

Cover locally made in Mozambique with *capulana*.

Capulana is a cotton fabric with a great diversity of beautiful colours and prints. It is a historical traditional value for the Mozambican people in general, and an iconic symbol of the Mozambican woman.

Either tied, rolled, or wrapped, *capulana* is considered a type of clothing by many Mozambican women. It can be used around the waist tied with a knot, as a skirt, to cover the torso or even to carry their babies. It can also be used as a blanket or as a tablecloth. Nowadays, you can find an infinity of products made from *capulana*: shoes, bags, umbrellas, mousepads...

Capulana has become a true symbol of the Mozambican culture.

United Nations Climate Change Conference COP28

United Arab Emirates
30 November to 12 December 2023



Republic of Mozambique

Ministry of Economy and Finance
Ministry of Land and Environment
National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction
National Institute of Meteorology



Mozambique's participation on COP28

Side Events

Theme 1: Dynamics of slow progression events and apparent invisibility of their impacts on the economy

Theme 2: Disaster insurance and its financial impact on the country's development

Theme 3: Loss and Damage: trends and strategies for reduction

Theme 4: Climate forecast-based financing and early action: experience of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (PALOPs).

Theme 5: Mechanisms for accelerating the coverage of early warning systems: The case of Mozambique.

Mozambique's Context

Climate vulnerability

Mozambique is Africa's third most disaster-prone country to drought, floods, cyclones, and tropical storms. It is the 38th most vulnerable and the 13th least ready country to address the effects of climate change.

Climate change contribution

Mozambique contributes only 0.06 percent to global greenhouse emissions.

Agriculture economy

Agriculture accounts for a quarter of GDP. Much of the agriculture is small-scale and rainfed, mainly for food and nutrition security.

Local capabilities and necessities

Recurring climate emergencies have eroded national and local capacities to manage the frequent shocks. A post-disaster assessment of cyclones Idai and Kenneth cite a need of over US\$ 3 billion for recovery alone.



Figure 1. Bridge collapsed isolating communities in central Mozambique due to cyclone Gombe in 2022. Photo: INGD

Mozambique's National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction - INGD



Figure 2. INGD conducts on-the-ground coordination with partners in a resettlement camp for displaced communities due to cyclone Freddy in early 2023.

Mozambique is among the 10 countries worldwide most severely impacted by the adverse effects of climate change, despite contributing only around 0.5% of greenhouse gas emissions. With a coastline spanning approximately 2,500 kilometres and 28 rivers, nine of which are international, the nation faces coastal erosion due to rising sea levels. This poses a threat to major coastal cities and towns where about 60% of the Mozambican population resides.

Additionally, cyclones, floods, and severe droughts affect nearly five million people annually. Notable events include Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019, Cyclone Freddy in 2023, as well as a severe drought in 2015 and 2016. According to a recent assessment by the African Development Bank, Mozambique has incurred an annual loss of approximately US\$150 million over the last two decades due to the impacts of climate change, amounting to a total of around US\$3 billion.

Recognizing this harsh reality, the Mozambican Government has been actively working since 2015 to establish the country's adaptation to climate change effects. They seek internal and external synergies to confront the phenomenon, emphasizing a structural and sustainable approach. In this

context, Law No. 10/2020, enacted on 24 August, established the legal framework for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction. Through Presidential Decree No. 41/2020, issued on 28 December, the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD) was created as the coordinating entity, superseding Decree No. 38/1999 from 10 June, which focused on a more proactive rather than reactive approach. The mobilization of financial resources to finance programmes and actions in the framework of disaster risk management remains the country's greatest challenge. In this context, the Disaster Management Fund was created through decree no. 53/2017, of 18 October, an instrument intended to finance activities to strengthen preparedness, response, recovery, and reconstruction after disasters.

Given the current and future risks, there is a need to mobilize international partners to collaborate with the government in making the fund capable of addressing emerging challenges and needs from climate-related disasters.

Highlighting a structural approach to disaster risk management, Mozambique, through INGD and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, with support from Cooperation Partners such as the African Development Bank, the World Bank, and the World Food Programme, has implemented a Sovereign Insurance Against Natural Disasters for the 2022-2023 rainy season. This represents the government's commitment to accelerating damage reduction and building resilience against climate-related events.

Furthermore, Mozambique has worked on enhancing the collection, analysis, systematization, and dissemination of early warning systems for cyclones, floods, and droughts. Key achievements include the operationalization of multisectoral

coordination mechanisms and the development of a national strategy for an integrated early warning information flow system.

Highlighted achievements include:

- i. Operationalization of multisectoral mechanisms for coordinating preparedness, response, and recovery actions at central, provincial, and district levels. Some mechanisms facilitate the improvement of data collection and systematization, dissemination of warnings and alerts, as well as advance planning.
- ii. Implementation of a national strategy for establishing an integrated early warning information flow system for floods and cyclones in Mozambique.
- iii. Utilization of the datawinners platform, enabling the sending of alert messages regarding extreme events and recommended measures.
- iv. Development of the script for early actions during droughts and, in the finalization phase, the design of the early warning system for drought.
- v. Launch of the Presidential initiative "One District, One Weather Station," enhancing early warning mechanisms and bolstering the readiness and operational capacity of Local Disaster Risk Management Committees. This initiative has significantly contributed to the drastic reduction of fatalities during extreme natural events.
- vi. Establishment of bilateral agreements with upstream countries (Eswatini, South Africa, and Zimbabwe) for access to and permanent exchange of hydrological information. This collaboration aims to improve the coordination of preventive measures and emergency operations for floods.
- vii. Creation and operationalization of the Technical-Scientific Commission, advising the government on climate change and its effects.

The government's actions through the INGD extend beyond cyclones and floods, focusing on integrated programs for the development of arid and semi-arid areas. This underscores the integrated and structural vision within the disaster risk management framework.

President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi's visionary leadership in addressing climate change and disaster risk earned him the title of African Champion for Disaster Risk Management from the African Union Commission. This recognition acknowledges the country's efforts under President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi's guidance.

Mozambique's implemented measures have enabled the development of institutional capacity to handle extreme natural phenomena, preventing the loss of numerous lives and property.



Figure 3. INGD and WFP carried out assessments with drones after tropical storm Eloise in 2021.

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Learn more:



WFP's approach to climate resilience

Preparedness is at the centre of addressing drought, floods, cyclones, and tropical storms, and it requires producing accurate climate data and in-depth analyses.

WFP supports the Government of Mozambique to strengthen its technical capacity by producing:

- **Integrated context analyses:** a combination of historical trends of food security, nutrition, and shocks with other information such as land degradation, population, etc., are collected to identify priority areas of intervention and appropriate programme strategies.

- **Climate analyses:** elements like temperature, rainfall, and vegetation in the last 36 years are gathered to show the already felt impacts of a changing climate.
- **Climate model projections:** updated climate model projections with an analysis on the potential impacts on future food security and livelihoods are produced which also identify the suitable climate adaptation measures.

The abovementioned, combined with ecosystem studies alongside seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning tools, also supports climate-risk ecosystem adaptation.



A female farmer in Chicomphende, Tete province, utilizes the community rain gauge, a pivotal device for providing the community with essential rainfall data and make well-informed decisions, such as determining optimal soil moisture levels for initiating sewing activities. ©WFP/Alfredo Zuniga



Risk reduction

Within a long-term objective of an integrated water resource management with ecosystem-based adaptation, WFP and the Government of Mozambique work with natural resource sectors (mainly forestry and agriculture) to adopt nature-based solutions as an improved tool for climate risk reduction and sustainable resilience building. For agriculture specifically, both parties also work to strengthen sustainable local food systems and make them more inclusive for youth, in particular young women. WFP works on various agricultural value chains and all their phases to promote conservation agriculture; address post-harvest losses; and engage youth and women in entrepreneurship/employment within agriculture value chains, facilitating

efficient access to formal markets using innovative digital solutions.

Prudent risk taking

WFP and the Government of Mozambique use the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach which combines historical climate data and forecasts with farmers' knowledge, helping farmers and relevant authorities to make informed decisions about their agricultural practices. WFP partnered with the University of Reading (England) to broaden the scope of climate services to serve as a tool for ecosystem conservation.

Risk reserves

WFP and the Government of Mozambique promote the establishment of village savings and loans associations with three main aims:

provide a buffer for short-term needs; retain risks within households and communities; and strengthen community capacities to access formal financial services (agriculture-related investments).



Through the post-harvest loss management initiative, farmers get to know how to utilize hermetic bags, enabling them to effectively store their agricultural products. ©WFP/Alfredo Zuniga

Risk transfers

WFP and the Government of Mozambique are pioneering the country's access to agriculture microinsurance for smallholder farmers as a last layer of protection from climate-related shocks. WFP introduces the conceptual framework through beneficiaries' education sessions and offer the initial insurance coverage in exchange of their involvement in some climate adaptation-related actions or in exchange for communal works (work-for-insurance).

Disaster risk financing and early warning system

By supporting the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction, the National Institute of Meteorology and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, WFP is developing an early warning system for droughts, cyclones, and other hazards. The project promotes a forecast-based financing solution for the Government of Mozambique for an

anticipated response, reducing the impact that climate shocks have on the vulnerable livelihoods while they build up their own resilience capacities. Together with government partners, WFP began work in 2019 to establish the country's first early warning system for drought. WFP is thus offering capacity strengthening support to the National Institute of Meteorology on enhanced drought monitoring and forecasting. WFP is also supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to improve its crop monitoring and forecasting capacity. WFP is likewise working with National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction to establish forecast-based triggers for contingency plans, working alongside the social protection sector. The programme has been supporting the Integrated Climate Risk Management project, a 3-year initiative supported by the European Union (ECHO/DEVCO), the Government of Norway and WFP's Innovation Accelerator. Additionally, WFP is supporting the Ministry of Economy and Finance with sovereign insurance to support funding for early response and recovery for multiple hazards, particularly for agricultural drought through the Africa Risk Capacity.

Government's alignment

WFP's work is aligned with the government's adaptation and mitigation policies, programmes, and priorities including: the Initial National Communication to UNFCCC (2006); the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (2013–2025); the National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007); and Nationally Determined Contribution Plan; the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agriculture Sector (2011–2020); and the National Agriculture Investment Plan (2014–2018/2020).

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