Netherlands Commission for
Environmental Assessment
Dutch Sustainability Unit

Advice on integrating Gender, Climate Change (incl. Disaster Risk Reduction) and Environment into the Multi-Annual Plan and Activities of the EKN Maputo

MOZAMBIQUE

25 October 2013

Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment
Dutch Sustainability Unit

Advisory Report by the Dutch Sustainability Unit

Subject:	Advice on integrating Gender, Climate Change (incl. Disaster Risk Reduction) and Environment into the Multi-Annual Plan and Activities of the EKN Maputo

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Reference:	SU04-27, SU04-28

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the DSU assignment

The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) Mozambique needs to submit a revised Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP) by mid October 2013. The EKN does not foresee a major overhaul of the MASP for Mozambique, but seeks support from the Dutch Sustainability Unit (DSU) to:

- Identify critical climate, environment and gender aspects in the MASP 2014-2017 as far as the spearheads 'food security' and 'water' are concerned;
- Develop suggestions to enhance impact on these aspects within the existing portfolio;
- Develop a proposal to monitor, report and communicate on output/outcome and impact on climate, environment and gender aspects based on the (adapted) 'result fiches'.

At the briefing session[1] of the mission, EKN asked the DSU-team to also pay attention to Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR), which is a separate program within the EKN. The team agreed to do so, especially in relation to two crucial SRHR linkages in Water and Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) being:

- Drinking water and sanitation;
- Nutrition part of FNS.

In general, as required by the EKN in their Terms of Reference (ToR), we do not provide much contextual information or an explanation why a certain issue is important from a GCE (Gender, Climate Change and Environment)-perspective. The EKN staff will understand the issue. This of course makes it harder to read for those not familiar with Mozambique. In consultation with EKN it was agreed that, given the short timeframe, the team would focus the Gender, Climate Change and Environment (GCE) assignment on several main strategic partners being ARA Zambezi (Regional Water Board for the Zambezi river basin), BAGC (Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor), DNA (National Directorate for Water) and ZVDA (Zambezi Valley Development Agency). Several other Water and FNS activities, as well as the supported SRHR activities under the SRHR spearhead could not be assessed yet. EKN has to decide whether this still has to be done at a later stage. DSU provides recommendations per strategic partner in the main text (i.e. making the main text longer) and more detail on indicators in the appendices.

[1] The DSU team visited Mozambique from 30-9 till 4-10 2013, debriefing took place at EKN Maputo on the 4th of October.

1.2 Summary of Dutch policy developments on Gender, Climate Change and Environment

The latest Dutch policy development –which directly affects the revision of the MASP- is presented in the policy note "Wat de Wereld verdient" (2013), and the so-called fiches (explanatory notes) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs such as the one on gender equality and the one on environment and climate. Three pillars are defined by the new policy: (1) reduce poverty within one generation ("getting to zero"); (2) sustainable and inclusive growth; and (3) success for the Dutch private sector.
The focus of the Dutch policy concerning environment and climate is to support partner countries with adaptation to climate change (mostly phrased as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)), capacity building on climate change, management of ecosystems and sustainable agricultural value chains which contributes to productive agriculture, enhanced food security, sustainable income, reliable water supply and mitigation of climate change (fiche environment and climate change).
In relation to gender issues, the Netherlands supports partner countries in addressing child marriage and violence against women as well as in enhancing women's economic independence and political participation. These are considered critical elements by the Ministry for household well-being and a country's socio-economic development (AVT13/BZ109262 "Explanatory note on women's rights"). The Minstry's fiche on gender also highlights the need of specific women's rights programs as an important route to address gender equality.

The DSU team noticed that the provided fiches on environment, climate change and gender are in Dutch only, which cannot be understood by local EKN staff. Hopefully, English versions do exist and can be made available.

2. GENERAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Status of gender equality, climate change and environment

The DSU-team found that:

- Climate and environmental issues are implicitly part of most of the projects and programs supported by the EKN and could be made more explicit. In the Mozambican context Climate Change Adaptation is actually phrased as Disaster Risk Reduction (floods and droughts), which is also in line with the new Dutch policy. Therefore more attention is provided in this advice on specific information needs (macro and project level) and indicators.
- Gender issues seem not to receive sufficient attention in programming and projects in the water and food security sector, i.e. the Embassy has identified gender issues but they seem not to be addressed in planning and implementation. Given the current situation and the urgent need of clear guiding principles on gender equality, this advice contains a separate section on gender with more explanation.

- Based on the desk study and interviews, the DSU team defined the most pertinent, critical Mozambican issues in relation to gender equality, climate change (mitigation and DRR) and environment to facilitate the subsequent selection of the most important (outcome and output) indicators. These are presented in appendix 1.

2.2 General recommendations on EKN approach and Multi-Annual Strategic Plan

General

The ToR requests to identify possibilities to increase climate relevance and climate robustness, environmental sustainability and attention for gender equality within the existing MASP program. EKN supported activities already show much consideration for climate and environmental aspects. Therefore the focus of the DSU advice is more on fine-tuning and distilling information from relevant strategic partners by EKN. The MASP result chains can also be improved with some specific GCE-related indicators as will be shown later. The integration of gender is less visible and merits special attention, further taking into account that a number of gender relevant activities have been supported by EKN and there are already some specific indicators in the result chain.

Recommendation(s):

- A general advice is to share gender concerns internally in a practical and institutionalised way, for example by adopting a limited set of specific internal guiding principles on gender to be used by all staff (see also chapter 3 and appendix of this advice).

The current EKN program is mainly focused on institutional support and capacity building of government entities; and on financial support to private sector-led initiatives. Supporting activities entail capacity building where the institutional capacity of EKN's partners for planning and implementation is insufficient. Proper capacity, planning, implementation and enforcement ('do no harm') to stop further ecosystem and land degradation and deforestation will be a positive achievement. Pro-active positive climate mitigation and adaptation activities as well as recovery of degraded ecosystems is for now a bridge too far.

Recommendation(s):

- The current EKN program is very much focused on capacity building of government entities and private sector-led initiatives. EKN could also consider supporting some Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) on ecosystem management to share their expertise i.e. participate in spatial planning processes or into Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) related to BAGC and ZVDA (under their umbrella activity as no separate activities are feasible). Support to local NGOs related to smallholders, land rights and gender are worth continuing.

Food production

To increase pro-poor food production, access to food (nutrition) and sustainable agriculture value chains (e.g. to avoid land degradation), an entrepreneurial attitude of the main actors - including local farmers- is needed. However, in Mozambique, there are few good companies

operating in the sector with a willingness to invest. The BAGC initiative as well as the AECF-REACT (African Enterprise Challenge Fund – Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Change Technology, window Mozambique) try to stimulate such companies. The ZVDA also signed a contract with the organisation GAPI for providing technical assistance to co-operatives, small and medium enterprises. Such support is much needed. The preferred option by agriculture companies is often to establish a plantation with an outgrower scheme. Other producer models might however also be feasible.

Recommendation(s):

- Another option worth investigating by BAGC and ZVDA is to provide support to farmer associations to establish co-operative companies with an already established company whereby all parties receive a % ownership. This differs from turning the associations into companies, which may fail because of weak capacities, and the risk for total control and corruption by one leading person. Nor is this an outgrower scheme whereby all producer risks remain with the outgrower.

Water governance

Water is considered in the public discourse in Mozambique by its associated problems: (i) drinking water & sanitation; (ii) floods and droughts; and (iii) irrigation for agriculture. Or in other words, it is a social issue, a disaster risk or a production input. Over the years responsibility and decision-making over natural resources including water became decentralised. Regional Water Administrations (ARAs) have been established that are responsible for river basin management and water resources management (irrigation, collection of water fees). They report to DNA. In the water sector, transparency and accountability seem higher than normal in the Mozambican context. In Mozambique, there is limited legal provision for stakeholder participation in the management boards of the ARAs and separate River Basin Committees have been constituted as legal consultative structures: thus water users have 'a voice but no vote'.

Recommendation(s):

- Water has however a strategic value in times of stress (too much or too little). It is yet unclear how water sources are governed under extreme circumstances (do the ARA's have sufficient mandate, is there a dispute settlement arrangement, and can decisions be overruled?) or how resettlement is planned. For EKN target regions, a participatory contingency plan and a transparent strategy for water allocation for flood & drought situations (as part of IWRM) could be drafted by the ARAs, with support of DNA (as part of the on-going contracts which already include capacity building and planning). This could include spatial distribution of water access points for the dry season, how 'control' over water points and flow allocations are locally organised and how allocation is decided upon (customary regulations including the voice of women?). This is responsibility of the ARAs but external assistance is required since the ARA's are not yet sufficiently trained to do so.

3. GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON GENDER EQUALITY

A general finding regarding the planning and monitoring procedures of the EKN is that alignment of gender issues is required on different levels simultaneously: (i) alignment with the fiche on gender equality from the Dutch government, recently distributed to the embassies; (ii) alignment with the Mozambican government priorities on gender equality and women's rights; and (iii) alignment with the EU Joint Action Plan for Gender.

Recommendation(s):

- In order to facilitate this multiple alignment, EKN is advised to draft and agree internally on a coherent set of specific guiding principles on gender equality for its activities in Mozambique.
- While such principles apply to all projects, EKN can also use the OECD gender marker[2] to tag the extent in which the objectives of the projects are targeting gender equality .

Such principles can be formulated as an answer to the main critical gender issues identified by the embassy staff in the three spearheads: water, food security and SRHR. To tag them as critical issues implies that there are constraints to be faced and that continuous reflection with partners is part of the monitoring, as well as innovation of methodologies. The budget for stand-alone activities on women's rights can be used to complement the programs and overcome some of the constraints.

More background information on gender is provided in appendix 2. Please further refer to appendix 2 for recommendations for inclusion into the revised MASP.

[2] The Gender Marker is an OECD instrument to indicate if activities are focusing or related to promoting gender equality. There are three basic levels: on level 0 gender equality is not targeted; level 1, significant for gender equality – gender equality being mentioned in one of the objectives; level 2, gender equality is targeted as a priority, i.e. gender is systematically included in the project design. See http://www.oecd.org/social/gender-development/39903666.pdf.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING CGE IN STRATEGIC PARTNERS AND PROJECTS

4.1 Strategic partners policies: from aid to trade

Given the changes in Dutch foreign policy and within the earlier described context, the work of EKN will be operationalized at two levels: (i) Mozambican institutional culture of co-operation; (ii) implementation on-the-ground by partner organisations. EKN now concentrates on a limited number of strategic partners: BAGC, ZVDC, DNA, ARA Zambezi and ARA Sul. These partners are expected to be functionally operational, although their mandate goes beyond their current capacity. Apart from that, the DSU-team thinks EKN is creating the fertile ground with these strategic partners for potential private-sector-led investments by providing attention to (i) Spatial planning and zoning; (ii) 'green growth' infrastructure; and (iii) inclusive growth by gender-sensitive smallholder participation. This is reflected in the matrices in the appendices.

Recommendation(s):

- To meet sustainability requirements, stronger institutional co-operation between these strategic partners is needed (each organisation has a specific mandate and expertise), especially between ZVDA, ARA Zambezi, DNA and MICOA; and between BAGC ARA Centro and ARA Centro Norte (not supported by EKN). Together the strategic partners could contribute to progress in relation to GCE-issues. EKN can play an important pro-active role through economic diplomacy to facilitate/enhance this institutional co-operation.
- On a national level use could be made of (and diplomatic support provided to) inter-departmental structures with representatives of the powerful and capable Ministries. The main weak actor is MICOA (Min. of Environment) responsible for environmental impact assessment, spatial planning and climate change. MICOA has over the years received significant donor support but is still not politically influential or capable to fulfil its mandate. EKN has currently chosen to strengthen MICOA via ZVDA. Instead of supporting capacity building inside MICOA, EKN could choose to continue to build the required planning and implementation capacity in the already selected partners and keep the links to MICOA for legal aspects (although on EIA, support by NCEA can be continued to assess the impact of large developments).
- Similarly, EKN could more actively promote gender-inclusive development, which means undertaking significant efforts to consistently incorporate the intentions for gender equality and women's rights in the political dialogue and to foster the visibility of women in the activities of its partners as well as in the trade agendas.

4.2 Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC)

The Beira Agricultural Corridor consists of Sofala, Manica, southern Zambezia and Tete provinces in Mozambique. The BAGC is an ambitious public-private partnership to stimulate economic development in the Zambezi river basin, aiming to stimulate private sector-led agricultural developments including smallholders. The most important instrument of the BAGC is the Catalytic Fund (CF), which supports numerous small-scale activities. Although the impact of each individual activity is rather small over the years, the combined impact can be significant, especially considering that other large scale investments (in sugar cane, soy, mining) will occur as well. Some are/will be supported by ORIO. This can lead to competing claims. Identified critical issues relate to proper spatial planning (incl. DRR by flood and drought management), maintenance of ecosystem dynamics, and access rights of local communities and women specifically to land and water.

According to the OECD Gender Marker, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has to use and report on, the BEMO on BAGC would have the level of G-0, which means that gender equality is not targeted. For the Monitoring and Evaluation however, the BEMO proposes to include various stakeholder characteristics, especially those of small (female) farmers. The result of this contradiction is that finding sex disaggregated data is overlooked in the proposal for the baseline survey. This is a good example of a common disconnect in gender monitoring: it will be difficult to monitor progress for female farmers if the objective, processes and activities are not described as such and if no sex disaggregated data are included in the monitoring indicators. At the time of the mid-term review or the final evaluation it will be too late.

Recommendation(s):

- AgDevCo (the administrator of the Catalytic Fund) could make its selection criteria clear, which could include (i) ecosystem dynamics, (ii) flood and drought vulnerability, (iii) access to land and water by women. They could be asked to annually report on the indicators listed in the appendix (matrices on Food Security and Water).
- BAGC -supported by AgDevCo- could be asked to annually report on all investments (CF plus others) in the corridor and the assessed combined impact on GCE-issues in its region of these investments.
- BAGC Secretariat could be asked to participate in a study (to be financed by BAGC budget line or by EKN) with other institutional partners (ARA Centro, CEPAGRI, INGC, MICOA, ZVDA) to provide a master plan on climate-smart practices in land and watershed management, including land use planning and zoning. This plan can be used to assess investment proposals and guide investments (through Fund criteria).
- Based on the DSU team's experience with Mozambique and interviews during the visit to Mozambique two critical issues could receive more attention: (i) reducing post-harvest losses by providing better storage and transport facilities controlled by companies and farmers associations (can be labelled under climate mitigation). Use could be made of the BAGC Catalytic Fund and the AECF-REACT window Mozambique (in the second round of the tendering process); (ii) linking buyers to producers (marketing, organizing value chains and introducing sustainability standards) to enhance income and limit

avoidable post-harvest losses.

- As the opportunity arises of adapting the log-frame and M&E systems of projects, gender equality can be included at the level of objectives. At the level of outcomes: include productivity of female farmers. At the level of activities: include output indicators like participation of women in the training programmes, accessibility of the service-shops for farmers for female headed households, and the identification of pilot innovations in smallholder businesses that are especially significant for women in the area.

Specific indicators are listed in the appendix.

4.3 Zambezi Valley Development Agency (ZVDA)

The Zambezi Valley Development Authority (ZVDA) is a public institution under the Ministry of Planning and Development, with administrative and financial autonomy. The mission of ZVDA is to coordinate, stimulate and accelerate the sustainable and integrated economic development of the region which is realised through the execution of studies and strategies for the socio-economic development of the Zambezi region, the provision of technical and financial assistance, the mobilisation of resources towards beneficiaries and the assistance to local government regarding land-use and spatial planning and socio-economic development. ZVDA's progress in capacity and planning is promising and they have selected interesting activities to support favouring both the private sector as well as small farmers (APAC, IDE).

The recently submitted draft inception report does not mention gender issues and does not propose to monitor GCE-issues at project-level. This is worrying given that the project document (September 2012) states that: "Gender will be mainstreamed in all programme activities, ensuring that in principle women and men benefit on an equal footing of the programme activities. The gender mainstreaming will be done at the very beginning of the programme in close collaboration with a gender specialist who will also be doing regular coaching visits to follow-up and further concretize the programme's gender policy" (p.79).

ZVDA has two focal points in its activities: (i) strategic and spatial planning (operationalization of provincial strategic and sectoral plans, the special plan for Tete - PEOTT) and (ii) the stimulation of private investment, developing a portfolio of (mega) projects and promotion of business.

The region under ZVDA, designated as the 'Zambezi Valley', goes beyond the Zambezi river basin. It includes almost the whole Zambezi river basin in Mozambique, but also parts of other river basins, the most important of which, in terms of flood management, are the Licungo, Raraga and Licuári basins, while for water resources planning the Púngoè basin also needs to be considered. The inclusion of these various river basins, with the Zambezi and the Púngoè being international basins, means that ZVDA must work in close connection with DNA and with three ARAs: Zambezi, Centro-Norte and Centro. Given the large territorial area of the Zambezi Valley, the ZVDA has decided to focus on specific centres of development in four sub-regions, which means M&E needs local capacity as well.

Recommendation(s):

- The basin needs a comprehensive spatial planning (e.g. based on the IWRM framework) that brings together land use planning, water resources and flood security planning to avoid socio-economic development being affected by climate related events (DRR) such as floods and droughts. According to the Agency, it is doubtful if the on-going SEA will result in such a comprehensive spatial plan for the Zambezi valley. A follow-up activity is most probably required to reach the desired level of integrated planning as envisaged for the sustainable development of the Zambezi region for short and long term. The Agency – supported by EKN- could facilitate a multi-donor supported follow-up.
- More information is required to monitor how increased pressure on the river basins will lead to negative interferences between the individual developments planned, an increased vulnerability to climate change and hydrological extremes and to an unwanted reduction of planning reliability and investment security.
- An entry-point for strengthening institutional CGE awareness and capacity is the Capacity Development Plan. EKN can assist ZVDA in building their GCE analysis capacity through, amongst other, the development of a checklist to assess the gender sensitiveness of the projects. EKN can promote that knowledge institutes with which the ZDVA signs MOUs, are organisations that have sound expertise on GCE.
- The indicators for the GCE issues could be part of the regular monitoring and evaluation systems of ZVDA and therefore part of the selection criteria of projects to be financed by ZVDA. To this end EKN could request the monitoring and evaluation coordinator of ZVDA to include the indicators in the M&E frameworks.
- According to ZVDA it is hard to obtain reliable baseline information on land use, agricultural production and related topics at district level. It is therefore recommended that ZVDA require supported projects to submit GCE baseline data (disaggregated for gender), which ZVDA subsequently integrates in its own database for M&E.
- It is recommended to EKN not to agree with the ZVDA's proposal to exclude the GCE criteria in the measurement of project performance and ZVDA's objectives. The DSU team believes that sustainability of ZVDA's performance can only be measured if specific outcome level indicators are included.
- The DSU-team has noticed that the GCE-related recommendations of the earlier Flood Mitigation mission have not clearly trickled down yet in ZVDA's program document. This is probably due to the political tension between the mandate of the Agency and the mandate of DNA. Some diplomatic support by EKN might facilitate interaction and co-operation.

- The position of women in Flood Mitigation deserves special attention. It was observed that women who are displaced from their lands with the children, lose any opportunity to be productive, given their limited mobility.

Specific indicators are listed in the appendix.

4.4 The National Directorate for Water (DNA)

The National Directorate for Water of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (DNA) holds overall responsibility for water & sanitation and water resources management. The OECD gender marker for EKN's activity with DNA is G-1, gender is an objective in the project. From a GCE-perspective there are some pertinent issues: (i) capacity building and political support for preserving natural dynamics of an ecosystem to ensure its long-term productivity; (ii) integration of climate adaptation, i.e. disaster risk reduction, into IWRM; and (iii) disaggregation of data for gender issues (access to safe water).

Recommendation(s):

- The coming decade, competition over water resources will increase by the growing impact of large-scale plantations (sugar cane, eucalyptus, soy), irrigation works, mining, sewage from urban areas, hydrological plants and pollution from industry and mining (let alone their water use). DNA could provide the necessary technical expertise to the ARAs and municipalities for the development of a framework to guide land uses and to solve potential water (allocation) disputes.
- As it is expected that a national gender strategy on water will be adopted end of this year, the EKN could propose DNA to warrant the trickle down of the strategy through instruction workshops for provincial and district level water authorities based on the strategy parameters. The National Institute for Statistics could be stimulated to integrate collection of relevant sex disaggregated data on decentralized level for consolidation at central level.
- The matrices on Water and Food Security in the appendix present some indicators that can be very useful for DNA to inform national decision-making processes on progress and impact of the water strategy, and improve DRR procedures. Specific indicators are listed in the appendix.

4.5 ARA Zambezi

The Regional Water Board (ARA) for the Zambezi watershed is responsible for integrated water resource management (IWRM) in the Lower Zambezi River basin, which covers app. 140,000 km^2. As the various economic sectors have (potentially) conflicting interests with respect to water availability, water quality and water levels, the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, following IWRM principles, is imperative. ARA Zambezi has to report to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing through the National Directorate for Water (DNA). ARA-Zambezi is, therefore, the key organization to implement IWRM in the Mozambican part of the Zambezi basin. The main responsibilities of ARA-Zambezi are defined as: (i) Rational use of water resources; (ii) Conservation of surface water resources through water storage infrastructures; (iii) Protection of surface water and groundwater against pollutions; (iv) Promotion of efficient use of water; (v) Bulk water supply; (vi) Licensing; and (vii) Monitoring.

The current economic developments and their implications for water resources management entail major challenges for ARA-Zambezi. As the ARA is presently not capable to satisfactorily fulfill their mandate, there is a need to strengthen and consolidate the organization. It will probably take another 5-10 years before this ARA is ready to take up long-term strategic planning issues and integration of land use and IWRM aspects. The gender marker for EKN's activity with ARA-Zambezi's project description and BEMO, gives a G-0 for gender (equality is not targeted). The implementation capacity of the ARA Zambezi is still insufficient, both for monitoring water quality on operational level as for participating in strategic discussions on IWRM (DRR, flood & drought management, water for agriculture). The latter is crucial for supporting ZVDA in its strategic spatial development planning.

Recommendation(s):

- Ongoing ARA Zambezi's efforts to set up monitoring systems on water quantity and water quality is very important for the impact assessment of socio-economic growth and climate change. It would be useful to define the specific water quality parameters (and where to measure to set priorities) that can be used for assessing the sustainability issues environment and climate.
- Related to the potential impact on water quantity and quality, ARA Zambezi could be consulted by ZVDA on planned development activities. ARA Zambezi could be asked to provide their advice in writing to build a track-record and allow future monitoring.
- ARA Zambezi would need staff, or temporary contracted staff, to relate with water users, collecting data on their situation (men and women) and their capacity to contribute to the costs of the water systems maintenance. Sex disaggregated data on water uses for domestic, irrigation and industrial use will be particularly important to assess women's access to water.

4.6 Other projects

FIPAG (#22916)

EKN supports the partnership between FIPAG (Fundo de Investimento e Património do Abastecimento de Água) and VEI (Vitens Evides International) to scale up from 4 Southern cities into a nation-wide partnership for water supply in the bigger cities in Mozambique (actually 19 cities). At the level of regional and local water operators, the quality and efficiency of the operational services and personnel management will be enhanced by specific Technical Assistance. The gender marker for the project is G-0 (gender equality is not targeted).

Recommendation(s):

- Given the increasing urbanisation and increasing rate of connected households and water connections, the source of the water supply (river, aquifer), level of pollution and sewage/run-off are important water issues. FIPAG could assess to what extent its drinking water sources are under risk from depletion, salt water intrusion (in coastal cities), industrial and agricultural pollution (as a result from various economic uses, natural hazards and climate change). This information can subsequently be used in IWRM and DRR planning (or in a spatial Master plan for ZVDA and BGAC regions).
- It is advised to conduct a gender analysis to identify relevant indicators for the IWRM and DRR planning and for the spatial Master plan.

AIAS (#25692)

The newly created institute (2009) Administração da Infra-estrutura de Abastecimento de Água e Saneamento (AIAS) is responsible for water and sanitation in urban centres (those who are not under FIPAG). The project is designed in cooperation with various Dutch organisations on water and/or development cooperation capacity building. In the project description and the BEMO, the gender marker stands firmly at G-0.

Recommendation(s):

- Analogue to FIPAG, AIAS could assess to what extent its drinking water sources are under risk from depletion, salt water intrusion (in coastal cities), industrial and agricultural pollution (as a result from various economic uses, natural hazards and climate change). This information can subsequently be used in IWRM and DRR planning.
- In the case of the AIAS, dealing with water and sanitation, not only in towns but also in peripheries of towns, means that the participation of water users (families with children, frequently represented by women) in decision making and implementation are paramount. An example is the demand of women that water points in semi-urbanized environments are placed at schools, to avoid that girls have to fetch water elsewhere before or after going to school. A more detailed gender analysis of decisions in this project that would affect the position of women would make this complex, long term and possibly rewarding cooperation system more complete and sustainable.

Technoserve

The NGO Technoserve will support app. 50 farmers to produce high quality soy seed, which in theory could reach 35,000-40,000 farmers in Zambezia and Malema, Northern Mozambique (Nacala corridor). The project is assessed as having potential significant positive effects. The project recognizes gender-related constraints and in its selection process of potential local participating farmers it gave attention to selecting women candidates. The project is an example of G-1: gender equality is explicitly seen as an outcome of the project, and in the activities this purpose is reflected upon.

Recommendation(s):

- Although still at a very early stage of development, the land suitability assessment does not seem to have taken into account the combined overall impact of 40,000 soy farmers (plus other developments in the same region). Nor does it make any mention of promoting technologies related to the RTRS (Round Table for Responsible Soy) standard (note: the DSU does not mean that certification should be sought). Because drip irrigation is mentioned it is assumed they will also consider other sustainable, climate-smart measures. However, a clarification on these two issues (overall impact, and integration of RTRS-related technologies and practices) can be asked and reported upon annually.

GESTERRA

Gesterra provides an example of a project supported by the EKN that is going to undertake a Gender Audit on Capacity Building for Land Management and Administration in Mozambique.

Recommendation(s):

- The proposed gender audit is the result of a consistent integration in the project document, which addresses a number of pertinent issues such as, the importance of participatory gender-sensitive territorial development planning. In addition, it will be essential that the foreseen recruitment of full-time and short-term TA for improved land management and administration have solid gender and land expertise.
- The results of the Audit will help to identify best practices and possible gaps, which is a learning exercise for other projects as well.

Banco Terra, The Land Fund, Community Investor Partnership, Associacao Rural para a Ajuda Mutua, Instituto para a Promocao de Exportacoes, Organizacao para o Desenvolvimento Sustentavel, Associacao para a Promocao da Agricultura Comercial

These projects could not yet be assessed in detail on their GCE-issues. However, for these seven projects, all in the spearhead of Food Security, a comparative assessment of gender Mainstreaming (between 2008 to 2011) was conducted in November 2011. The assessment compares the project organizations on markers like gender awareness, gender strategy, sex disaggregated data, participation and communication and women's role in associations. The conclusion shows some very interesting learning results on avoidable gaps in the implementation of projects.

Recommendation(s):

- The results from the Assessment of Gender Mainstreaming in Food Security projects can be used for rapid assessment of other (new) projects in the area of Food Security and for the definition of output indicators.

5. SUGGESTIONS FOR SYNERGY

The main points for synergy between Water and Food Security is proper Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in those regions where EKN supports agriculture activities, and secondly reliable seasonal access to water for food production. The main SRHR issue in Water is access to safe drinking water (and sanitation) and in Food Security it is access to land and food (production and nutrition). Both are also very important gender issues.

5.1 Climate change and DRR

Climate related extreme events like floods and droughts in Mozambique are the norm, not the exception. With regard to managing flood events, Mozambique has made great progress since the disastrous floods of 2000. The population is since then forewarned and there is much less loss of life. However, the technical, operational, and institutional side of crisis management needs to be strengthened. With regards to dealing with droughts much less progress has been made. In Mozambique the suite of disaster risk reduction buildings blocks is not yet complete and needs strengthening, both the technical information base, such as Flood and Drought Early Warning Systems and Flood and Drought extent modelling and mapping and the institutional base, such as extending and reinforcing the staff's capability to respond more adequately to the flood and drought threats. With regards to adaptation to droughts, new adaptation ('climate-smart', 'green') approaches and techniques (besides supplementary irrigation) are available that could be introduced. The MASP could facilitate introduction of these measures in the on-going programmes with strategic partners such as ZVDA and BAGC. Also there is potential with AECF-REACT as they are relevant for climate and renewable energy, they are supported by DGIS The Hague in support of EKN's agenda, and they have a specific financial window for Mozambique.

5.2 Environment and sustainable use

Inherent tension exists between increasing access to water for agriculture and biodiversity, as agriculture requires an increasing level of human control of the water resource whereas biodiversity needs the natural, seasonal fluctuations of the watershed for its survival. These natural dynamics are often also needed for fisheries and some crops. On the other hand, irrigation works are needed to enhance productivity and reduce their vulnerability to floods and droughts. The only way to balance these two needs is by proper spatial planning as part of integrated ecosystem management. This means identification and preservation of critical areas for a functioning ecosystem (and related to priority biodiversity as well as fisheries as an economic resource) whereby farmers learn to use the natural fluctuations (e.g. use flood plains seasonally) as well as planning irrigation works (and other forms of control) in priority areas for agriculture. This means ZVDA and BAGC could lead a process for a spatial Master plan (already part of the ZVDA program) in which the main institutional partners participate, i.e. ARAs Zambezi and Centro respectively, MICOA, DNA, INGC, CEPAGRI, Provincial government (rural and urban planning), industrial parties such as mining companies etc.

The second important issue is food production and avoidance of land degradation on a local level. This is dealt with through most supported activities. Because an increase in food production is not necessarily similar to increased access to nutritious food (also a gender issue) this subject could benefit from some explicit attention in the main target regions, preferably integrated with SRHR activities.

5.3 Gender equality

The most important synergy for gender equality is to link 'access to water' (under the spearhead program Water) and 'access to land' (under the spearhead program Food Security). Through its support to water and food security EKN is well positioned to promote the water rights of female smallholders and the projects currently supported have the potential to enable men and women to turn their land and water use in economic value. This will contribute both to food security and to materialise people's land and water claims; this will be particularly important as private sector investments in agricultural intensification increase.

Another important synergy challenge exists between water, food, and sexual and reproductive health rights and the support to the AGIR program. The support for projects strengthening the awareness of women's equity rights influences the quality of women's participation in decision-making on food security and water services. The support to the Ministry of Health and commercial partners to experiment with easy integrated access hubs in the communities can be extended to agricultural extension services as well.

6. MONITORING AND INDICATORS

The strategic co-operation partners could provide very useful information on several indicators, which relate to Mozambican critical GCE-issues. In the appendix two matrices are presented, one on Food Security (3) and one on Water (4, including the synergy issue Water for Agriculture). The matrices present the main critical GCE-issues in the Mozambican context and the main related outcome indicators.

Subsequently, these outcome indicators are 'translated' to specific organisations, which could be asked to report on certain identified output indicators (specified in the matrices). The partner organisations are responsible for providing this information and therefore for assuring the collection of the basic data from their project partners.

EKN partners will not always have the data or capacity to provide quantitative data. Some (like ARA Zambezi) will build this data gathering capacity in the coming years, others may not. Third parties such as INGC (DRR, climate forecasting), CEPAGRI (agriculture), FUNAE (energy) and INE (statistics) also have valuable data and maps. The partners could collect the needed information from these third party sources and annual publications.

The DSU team did not use current collection of data by EKN partners as a selection criterion. The suggested indicators point to a direction that may guide capacity building on M&E of the partners and over time the information will progress from qualitative to quantitative:

- First, if quantitative data is not available (as will be the case on wider and higher level developments), partner staff could for example be trained to provide a qualitative statement based on analysis of the perceived trend (with argumentation), which can be less than 1 page. The statement could state progress (neutral, positive, negative) versus a defined baseline year.
- Secondly, some specific information may be available from project implementers (that receive support from BAGC or ZVDA). There might be projects that enhance water productivity of farmers or drought resilience (mulching, groundwater storage etc.). This information (preferably as quantified as possible as these projects also want to become commercially feasible) can be used by BAGC or ZVDA in a quantitative or qualitative manner (as described above).

The outcome and output indicators are also directly integrated in the current Result Chains for Water and Food Security (provided in separate digital Excel sheets with tabs).

The EKN can on a regular basis use this information to report on developments. Given the regional context of the Zambezi Valley and BAGC, it is deemed important that EKN also reports on wider developments regarding:

- Supported large-scale investments (mining, plantations, infrastructure) by third parties in EKN target regions to assess relevance and sustainability of the supported activities;
- General population and poverty information (PARP, WB, EC) to assess changes;
- Environmental dynamics and land uses in the BAGC and ZVDA regions/watersheds to assess sustainability of use on the long-term;

- Overall level of land degradation and deforestation in the EKN target regions to assess progress of changes.

It is advised that EKN prepares a short list of these indicators as an 'Information need', and ask its partners (a) whether they are feasible to them and (b) whether they can provide (baseline) data.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS ON NEXT STEPS

- EKN is strategically well positioned to advocate for the operationalization of existing institutional mechanisms for promotion of gender equality within the sectors it supports. EKN could therefore give follow up to the DSU visit by creating more awareness and by assisting the partner organizations in setting up gender based policies and M&E reports.
- For the spearhead SRHR, integration of CGE indicators still has to be finalized. A more detailed analysis on the strategic linkages with water quality and nutrition is recommended.
- EKN may benefit from regular support by the DSU in technical and detailed discussions on indicators and monitoring and proposing relevant measures on climate adaptation and facilitate introduction of these measures in the on-going programmes with strategic partners
- In follow-up of the DSU visit, EKN is advised to provide each strategic partner with a list of output indicators and start a dialogue on which information they can provide (baseline data, priority areas, role of project implementers). EKN might want to organise individual meetings to jointly discuss the issues raised and identify next steps for implementation of relevant recommendations. EKN could also discuss with each partner how to analyse, assess and report upon the wider impacts in their target region. Some DSU technical assistance to enhance a partner's capacity for strategic, region-level analysis might be needed.
- It would be useful for ARA Zambezi to define the specific water quality parameters that can be used for assessing the sustainability issues environment and climate. DSU could assist in selecting these most relevant parameters based on considerations of the necessary costs of the analysis and monitoring and the benefits for longer-term assessment of the environmental and climate related benefits of the monitoring data.
- The DSU team recommends that the current experiences of the GCE-analysis with Burundi, Great lakes, Mozambique and Rwanda are brought together to advice on the current result chains on Water and Food Security. The current team thinks that the result chains can be improved and it is recommended that DGIS defines high-level outcome indicators to which EKN (and their partners) can contribute to by context-specific output-indicators.
- EKN and the development of the MASP would benefit from internal (EKN) working sessions within each of the teams (water, food security and sexual and reproductive health rights) with the involvement of the gender programme officer to assess the DSU findings and recommendations.

- EKN already organises a market place for supported organisations at national level with very positive results. The DSU team thought it might be a good idea that ZVDA and BAGC would do something similar for their supported project implementers. EKN could facilitate a market place and a roundtable to foster partnerships between EKN partners (water, food security, sexual and reproductive health and social protection) and civil society organisations working on gender, climate change and environment. The gender programme officer could also assist with the identification of such actors drawing on working groups such as the Gender Coordination Group.
- Last but not least, EKN could also inform DGIS on the relevance and results of its economic diplomatic efforts in establishing a fertile ground for the 'from aid to trade' agenda.

APPENDICES

Advice on integrating Gender, Climate Change
(incl. Disaster Risk Reduction) and Environment into
the Multi-Annual Plan and Activities of the EKN
Maputo

(appendices 1 to 5)

APPENDIX 1

Main critical gender, climate change and environment issues in Mozambique

	Water	*Food and Nutrition Security*	*SRHR*
Gender Equality	- Access to (safe) water	- Land rights for women - Equitable rights for men and women	- Easy access to health services (teenage pregnancies) - Decrease in gender-based violence
CC Mitigation	-	- Renewable energy for agriculture (storage, transport, processing)	- Renewable energy for health infrastructure and agriculture (see left))
CC Adaptation	- Climate-smart, resilient spatial flood/drought management planning - Salt intrusion / sea level rise	- Climate-smart, resilient spatial flood/drought management planning - Climate-smart resilient agriculture - Salt intrusion / sea level rise	-
Environment	- Water allocation and land degradation - Water quality and pollution	Land degradation Deforestation Water quality and pollution	- Quality of Drinking Water and Food (nutrition value)

The current mission as well as earlier missions (e.g. FNS in 2011) identified several critical issues **(binding constraints)** for progress on GCE-issues in the Mozambican context:

- *Governance*: (a) Weak capacity of integrated planning and even weaker implementation capacity (especially where collaboration and partnerships are required); (b) bureaucracy and interference in business development (permits, extortion, conflicts with powerful elite), (c) lack of sex disaggregated data at operational level to inform policies, planning and implementation
- *Production factors*: (a) weak resource management (erosion control, flood and drought management); (b) very limited availability and use of high quality seeds and other inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides.
- *Production infrastructure*: (a) Weakly developed or absent infrastructure (such as feeder roads, irrigation works, flood control structures, etc.); (b) energy for agriculture (irrigation, cold storage, transport, processing).
- *Improved business climate*: (a) land rights (DUATs) and water security (poor knowledge of laws, very weak or corrupted enforcement, very limited administration); (b) Very limited access to financial services in rural areas (interest rates are too high) particularly for women; (c) Very limited availability and quality of advisory/technical services (e.g. in the area of extension, laboratories, disease control etc.); contract security (legal enforcement).

Together with the critical Mozambican issues listed above, the above constraints have been used to define specific and feasible recommendations, outcome and output indicators (see matrices).

APPENDIX 2

Gender Issues

Critical Gender Issues in the Water Spearhead

The main critical issue for gender in the water spearhead is women's access to (safe) water in the catchment area of the projects. In the Monitoring Matrix Water presented along with this study, the critical issues are mentioned as outcomes. The constraints can be understood as issues on which progress will be reported on output level. Important EKN issues identified are:

- *Policy alignment:* EKN is actively involved in a policy dialogue with DNA, together with the Embassies of Canada and Sweden and with UNICEF, for a gender sensitive water resources strategy to be formulated before the end of the year. A clear national strategy can be an enabling instrument for the water authorities to contribute to equity between men and women. The adoption of the strategy will be the main outcome in policy alignment. EKN is strategically positioned to advocate for the operationalization of existing institutional mechanisms for promotion of the strategy in EKN supported projects.
- *Participatory implementation*: EKN supports the Mozambican government's strategy of participation of women in water user committees and in River Basin Committees. However, women's needs are not always seen as a first priority by water authorities and implementation capacity is limited. In the projects, reporting on the share of women in decision-making in water committees (or rather basin committees, as water user committees are often too big and not well functioning can be used as output indicator).
- *Gender sensitive disaster mitigation*: EKN is involved in integrated regional planning. A constraint is the vulnerability of the region for floods, including vulnerability of food production. When quick resettlement is done in these areas, women tend to lose their access to land because of the distance from their original habitat and their restricted mobility as mothers of small children. The inclusion of a gender paragraph in ZVDA's strategic plan on (i) the relevance of a gender needs assessment, (ii) women's participation in local disaster risk management committees, (iii) economic empowerment by access and control of resources, and (iv) safe and healthy livelihoods options in disaster mitigation guidelines, will be an indicator of progress. INGC is responsible for implementation of more sustainable resettlements, but ZVDA may assist by identification of such options in their region.
- *Better performance in gender mainstreaming*: EKN observes that many general policies at national level do not trickle down to water and sanitation authorities on district or provincial level. The specific constraint, on which progress has to be shown, is the systematic collection of relevant sex disaggregated data at all levels, to enhance gender-sensitive approaches and gender-specific reports on results.

Critical Gender Issues in the Food Security Spearhead

In the Food Security Spearhead, efforts have been undertaken by EKN in clarifying the gender issues in their work. Seven projects supported by EKN were evaluated in a comparative gender assessment in 2011 (see also 4.3.5), and for Gesterra, a Gender Audit is being organized. The information from these studies has also been used to select the main critical issues:

- *Land rights and land user rights*: EKN promotes community land rights and smallholders land rights. A supportive legal framework (DUAT) is in place to achieve that. Specific constraints for women are non-equitable customary law practices, low performance of local administrations and low community awareness on the men-women equity of rights. Reports are expected on the share of women registered as land owners/users.
- *Participation of women*: EKN promotes women's active participation and visibility in needs assessment meetings, farmers associations, district consultative committees, natural resources committees, trainings, land use planning and land forums. The specific constraint is low literacy levels of rural women resulting in passive participation. Reporting can be asked on the share of women participating actively in such committees and the effects of their input on strategic planning and service delivery at local level, This will not be always possible in places where committees don't function very well. In those cases, improvement of these consultative committees can be part of the projects' activities.
- *Productivity of female headed farmers' households:* EKN promotes activities related to access to credits, seeds and market linkages. As chronic malnutrition strikes especially women headed households, access to these services is vital to them. The share of women in the investments can be used as output indicator.
- *Access to water and extension services*: EKN supports the government in providing access to water for agricultural production. While women's land rights have been part of the policy debate in Mozambique their water rights are less discussed. The specific constraint is low visibility of women and girls' needs to have water in safe places and not too far from home, as women can face harassment and have limited mobility as caretakers of small children. The systematic collection of relevant sex disaggregated data on access to water and extension services will enhance gender-sensitive approaches and gender-specific reports on results.

Synergies with the spearhead of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

The spearhead for SRHR has its own purpose, but it is also instrumental to better results for the water and food security programs. EKN highlights the relationship between sexual and reproductive problems and food security and economic growth very clearly in the former MASP:

"*It remains a major challenge to increase the use of modern family planning and promote safe sex, especially for adolescents. Surveys show that chronic malnutrition of children younger than five years remains unchanged at 44% over the past ten years. In turn teenage pregnancies contribute to malnutrition. Unfortunately teenage pregnancies are on the increase in Mozambique: 68% of women aged between 20 and 24 years have given birth before their 20th birthday. HIV and*

AIDS contribute strongly to the disease burden with 11, 1% of young (15-24) women being HIV positive (2009). The 2008 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey data shows that 18 per cent of girls between the age of 20 and 24 years got married before the age of 15, while 52 per cent of them married before the age of 18 years".

Synergy is understood as mutual reinforcement of projects in the spearheads. Critical factors are:

- *Awareness on equity rights:* EKN supports NGO's in programs on social marketing of sexual and reproductive rights through new media; lobby for the rights of sexual minorities; research on domestic violence and harmful traditional practices; and combat of gender based violence. These programs are expected to increased self-esteem, positive gender relationships and more active participation of men and women in defence of equity rights. The impact of gender awareness on water and food security programs can be strong if synergies are found at local project implementation level. Awareness in the community influences both the quality of women's participation and the priority setting in public offices for gender inclusive implementation of strategies. Such detailed analysis goes beyond the scope of the current assignment.
- *Access to health services*: EKN develops innovative Dutch-Mozambican partnerships to make access to health services sustainable. Commercial initiatives with Pharmacies and Community Communication Centres are tried out, based on Social Corporate Responsibility. The program is expected to break barriers between separate services and explore easy access models, using modern communication techniques. While the link between health and sanitation has been one of the main motivations to support the water sector there is a synergy challenge to connect such initiatives on local level with access to other public services such as women literacy, water, sanitation and agricultural extension services (maybe a next step for EKN?).

Gender sensitive attitudes

The activities of EKN are not limited to mainstreaming gender in program formulation, project assessment, monitoring and reporting. Other roles of EKN do also contribute to gender equity, such as:

- *Diplomacy*: Maintaining an active dialogue with the government, international organisations and EU embassies in Mozambique on gender policies and promoting inter-sectorial institutional coordination on gender.
- *Knowledge Sharing*: EKN is an important player in advanced knowledge sharing in Mozambique on sustainability issues such as water, climate change and environment. Various Netherlands knowledge institutes are engaged in partnership with Mozambican partners. The same can be done for gender issues, contributing to systematic collection of sex disaggregated data in Mozambique and to global/international strategic dialogue on gender.
- *Brokering and innovation*: EKN plays an important role as a broker between Dutch (commercial) partners and Mozambican partners on Corporate Responsibility Initiatives

for Health and Social, Environmental and Gender Responsible investments in food production.

- *Advocacy:* EKN plays a respected role in advocating Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Mozambique as well as for gender equality within the water sector. EKN can use the Netherlands' budget for other complementary activities on equity rights to enhance political participation and women leadership.
- *Capacity Building and Human Resources Management*: EKN is involved in capacity building, assessments, studies and training initiatives directly or indirectly related to the programs. Gender issues can be mainstreamed in briefings for studies, technical training and policy workshops.

Base line data for gender

Mainstreaming of the monitoring depends on base line data on relevant indicators, as displayed above. Collecting base line data for gender needs tailor-made attention in the design phase of each project for the following reasons:

- Base line data in gender issues include data on attitudes and behaviour that are not generally available and require appropriate survey techniques such as focus group interviews.
- Base line data include also sex disaggregated data that might not be easily available in general statistics such as the number of female farmers/landowners.
- The content of information on gender is different for different projects and partners; it depends on the objective of the project, the level of awareness of the implementing agencies and the specific appropriate opportunities for women.

Recommendation(s):

- The challenge of gender monitoring can be facilitated by an initial limited and consolidated set of crucial baseline data that can be collected by Partners locally with simple means. The inception phase of specific supported projects can be a good opportunity. Each project partner needs to allocate time and personnel to collect relevant base line data on gender if these are not available yet.

APPENDIX 3

Monitoring matrix Food Security

Coding: G = gender, C = Climate change, CE = Climate & Environment, E = Environment

Reader: Based upon the desk study, the DSU-team's experience and the interviews during the mission, several priority Mozambican GCE-issues have been selected. These have subsequently been 'translated' in higher-level outcome indicators (indicating the relevance) to which EKN and its supported activities can contribute. At the level of the partner organisations, several output indicators have been defined that link to the level of partner' activities and data/information they could provide. With this output-level information an assessment can be made on the progress on the outcome indicators.

Result chain FOOD SECURITY	Outcome and Output indicators are integrated in Result areas:[1] Sustainable food Production; and [4] Improved Business Climate -> see other tabs				
Macro issue	*Gender Equality*	*Gender awareness*	*Climate change*		*Environment*
			Mitigation	CC adaptation / DRR	Functioning ecosystems
Priority Mozambican issue	- Land Rights for women	- Equitable legal rights between men and women	- Renewable Energy for agriculture	- Climate-smart, resilient spatial and flood/drought management planning	- Land degradation
				- Climate-smart, resilient agriculture	- Deforestation
				- Salt intrusion / Sea level rise	- Water quality / pollution
Critical issues	Issue: Land rights and land user rights		Issue: Energy for irrigation,	Issue: Zoning of competing claims (agriculture, mining,	

and outcome indicator			storage, transport and processing	forestry, biodiversity/natural dynamics)	
	Indicator G1: Registration of women's tenure right in DUAT system.	Indicator G2: Increased awareness of women's legal rights and reduced gender-based violence.	Indicator C1: Availability of Infrastructure – based on green technology and proper planning – is expanding (same as by Env.).	Indicator CE1: Area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– that is managed for long-term preservation of the resource base, socially acceptable and economically viable.	
	Issue: Gender-specific, participatory representation and implementation.			Issue: Farmer households are part of sustainable, climate-smart production value chains	
	Indicator G3: Women participating actively in District Consultative Committees and Natural Resources Committees.	Indicator G4: Number of women with the capacity to participate actively in Committees.		Indicator CE2: # households and traded volume of supported value chains, which integrate GCE-issues, based on sustainability standards.	
	Issue: Improved productivity in female-headed households.			Issue: DRR and Flood and Drought Early Warning	Issue: 'green growth' infrastructure is available for future economic developments.
	Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.			Indicator C1: # farmers and institutions having access to early warning systems.	Indicator E1: Availability of Infrastructure – based on green technology and proper planning – is expanding.
	Issue: Performance in Gender Mainstreaming.				
	Indicator G6: EKN analysis and assessment of Partners' performance and results on gender, based upon sex-desaggregated data.				

Source and output indicator	*Mainstreaming*	*Synergy with the SRHR spearhead*	C1.1 – Number of farmer households that are have access to renewable energy for agroprocessing and improved storage. Source FUNAI, AECF-REACT.	CE1.1 – Participation in / leading process to develop spatial plan that balance economic uses, IWRM and DRR planning (floods & droughts). Source BAGC, ZVDC.	CE1.2 – In BAGC and ZVDC regions a spatial Master Plan (with zoning) has been defined and directs investments. Source BAGC, ZVDC.
	G1.1 – Share of registered women in the number of registered land users in DUAT. Source ZVDA, BAGC, GESTERRA, Land Fund, ORAM.	G2.1 – Increase of Women's awareness (opinion surveys) of legal rights (incl on land and water) and decrease in gender based violence in the catchment area of the projects. Source All partners.		CE2.1– Number of farmers that adopt climate-smart technologies and skills (# or ha). Source BAGC, ZVDC.	CE2.2 – # farmer households (gender-specific) with access to technologies and skills from sustainability standards in supported value chains. Source BAGc, ZVDA.
	G3.1 – % of Women participating actively in District Consultative Committees and Natural Resources Committees. Source ZVDA, BAGC, GESTERRA, Land Fund, ORAM.	G4.1 – Increase in female literacy in the catchment area of the projects. Source via Partners: district surveys.		C1.2 –# farmers and institutions having access to early warning systems. Source BAGC, ZVDC.	E1.1 – # of investments in the region related to 'green growth' infrastructure (irrigation works, erosion techniques/skills, energy, feeder roads). Source BAGC, ZVDA

	G5.1 - % of Women headed farmer' households in Partners' investments on access to credits, water, seed, market linkages and extension services. Source ZVDA, BAGC, Technoserve, Mundo Mundo (ORIO).				
	G6.1 - Partner reports on performance and results on gender, based upon sex disaggregated data. Source All Partners.				

APPENDIX 4

Monitoring matrix Water

Coding: G = gender, C = Climate change, CE = Climate & Environment, E = Environment

Reader: Based upon the desk study, the DSU-team's experience and the interviews during the mission, several priority Mozambican GCE-issues have been selected. These have subsequently been 'translated' in higher-level outcome indicators (indicating the relevance) to which EKN and its supported activities can contribute. At the level of the partner organisations, several output indicators have been defined that link to the level of partner' activities and data/information they could provide. With this output-level information an assessment can be made on the progress on the outcome indicators.

Result chain WATER	**Outcome and Output indicators are integrated in: [1] Efficient water use (esp. in agriculture), [2] Improved river basin management and deltas, [3] Access to safe drinking water & sanitation - see Tabs.**				
Macro issue	*Gender Equality*	*Gender awareness*	*Climate change*		*Environment*
			Mitigation	**CC adaptation / DRR**	**Functioning ecosystems**
Priority Mozambican issue	- Access to (safe) Water	- Equitable legal rights between men and women		- Climate-smart, resilient spatial and flood/drought management planning	- Water allocation and land degradation
				- Salt intrusion / Sea level rise	- Water quality / pollution

Critical issues and outcome indicator	*Issue: Access to healthy water in the catchment area of the projects*			*Issue: IWRM and DRR management*	
	Indicator G-1:DNA adopts and implements a Gender Strategy.			**Indicator CE-1: Area of ecosystems – ha agricultural lands, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– that is managed for long-term preservation of the resource base, socially acceptable and economically viable.**	
	Issue: Gender-specific, participatory representation and implementation.			*Issue: Farmers, fishermen and women are represented in the River Basin Committees*	
	Indicator G-2: 30% Women in water user committees (women in River Basin Committees: see CE-2).			**Indicator CE-2: Specified representative organisations participate in meetings.**	
	Issue: Disaster preparedness and mitigation.			*Issue C1: Water storage created to overcome dry spells*	*Issue: Irrigation works are planned as part of a 'green growth' infrastructure*
	Indicator G-3: inclusion of gender paragraph in disaster mitigation guidelines			**Indicator C-1: # of ha with surface or sub-surface water storage**	**Indicator E-1: # of irrigation works in line with zoning.**
	Issue: Equitable legal, land and water rights for women.				Issue: Water pollution control and enforcement
	Indicator G-4: Awareness of women's legal rights				**Indicator E.2: Level of pollution (sewage, agriculture, industry, sedimentation) in the target watersheds that leads to unsafe drinking water or additional costs.**
Source and output indicator	***Mainstreaming***			**CE1.1** – # Communities (average # households) affected by floods and droughts. **Source ZVDA,**	**CE1.2 –** ARAs have IWRM+DRR plans and are part of BAGC and ZVDA spatial Master Plans. **Sources ARA**

				BAGC, INGC.	**Zambezi, ARA Centro, BAGC, ZVDA.**
	G1.1 – Alignment of the DNA gender strategy in EKN-supported projects. **Source DNA.**	**G1.4 –** National Gender Strategy Paper for Water. **Source DNA.**		**CE2.1** – Farmers, Fisherman are formally part of the decision-making process of the ARA River Basin Committees (of which 10% are Women). **Source ARA, Zambezi, Centro, Sul.**	**E1.1 –** # Farmers that increase water productivity(crop per drop) in relation to agricultural yield / ha for selected value chains. **Source BAGC, ZVDA**
	G1.2 – SexDisaggregated data and baseline on female water use by partners to report to EKN. **Source ARA Zambezi, ARA Sul, ZVDA, FIPAG.**	**G1.5** – # of Regional workshops on the implementation of the DNA Gender stategy paper. **Source DNA.**		**C1.1 –** # of ha with surface or sub-surface water storage. **Source ARA Zambezi, Centro and Sul.**	**E2.1 –** Supported ARAs monitor and report annually on water quality to BAGC, EKN and ZVDA and ZVDA/BAGC reduce pollution from economic developments in their regions. **Source ARA Zambezi, ARA Centro, ARA Sul.**
	G1.3 – Strengthened capacity and awareness in ARA to deal with gender. **Source ARA Zambezi and Sul.**	**G1.6 –** Coverage of water use by women and children in the catchment area by baseline studies. **Source ARA Zambezi and Sul.**			
	G2.1 – Share of women in decision making in water users committees. **Source FIPAG, AIAS**	**G.2.2–** Major inclusion of women in the needs analysis on the place of urban public water points. **Source FIPAG, AIAS**			
		G2.3 – Employment of women for the administration			

		and maintenance of fontenários and urban boreholes. **Source FIPAG, AIAS**			
	G3.1 – Inclusion of a gender paragraph in disaster mitigation guidelines addressing female food producers. **Source ARA Zambezi, ZVDA.**				
	G4.1 – Increase of Women's awareness (opinion surveys) of legal rights (incl on land and water) in the catchment area of the projects. **Source All partners.**	G4.2 Decrease of reported gender based violence in the catchment areas of the projects. Source: all partners			

APPENDIX 5

Consulted documents

Please note that the team could not consult all documents provided given the short time-frame. In consultation with the embassy, the focus has been on the main strategic partners.

Advice on integrating environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction into the food security programme of the EKN Burundi

Advice on integrating gender equality into the food security programme of the EKN Burundi

Advice on integrating gender equality into the MASPs of EKN Kigali for RWANDA and the GREAT LAKES

Assessment framework for Sustainability Analysis of MASP's Food Security and Water programmes

'A World to Gain' – implications for women's rights

Beantwoording Kamervragen 'Wat de wereld verdient'

Bemo and proposal 22196 FIPAG

Bemo and proposal 24499 ARA Zambeze

Bemo and proposal 24600 ASAS V + TA (DNA)

Bemo and proposal 25692 AIAS

Bemo and proposal 25868 GESTERRA

Bemo and proposal AGRIR

Bemo and proposal BAGC

Bemo and proposal Technoserve

Bemo and proposal ZVDA

BEMO MAP Support to TechnoServe for Seed Multiplication

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