Mozambique

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015) - Interim

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Reporting period:	**2013-2015**
Report Status:	**Interim**
Last updated on:	**22 May 2014**
Print date:	**30 October 2014**
Reporting language:	**English**

A National HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/

Outcomes

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

Efforts during this period were oriented towards the realization of the policy commitments made in the previous assessment period.

The outcomes of these efforts include:
i. Increased and growing political awareness on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change issues. In April 2014, the national parliament - the Assembly of the Republic, has unanimously approved the DRM LAW which was deposited by the Government in 2013.
ii. Reached national agreement on the DRM and Climate change issues that deserve close attention and timely reporting to, monitoring and evaluation by the Government, the Parliament and donors community. This agreement has been set out in the scope, content and role of the national Climate Change Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation framework, currently under development to guide mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation into sector planning, and insuring reporting, monitoring and verification at both national and international levels, of the contribution of DRR and CCA to the attainment of the national development objectives and goals.
iii. Increased awareness and calls for more DRR and climate change sector policy reforms to include more vulnerable and critical infrastructures sectors, such as education, health, and transportation and communication, the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather.
iv. Built consensus for the development of a methodological approach for the integration of climate change adaptation into district plans.
v. Integrated DRR and climate change indicators into the national household income survey as a means to assess the contribution of disasters and climate vulnerability on the poverty levels across the country.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

Tangible and visible results have been achieved towards the materialization of the past reporting period commitments for building national capacity for cross-sector coordination of DRM and CC interventions across the country. In addition, capacity development for DRR and CCA at urban level has been established.

Main achievements include:

i. Strengthened climate change and DRM coordination with the establishment in June 2013, of the Climate Change Unit, at the National Sustainable Development Council Secretariat (CONDES), under the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, a national coordination unit to ensure cross-sector and institutional reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the sector and national climate change indicators drawn from the National Climate Change Strategy, approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2012.

ii. Strengthened national capacity for DRM and Climate change adaptation planning at urban areas, with the establishment in Maputo, Mozambique, of the regional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Technical Centre, involving Mozambique, Madagascar, Malawi and Comoros, focused on increasing urban resilience by creating synergies between the CCA and DDR agendas and developing capacities to build resilience.

iii. Advanced efforts to strengthen DRM and CC knowledge management with the preparation of the establishment of the Climate Change and DRM Knowledge management linking national DRM and Climate change Government, academic and research institutions to re-known international research centres and universities for experience exchange, capacity building programs development, and information dissemination and sharing

iv. Developed national capacity for training on DRM and CCA at university level with the approval of a new Master program at the Eduardo Mondlane University.

v. Increased cooperation with regional and international institutions for capacity building on DRM, Climate Change and green economy benefiting both public sector and academic institutions.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

The extensive disasters of January 2013, whose damages amounted to USD521 million, around 4% of the National GDP, and displacement of more than 179 000 people, triggered great awareness for the need building back better by incorporating resilience measures during the post-disaster reconstructions efforts.

Outstanding achievements include:
i. Increased high level political awareness and demand to the local mayors to act urgently to reduce disaster risk to human settlements in the urban areas, with particular attention to urban flooding and coastal erosion;
ii. Continued political commitment and support to the 2013 post-disaster reconstruction efforts, with emphasis to public funding of the resettlement programmes in the Messalo (Pemba city), Lincungo (Namacurra District), Incomati (Manhiça district), and Limpopo (Chókwè district) and in Matola City, the rehabilitation of dikes and the irrigation schemes, and reconstruction of roads

network, and restoration and upgrading of the hydro-climatological network;
iii. Increased awareness, involvement and leadership of the education sector for implement urgent and longer-term actions to build resilience and safety of schools against four major pressing hazards to the education sector, namely floods, cyclones, earthquakes and droughts;
iv. Increased awareness of the general public and sectors for the need of establishment and enforcement of building codes and design standards for both retrofitting of existing infrastructure and for the design of future development projects, particularly, for roads and railways network, schools, hospitals, dikes, power lines and drainage systems; and
v. Established the institutional capacity for resilient post-disaster reconstruction of roads network in response to the January 2013 floods, which resulted in damages to roads network in the amount of USD 111.2 million.

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

Recent disasters (2013 and 2014) have highlighted that despite the progress made to reduce disaster risk at national, sector and local level, the vulnerability of the country remains very high. The number of people affected, and the damages to productive assets and infrastructure are still unsustainable, hindering therefore, the country´s progress.

In geographical terms, while gains have been sustained at local level, particularly districts, safety of urban settlements, infrastructure and businesses emerges as the greatest challenge and a new source concern.

Therefore, over the next evaluation period, Mozambique is committed to:
i. Maintain the DRR and CC agenda as a top priority of the next Governance cycle starting in 2015, by integrating DRR and CC indicators in the core indicators of the next Five Year Development Plan and the Poverty Reduction Strategy;
ii. Set up a regulatory framework for the DRM Law, as a means to speed up the implementation of DRR and CCA across the country, with particular emphasis in the municipalities;
iii. Strengthen the policy framework in agriculture sector in response to the emerging opportunities and knowledge and evidence generated on the climate and disaster risks for the agriculture sector;
iv. Forge the policy framework in education and transport sectors, in accordance with the outcomes and recommendations of the recent and ongoing analytical work on the potential solutions for climate and disasters risks facing the education and the transport sector;
v. Test and scale up the implementation of the existing policy reforms in the renewable energy, conservation agriculture, early warning systems, including meteorology, water resources management, food security and geology.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

The ongoing institutional reforms, particularly, those aiming at strengthening the coordination of the creation of DRR and CC learning and knowledge management initiatives, information dissemination and experiences sharing, in one hand, and for capacity building, on the other hand, are the core foundations for the development of stronger institutions and technically capable human resources across the country.

However, better and effective coordination, synergies among the institutions involved capacity building activities, coupled with better structuring of the learning and knowledge packages, and adequate set up of adequate information sharing and dissemination platforms is an imperative.

Priorities for this period will include among others:
i. The design and implementation of comprehensive and standardized DRM and CC capacity building programs compatible with needs of the general public, such as public sector, private sector, donors community, civil society, media;
ii. The design and implementation of standardized sector-oriented DRM and CC capacity building programs, primarily targeting those sectors most vulnerable to disasters, such as agriculture, education, health, transportation infrastructure; and urban development and management;
iii. The design and implementation of open-source data and information sharing platforms that can easily accessible for all DRM and CC practitioners;
iv. The strengthening of participation and engagement of Civil Society and private sector in then national platform;
v. The creation of linkages and between the Mozambique DRM and Climate Change platforms with regional and international platforms to facilitate and knowledge and information sharing and exchange.

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

The recent disasters have revealed that the creation of a resilient nation and communities is moving slowly in the infrastructure and productive sectors. In the urban areas signs of amplification of disaster risk, particularly, in the coastal cities vulnerable to river flooding, flash floods and storms surges.

The preparation and implementation of sector and municipal DRR and CCA action plans, program or projects will merit countries attention to rapidly translate the exiting, the ongoing policy reforms and projected DRM and CC policies into action.
Among the priority actions, the country is committed to:
i. Forge and adopt new building codes and design standards for the key sectors, that

are appropriate to the known and the projected future climate risks;
ii. Conduct comprehensive sector multi-risk assessments in the infrastructure sector, with focus to roads, bridges and railways, as a pre-condition for the design of new projects and the retrofitting of existing infrastructure;
iii. Institutionalize the conduction of comprehensive multi-risk assessment for urban dwellings, productive assents and infrastructures, as a component for the preparation of the municipal urban structural plans;
iv. Institutionalize the national dialogue involving all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, particularly women, and parliamentarians, local communities and leaders, youth groups to ensure that new development programs and projects, and post disaster reconstruction programs and projects are an opportunity to reduce the exiting and known disaster risks, and a window for life improvement of the communities targeted by those development programs;
v. Improve the environmental regulatory and legislative frameworks, particularly the Environmental Impact Assessments to respond to the need for comprehensive risk mitigation measures in every new development programs and projects.

Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

National development plan	Yes

· Five Year Development Plan 2010-2014

Sector strategies and plans	Yes

· Health Sector Strategic Plan

Climate change policy and strategy	Yes

· National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy

Poverty reduction strategy papers	Yes
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	Yes
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator

(not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The country continues committed in setting up a comprehensive policy, regulatory and legislative framework in all sectors most vulnerable to disasters, as part and in complement to the programmatic policy reforms initiated in 2012 in eight sectors, with support from the World Bank.

Progress has been made towards the creation of conditions for the implementation of the reforms approved in the period 2011-2013. This includes:

i. The approval in April 2014, of the DRM Law by the Assembly of the Republic, representing the highest political commitment to elevate and bring DRM to national priorities and governance systems.

ii. The establishment of the national climate change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, as an instrument that will guarantee monitoring, reporting and verification of the National Climate Change Strategy, which was approved by the Council of the Ministers in November 2012;

iii. The integration of DRR and CCA into the Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2019.

As continuation of the previous reforms in six sectors (agriculture, energy, social protection, DRM, meteorology, and environment), new reforms have been introduced in other two sectors:
i. In Health sector, aiming at improving the preparedness and response capacity of the health sector to disasters
ii. In Road sector, where interim design standards have been approved to guide resilient reconstruction of the roads network heavily damaged by the 2003 and 2014 disasters across the country

New policy reforms are now under discussion for the education sector aiming at building resilience and safety for schools against floods, cyclones, droughts and earthquakes, while additional reforms are still in the identification stage in the agriculture sector.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The approval of soft policy reforms aiming at supporting the implementation of specific DRR/CC interventions in certain sectors and localities seem to be the most effective path to speed up the integration of sound DRR interventions at sector and

local level.
Lack of flexibility and technical capacity at sector and local levels remains as the biggest challenges to be overcome

Flexibility: sectors and municipalities need to shift from the traditional thinking and practice of putting efforts in undertaking harder reforms (strategies, laws, policies) without implementation conditions, to a more proactive behavior by approving results-oriented soft reforms (regulations, norms, incentives, codes, etc) that allow the implementation of desired DRR/CC actions in specific sectors and localities, and therefore, opening a room for sound monitoring, reporting and verification.
Technical capacity: sector and local capacity to focus of intended DRM and CC results is still limited, therefore, hindering the expedite implementation of the existing hard policies, as very often these polices lack the appropriate support guiding instruments.

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget	7.43	1.21
Decentralised / sub-national budget	10.08	0.08

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	USD145.5 million

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The progresses reported in the previous report remain valid. New developments and achievements include:
• Flexibility of the Government to immediately review and allocate state budget resources to cover emergency response needs and to finance all the post-disaster reconstruction needs to the public sector, familiar agriculture and trade;
• The flow of resources of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), funded by the Climate Investment Funds, to five pilot projects on resilient agriculture, hydro-meteorology, green infrastructure and resilient roads;
• Allocation of part of resources of the second series of the Development Policy Operations to the sectors involved in the reforms to speed the implementation of the agreed reforms;
• Allocation of additional public resources to secure post-disaster recovery and reconstruction of public infrastructure, productive assets and businesses in response to the disasters of 2013 and 2014 in the amount of USD351 million for three years (2013, 2014 and 2015);
• Flow of additional resources (USD4.8 million) from the Nordic Development Fund to support capacity development of the meteorological services, as co-financing to the PPCR resources in the amount of USD15 million; and
• Mobilization of additional resources from different bilateral sources (WB, DFID, GFDRR, UNDP) to support interventions in different sectors, including the launch of UNDP/WMO MADRiD Initiative aiming at accelerating mainstreaming of DRR and CCA into national, sector and local level development planning.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Limited financial capacity has hindered the allocation of financing to the most priority and key DRR and CCA interventions required at sector and local levels. Mobilization of additional climate financing resources and strategic allocation of the State budget resources to local governments in areas most affected by disasters is under discussion between the Ministry of Planning and development and the Ministry of Finance.

Limited technical capacity at sector and local levels to formulate and effectively implement sound and feasible DRM and CCA programs and projects that adequately address the existing disaster risks. Training programs under the MADRiD initiative and the PPCR phase II will help overcome this concern in the near future.

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	Yes
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	Yes
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The progresses reported in the 2011-2013 report remain valid. The approval of the DRM bill by the Assembly of the Republic is expected to resolve all the limitations associated with effective decentralization and allocation of financial resources to DRR/CCA interventions at local level, particularly at municipal and district level.

New developments for the current period include:
• Increased decentralization of resources for post-disaster reconstruction to the affected provinces
• The call of the President of the Republic and the Minister of State Administration for major engagement and proactive action of municipalities to lead DRR and CCA adaptation efforts aiming at reducing the disaster risks, particularly flooding at municipal level. The resettlement of vulnerable families in safer locations and the restriction of development in unsafe and risky locations are among municipalities.

• Ongoing discussion between the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ministry of Finance for setting up of a legal provision in the state budget that allows the assignation of specified percentage of resources of the Contingency Plan for priority municipalities and districts to allow their timely preparedness and response to local emergencies.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The country´s limited financial capacity remains a major challenge for effective decentralization of resources for specific DRR/CCA interventions for the existing 128 districts and 53 municipalities.
The limited technical capacity at municipal and district levels to effectively utilize and fully execute the budget allocated to DRR/CCA interventions over the economic year, may end-up dispersing the existing limited financial resources and therefore, reducing the overall financial management performance due to increase in non-executed resources at local level. Pilot DRR allocation to districts and municipalities in the most prone disasters areas are expected to be implemented in future.

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

civil society members (specify absolute number)	1 platform
national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	2
sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	2

private sector (specify absolute number)	1 platform
science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	2
women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	2
other (please specify)	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
In a central planning and/or coordinating unit	No
In a civil protection department	No
In an environmental planning ministry	No
In the Ministry of Finance	No
Other (Please specify)	Ministry of State Administrtion

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The progresses reported in the period 2011-2013 remain valid. Furthermore, no changes were observed in the composition of the national DRR platform- The technical Council for Disaster management (CTGC).

The only aspect that merits remark during the current evaluation period is the increased engagement of CTGC in the decision making process for emergency response and management. Traditionally and legally, in the daily basis, the CTGC function is to advise INGC and the CCGC on all DRR issues, including before and after emergencies. This includes advice to the Council of Ministers of the CCGC to increase alert levels from green-normal situation to orange – close monitoring of risk factors and sector focal points readiness, to red - eminent hazards strike). After the red alert has been declared, the CENOE takes over the functions of CTGC, becoming the new interlocutor between the CCGC, the Council of Ministers and the general public. Over the current period, the CTGC has been unusually active and

played a critical role before, during and after emergency, in substitution to the CENOE, which was only responsible for coordinating information gathering and management from the sectors and the areas affected by disasters.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The participation of Civil Society organizations in the national platform remains week. After relatively good engagement in the beginning of 2011, following INGC approach, civil society organizations only turn to CENOE during emergency times. Similarly, the private sector has limited its engagement in DRR activities by participating in some public discussions where business opportunities are expected to emerge, for instance, on construction of resilient roads network and education infrastructure. INGC will continue to dialogue with the civil society platform (G20) and the private sector platform (CTA), aiming at triggering their passion and engagement in the DRR discussions and decision-making within the CTGC and CENOE.

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

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Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	100% of schools
schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	13074
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	Yes
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	No
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	Yes
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	Agriculture, Roads and bridges, human settlements

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

This is one of the areas that recorded more progresses over this monitoring period, as new efforts have been made to scale up risk assessment to more key sectors, with great emphasis to quantitative risk assessments, particularly in sector studies.

Sector risk assessments include:
i) Two World Bank lead studies to assess the disaster and climate risks on the Agriculture and Education sectors. In agriculture, risk analysis focused on droughts, floods, heat and excessive temperatures, pest and diseases, wild fires, cyclones and tropical storms hazards. In the education sector, the analysis was restricted to four major hazards: droughts, floods, earthquakes and cyclones, of which the later three have direct impact of schools infrastructure.
ii) The Government led risk assessment in the transport infrastructure, with focus to roads and railways network.
iii) The Government led PPCR phase I study on vulnerability analysis and adaption options to livelihoods in the Limpopo river basin, southern of Mozambique. This study will support the implementation of several climate resilient projects along the Limpopo basin and other areas faced with recurrent droughts.
iv) Update by SETSAN, of the vulnerability base line study for 2013 for Mozambique which sets up new livelihoods zones and associated disaster risks;
v) The phase I study of DNA for the assessment of hydrological and hydraulic situation of the floods between 1977 and 2013.
vi) The UNICEF study on children vulnerability to disasters and climate change in Mozambique
vii) Ongoing study on the integrated flood management in the Limpopo River basin, based on the on the experience of the Netherlands.

Local risk assessments include:
i) INGC and WFP jointly conducted risk analysis and mapping of 9 districts: Magude (Maputo province), Changara, Mágoe, and Chahora Bassa (Tete province) and Mandimba, Cuamba, Lago, Lichinga, Mecanhelas (Niassa province);
ii) MICOA and UNDP vulnerability assessment of the district of Guijá to droughts and resilient coping strategies

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

National capacity to undertake comprehensive risk assessments is still limited, as a

result of limited staff with specific training in DRR/Climate change risk assessment methodologies, particularly quantitative risk assessments.

For instance, only the sector lead studies, which were conducted by international consultants, have used quantitative methods to assess risks while the country led assessments, focusing at local level are based on qualitative assessment of risk, and are mainly hazards assessments

In addition, financial constraints remains a huge challenge, particularly for quantitative risk assessment as apart from hiring international skilled persons, the procurement of weather data is still costly as these needs to be purchased from INAM. Finally, dissemination of these assessments to the general public and DRR practitioners remains an issue.

The introduction of a national DRR/CCA training program under the PPCR Phase II knowledge management component, and at university will solve the problem in the near future.

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed?
No

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	Yes
Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)	Yes
Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The progresses mentioned in the past report remain valid. As of today, the INGC, thorough CENOE, remains the national repository of information and data on DRR, including risks, in collaboration with the institutions responsible for hazards monitoring, namely: SETSAN, for food security and nutrition; INAM for extreme weather, DNA for flood monitoring and warning, National Directorate of Geology, for earthquakes monitoring and warning, CENACARTA for imagery mapping, INAHINA and INAM for tsunami monitoring, National Directorate for Public health, for epidemics, and the national Directorate for Lands and Forestry for human-wildlife conflict and wild fires control. Each of these institutions has developed their sector datasets, in partnership with the collaborating institutions. Depending on nature, some data are available for public for free, but other data require purchase.

All relevant date and information collected or generated by these is shared with INGC for dissemination and archive in the form of printed reports or through its website.

New norms aiming at expediting the information flow among specialized DRM agencies, the key responders and the end-users, has been introduced in the country and is expected to dramatically improve the functionally and outreach of the early warning system and messaging across the country.

The establishment at INAM, of a technical team tasked to specifically monitor extreme weather and issuance of specific early warning products to the navigation are among the innovations.

A new platform for sharing, dissemination and archive of relevant DRR/CC data and information is being developed under the new DRM/CC Knowledge Management, housed by the Academy of Sciences at Eduardo Mondlane University.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Although mechanisms are in place, financial constraints are still limiting the development of sector capacity to monitor the development of hazards covering the whole country, particularly for acquisition of satellite imagery.

In addition, technical constraints also limit the timely sharing and dissemination of data and information as very often , the data and information formats are not compatible, requiring, therefore, additional time for data and information unpacking

and analysis prior to sharing it with other relevant agencies. Currently, an assessment is being undertaken to determine the compatible formats for information sharing between DNA and INAM, the softwares to used and the training needs for the their staff.

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

Early warnings acted on effectively	Yes
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	No
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

All the progresses recorded in the last evaluation period remain valid.

Monitoring of all major hazards and issuance and dissemination of early warning information to all communities at risk and end users continued to merit country´s attention and priority.

New developments in this area include:

i. The construction of new 102 hydro-climatological gauge stations across the country as part of the PPCR hydro-meteorological project, and other bilateral support in response to the needs for post-2013 floods reconstructions efforts in some of the most affected river basins;
ii. Rehabilitation of radar stations in Xai-Xai and Beira, with view to expand and improve regional coverage of the meteorological services.
iii. Upgrading of alert levels of the Zambezi River Basin, the biggest river in Mozambique, which accommodates 50% of national fresh water resources;
iv. Distribution of communication and computing equipment to regions and provinces and districts, and emergency kits to local communities;
v. Installation of new equipment in three seismological stations; and
vi. Reopening of the seismological station of Lichinga, in Niassa province.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Despite the huge investment that has being made to improve the territorial and geographical coverage of early warning network, financial and technical constraints remain as the major challenge for this area, and these are inter-linked. For instance:
i. The number of hydro-climatological gauge stations is still limited not offer satisfactory coverage of the entire country;
ii. Deficient communication network (internet, particularly) not allowing reliable data exchange or on-line and on-time access to satellite data available regionally or globally,
iii. Damage of the GPRS communication system hindering data transmission between the seismological stations and the data processing and analysis centres
iv. Lack of spear parts in-country for the maintenance and repair of seismological stations.
Additional resources under the PPCR envelope, with co-financing from the Nordic Development Fund have been allocated to DNA and INAM to expand and update their hydro-climatological observation network and to improve communications infrastructure.

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	Yes
Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The progress and challenges mentioned in the 20111-2013 report remain valid. Major progress for the current assessment period is related to transboundary water management, where among other efforts Mozambique has:
i) Prepared a strategy for development and integrated water resources for two international rivers: Rovuma and Save, which will help prevent and mitigate possible future risks in conjunction with the countries sharing these basins, namely: Zimbabwe for the save River, and Tanzania and Malawi, for the Rovuma.
ii) Initiated cooperation with Netherlands of technical assistance for management of floods, with showcase in the Limpopo River basin, using the past floods events and future projected climate scenarios, will improve national capacity to plan and manage flood risks, including those associated with international high water intensity flows and discharges
iii) Conducted capacity building of the DNA and ARAS on dams safety and management, will increase national capacity to use transboundary water flow information to better plan and operate national dams inn other to continually reduce flood risk to human settlements, productive assets and infrastructure along the floodplains, particularly those subject to important secular developments such as the Limpopo, Incomáti, Púnguè, and Zambezi, home of important cities and towns, and huge irrigation schemes, and part of the most important transport development corridors.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Despite the progress made by the Regional Water Commissions for regular information exchange among the countries sharing the same river basins, technical barriers for timely communication remain an issue, particularly, for timely monitoring of fast growing events such as flooding, particularly, in the southern region when flooding is triggered by a regionally localized weather disturbance. Communication also poses serious impediment for regional exchange of seismic data between Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, all situated along the Rift Valley, and Madagascar. The enforcement of existing regional and bilateral communication protocols is required.

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

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Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes

· Draft propposal of norms and procedures for information flow

Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

All progresses highlighted in the 2011-2013 report remain valid. No changes were observed in the mechanism of access to information. The INGC, through the CENOE, and specialized agencies, particularly DNA, INAM, SETSAN, DNG and CENACARTA kept their position as the mains sources of DRR information for the general public.
Institutional datasets and web pages, reports, and the media remained as key the key means of information dissemination. At local level, community radios, the Local

Committees for Disaster Risk Management and teachers continued to play a critical role as the most important sources of DRR information to local communities.
Main achievements over this period include:
i. Ongoing establishment of the Climate Change and DRM Knowledge Management Centre at the Mozambique Academy of Science, which will function as a repository and dissemination platform of DRR and CC information to the general public. .
ii. Increase in number of Local Communities for Disasters Risk Management;
iii. Increase in number of community radios;
iv. More teachers and education sector staff introduced to DRR/CCA activities;
v. Participation of local Government officials and community leaders in DRR and CCA training sessions.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The access of DRR information at local level remains an issue due to limited internet access, and limited availability of DRR materials in local public places, including libraries.
The rapid establishment of easily accessible DRR/CC information sharing platforms (one of the tasks of the DRM and Climate Change Knowledge Management Centre) to all stakeholders with outreach to local communities is essential.

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

primary school curriculum	Yes
secondary school curriculum	Yes
university curriculum	Yes

professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

All progress reported for the 2011-2013 period remain valid, but is also worthy to mention that the strategy for the integration of DRR in the school curriculum which was prepared in period 2011-2013, is still waiting for approval, with the expectation that its implementation will start in 2015.

A part from the ongoing work on safe and resilient schools initiative, new developments in the education sector include:
i. Approval by the Scientific Council of the Eduardo Mondlane University- the eldest and biggest public university in the country, of a new DRM/CCA Master course to be administered by the Department of Physics in the Faculty of Science;
ii. The ongoing baseline study for the identification of the appropriate methodologies for the development of children DRR competences and abilities;
iii. Training of trainers on DRR and Climate change adaptation at central and provincial level; and
iv. Training of education sector staff al level on DRR

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

All constraints identified in the 2011-2013 progress report remain valid as no new specific training instrument has been implemented on the ground.

The introduction of the new master course will, in principle, open a room for the development of national competences on DRR and CCA. However, if no considerations are taken into account to incorporate technical modules to this course, particularly those modules designed to development technical skills for quantitative risk assessment, as a complement and support to hazards mapping, the existing limited technical skills to undertake comprehensive risk assessments will remain.

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes

Research programmes and projects	Yes
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	Yes
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The country has striven to acquire and expand the utilization of new tools for risk assessment, particularly for floods in the major river basins, in addition to the risk assessment tools for seismic activity in the urban areas developed during the period 2009-2011 under the Global Risk Identification Program (GRIP)

During the current evaluation period, two WEB GIS risk assessment tools have been developed to support flood management in the Limpopo River basin: the LIDAR and FLOMA. Both tools have been developed as open-source platforms which based on weather forecast (rainfall data) have capabilities to generate flood levels and maps showing the flood risk for several locations, including critical facilities and infrastructure, human settlements, and businesses.

These two flood management tools will operated by three DRM institutions: INAM to input weather data, DNA to input and model river water flows and levels, and INGC to model flood impacts based on the expected and actual water levels in specific locations.

With these new dynamic tools, the country is better equipped with technical means to improve disaster preparedness and response planning for floods, and to also use the different floods scenarios to improve planning of infrastructure development and the

protection of economic activities along the main floodplains.

Another positive signal has been given on vulnerability assessment where a methodology valid for Mozambique for assessing vulnerability at local level is being developed by the GIZ with scientific and technical support from a Germany consulting company. This methodology is expected to be ready for testing in some districts still in 2014.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The existing tools are still limited in terms of geographic coverage, as of now both LIDAR and FLOMA have been prepared for the Limpopo. There is need to accelerate the expansion of the utilization of these softwares to other basins frequently affected by floods, such as the Zambezi, Save, Incomati, Búzi, Messalo, Ligonha and Licungo.

Rapid development of national capacity at INAM to generate reliable weather data along the main river basins needs to be speeded. In addition, training of staff, particularly of the Regional Water Administration (ARA´s) and INGC is critical to improve national and local capacities to explore all the capabilities offered by these two flood management tools.

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes

Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The country efforts continued to be oriented to the strengthening and consolidation of the gains achieved over the last years.
Main achievements over the current assessment period include:
i. Continuation of conduction of simulation exercises at community, provincial, regional and national level with participation and engagement of all stakeholders;
ii. Conduction of a simulation exercise in Nampula province, with the participation of the President of the Republic;
iii. Permanent and direct involvement of the Cabinet Members and Parliamentarians in the sensitization of communities to avoid living in disaster risk areas;
iv. Public statements of the Cabinet Members urging local mayors to implement sound and visible DRR actions to protect human settlements that are cyclically affected by disasters in the urban areas; and
v. Continuous dissemination of DRR information using all communication means, with particular attention to radio, TV and newspapers.
vi. Continuous engagement of local communities and leaders in the design and implementation of local DRR/CCA projects, including training.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The country still needs to improve DRR messaging and communication to facilitate the dissemination of DRR contents and messages. For instance, limited technical capacity to translate, simplify and communicate the DRR messages and information in an understandable language to the local communities, including the communication of risk to the urban dwellers remains an issue.

The formulation of specific DRR messages focused to both urban and rural areas and training of key DRR stakeholders in communication strategies should merit particular attention to ensure effective communication and use of information by the local communities.

The introduction and systematic conduction of simulation exercises in urban areas should be part of DRR sensitization programs aiming at accelerating the engagement of urban dwellers in DRR activities in their communities.

Much more attention will be required for the strengthening of risk communication in the urban areas as a means to build better understanding and preparedness of the cities to respond to increasing risks as consequence of climate change impacts.

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	Yes
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

All progresses mentioned in the national 2011-2013 progress report remain valid. New developments for this new period include:

i. The development and approval of new urban structural plans at municipal level, aiming at guiding spatial development, occupation and utilization of land at municipal

level;
ii. The development and approval of new district land use plans, aiming at guiding spatial development, occupation and utilization of land at district level;
iii. Finalization of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Gas Development Project in the Northern Mozambique;
iv. The start of the implementation of the WB Cities and Climate change Project in the amount of 120 million. Part of these resources is being used to build and improve spatial planning and services delivery in 23 municipalities situated along the coastline or floodplains;
v. Approval of a PPCR project aiming to developing a green infrastructure in the city of Beira to reduce flooding though improved protection of the drainage network, in support to the rehabilitation works of the Chiveve River - the main drainage canal in the city of Beira with the funds provided by the Cities and climate change project;
vi. Continuation of the implementation of PECODA- a national program for communication and environmental education, with particular emphasis to reforestation;
vii. Continuation of implementation of several climate change adaptation projects integrating environmental education as one of the tools to combat climate change;
viii. Scale up of production and dissemination of environmentally friendly technologies, particularly, the production of improved stoves, aiming at inducing sustainable management of forestry through reduction of the consumption of charcoal in urban and rural

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The enforcement of environmental laws (e.g. the environmental law and its regulation, and the spatial planning law) is still limited due to weak institutional capacity to implement a monitoring program targeting all category A and B development projects at all levels.

The lack of adequate financial resources limits capacity development, including the setting up of an environmental laboratory, and also does not allow regular deployment of staff of the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) to undertake onsite environmental monitoring of development projects across the country.

Provision of additional resources to MICOA to secure specialized training and environmental field inspections is required.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the

vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

Crop and property insurance	Yes
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	Yes
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Yes
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The country continued to thrive towards the consolidation and increase of the outreach of social protection programs; increased access to credit and the number of financial institutions in the rural areas; extended the coverage of micro-insurance for crops, and boosted the impact of the Government lead credit initiative to the local populations.

Outstanding achievements include:
i. Increase of number of beneficiaries of the safety net programs provided by the national Institute of Social Action (INAS);
ii. National and international acknowledgment of the vital role of the government financing of the local development initiatives, in promoting rural development though the resources of innovative Local Initiatives Investment Fund (FILL) which are annually allocated to each of the 128 districts of the country to finance local investment projects aiming at boosting agriculture production and income and job creation at district level;
iii. The expansion of access to micro-credit for loan and savings in the rural areas, and particularly for poor women, with the expansion of micro-credit institutions,

coupled with the introduction of cash transfer services using mobile phones across the country;
iv. The continuous reduction of the number of food insecure people as a result of engagement in several income generation and safety nets programs;
v. The expansion of cover of the agriculture micro-insurance to more districts, farmers and crops;
vi. Expansion of small irrigation schemes and water supply infrastructures in the rural areas;
vii. Ongoing data collection of household income by the National Institute of Statistics, though the INCAF. A module on disasters and climate risks has been included in the INCAF to enable continuous monitoring of vulnerability from the household to the national level;
viii. Ongoing analytical work aiming at developing a methodological approach for the assessment of climate and disaster vulnerability at local level.
ix. Preparation of a pilot scheme for financing of housing for low income families in Manica province

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Lack of adequate financial resources continues to pose a serious limitation for scaling up of micro-insurance to a significant number of farmers and districts with high agro-ecological potential. At sector level, the dependence on international consultancy for the definition of vulnerability indicators and index applicable to Mozambique and widely acceptable remains. Leveraging of private sector interest to enter and manage the micro-insurance market needs to be promoted.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.	Yes
Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets	Roads, transport and communication, agriculture, housing.
Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The damages sustained by the economic and productive sectors due to extensive disasters that affected the country in 2013, has revealed that sector vulnerability, particularly for agriculture and infrastructure (roads and railways network, power lines, water management) remains high.

Currently, there are promising sector initiatives to improve management of risk factors and gradually build the resilience of the productive sector and economic sectors:

These include:
• Construction of new dams in the Incomáti River basin
• Rehabilitation and upgrading of the existing dams in the Limpopo and Licungo Rivers, rehabilitation and upgrading of dikes in Chókwè and Xai-Xai, aiming at protecting the human settlements and local agriculture irrigation schemes
• Production of 13 new varieties of drought resilient crops by the Mozambique Agriculture Research Institute (IIAM);
• Ongoing discussion for the introduction of additional policy reforms in the agriculture sector to improve water resources management, in addition to the ongoing policy reforms aiming at improving soil management and conservation through scaling up of conservation agriculture
• Ongoing analytical work on the roads, railways and education sectors to identify appropriate sector reforms, particularly review and/or approval of new building codes and standards aiming to build resilience of the roads and railways networks and schools infrastructure;
• Introduction and testing of new design standards for schools resilient to floods (elevated schools) in Chókwè - the city located along the Limpopo river, and the most affected by floods in the country; and
• The approval of new regulation for the construction of dams and access and utilization of waters resources from natural lakes, aiming at improving the availability and sharing of water particularly during dry season.

• Enforcement of building codes for the construction of transit nurseries and roofing of health facilities along the coastline.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

i. Financial constraints to retrofit the entire existing vulnerable infrastructure network as consequence of poor design or inadequate construction standards;

ii. Outdated or non-existent adequate building codes and standards adjusted to the current and future sector disaster and climate risk;

iii. Limited technical capacity of the Government institutions to enforce the existing building regulations to ensure quality of constructions works in all sectors.

The preparation, approval and adoption of comprehensive building codes and standards for all infrastructure sectors and training of the inspections services to enforce this regulation should merit government priority in the coming years.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low	Yes

income households and communities	
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The progress, findings and recommendations of the national 2011-2013 progress report remain valid, as low progress has been made to reduce the number of people living in informal settlements and areas at risk, particularly, to flooding in the urban areas.

Progresses in this period include:
i. The creation of more 10 municipalities, elevating to 53, the number of municipalities in the country. The increase in number of municipalities is expected to increase the number of localities which lead their development through their own initiative, including DRR efforts;
ii. The commencement of functions of the new local authorities (Mayors, Local government, and Municipal Assembly) in all 53 municipalities following municipal elections in November 2013, which opens a room and opportunity for:
i) the review and implementation of existing urban structural plans to incorporate DRR/CCA actions, and/or
ii) the preparation of urban structural plans which incorporated DRR/CCA actions, as a tool to guide spatial development of municipalities over the next 5 years
iii. The ongoing resettlement program in Chiaquelane, in Chókwe district, and Chinhacanine, in Guijá district (in Gaza province) in response to the 2013 floods in the Limpopo River, and Maputo city, Boane district (Maputo Province) and Nicoadala (Zambézia province) for families affected by floods in urban areas.
iv. The establishment of the regional Disaster Mitigation and Sustainable Recovery Centre (DIMSUR) in Maputo, with focus on capacity building to municipalities to promote human settlements planning which integrates disaster risk reduction.
v. Adoption of climate change adaptation plan in the Municipalities of Maputo, Chókwe, and Beira.
vi. Documentation of best practices in-country, of adaptive construction design for schools, shelters and houses
vii. Coastal protection works in the cities of Maputo and Beira, aiming to stop coastal erosion, loss of land and damage to property induced by storms surges.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular,

highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Limited financial resources to speed up:
i. the construction of drainage system designed to cope with the existing floods risk in each municipality
ii. the construction of robust protection infrastructure in all the coastal cities faced with progressive coastal
iii. The design and implementation of a just resettlement program to all families at risk in urban areas

The limited technical capacity to undertake risk assessments emerges as the greater impediment to advance the integration of DRR/CCA actions into the existing and future municipal urban structural plans. The lack of a legal provision to prevent the development of human settlements, including towns and cities along floodplains

Mobilization of additional resources to support investment for construction or expansion of drainage network in vulnerable coastal cities and for training of sector staff on risk assessment is required as a pre-condition for rapid, gradual and consistent adoption of sound DRR measures to protect existing and projected human settlements across the country.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	8.6
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-	Yes

disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The Government at all levels is concerned in significantly reducing the risks faced by introducing safety standards in the recovery and reconstruction of human settlements, productive assets and infrastructure affected by disasters:

Remarkable actions in this regard include:
i. The advance release of post-disaster recovery funds for the agriculture sector for purchase and distribution of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools) for the smallholders farmers, as means to quickly bring back the production and therefore, prevent food shortage and food insecurity in the families and areas affected by disasters;
ii. Emergency repair of protection dikes as an incentive to mobilize the famers to fully use the irrigable land, and thus, contribute to stabilization of supply of fresh foods to the domestic local and regional markets;
iii. Setting up of an Emergency Office in the roads sector, to enforce the implementation across the country, of resilient standards in the reconstructions of the roads damaged by the floods in 2013 and onwards;
iv. Approval of interim roads design standards to be applied in the reconstruction of the roads network damaged by the floods in 2013 and onward, across the country. This interim codes will be in force until the approval of comprehensive road design and maintenance standards late 2015;
v. Retrofitting of vulnerable sections, including the construction of culverts, bridges and drifts adequate to the local run-off along the three railway corridors, namely: Limpopo, Nacala, Sena and Ressano Garcia, in response to the widespread disruption of these lines following the 2013 floods and heavy rains; and
vi. Capacity building of DNA and ARA staff to improvement management of dikes and dams, after conclusion of emergency repairs and rehabilitation works.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Limited financial resources to invest in robust and comprehensive measures

(coupling of structural and non-structural mitigation measures) to significantly and adequately reduce the existing risks to all sectors at all levels

Although there is great and high political awareness and willingness, the lack of national and sector capacity to prepare, test and enforce new building codes slows down the real action as the design of building codes is dependent on mobilization of international financial and technical support.

Continuous investment in the construction of protection infrastructures (e.g. dikes) and training of sector staff to improve infrastructure management and maintenance should remain as national priority to progressively protect all the investment made so far and those projected in future.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
By international development actors	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The progresses and challenges highlighted in the national 2011-2013 report remain valid for the present assessment period.

New developments in the current period include:
i. The approval and start of implementation of the Green Economy Action Plan, a document that will guide the transition of Mozambique to the Green economy practices. Seventeen environmentally friendly policy reforms in various sectors have been proposed as means to promote clean and sustainable development and exploitation of natural resources.
ii. The conduction of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, as the condition for the concession of environmental licence by the environmental authorities, and an important step for the acquisition of the exploration licence. The participation of the local communities and all relevant stakeholders in the public hearing (two public hearings were held - which is in accordance with the Environmental law and its regulation) during the study was guaranteed. People who were not able to attend the local hearing were given the opportunity to participate in this study though email and phone meetings. At central level, sector ministries were requested to provide their comments in writing to support the final decision of the environmental authorities;
iii. Ongoing discussion for the revision and update of the Environmental Law and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation to accommodate the emergence of new economic activities and introduce specific provisions that strengthen the role of disaster risks assessment in EIA, and
iv. The ongoing preparation of the Strategic Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the projected railways lines. The study will provide a set of guidelines that will govern future DRR intervention on the sector.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Although all infrastructures are building using a specified safety standard coefficient, the increasing demand for urgent construction of new railways to respond to logistics of mineral resources may act against the construction of resilient infrastructure, as new lines may be constructed before all risk assessment have been fully completed and thoroughly examined.

In addition, the limited technical capacity to model the contribution of the witnessed, actual and future land use changes in inducing and amplifying disaster risk impact will remain a serious technical constrain to ensure full safety and risk-free infrastructures.

In the coming years, the Government should focus its attention to the revision of the EIA regulation to strengthen integration of DRR provisions and training of MICOA staff on risk assessments as a pre-condition for the enforcement of the EIA regulation by all developers and sectors.

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

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Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	Yes

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	Yes
Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	Yes

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	Yes
Preparedness plans are regularly updated	Yes

based on future risk scenarios

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

All the progresses and constraints highlighted in the 2011-2013 report remain valid. However, there are some imbalances with progresses in some areas and stagnation in other.

Continuous progresses has been witnessed at political level, where the President, the Prime-Minister and the Minister of State Administration have taking their leadership for national and sectoral and local governments engagement in DRR activities, with the view to reducing the human suffering and economic losses induced by disasters.

The Cabinet has been provide all support and approval to all policy reforms at sector level, including support to INGC at the Assembly of the Republic for the approval of the DRM law. The Cabinet remained open, flexible and committed to respond to and support all DRR actions at sector and local level, including flexible allocation of resources for the Contingency Plan, emergency preparedness and for resilient post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. The engagement of the Cabinet on DRR includes a direct command to municipalities to increase their leadership, concern, commitment and action on DRR, with the aim of elimination the current risks to human settlements within all municipal jurisdiction boundaries.

Progress in institutional capacity development has been witnesses as sector level in the infrastructure area, particularly, roads, education and railways where new institutions (departments) have been set up to deal with construction of climate or disaster resilient infrastructure.

Technical capacity has been expanded in the education and water management sector for better integration of DRR perspectives in sector development planning and management of existing development projects and works. Technical capacity has also been created at national level for damages and losses assessment, where sector staff has been trained in Mexico. Guidelines have been designed by the CTGC to guide damages assessments at sector level.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Difficulties remain at technical level where limited capacity exists at CENOE to coordinate and deal with complex and extensive emergencies. Preparedness planning remains an issue to allow timely and targeted mobilization of adequate number of disasters responders and means for effective emergency response in remote areas across the country.

While the country is prepared to evacuate thousands of people from floods in the along major river basins, limited capacity exists to handle emergency in the context of simultaneous floods and heavy rains as it was witnessed in 2014 in Cabo Delgado province, northern of Mozambique where some casualties were recorded following the cut of lifelines after the collapse of the bridge that allows connection between Pemba - the capital provincial city and the flooded areas.

Improvement of preparedness planning based on the worst case scenario for national and local disasters responders institutions and staff is required to rapidly build national and local capacity to deal with complex and extensive disasters across the country.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	Yes
Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes

Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities	Yes
Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

All the progresses, practices and constraints highlighted in the national 2011-2013 progress report remain valid.

The country continued to undertake national, regional and local simulations to disasters, prior to onset of the rainy season, and to strengthen institutional preparedness to respond to disasters. The preparation of contingency plans at central, provincial and district continued to be consolidated.

Advances over this period include:
i. The establishment of the National Civic Services in the Ministry of Defence, with the function of coordination the participation of the military in humanitarian operations, including emergency response;
ii. Introduction of policy reforms in the Health sector aiming at strengthening preparedness and response capacity of the health sector to disasters in the district and municipalities situated in areas of high risk to disasters. This reform will enable the health sector to create and build capacity of operation teams, improve medical care provision in the affected areas, and improve logistics, particularly the management of stocks of medicines to better respond to the health services provision in the context of disasters;
iii. Strengthening of preparedness and response capacity of the Fire Brigades through the acquisition of new fire-fighting equipment and recruitment of new staff;
iv. Strengthening of operation capacity of the National Civil Protection Unit with the acquisition and pre-positioning of more equipment, which include among other the purchase of new boats, to support search and rescue operations; and
v. Pre-positioning of boats in strategic locations to help local communities with the crossing of rivers following collapse of local bridges or cut-off of local main roads.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular,

highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Although Government is investing in building capacity of the civil protection in terms of means:
i. Technical capacity to undertake adequate preparedness planning for effective and preparedness disaster response is still limited;
ii. The lack of protocols to guide preparedness planning and disaster response persists;
iii. The engagement and leadership of sector in CENOE has receded, leaving INGC and CTGC alone in the leadership and coordination of emergency preparedness and response; and
iv. Lack of contingency plans at municipal level, despite the high vulnerability to disasters of all municipalities located along the coastline and floodplains.

The design and approval of protocols to guide disaster preparedness and response planning and expansion and allocation of contingency plan resources to municipalities and districts in areas at high risk of disasters needs to be considered and prioritized in the coming years.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

National contingency and calamity funds	Yes
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	Yes
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	No
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The country continued to sharpen the existing mechanisms for financing emergency response and post-disaster recovery actions.

With regard to emergency response:

i. The Government continued to apply the principle of flexible budget allocation to INGC to allow adequate response of the search and rescue teams, the provision of emergency support in the first 72 hours in the aftermath and the disasters and to deploy sector teams to monitor and provide assistance to the populations and areas affected by disasters;
ii. For instance, in 2013, the Contingency Plan was in the amount of USD4 million from the Stage Budget. However, due to widespread disasters across the country, the Government increased the resources allocation to emergency response to reach USD5.3 million;
iii. Ongoing discussions between the Ministry of Planning and Development and the Ministry of Finance to find a mechanism to decentralize a portion of the resources allocated to Contingency Plan to the municipalities and districts affected by disasters once the Orange or Red alert has been declared to these administrative units by the competent authority.

Similar approach has been applied for allocation of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction funds. For instance, following the post-disaster assessment needs of the disasters of 2013, which determined the cost for reconstruction in the amount of USD521 million, of which USD360 million for the public sector:
i. The Government submitted a Revised State Budget to the Assembly of the Republic to accommodate the recovery needs for the public sector in the year of 2013, in the amount of USD97 million; and
ii. The remaining reconstruction needs, in the amount of USD263 million where incorporated in the Medium Term Fiscal Framework for the period 2014-2016, to be funded through the State budget of the years 2014 and 2015, as part of sector development planning.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Financial constraints still limit the decentralization of Contingency funds to districts and municipalities. As consequence, these administrative units has limited capacity to intervened to respond to local emergencies, requiring therefore, the intervention of

provincial and central authorities to emergencies that with provision of adequate funding could be handled by the respective local authorities.

Lack of progress in the discussion for the establishment of the National Disaster Fund, which in principle would act as the financial instrument to support the implementation of the DRM law in all DRM components and phases, with emphasis to disasters prevention and mitigation.

The Government has to rethink the option of establishing a sustainable post-disaster reconstruction funding mechanism and the introduction of a selective decentralization of DRR resources to specific local governments as a pre-condition for the gradual implementation of the DRM law once this is approved by the Parliament.

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	Yes
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's

ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The country has been striven to improve information flow before, during and after hazards and disasters across the country. A policy reform has been introducing aiming at facilitating rapid flow of information and data from all sectors responsible for hazards monitoring and warning (for floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and tsunami), the INGC, press and the end users, including local disaster responders, with emphasis to the local communities through the Local Committees for Disaster Risk Management. The policy reform was jointly developed by all DRR stakeholders (Government institutions, UN Agencies, Civil Society organizations, media, etc), through five days technical working meetings.

Centred at CENOE, this policy reform sets out clear procedures, sector responsibilities and standards (specific timings) for information delivery from sectors to INGC and dissemination of decisions by the CENOE from the Council of Ministers or the CCGC to the local responders, end-users and the media. Although this policy incentivises the use of all available communication means (phone, fax, internet, and newspapers, etc.), a central role is given to the community radios and the provincial radio stations as the communication mean with the best coverage to the local communities. With support from the UNDP Mozambique country office, an electronic system is being set up at the CENOE to enable the implementation of this policy reform.

The enforcement of this policy will improve up-bottom and bottom-up information flow, and improve the quality of the current post-disaster or post-emergency reporting.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The implementation of the information flow policy reform will require removal of current technical and financial barriers through:
i. Capacity building of CENOE staff to work throughout the stages for fully implementation of the information flow system, including feedback from local responders and end-users;
ii. Government commitment to use part of Contingency Plan to fund extra broadcasting time of the provincial radio stations and community radios.
iii. Equipment of all Local Communities for Disaster Risk Management with communication kits, including mobile phones.

Government should focus its attention and efforts in building a multi-sector core team that is regularly trained to lead regular and systematic damages and loss assessment whenever the country is affected by disasters regardless their size and extent.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance
Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Consistent progresses have been at sector level aiming at building resilience to a wider range of disasters. For instance:

i. Multiple risk analysis constitutes an ordinary practice in the health sector, for preparedness planning and response to epidemic outbreaks associated with particular hazards;
ii. Comprehensive multi-risk assessments have been conducted in the agriculture and education sector, and are now taking place in the railways and roads sectors. The results of these sector assessments will be used to inform the preparation of sector reforms aiming reducing sector vulnerability to disaster, and therefore, contribute to sustain development goals;
iii. Other sector studies on vulnerability and climate change adaptation are supporting the design and implementation of climate smart development projects, particularly those related to food security in the drought prone areas.
iv. The integration of disaster risk module in the INCAF surveys opens a space for future regular analyses of the contribution of disaster events in the well-being of the Mozambican families; and
v. The establishment of the National Climate Change M&E Framework that incorporates DRR and CC sector indicators, linked to the National Development M&E System will enable future monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the impacts of disaster and climate risks into sector performance, and the assessment of direct contribution of disaster and extreme weather events in the development levels to be observed over the next decade.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and

recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance
Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

As women are the major development actors the rural areas: more than 80% of smallholder farmers and over 90% of small traders are women, all DRR activities and post-disaster interventions are highly gender sensitive.

Apart from the progresses reported in the 2011-2013 report, examples of mainstreaming of gender into DRR and post-disaster reconstruction efforts include:
i. All CCA projects, including the PPCR projects currently under implementation, more that 50% of direct beneficiaries are women
i. Women merited special attention during the design and implementation of the 2013 post-disaster interventions in terms of:
o Allocation of resources for the Ministry of Woman and Social Affairs (MMAS) to reconstruct district delegations of the National Institute for Social Action as means to guarantee the continuation of timely delivery of the social protection programs ate district level
o Allocation of resources for the Ministry of Woman and Social Affairs (MMAS) to build houses in the resettlement areas benefiting vulnerable groups, including women, handicapped and children head of families
ii. Expedite purchase and allocation of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers and agricultural tools) to allow quick recovery of agriculture production and therefore, the prevention of occurrence of food insecurity and malnutrition in the areas and families affected by disasters;
iii. Integration of women in all roads repairs and construction works across the country;
iv. Quick restoration and reopening of basic services, including health facilities, schools, waters supply and sanitation, electricity, roads connectivity, and commerce in all the areas affected by disasters; and
v. Approval of a tool box on gender and DRR aiming at guiding the integration of gender-sensitive approaches and practices in all DRR interventions at all levels.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery

identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance
Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Capacity building and institutional development needs have been clearly identified in the INGC Phase II studies (2012) and the National Climate Change Strategy approved by the Council of Ministers in November 2012.

Currently, coordinated efforts were developed to ensure the establishment and functioning of the national and regional institutions that will be responsible for capacity building: the DIMSUR centre for municipalities; the Eduardo Mondlane University for high education training in DRR and CCA the Climate Change; and the DRM Knowledge Management Centre for cross-sector training.

137. The creation of new 263 Local Committees for Disaster Risk Management, comprising 5813 new members, including in the Municipalities of Maputo and Beira, totalling 930 committees and 15052 members across the country.

Regular DRR/CCA capacity development initiatives at national and sector levels included:
i. Participation of Government officials and civil society organization in CCA and DRM M&E training at national and international level, under the ACCRA-TAMD led initiative;
ii. Participation of Government officials in the international training on DRR/CCA mainstreaming into development under the UNDP-WMO MADRiD initiative;
iii. Training of water sector officials on dikes maintenance and dams safety and management;
iv. Training of Local Government officials and civil society organization on DRR/CCA aiming at building local capacity to greater engagement and leadership of DRR/CCA interventions as part of local development programs;
v. Training of teachers and education sector official as a component of the recently launched safe schools initiative;
vi. Training of health sector staff on the surveillance, diagnosis and treatment of

epidemic outbreaks in the context of disasters;
vii. Training of various sector staff on damages and losses assessment;
viii. Capacity building through participation in international learning forums and experience exchange initiatives.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

The launching of the resettlement program along the Limpopo River basin, in Chiaquelane, for people displaced in the town and district of Chókwè, and in Chinhacanine, for people affected by floods in the floodplains of Guijá districts, the resettlement in Pemba, along the Messalo River basin, in Namacurra, along the Licungo River basin, Manhiça in the Incomati River basin, and in the Matola city, are the outstanding efforts to create safer and better human settlements

Two different approaches are being used by these districts to build safety to their human settlements, namely:
o The implementation of building codes for the construction of elevated houses and schools in the city of Chókwè;
o Progressive relocation of basic infrastructures from the current Guijá district headquarters to Chinhacanine as a strategy to attract the local residents to gradually move from to Guijá town to Chinhacanine;

Other achievements include:
i. The expansion of access to credit thanks to the expansion of micro-finance and the introduction of mobile phone banking covering the entire country;
ii. The consolidation of the several safety net programs, particularly the cash transfer programs and the Productive Social Action Program targeting the districts affected by disasters; and

iii. The consolidation of the Local Initiative Investment Funds (FILL) as the most preferred and inclusive financial instrument for the local communities.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance
Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

The implementation of DRR/CCA programs and projects at local level is fuelled by a strong participation of CBO and Local communities and leaderships. At central level, the private sector and academia are more active in DRM/CCA and Environmental discussions:

i. Civil Society and local communities are the driver force for the ongoing design and testing of the guidelines for the preparation of local adaptation plans. This works is being done through partnership between the ACRRA/TAMD initiative, the local governments (Guijá, as pilot district) and private sector research institutions;
ii. A Civil society organizations representative is part of the international observers of the PPCR Sub-Committee and is responsible in reporting the level of stakeholders engagement in the design and implementation of DRR/CCA programs and projects implemented in Mozambique with the Climate Investment Funds financing;
iii. Active and increasing participation of academia, particularly, the Eduardo Mondlane University, the Pedagogic University, the Mozambique Technical University, the Catholic University, and ESGECOF and other Mozambican education and research institutions on DRM/CCA and Environment knowledge management activities;
iv. Greater engagement of private sector in discussion with Government aiming at increasing the contribution and support of private sector to Government for the mobilization and access of international climate financing.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Political commitment

The Government of Mozambique and the Assembly of the Republic remained committed to support actions and invest resources on DRR and CCA.
i. In 2013, the Government reviewed and submitted to the approval of the Assembly of the Republic, the Revised State Budget, accommodating USD 97 million to cover post-disaster reconstruction cost for the year of 2013
ii. Flexibility of Government in allocating additional resources to the Contingency Plan, from USD4 million to USD5.3 million, in 2013, to meet the financial needs for the provision of adequate emergency response, and immediate post-disaster recovery efforts;
iii. Direct engagement of the President of the Republic in DRR actions which include
o Participation in the IX Annual Meeting of the Municipal Mayors, held in March 2014, where the President requested all Mayors to prepare, within three months, concrete proposals presenting specific measures to be implemented by the municipalities to reduce disaster risk in their jurisdiction areas
o Participation of the President in the simulation exercise conducted by the INGC in April 2014, in Nampula Province, Northern Mozambique.

iv. High level government engagement in the design and implementation of policy reforms aiming at building stronger institutions, capable human resources and resilient sector infrastructure (roads and railways network, and education and health facilities, dikes and dams) and provision of public services (education and health and agriculture).

Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges

The country development is moving at a very much accelerated path, particularly on urbanization, infrastructure and agriculture development, and agriculture.
Land use patterns and land developments forms and the nature and speed of the development projects will determine the type and extent of futures risks induced by the projected development in the rural and urban areas.
The vulnerability of infrastructures and economic and productive activities remains high in both urban and rural areas. Reinforcement of environmental and DRR legislative, policy and regulatory framework will need particular attention and focus as a precondition for tackling the underlying risk factors that generate and amplify the vulnerability of humans settlements, infrastructures and businesses across the country.
Challenges to address these emerging and growing issues and concerns will require:
i. Continuous strengthening and expansion of the environmental and DRR policy and regulatory framework to cover more sectors and activities;
ii. The implementation and compliance with the existing environmental regulation and practices, particularly the compulsory of preparation of comprehensive strategic environmental and social impact assessments for all development programs;
iii. The strengthening of environmental regulation to enforce the undertaking of comprehensive assessment of cumulative environmental and social impacts to anticipate future environmental and disaster risks associated with the implementation of several projects around specific regions or geographical areas;
iv. The strengthening of disaster risk regulations to enforce the conduction of comprehensive multiple risk assessments as a necessary tool to guide the implementation of risk sensitive, with greater emphasis to all urban areas and the major river basins subject to increasing development pressure.
v. Implementation of a comprehensive and realistic and timely Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation mechanism for DRR actions at all levels.

Future Outlook Statement

To overcome the challenges identified above, key commitments and priorities for the coming years include:
i. Dissemination of the DRM law at sector and local levels to enable major engagement of all stakeholders involved in DRR activities;
ii. Approval of the regulation of the DRM Law to guide DRM interventions at sector and local levels as well as the engagement of different stakeholders in DRR activities;
iii. Revision and approval of several environmental laws, policies and regulations to meet the requirements for the transition to and implementation of the Green Economy in 17 areas;
iv. Approval of regulation that sets up the rules for the undertaking of risk assessments at sector, regional and local level.
v. Conclusion of the preparation of the reforms on DRR and Climate change adaptation in all eight sectors involved in the current Development Policy Operations Reforms;
vi. Approval of the DRM strategy to guide the implementation of specific DRM action and target that operationalize the DRM Law; and
vii. Set up of a DRM M&E Framework that is aligned with the National Climate Change M&E Framework and the DRM Law.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges

The country has made great progress towards the materialization of the political commitments made in the period 2011-2013 on climate change and DRR coordination, learning and knowledge management.

The formal establishment of the Climate Change Unit at the CONDES; and the Climate Change and DRM Knowledge Management Centre under the Mozambique Academy of Sciences are the signal of this commitment.

However, at sector level technical capacity remains limited to allow sector:
i. Assess and understand sector disaster and climate risks
ii. Design and implement sector DRR plans, strategies or programs with outreach to local level;
iii. Monitor, report, and evaluate progress towards gradual reduction of the existing risks to the sector.

On the other hand, infrastructure development and institutional development have been consolidated at INAM, DNA and SETSAN, however, internal technical capacity to monitor hazards remains limited, particularly at INAM and DNA, with regard to

hazards modelling and long range forecast.

Disaster preparedness and response capacity has been improved however this improvement is still limited to central level institutions. At local level, Municipalities and districts remains dependent of the support from central and provincial level to prepare for and respond to local disasters.

The emergence and rapid increase of new hazards, particularly lightning, which is currently the deadliest hazard in the country, and flooding in urban areas require more engagement and intervention capacity of the municipalities, however provincial governments through COE and INGC, are expected to assume a vanguard position in support to local municipalities.

Future Outlook Statement

To overcome the existing technical weaknesses at technical sector and local levels, the country is committed to design and implement:
i. a national program for implementation of a national DRM and Climate change knowledge management strategy;
ii. a comprehensive national DRM and CC capacity development program that responds to the needs of all stakeholders at sector, provincial, district and municipal levels;
iii. a national training program on hazards monitoring and modelling for all institutions responsible for hazards monitoring;
iv. a national training program on hazards and disaster risk assessment at sector, and local level, with major priority to agriculture, infrastructure and emphasis to agriculture, infrastructure and municipalities;
v. a national training program of M&E for DRM and climate change interventions in line with the indicators and studies of the national climate change M&E framework and the future DRM strategy.

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges

Over the last five-seven years, the country has accumulated extensive experience on disaster management, particularly, in disaster response and post-disaster recovery

and reconstruction where consolidated coordination mechanisms at central level.

However, engagement of municipalities in disaster preparedness and post-disaster reconstruction is still a concern as no visible interventions have been lead or conducted by the local municipalities aiming at reducing future disaster risk in areas stricken by disasters.

Local governments, particularly municipalities and provinces remain concentrated on emergency reconstruction, particularly the immediate recovery of economic activities (e.g. agriculture) or urgent repair of critical infrastructures, but not considering the implementation of comprehensive DRR measures for all vulnerable sectors, including human settlements. In general, proactive action has been driven by the central government.

Decentralization of financial resources for post-disaster reconstruction is moving slowly, and is mainly sector driven, as commitment and capacity of local governs to implement huge post-reconstruction programs and projects is still limited. Furthermore, no mechanism has been established to trigger gradual decentralization of contingency funds to districts and municipalities during emergencies, which weaken the capacity of these entities to effectively engage and respond to local disasters.

Future Outlook Statement

The country needs to act quickly to insure that all sectors and levels are fully committed to reduce the existing risks by implementing a short to longer term disaster risk reduction planning.

In parallel, all local governments will be committed to assume a more protective role and leadership on DRR activities in all DRM phases.

To materialize this vision, and alignment with the implementation of the DRM Law and the Spatial Planning Law, the Government is committed to:

i. Speed up and complete hazards and risk assessments exercises to infrastructures, productive activities and human settlements at appropriate scale

ii. Commit and support all municipalities to complete comprehensive risk assessments in their jurisdiction areas

iii. Prepare or update, and implement urban structural plans, incorporating DRR measures, and specific DRR interventions aiming at reducing existing risks and prepare for future risks

iv. Establishment of DRR/CCA planning capacity in all municipalities

v. Initiate a gradual decentralization of DRR/CA resources, including contingency funds to districts and municipality in high disaster risk areas.

Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Organization type	Focal Point
Ministry of Planning and Development	Governments	Xavier Agostinho Chavana, National Climate Change Cooordinator
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National Institute for Disaster Management	Governments	Antonio Beleza, CENOE Information Officer
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National Institute for Disaster Management	Governments	Casimiro Abreu, INGC Deputy Director General
National Institute for Disaster Management	Governments	Feliciano Mataveia, Head of CENOE at INGC
National Institute for Disaster Management	Governments	Figueiredo de Araujo, INGC Officer
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	Organizations	
Mozambique Red Cross	Non-Governmental Organizations	Joel Tomas
FEWS NET MIND	Networks & Others	Antonio Mavie
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Ministry of Agriculture	Governments	Sara Guibunda, Officer
Ministry of Agriculture	Governments	Marcos Manjate, Officer

Ministry of Agriculture	Governments	Albano Leite, Officer
Ministry of Agriculture	Governments	Carlos Filimone, Officer
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Ministry of Mineral Resources	Governments	Jose Chemussa, Officer
Ministry of Health	Governments	Claudio Muianga, Officer
Ministry of Women and Social Affairs	Governments	Neide dos Santos, Officer
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Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Isac Filimone, Officer
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Gimo Macaringue, Officer
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Baptista de Melo
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Emilia Tembe, Head of Department
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World Food Programme	UN & International Organizations	Jerónimo Tovela, Officer
World Food Programme	UN & International Organizations	Raul Cumba, Officer
World Food Programme	UN & International Organizations	Francesco Salaviero, Officer
United Nations Development Programme	UN & International Organizations	Titus Kuyuor
United Nations Development Programme	UN & International Organizations	Alina Tepes, Officer
National Service for Public Rescue	Governments	Renato Taveira
National Service for Public Rescue	Governments	Mario Nacuala

Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition	Governments	Olga Dinis, Officer
Mozambique Technical University	Academic & Research Institutions	Rui de Maia, Academic
Eduardo Mondlane University	Academic & Research Institutions	Esmenio Macassa
Eduardo Mondlane University	Academic & Research Institutions	Antonio Queface, Academic
Eduardo Mondlane University	Academic & Research Institutions	Jose Rafael, Academic
UN-HABITAT	UN & International Organizations	Wild de Rosario, Officer
UN-HABITAT	UN & International Organizations	Luis Filipe, Officer
UNICEF	UN & International Organizations	Tito Bonde, Officer
Pedagogic Univeristy	Academic & Research Institutions	Doctor Dgedge, Academic
Ministry of Education	Governments	Caetano Jose, Architect
Ministry of Health	Governments	Sumalgy Abubacar, Eng.
Ministry of Transport and Communications	Governments	Ambrosio Sitoe, Director
Ministry of Agriculture	Governments	Antonio Paulo
Ministry of Health	Governments	Claudio Muianga, Officer
Ministry of Women and Social Affairs	Governments	Neide dos Santos, Officer
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Jose Malanço, Officer
Ministry of Public Works and	Governments	Isac Filimone, Officer

Housing		
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Gimo Macaringue, Officer
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Baptista de Melo
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Emilia Tembe, Head of Department
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Governments	Armando Fonseca, Officer
Ministry of Planning and Development	Governments	Egidio Cueteia
Ministry of Transport and Communications	Governments	Acacio Tembe, Officer
Ministry of Transport and Communications	Governments	Flavio Monjane, Officer
Ministry of Finance	Governments	Orlando Chaves, Head of Department
Ministry of Transport and Communications	Governments	Martinho Vubil, Officer
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World Food Programme	UN & International Organizations	Raul Cumba, Officer
World Food Programme	UN & International Organizations	Francesco Salaviero, Officer
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