the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1997</p> <p>The Concluding observations on the combined third to fifth periodic reports of Mozambique⁵⁹ include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concern about the vulnerability to natural disasters, while the lack of a robust social security and protection system fails to prevent women from living in poverty; Concern on the lack of information on the availability of safety nets and economic empowerment programmes to lift women out of poverty. ▪ Concern on disproportionate poverty rates amongst rural women, the impact of natural disasters on basic services availability and on land ownership and financial assets. ▪ Concern on inequality in the employment sphere, with a specific reference to women in the informal sector who are excluded from social protection mechanism. ▪ Concern on the fragmentation, lack of resources, information and coordination on gender machinery for the advancement of women and the resettlement and displacement of women by mining companies. ▪ Concern on the persistence and lack of action on harmful and discriminatory practices, as well as on the pervasiveness of GBV and clear gender disparities in access to health, including SRHR. ▪ Concern on the lack of parity in political and public life, and on the persistent inequalities in education.
<p>Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995</p> <p>The Beijing+25⁶⁰ report on Mozambique highlights numerous positive progresses in all areas: from representation to education, from health to regulatory framework. At the same time, the report identifies some challenges and setbacks, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inadequacy and ineffectiveness of referral services for victims of violence, the lack of preparation of police officials, weak application of legislation, the ineffectiveness of policy monitoring mechanisms and the apparent stagnation of progress in the promotion of women's participation in decision-making, existent at certain levels, namely, in the District Consultative Councils, Municipality Presidency and Assemblies. ▪ Access of girls and women to productive resources (land, financial resources) to reduce vulnerability and poverty. ▪ Households headed by women, remain the poorest, and the challenges of their financial inclusion and labour market still prevail.
<p>National Plan for the Advancement of Women 2018-2024, 2019</p> <p>The PNAM 2018-2024⁶¹ is designed to act in the following key sectors: Women, Peace and Security; Women, Health, Water and Sanitation; Women, Education and Vocational Training; Women, Energy and Communication and Information Technologies; Women in Social Communication; Gender Institutional Mechanisms.</p> <p>More specifically to sectors relevant to the project:</p> <p>PNAM's Specific Objective for Women's Economic Empowerment is to ensure women's equitable access to productive resources and productivity, housing and formal employment. Key activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of female extension workers. ▪ Conducting information and financial awareness campaigns for women and disseminating the eligibility criteria for the funds.

⁵⁹ CEDAW, 2019⁶⁰ Beijing+25, 2019, Mozambique Report on the Implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁶¹ Boletim da Republica, 22 April 2019, I Serie – Numero 77

- Carrying out information and awareness campaigns for women in the informal sector to join the social security system, Information and empowerment of women on access to credit and business development.
- Adoption, implementation and monitoring of policies for equitable access for young women to housing and youth development funds.
- Empowering women and girls in leadership and association management; Operationalization of the 25% share of women's participation in public works contracts

PNAM's Specific Objective for the **Women, Environment and Climate Change**, is to integrate a gender perspective into natural disaster response and resettlement processes. Key activities include:

- Training of women in prevention matters and mitigation of climate change and disasters.
- Involvement of women in communities in environmental education and dissemination programs.
- Training of those involved in humanitarian actions in gender matters

National Gender Strategy, 2018

In 2018 the Government of Mozambique updated the original gender strategy document (2006) in light of the numerous changes that had shaped the country in the past decade. Amongst these, most notably, the emergence of extractive industry in the North of Mozambique, and the increased vulnerability to climate change. The strategy revolves around 9 axes, one of which is Environment and Climate Change. Key actions under this axe include:

- To contribute to the empowerment of women and local communities through access to technologies and other activities for the sustainable and rational use of natural resources and for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- Ensure gender equity in decision-making, training and capacity building.
- Ensure that plans, policies, programmes, strategies and budgets promote gender equity, access to natural resources and climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change

National Programme for Women Economic Empowerment, 2019

The programme has the following specific objectives:

- Increase capacities of women to support them access the labour market.
- Providing management and marketing tools for women and girls.
- Mobilise community and business leadership for a culture of equality and women's empowerment

National Strategy of Basic Social Security 2016-2024, 2016

The strategy is based both in the Social Protection Law of 2007 and on the previous Five-Year Programme (2015-2019). The strategy revolves around four axes:

- Strengthening consumption, autonomy and resilience
- Improving nutrition and access to health and education services
- Prevention and response to social risks
- Institutional development

Specific gender reference is made under the third axis (Integrating the gender approach in preventive and social risk response actions in Social Welfare Services). Gender disparities are also specifically recognised as a factor of risk which contributes to increase vulnerability of women and girls.

Five Year Programme 2020-2024, 2020

The Five-Year Programme is the main development and strategic document of the Government of Mozambique. The general objective is to adopt a more diversified and competitive economy, intensifying the productive sectors with the potential to raise income generation and create more employment opportunities, especially for young people. In the document, gender is mentioned under priority I, Develop Human Capital and Social Justice, and nested within its fourth Strategic Objective: Promote gender equity and equality, social inclusion and protection of the most vulnerable segments of the population.

Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy, 2010


The Strategy brings gender as a perspective in its transversal aspect for the environment sector, and with the aim to improve quality of life for women and communities, through the mitigation and adaptation to climate change and the sustainable use of natural resources. The strategy includes 6 Strategic Objectives:

- To contribute to the empowerment of women and local communities through access to technologies and other activities for climate change mitigation and adaptation and the sustainable use of natural resources
- Ensuring gender equality in the environmental decision-making processes, training and capacity building
- Ensuring that plans, policies, programmes, strategies and budgets promote gender equity, access to natural resources and to adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Ensure that staff and technicians from all sectors of environmental action have an understanding of gender equity and can contribute to the purpose of this strategy.
- Contribute to MICOA being an institution that actively practices and promotes gender equity in environmental management.
- Operationalise MICOA's Gender Department as the national mechanism for implementing and monitoring priority actions on gender, environment and climate change

6. Socioeconomic and Gender Indicators

6.1 National aggregate statistics with SDG indicators

70. The national-level data points are divided into four categories (poverty and hardship, education, labour and health), and presented alongside their corresponding Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). These indicators cover: **SDG 1**; **SDG 3**; **SDG 4** and **SDG 8**.

SDG 1	CHOSEN INDICATORS	VALUES
	• % of population below international poverty line	• 63.3% (2020) ⁶²
	• % of population below national poverty line	• 46.1% (2014) ⁶³
	• % of population below lower middle income poverty line	• 82.4% (2014) ⁶⁴
	• % of population in severe multidimensional poverty	• 49% (2011) ⁶⁵
	• % of population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty	13.3% (2011) ⁶⁶
	Poverty	
	• % of male-headed households (HHs)	• N/A
	• % of female-headed households	• 33.4% (2018) ⁶⁷

71. Despite progress made so far, 2021 data indicates that the multidimensional poverty line reaches 15.8% of women and 8.4% of men, corroborating the concept of the gendered dimension of poverty:

- 63% of female-headed households (FFH) are considered to be poor, against 52% of male-headed households.
- The main activity sector of FHH is agriculture: for women producers in rural areas, extension services, access to credit, technology and communications are limited, and as a result their productivity is lower than their male counterparts. Their income is spent primarily on buying food, and as a consequence, their nutrition is limited (in variety and quantity).

⁶² Projected data: World Bank, 2021, Poverty & Equity Brief, Africa Eastern & Southern, Mozambique


⁶³ World Bank, 2021, Ibid.

⁶⁴ World Bank, 2021, Ibid.

⁶⁵ Multidimensional poverty: In the post-2015 SDG and Agenda 2030 Framework, SDG 1 targets poverty elimination – in all forms and dimensions. This mandate requires tools to enumerate (quantitatively) and assess (qualitatively) poverty levels in different countries. The Multidimensional Poverty Index, calculated by UNDP and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), is an important tool as it complements the international poverty line statistics by showing the nature and extent of overlapping deprivations for each person. e

⁶⁶ UNDP, 2022, MPI Report – Mozambique

⁶⁷ World Bank Data Bank

SDG 3	CHOSEN INDICATORS	VALUES
	• % Exposure to gender-based violence (Lifetime probability)	• 21.7% (2015) ⁶⁸
	• # Adolescent fertility rate, (modelled estimate, births per 1000 women)	• 180 (2021) ⁶⁹
	• # Maternal mortality ratio (modelled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	• 289 (2017) ⁷⁰
	• # Infant mortality rate (Modelled estimate, per 1,000 live births)	• 51 (2021) ⁷¹
	• # Children under five mortality (modelled estimate, per 1,000 births)	• 70 (2021) ⁷²

72. Mozambique has made progress on health indicators, but significant challenges remain: health infrastructure is limited, there is only 0.8 doctor for 10,000 people and more than half of Mozambicans need to walk an hour or more, which could be as much as 12km, to reach the closest health point⁷³. There are also specific constraints for women and girls:

- Despite encouraging progress (maternal mortality decreased from 798 in 2000 to 289 in 2017)⁷⁴, Mozambique continues to register a high level of early pregnancies, which are also linked with high levels of early marriages (53% of girls in Mozambique are married before their 18th birthday and 17% are married before the age of 15)⁷⁵. As indicated above, early marriage is a form of GBV that can be exacerbated during cases of emergency, conflict, and displacement, as a negative coping strategy.
- According to WHO, only 49.1% of women in Mozambique make decisions regarding their Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights, even though 93% of women believe they should have a final say in decisions regarding their own healthcare. Demand for family planning with a modern method of contraception is low at 55.1%, and so is the rate of use of modern contraceptive methods, at only 25.3%. HIV prevalence rate among adults is 12.4%, with women and girls being more affected than men and boys.⁷⁶ Abortion is allowed under specific circumstances, including rape, incest and to preserve a woman's physical and mental health, but not due to economic or social reasons, and not upon request.⁷⁷

⁶⁸ UNWOMEN, Global Database on Violence against Women

⁶⁹ World Health Organization. 2021. World Health Statistics 2021: Monitoring Health for the SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals.

⁷⁰ [World Bank Gender Data - Mozambique](#)

⁷¹ [World Bank Data Bank](#)

⁷² [World Bank Data Bank](#)


⁷³ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, 2022, Perfil de Igualdade Género de Moçambique

⁷⁴ [World Bank Gender Data - Mozambique](#)

⁷⁵ Girls Not Brides – Countries, Mozambique

⁷⁶ WHO, 2022, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Infographic Snapshot, Mozambique

⁷⁷ WHO, 2022, Ibid.

SDG 4	CHOSEN INDICATORS	VALUES
	• % literacy rate, adult female	• 54% (2021) ⁷⁸
	• % literacy rate, adult male	• 74% (2021) ⁷⁹
	• % literacy rate, youth female	• 69% (2021) ⁸⁰
	• % literacy rate, youth male	• 76% (2021) ⁸¹
	• # children out of school, primary, female	• 110,861 (2019) ⁸²
	• # children out of school, male	• 32,478 (2019) ⁸³
	• % progression to secondary, female	• 76% (2015) ⁸⁴
	• % progression to secondary, male	• 72% (2015) ⁸⁵

- Climate change also impacts girls' education. For example, droughts might lead to girls in particular being taken out of school to tend crops and fetch water which, in drought conditions, may require them to walk further to available water sources and different crop locations. Children-headed households will also see children drop out of school as the primary carers. Other reasons include poverty, and consequent severe unpaid care work burden on girls and even other negative coping mechanisms, such as early marriages or child labour; poor WASH infrastructure at school, which force girls out of school when they menstruate.
- In terms of technical training and capacity building, there is a wide gender gap in Mozambique: only 26% of students enrolled in technical schools are female, and they are segregated in fields perceived as "feminine", such as Sewing, Accounting and Auditing, IT and Cooking. The rate of attendance of male students is two thirds higher than that of female students, also because they can more easily access informal jobs to help pay their studies compared with their female counterparts. This further exposes female students to risk of GBV and sexual exploitation.⁸⁶

⁷⁸ [World Bank Data Bank](#)

⁷⁹ [World Bank Data Bank](#)

⁸⁰ [World Bank Data Bank](#)

⁸¹ [World Bank Data Bank](#)

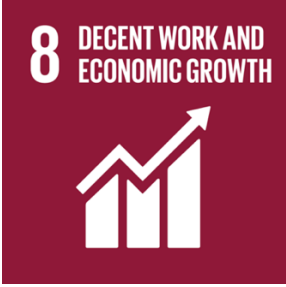
⁸² [World Bank Data Bank](#)

⁸³ [World Bank Data Bank](#)

⁸⁴ [World Bank Data Bank](#)

⁸⁵ [World Bank Data Bank](#)

⁸⁶ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, 2022, Ibid

SDG 8	CHOSEN INDICATORS	VALUES
	• % labour force participation rate, female	• 78.1% (2015) ⁸⁷
	• # labour force, total	• 14,119,252 (2021) ⁸⁸
	• % vulnerable employment, female	• 92% (2019) ⁸⁹
	• % vulnerable employment, male	• 71% (2019) ⁹⁰
	• % wage and salaried workers, female	• 6.8% (2019) ⁹¹
	• % wage and salaried workers, male	• 25.4% (2019) ⁹²
	• % employment in agriculture, female	• 80% (2019) ⁹³
	• % employment in agriculture, male	• 60% (2019) ⁹⁴
	• % of time, unpaid care work, female	• N/A
	• % of time, unpaid care work, male	• N/A

73. As highlighted by the indicators above, there are significant gender gaps in employment and access to economic independence for women in Mozambique, including:

- While the female labour participation rate seems encouraging, it is mostly segregated in the subsistence agricultural sector, while wage employment is skewed towards men.⁹⁵ 4.16% of unemployed adults are women, compared with 3.44% of men.⁹⁶ Unemployment seems to be directly linked with educational attainment, as 75.8% of unemployed people have no level of education, and 48.3% only attended primary school.⁹⁷ As indicated above, under the education indicators, while progress has been made boys and men are still achieving better results and staying longer in school than girls and women.
- FHH are largely dependent on agriculture and are, on average, 20% less productive than male-headed households, especially in the North and Central parts of the country. Agricultural FHH usually work small plots for subsistence, with low level of training, technology and assets (including fertilisers) and limited capacity to access the extension network, in part because extension service networks largely comprise of men.⁹⁸ These farms employ family-based labour (often children) and occasionally seasonal workers. In general, women have limited access to and control of land and credit.
- In Mozambique, as in other countries, women are disproportionately represented in the informal labour market, most notably in the agricultural sector, but also as domestic workers and in sales and services. The lack of a regulatory framework for this worker affects their ability to access social protection, as well as basic services, including water, sanitation and financial resources.⁹⁹ In addition, women experience

⁸⁷ World Bank Data Bank

⁸⁸ World Bank Data Bank

⁸⁹ World Bank Data Bank

⁹⁰ World Bank Data Bank

⁹¹ World Bank Data Bank

⁹² World Bank Data Bank

⁹³ World Bank Data Bank

⁹⁴ World Bank Data Bank

⁹⁵ World Bank, 2021, Time for bold action to advance gender parity in Mozambique.

⁹⁶ World Economic Forum, 2022, Global Gender Gap Report 2022, Insight Report, July 2022

⁹⁷ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, 2022, Perfil de Igualdade Género de Moçambique

⁹⁸ Agy, Aleia. 2020. Pobreza no Meio Rural: Situação de Famílias Monoparentais Chefiadas por Mulheres. Observador Rural, 83: 1-32

⁹⁹ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, 2022, Ibid

challenges in accessing training and financial opportunities, have limited participation in associations and when they do, they rarely occupy leadership positions.¹⁰⁰

6.2 Composite indices (GDI, GII, GGGI)

74. The indices below indicate that gender inequalities are deeply entrenched in Mozambican society, spanning all areas of human development.

75. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures gender inequalities (the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements) in three key dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the shares of parliamentary seats held and population with at least some secondary education by each gender; and labour market participation is measured by the labour force participation rates for women and men.¹⁰¹ Gender inequality in Mozambique is described earlier in this annex, with Mozambique ranked low, at 136 out of 170 countries globally (see Table 2).

76. The Gender Development Index (GDI) measures gender gaps in achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and older) and living standards (measured by female and male estimated gross national income per capita). It is a ratio of the female to the male HDI. Based on data from 2022, Mozambique scored 0.922, was classified as group 4 and is considered a country with medium-low equality in HDI achievements between man and women.¹⁰²

77. The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 to benchmark progress towards gender parity and compare countries' gender gaps across four dimensions: economic opportunities, education, health and political leadership.¹⁰³ While the overall score and ranking of Mozambique in GGGI is encouraging, breaking down the indicators highlight how the score for economic development and opportunity is 0.654, or 90th in the rank, and the score for educational attainment is 0.882, or a rank of 130 on 146 countries.¹⁰⁴

Table 2: Socio-economic indicators

INDEX (SCALE, ORGANIZATION)	MOZAMBIQUE RANK / SCORE	
Gender Inequality Index, out of 170 countries (UNDP)	136	0.537
Gender Development Index clustered with group (UNDP)	0.922	Group 4
Global Gender Gap Index out of 146 countries (WEF)	34	0.752

¹⁰⁰ Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social, 2022, Ibid

¹⁰¹ UNDP, HDI Country Insight: Mozambique

¹⁰² UNDP, Human Development Index Technical Notes. Available at: < https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2021-22_HDR/hdr2021-22_technical_notes.pdf > (14/07/2023)

¹⁰³ World Economic Forum, 2022, Global Gender Gap Report 2022, Insight Report, July 2022

¹⁰⁴ World Economic Forum, 2022, Ibid.

7. Recommendations

78. In light of this, and of the feedback and suggestions collected through the stakeholder consultations, key recommendations include:

Recommendation 1:

79. Integrate GESI considerations across all project activities

- Ensure the *Social Protection and Gender Inclusion Lead* is engaged in the project's decision-making processes and management structure to provide advice on GESI considerations in implementation of supported activities.
- Ensure that all project analyses and the detailed development of the project's innovations engage the *Social Protection and Gender Inclusion Lead* and ensure GESI considerations are deeply embedded in development and implementation of these activities.

Recommendation 2:

80. Raise awareness of local communities and local institutions around gender issues, promoting equitable share of care work and equitable access to resources and assets for men, women, girls and boys

- Include discussion around gender equality, gender norms and disability inclusion objectives and approaches in the first project meetings held with communities. These discussions mainstreamed into the project work provide opportunity for reflection, clarification and two-way dialogues on discriminatory social norms, notions of masculinity and femininity, and their impacts on planning for climate change and resilience building. When individuals and communities are informed about reasons behind certain approaches, they are far more likely to feel included, to trust and accept processes that are contrary to current beliefs and practices. Aim of these discussions should go beyond seeking acceptance but should motivate and inspire communities to take action.
- Project staff and stakeholders to be trained in gender and disability inclusion to be able to communicate our approach and objectives effectively to project participants and therefore mitigating potential backlash and increasing community acceptance and social cohesion.
- Engage with women's rights organisations, gender equality advocates and organizations of persons with disabilities to deliver training and awareness raising sessions, including community dialogues.
- Promoting attendance of women by including child-friendly spaces in all training and decision-making spaces.
- Ensure access to all adaptation measures included in the LAPs are inclusive of women, children, youth, and people with disabilities, among any other marginalized groups.
- Ensure prioritization of the adaptation actions is based on gender-sensitive criteria.

Recommendation 3:

81. Train women and girls to support their path towards economic independence and resilience, strengthening both soft skills, life skills, and vocational skills.

- Ensure women lead discussions on food security and nutrition due to their roles as main household food producers and providers.

- Women and girls, including those with disabilities targeted with mentoring on skills and knowledge needed to understand their rights, identify their needs and support/lead on discussions on climate change impacts.
- Inclusive practices promoted at all levels of society (e.g., individuals, families, communities) to actively transform discriminatory behaviours, attitudes, norms and support women, girls, including those with disabilities to participate equitably in community-driven institutions and become leaders.
- Ensure wide range of climate smart income generating opportunities are accessible for women and girls, including those with disabilities.

Recommendation 4:

82. Strengthen coordination among central, provincial and district authorities, to ensure gender is effectively mainstreamed as per Mozambique's national policies.

- Linkages established between the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, in-charge of mainstreaming gender considerations with relevant ministries, e.g., Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture.
- Ensure representation of Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action in key decision-making points of the project, i.e., through the Project Steering Committee and invitation to key discussions
- Work with local government entities to promote women's decision-making power, representation and participation to ensure women's needs are considered in local policy decisions and strategies.
- Promote the engagement of girls and women organizations, including organizations of women with disabilities in government relevant coordination forums at all levels.

Recommendation 5:

83. Promote women and youth leadership, and voices of people with disabilities in any community-level decision-making structures. The consultations with stakeholders found that in the LINK target communities, existing decision-making committees and community authorities were dominated by men, with – in many cases – there being either minimum numbers or no women. In addition, people with disabilities rarely feature in these groups. LINK will address this by:

- Designing all community level interventions to include discussions that focus on increasing community support for more equal representation of women and men.
- Providing targeted training to women to act as leaders in community spaces.
- Ensuring women make up 50% of the membership of any new groups formed as part of the LINK, and project staff initially facilitating discussions to bring both men's and women's voices into the discussions when developing the local adaptation plans.
- Promote and support people with disabilities to participate actively in the community adaptation committees, as well as raise awareness during sessions on how the effects of climate change can impact people with disabilities more than people without disabilities, and assisting with necessary accommodations (accessible venues, assistants, translations) covered by the project budget line for Disability Accommodations
- Ensure that youth make up at least 15% of the membership of any new groups formed as part of the LINK, collaborating with youth movements and youth associations and child parliaments and clubs in the target locations.

Recommendation 6:

84. Integrate inclusive strategies to manage and mitigate risks of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse within the project activities.

- Ensure equitable and accessible and safe report and complaint mechanisms for women and girls, especially those most marginalized.

- Conduct safety audits to identify issues affecting women, girls and other most vulnerable groups.
- In consultation with women and girls, including those with disabilities identify risks of GBV in project activities and address them through intervention design.
- Prevent sexual and other forms of exploitation and abuse through activities that empower women and girls, including those with disabilities to speak up for their rights and engage men and boys as allies.
- Integrate GBV prevention into activities by focusing on how climate change/environmental degradation is linked closely to GBV and how project objectives (e.g., resilient households and communities) might be adversely impacted.
- Enhance and expand GBV survivors to access inclusive reporting, protection mechanisms, safe spaces and confidential referral services. This includes adapting the mechanisms to secure accessibility and responsiveness for girls and women with disabilities.
- Link the project with existing protection, legal and psychosocial support services through existing women's networks and integrated services for GBV survivors.

Ensure that all community members – especially women and girls, and those with disabilities – have a comprehensive understanding of the project grievance redress mechanism and feel confident reporting any issues through the official channels available to them through the project.

85. Following these recommendations, the LINK project (in line with SC and GCF guidelines) rejects a gender-blind approach and instead promotes a gender and disability mainstreaming exercise in all its components, that will lead to improved gender outcomes by the end of the project life cycle. That will be essential to achieve the adaptation results the project aims at achieving, as those cannot be attained without including the specific needs and rights of women and girls, including those with disabilities.

86. Overall, the project will improve significantly the resilience of women and girls, including those with disabilities in the target areas, with a specific focus on Female and Girls Headed Households. The project, in fact, will allow them to access a reliable source of income and to strengthen their capacities to sustainable livelihoods, therefore reducing the need to resort to negative coping strategies (such as polygamy, school drop-out, early marriage, child labour and transactional sex).

87. The project will also work on shifting restrictive gender norms by promoting inclusive girls and women's economic empowerment alongside women meaningful representation and participation in decision-making processes at community and household level.

8. GESI Action Plan

88. The Gender Action Plan presents:

- Work undertaken to address GESI issues in the LINK project.
- Targets and design features, included in the LINK project to address GESI concerns and ensures tangible benefits to women and men, especially from vulnerable communities.
- Mechanisms to ensure implementation of the gender design elements.
- Gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation indicators.

89. Our approach to equality seeks to ensure that the gender barriers identified in this GESI Action Plan are overcome to enable sustainable changes in the lives of girls, boys, women and men in the target communities. In particular, the action plan is designed to ensure that all climate adaptation interventions take account of the lived experience of both women and men and that in particular, the voices of marginalised women are heard. We will ensure that we target not only the small number of women who already operate in these community leadership spaces, but the wider communities of women, in particular marginalised women (women with disabilities, younger women, poorer women, etc.)

90. Our interventions focus on tackling the gender norms and discrimination that dictate that men should be the main decision-makers, and which prevent women from participating in community forums or from being leaders in community-wide actions. These norms and discrimination include high levels of gender-based violence, structural inequalities such as women's exclusion from community leadership and low levels of women's self-agency, exclusion of gendered climate related risks, impacts, needs and solutions, and ability to make decisions about their lives.

91. We use evidence-based interventions to transform power dynamics to build women's self-confidence, self-awareness, climate knowledge and skills, and to develop their capacity for collective action together with other women and their communities as a whole. We work with husbands, extended family, community and religious leaders and wider community to build support for these changes and to ensure that men and women understand that they are stronger when working together to solve problems and build a better future for their children. Conversations on gender norms, fairness, equitable relationships and mutual support enable everyone to thrive. Creating a cadre of women and men who model new ways of living together and strengthening their climate resilience, enable these changes to take root.

92. We build this work on our experience of working on gender norms and gender-based violence in a variety of contexts, using the global evidence that shows that working with both women and their male partners is critical, that harmful gender norms are negative for men as well as women, creating unrealistic expectations and pressures, particularly on younger men and women, and that women and men working together with their peers can enable them to see new ways of behaving and new ways of building their lives. In this way, we aim to ensure that women are supported to become community leaders and activists and that the resulting climate actions work to address the needs of everyone.

PROJECT GOAL STATEMENT	IF climate change adaptation is effectively mainstreamed into policy and awareness, and capacities are improved for locally-led adaptation measures, especially focused on drought; THEN the climate resilience of marginalised communities and vulnerable groups, such as women and children, in rural areas will be increased in the long run; BECAUSE they will have improved ability to develop climate resilient actions and have increased access to adaptive social protection services
OUTCOME 1:	
IMPACT STATEMENT	The objective of this outcome is to strengthen the technical, institutional and organizational capacities of local organizations and community members (including children's groups, women and other vulnerable groups), as well as government representatives to enable the effective implementation of adaptation measures and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable population in the target districts. This outcome is comprised of activities that are expected to enhance sustainability, replication and scale-up of project results.
OUTPUTS	Output 1.1 - Local stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs and communities) have the necessary knowledge and awareness on adaptation measures
	Output 1.2 – LAPs are updated or developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS
Outcome 1 – Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs	<p>(GESI Action) GESI considerations are incorporated into the implementation of capacity strengthening activities, training materials mainstream gender aspects, lead on the assessment of local capacities to adopt gender-responsive actions¹⁰⁵.</p> <p>(GESI Action) During the kick off and inception of the project, project staff and stakeholders to be trained in</p>	Year 1	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead Inclusion Lead</p> <p>Support: Inclusion Lead, Project Director</p>	<p>Summary of costs per Outcome 1:</p> <p>USD 1,044,931.</p> <p>The data collection of this indicator does not generate any additional cost as this outcome</p>

¹⁰⁵ PwD needs are integral to SCI's strategic priorities across all geographic areas of operation, not specific to the LINK project alone. We ensure that specific technical capacity is available in all areas where SCI is present to consider these aspects in daily operations. This approach allows us to integrate measures for PwD into our operations, including partnerships with national OPDs to increase our technical capacity and build internal capacities. While these partnerships are not an integral part of the LINK project, they form the basis for an inclusive approach to increase participation and ensure appropriate communication with PwD in the areas where SCI works.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS
	<p>gender and disability inclusion to be able to communicate our approach and objectives effectively to project participants.</p> <p><i>% increase in the representation of women in local stakeholder meetings, committees, and decision-making processes related to climate resilient measures.</i></p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: 80% increase in female representation, 50% increase in representation of persons with disabilities</p>	Year 1		indicator will be measured during an already budgeted baseline, midline, and endline assessments. ¹⁰⁶
1.1.1 Empowering communities for climate resilience: participatory training and CRN establishment	<p>(GESI Action) Conduct climate adaptation and opportunity assessment in communities which will consider gender specific climate needs of women, girls, boys, men and people with disabilities.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Ensure training materials mainstream gender.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Trainings scheduled around availability of women and marginalized groups.¹⁰⁷</p> <p>(GESI Action) Community-led resilience action plans will be developed using gender-sensitive participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men equally and address intergenerational power relations.</p>	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Year 1 and Year 2 Ongoing through the project (Year 1 to 5)</p> <p>Year 5</p>	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director, Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 593,505

¹⁰⁶ The Social Protection and Gender Inclusion Lead will train data collection team and will support with analysis of the data to ensure accuracy in measuring women's representation.

¹⁰⁷ As part of our operations, SCl is committed to ensuring that all venues are accessible to people with disabilities to the best of our ability, taking into consideration the limitations within our target areas. We understand that poor infrastructure remains a challenge in rural areas and the districts where we operate. Therefore, our team will discuss possible adaptations and appropriate measures to provide all necessary support to ensure increased participation. This commitment is embedded in our country strategy, which will include the implementation of the LINK project activities.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS
	<p>Targets:</p> <p>At least 90% of Community Resilience Networks (CRNs) include 50% women, 30% youth (both sexes) (youth defined as under the age of 35 as per Mozambique definition), and 30% of CRN members are from vulnerable households (i.e., women and child-headed households, minorities, people with disability and older people). Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>At least 60% of CRNs include at least 1 person with a disability. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>Youth represented in at least 80% of CRNs. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>Of district technical team members and community members trained on community-based adaptation and participatory planning and budget processes, 50% (22,980) will be women. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100 % of the training materials¹⁰⁸ on community-based adaptation and participatory planning and budget processes reviewed and developed by the project will mainstream gender.¹⁰⁹ Baseline: 0%</p> <p>100% of the community-led resilience action plans will be developed using gender-sensitive participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men</p>			

¹⁰⁸ One technical guide will be developed for trainers involved in community-based adaptation to facilitate community-based training and follow-up meetings.

¹⁰⁹ Save the Children's overall operations include support for translation and child-friendly spaces, with costs considered in the budget. Field-level support is provided for these activities to ensure their implementation

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS
	equally and address intergenerational power relations. Baseline: 0%.			
1.1.2 Community training and planning for food and water security and drought management	<p>(GESI Action) Capacity building on food and water security and drought includes content on the gendered needs of girls, women, and marginalized people within communities, including people with disabilities.¹¹⁰</p> <p>(GESI Action) Scheduling of training sessions will consider time availability, workload and accessibility for women and marginalized groups.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>85 % of trained participants (382 male, 382 female, including at least 40 persons with disabilities) increase their knowledge in the impacts of climate change on women.¹¹¹ Baseline: 0%</p> <p>50% (450) of the community representatives capacity built on food and water security and drought management will be women, including young women. Baseline: 0%.</p>	<p>Year 2</p> <p>Year 2</p>	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Inclusion Lead, Project Director</p>	USD 41,957
1.1.3 Strengthening school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk reduction	(GESI Action) Mapping of environmental club related needs conducted in an inclusive manner, considering	Year 1	<p>Lead: CCA & DRR Lead</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p>	USD 144,453

¹¹⁰ Please note that the trainings refer to already budgeted training activities of the project. To ensure cost-effectiveness and avoid duplication, it does not have a dedicated budget line in the GESI.

¹¹¹ The general indicators regarding increased knowledge from the project's trainings will be part of the project's detailed MEAL Plan, outlining Indicators, Sources of Verification as well as frequency of collection.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS
and climate change adaptation	<p>gender and ability, in particular vulnerable groups such as girls and boys with disabilities.</p> <p>(GESI Action) The school-based environmental club disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) materials and kits will incorporate content on how disasters and climate change affect different groups- children, young people, and gendered needs of girls and boys, and children with disabilities.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Environmental clubs encourage girls and marginalized groups to participate in joint activities, which will be inclusive of children with disabilities in their delivery.¹¹²</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>100 % of the environmental clubs established (500 clubs) are attended equally by girls and boys. Baseline: 0</p> <p>50% of the participants in the school-based environmental clubs are female (90,000) and include girls and boys with disabilities. Baseline: 0%</p> <p>100% of the school-based environmental club DRR and CCA materials and kits incorporate content on how disasters and climate change affect different groups- children, young people, and gendered needs of girls and boys, and children with disabilities. Baseline: 0%.</p>	<p>Year 1 and 2</p> <p>Year 1 to 5</p>	Inclusion Lead	

¹¹² Building upon Save the Children expertise and experience in girls' participation, the project team uses a combination of parent engagement, teacher engagement and child friendly messaging and peer to peer approach to ensure girl's participation. It builds on SC existing work in the target district and consultations with children to understand what might prevent them from participating (ie. housework, lack of permission from parents...) which then leads our engagement either through teachers, community leaders, or directly to explain to the community and parents the benefits for girls and boys.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS
1.1.4: Capacity building of children for climate change resilience	<p>(GESI Action) The annual trainings, assessments and risk mapping sessions will consider specific needs of young girls, boys and children with disabilities.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Disability access requirements will be built into the training content/materials and practical recommendations provided to ensure inclusive delivery of the sessions.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Methodologies/tools developed will incorporate measures for assessing the specific needs of girls, boys and youth including those with disabilities in the context of climate crises.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>100% of the annual trainings, assessments and risk mapping sessions will consider specific needs of young girls, boys and children with disabilities. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>Of the 7,200 children and 12 members of the district technical team capacity built on climate change resilience, 50% will be women and girls. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>100% of training materials/content and practical recommendations from the children and youth needs assessment in the context of the climate crisis are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100% of the methodologies/tools developed will incorporate measures for assessing the specific needs of girls, boys and youth including those with disabilities in the context of climate crises. Baseline: 0%.</p>	<p>Year 2 to 5</p> <p>Year 2 to 5</p> <p>Year 2</p>	<p>Lead: CCA& DRR Lead</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 66,992

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS
1.2.1: Strengthening Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) to elaborate LAPs	<p>(GESI Action) Create targeted messaging, identification, and person to person dialogues to recruit female participants to join PTCCCs.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Capacity building for government officials on LAP development steps and tools will include key modules on the differential impacts of climate change on marginalised groups (especially women and people with disabilities)</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>30% or more¹¹³ (18 F) participants in revitalized PTCCCs will be female. Baseline: 0%.</p>	<p>Year 1</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director, Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 99,887
1.2.2: LAP manual updated to support increased effectiveness.	<p>(GESI Action) LAP manual will be reviewed to assess gaps and identify opportunities to incorporate specific steps for inclusion of women and marginalized groups to ensure their participation.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1 gap assessment conducted to inform LAP manual and gender capacity building components. Baseline: 0.</p>	Year 1 and 2	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director, Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 29,197

¹¹³ In consideration of the scarce access of women to district and provincial authorities, which has also been observed during stakeholder consultations, it would not be possible to achieve a 50% target. The structure of this Gender Action Plan will foster women empowerment at all levels, hopefully supporting more women to access policy and decision-making positions.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS AND TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS
1.2.3: Update / develop LAPs in the target districts	<p>(GESI Action) Socio-economic and environmental assessments to inform updating/development of the LAPs will consider specific needs of women, girls, boys, men and people with disabilities.</p> <p>(GESI Action) LAPs will be developed using gender-sensitive participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men equally and shift intergenerational power relations. Each LAP will include clear actions for achieving gender sensitivity and gender equality.</p> <p>GESI action) Training sessions on LAP development for district technical teams will incorporate gender-sensitive participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men equally and address intergenerational power.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>9 district socio-economic and environmental assessments considering the specific needs of women, girls, boys, men and people with disabilities done. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>9 LAPs updated/developed with clear actions for achieving gender sensitivity and equality for the benefit of women.</p> <p>Of 72 participants engaged in the LAPs updating and development for prioritization of adaptation measures, 50% will be women.</p>	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Year 2</p> <p>Year 2</p>	<p>Lead: CCA& DRR Lead</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead and Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 68,940

OUTCOME 2:

IMPACT STATEMENT	The objective of this outcome is to support the implementation of the LAPs (developed/updated in Outcomes 1) in each of the targeted district in a participatory approach, involving specifically children, youth, and women, and people with disabilities. In addition, activities to be implemented under this outcome aim at building on the national social protection schemes to improve the efficiency of and access to social protection systems to marginalized groups and vulnerable communities, helping to ensure that those systems are climate responsive
OUTPUTS	Output 2.1 - Social protection activities adopt climate resilient responses and are integrated into the PASP
	Output 2.2 – Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
Outcome 2 – Priority locally-led adaptation actions and social protection support identified in LAPs implemented by communities and local governments	<p>(GESI Action) Annual review meeting on LAPs will include agenda point to reflect whether the gender-sensitive measures of the LAPs are being implemented.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Training modules must include gender sensitive elements, including discussions on control of resources, with recommendations on how women, including young women, can increase their ownership and revenues.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>% of climate resilient interventions implemented at the district level that are led by women and</p>	<p>Year 3 to 5</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead .¹¹⁴.</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	<p>Summary of costs per Outcome 2:</p> <p>USD 6,425,205</p>

¹¹⁴ The Social Protection and Gender Inclusion Lead will train data collection team and will support with analysis of the data to ensure accuracy of initiatives led by women and marginalized groups.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>marginalized groups (led during planning, implementation, and providing monitoring feedback).</p> <p>Baseline: 0%</p> <p>Target: 65%</p>			
2.1.1 IGA1 - Drought tolerant agriculture implemented and supported by agriculture groups	<p>(GESI Action) Create targeted messaging, identification of women to engage in women's agricultural groups.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Training on climate-resilient agricultural practices and agro-processing techniques will include gender sensitive elements, including discussions on control of agricultural resources, with recommendations on how women can increase their ownership.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Of beneficiaries provided with drought-resilient agricultural inputs and new equipment, 65% will be women and 35% will be men, including youth and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>65% of females engaging in agriculture groups</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: 65% (2,194 F)</p> <p>Curriculum on climate-resilient agricultural techniques with mainstreamed gender approaches</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1</p>	<p>Year 3 to 5</p> <p>Year 3</p> <p>Year 3 to 5</p>	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 425,004

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
2.1.2 IGA2 – Climate resilient livestock management implemented through the establishment and operation of livestock (small animals) groups	<p>(GESI Action) Women will be prioritized to receive livestock inputs and new equipment.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Training on climate-resilient livestock management practices will include gender sensitive elements, including discussions on control of livestock resources, with recommendations on how women can increase their ownership.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>65% of beneficiaries receiving livestock inputs and new equipment will be women, including young women. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100% of trainings on climate resilient livestock management practices will include gender sensitive elements. Baseline: 0%.</p>	<p>Year 3 to 5</p> <p>Year 3</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 108,677
2.1.3 IGA3 - Establishment of Sustainable Community-based Small-Business Cooperatives for Young Adults	<p>(GESI Action) Youth, especially young women, will play a leading role in the Small-Business Cooperatives.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Small-business promotional materials for awareness raising, community and local authorities' engagement will be accessible for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Development of small-business cooperatives is gender sensitive, including the</p>	<p>Year 4 and 5</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>		USD 345,960

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>specific needs of women, youth and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Training modules are adapted to the knowledge of young people, especially females, to build financial literacy, negotiation, and business skills.¹¹⁵</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>65 % of beneficiaries will be women, including young women. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100% of the small business cooperatives will be gender sensitive, including the specific needs of women, youth and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>100% of the training modules will be adapted to the knowledge of young people, especially females, to build financial literacy, negotiation, and business skills.</p>	TBD		
2.1.4 IGA4 - Climate resilient food production supported by efficient hydroponic techniques	<p>(GESI Action) Women and youth, especially young women will play a leading role in the installation and implementation of the new hydroponic technologies.¹¹⁶</p> <p>(GESI Action) Women and men, including youth and persons with disabilities will be provided with hands-</p>	<p>Year 4 and 5</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 323,070

¹¹⁵ Please note that indicative budget allocation is currently in place under activity 2.1.3 in the budget.(Annex 3).

¹¹⁶ The activity as part of the SP programme focuses on women, providing hands-on training in new techniques for food production, storage, and equipment installation and maintenance tailored to the group. The approach involves a step-by-step process, including mentoring and technical support from the project team at the field level. This ensures ownership and best use of the technology and resources. The activity targets 270 households, as indicated in Annex 2a, Activity 2.1.4. - Training is tailored to local needs, with no specific set number of sessions at this stage, these are focused on the participants not on others.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>on training on construction and maintenance of hydroponic systems, emphasizing sustainable food production in dry areas. The trainings will incorporate gender sensitive participatory approaches that consider the needs of women, men, youth and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>65% of beneficiaries receiving the necessary assembled hydroponic equipment to enhance food production in dry areas will be women, including young women. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100% of the trainings on construction and maintenance of hydroponic systems will incorporate gender sensitive participatory approaches that consider the needs of women, men, youth and persons with disabilities.</p>			
2.1.5 IGA5 –Sustainably grown and harvested non-timber forest products implemented through Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups	<p>(GESI Action) Women will be prioritized to receive inputs and new equipment.^{117 118}</p> <p>(GESI Action) Community demonstration and capacity building on non-timber forest product (NTFP) collection, production and processing will be done using gender-sensitive participatory</p>	<p>Year 3 and 4</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 248,255

¹¹⁷ Please note that in both this and subsequent IGA activities, the beneficiaries (female nor male) will not be paying for inputs. Those are fully covered and budgeted by the project (see the Detailed Budget file (Annex 3) outlining allocations per each IGA).

¹¹⁸ Locally-led development and selection of income generation activities is core to the project. Each community will be fully leading the selection of IGAs. While Save the Children will not impose any selection of IGA upon community, the project will ensure that through guidance to the community, the selected IGAs (whatever they might be) will be planned and prioritized for women.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>approaches that address the needs of women and men equally, including youth and persons with disabilities. That is, scheduling the trainings in venues that are accessible for persons with disabilities and during convenient times for both women and men.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>65 % of beneficiaries receiving NTFP products and inputs will be women, including young women. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100% of the capacity building sessions on NTFP collection, production and processing will incorporate gender sensitive participatory approaches that consider the needs of women, men, youth and persons with disabilities.</p>			
2.1.6 IGA6 - Sustainable honey production and management practices implemented through honey production groups	<p>(GESI Action) Women will be prioritized to receive inputs and new equipment for honey production.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Community demonstration and capacity building on sustainable beekeeping and honey production best practices will be done using gender-sensitive participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men equally, including youth and persons with disabilities. That is, scheduling the trainings in venues that are</p>	<p>Year 3</p> <p>Year 3</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 405,419

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>accessible for persons with disabilities and during convenient times for both women and men.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Production of best practices and linkages video materials showcasing the successful implementation of sustainable honey production and management practices will incorporate accessible formats for everyone including persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>65% of beneficiaries receiving essential bee keeping equipment will be women, including young women. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100% of the capacity building sessions on sustainable beekeeping and honey production best practices will incorporate gender sensitive participatory approaches that consider the needs of women, men, youth and persons with disabilities. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>At least 60% of best practices and linkages video materials showcasing the successful implementation of sustainable honey production and management practices will be accessible for persons with disabilities. Baseline: 0%.</p>	Year 3 to 5		

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
2.1.7. Strengthening Market Access and Sustainable Livelihoods through Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs)	<p>(GESI Action) Women to take leadership roles in platforms and MSCs.¹¹⁹</p> <p>(GESI Action) Training explicitly references inequitable access and control of market access and financial resources between men and women.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>65% of the MSC members will be women, including young women. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100% of the trainings to MSC members will explicitly reference inequitable access and control of market access and financial resources between men and women. Baseline: 0%.</p>	<p>Year 3 to 5</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 454,887
2.2.1 Strengthen water security through retrofitting small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure.	<p>(GESI Action) All retrofitting activities are conducted with considerations to disability access requirements and safety of women and children.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Vulnerable groups (women, people with disabilities and youth) are actively engaged in decision-making regarding selected points for retrofitting and improvement, with their voices given equal weight in the selection committee.¹²⁰</p>	<p>Year 3</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 1,319,267

¹¹⁹ During stakeholder engagement minimum numbers of women were identified in community decision making bodies. One of the LINK project objectives is when setting up groups, 65% of the membership of the 3 MSCs will be women. Ensuring their participation in the decision-making process is key to increasing female leadership roles. The targeted training in the GESI on leadership for women is one of the actions that will prepare women with the skills to assume leadership roles.

¹²⁰ Women and vulnerable people will have access to retrofitted and improved water infrastructure. At least 65% of people benefitting from the activity will be women, including young women.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>At least 65% of people benefitting from the retrofitted and improved water points and systems in the target districts will be women, including young women. Baseline: 0%.</p> <p>100% of retrofitting activities will be conducted with considerations to disability access requirements and safety of women and children. Baseline: 0%.</p>			
<p>2.2.2</p> <p>Locally-led adaptation investment (public asset investments)</p>	<p>(GESI Action) Adaptive investment selection will specifically consider the different livelihood roles of men, women and youth, and selection should focus on the investments improving situation of women and marginalized groups as a priority.</p> <p>Targets: 65% of people benefiting from the 1.9 million USD invested in resilient public assets channelled through local adaptation plans will be women, including young women and persons with disabilities. Baseline: 0%.</p>	Year 5	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support:</p> <p>Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 2,794,666
OUTCOME 3:				
IMPACT STATEMENT	<p>The objective of this outcome is to strengthen the policy framework and institutional capacity to promote climate adaptation in Mozambique. Activities to be implemented under this outcome will support the integration of actions prioritized in the LAPS, as well as lessons learned captured from LAP implementation, into the district planning and, on the other hand, integrate strategic planning into LAP guidelines in a formalized manner. The project will also support improving the dialogue amongst different stakeholders</p>			

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	ensuring vulnerable groups are included in discussions so that their needs and vulnerabilities are considered in decision-making. It is expected that the outcome has a wider impact than the targeted provinces and districts, as the enabling environment strengthened by the project will be beneficial and can be applied to strategic planning in all regions in Mozambique.			
OUTPUTS	Output 3.1 Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (PDD and PESOD)			
	Output 3.2 Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved			
	Output 3.3 LAPs are monitored with communities and lessons learned and best practices are incorporated by governments in the next programming cycles			
	3.4 Climate information and dissemination are enhanced through technology, improving early warning systems for drought scenarios.			

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
Outcome 3 – Improved enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning.	<p>(GESI Action) Provide targeted training to women, especially young women, in self-confidence, and communication skills to act as leaders in the national fora.</p> <p>% increase in the representation participation of women in policy dialogues and coordination</p>	Year 1 to 5	Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead 121	USD 3,815,128

121 The project Social Protection and Gender Inclusion Lead will lead in capacity building and training to support the participation, leadership and confidence of female participants. The position will also design the gender-responsive budgeting module and will support on its delivery. The expert will also ensure gender is mainstreamed throughout the learning and analysis activities foreseen throughout Outcome 3. The Social Protection and Gender Inclusion Lead will also train data collection team and will support with analysis of the data to ensure accuracy of initiatives led by women and marginalized groups.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>forums related to climate change adaptation and district development planning.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: 50 %</p>		<p>Inclusion Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director</p>	
<p>3.1.1 Enhance gender and child inclusion in local planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection</p>	<p>(GESI Action) An influencing strategy focused on addressing the needs of vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid zones, with a particular emphasis on women, including young women, children and persons with disabilities will be developed.</p> <p>(GESI Action) An equal number of male and female high-level representatives will be targeted for advocacy and engagement in securing commitment for inclusive, climate-resilient social protection policies and plans influencing strategy implementation.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1 influencing strategy focused on addressing the needs of vulnerable households, with a particular emphasis on women, including young women, children and persons with disabilities developed. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>50% of high-level representatives targeted for advocacy and engagement in securing commitment for inclusive, climate-resilient social</p>	<p>Year 1 to 5</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	<p>USD 60,039</p>

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	protection policies and plans influencing strategy implementation will be women, including young women (Below 35 years). Baseline: 0%.			
3.1.2 Technical assistance to strengthen government investment programming through decentralized planning and budgeting.	<p>(GESI Action) Support governmental stakeholders in technical review and analysis with gender-responsive budgeting</p> <p>(GESI Action) The development of the revised PASP Manual for integrated climate adaptation will incorporate participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men equally and address intergenerational power relations.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1 comprehensive technical report with cost estimation, benefit assessment on gender-responsive budget concepts signed off. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>1 revised PASP Manual for integrated climate adaptation incorporating participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men equally. Baseline: 0.</p>	<p>Year 2</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 46,302
3.2.1 Improve intersectoral coordination through a multi-stakeholder platform led by the MTA	(GESI Action) The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action will actively participate and lead	Year 1 to 5	<p>Lead: Project Director</p> <p>Support: Social</p>	USD 12,408

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>relevant sessions/agenda points during coordination activities.¹²²</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>At least 50% of the participants in the coordination workshop including gender institutions and stakeholders will be women, including young women. Baseline:0.</p>		<p>Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	
3.2.2. LAP-DRM-AA linkages strengthened to enhance ASP.	<p>(GESI Action) Female representatives will be encouraged to take a lead on LAP reviews.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Developed AAP will include differentiated impacts of droughts and steps to protect marginalised groups (especially women and people with disabilities)</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>At least 50% of the sectoral representatives involved in dialogues to strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in the targeted areas will be women, including young women. Baseline:0%.</p> <p>9 Anticipatory Action Plans for drought developed incorporating enhanced links with</p>	<p>Year 2 to 3</p> <p>Year 2 to 5</p>	<p>Lead: CCA & DRR Lead</p> <p>Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 739,396

¹²² Please note that MGCAS and MTA are key players in the central level activities including the coordination ones, budget allocation has been set accordingly.

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	gender-sensitive LAPs and DRR protocols. Baseline:0.			
3.3.1. Enhancing climate resilience monitoring and decision-making through the PTCCC-led District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) System	(GESI Action) Proposed system is able to capture data disaggregation per gender, age, and persons with disabilities. Targets: 1 gender-sensitive MEAL framework or DAT for LAPs designed. Baseline:0.	Year 2 to 5	Lead: MEAL Manager Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead Inclusion Lead	USD 76,912
3.3.2.Establish MEAL mechanism through CCRG for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation investments	(GESI Action) Ensure the perspectives of women, men, girls, boys and people with disability are equally represented in project monitoring processes (GESI Action) Project M&E and communications represent women, youth, and people with disability in positive, empowered roles and use appropriate language and deliver in accessible formats. Targets: 50% of district-level technical team members with enhanced capacity in monitoring, evaluation, and reporting will be women, including young women. Baseline: N/A.	Year 4 Ongoing throughout Year 1- Year 5	Lead: MEAL Manager Support: Social Protection and Gender Lead Inclusion Lead	USD 7,230

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
3.3.3. Knowledge sharing through national forum to promote cross-provincial learning and exchange	<p>(GESI Action) Ensure progress on GESI action plan is included in all project reports along with lessons learnt and proposed adaptations</p> <p>(GESI Action) Female participants, youth, and children are represented in the leadership and speaking time during national events</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p># of national conferences integrating gender consideration</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1</p>	<p>Year 3 to 5</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director</p>	USD 152,632
3.3.4.: Capacity building to improve social protection activities to ensure that they are climate responsive	<p>(GESI Action) Capacity building on climate-responsive social protection activities reflects and suggest steps to address inequitable control of financial resources and ownership between men and women in the community.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1 Guideline on the alignment of PASP components is assessed as gender sensitive.</p> <p>Baseline: 0.</p>	Year 5	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director, Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 73,854

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
Activity 3.3.5: Scale-up climate-informed adaptive social protection in collaboration with INAS	<p>(GESI Action) Scale-up process is consulted and discussed with women, youth, and persons with disabilities, with their voices informing greater inclusion and equality within the process.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1 Manual on Climate Resilience incorporating gender-transformative approaches. Baseline:0.</p>	Year 1	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 35,794
3.4.1. Enhancing drought early warning systems and climate information dissemination for Informed decision-making and Inclusion	<p>(GESI Action) Enhancing of drought EWS will consider limited access to information and communication technologies for vulnerable groups such as women, youth and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>(GESI Action) EWS prioritize reaching the most vulnerable groups to ensure including women, youth and people with disabilities have access to timely information.</p> <p>(GESI Action) Enhanced EWS is utilizes multiple communication pathways to reach people without communication technologies, and people with disabilities with information.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>At least 50% of people reached with timely climate information and early warning systems</p>	<p>Year 2 to 5</p> <p>Year 2 to 5</p> <p>Year 2 to 5</p> <p>Year 2 to 5</p>	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director</p> <p>Inclusion Lead</p>	USD 2,610,561

ACTIVITY	INDICATORS/TARGETS	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	COSTS
	<p>through the various communication pathways are women, including young women.</p> <p>At least 60% of the enhanced EWS utilize multiple communication pathways to reach people without communication technologies, and people with disabilities with information.</p> <p>.</p>			
Project Operations: Mainstream gender and social inclusion across project operations				
Project Operations: Mainstream gender and social inclusion across project operations	<p>Throughout the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GESI Action) Project M&E and communications will represent women, youth and people with disability in positive, empowered roles and use appropriate language and deliver in accessible formats. • (GESI Action) Ensure the perspectives of women, men, girls, boys and people with disability are equally represented in project monitoring processes • (GESI Action) Ensure progress on GESI action plan is included in all project reports 	Y1 – Y5	<p>Lead: Social Protection and Gender Lead</p> <p>Support: Project Director, Inclusion Lead, Project MEAL Manager, National MEAL Specialist</p>	USD 492,043