



Ministry of Economy and Finance

Policy, legal frameworks and country strategies and priority sectors for investments in climate resilience

Experience from Mozambique

Xavier Agostinho Chavana, Deputy National Director for Planning,
Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mozambique

Annual In-session Workshop on Long-term Climate Finance 5 June, 2015, Bonn, Germany



Ministry of Economy and Finance

Climate Change policy reforms: Country context



NATIONAL LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Emergency Response

DRM Policy (1999)

Disaster Risk Reduction

DRM Master Plan (2006)

- 1. Reduce the number of fatalities and loss of property
- 2. Consolidate the prevention mechanisms
- 3. Equip the country with adequate means for prevention and mitigation of natural disasters

National Institute for Disaster Management

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Environment

Environmental Laws and regulations (1997-2008)

Adaptation

NAPA (2007)

Mitigation

No policy/ or strategy

- 1. Strengthen early warning system
- 2. Strengthen adaptive capacity of small holder farmers
- 3. Improve management of water resources
- 4. Public education and knowledge management
- 5. Strengthen coordination

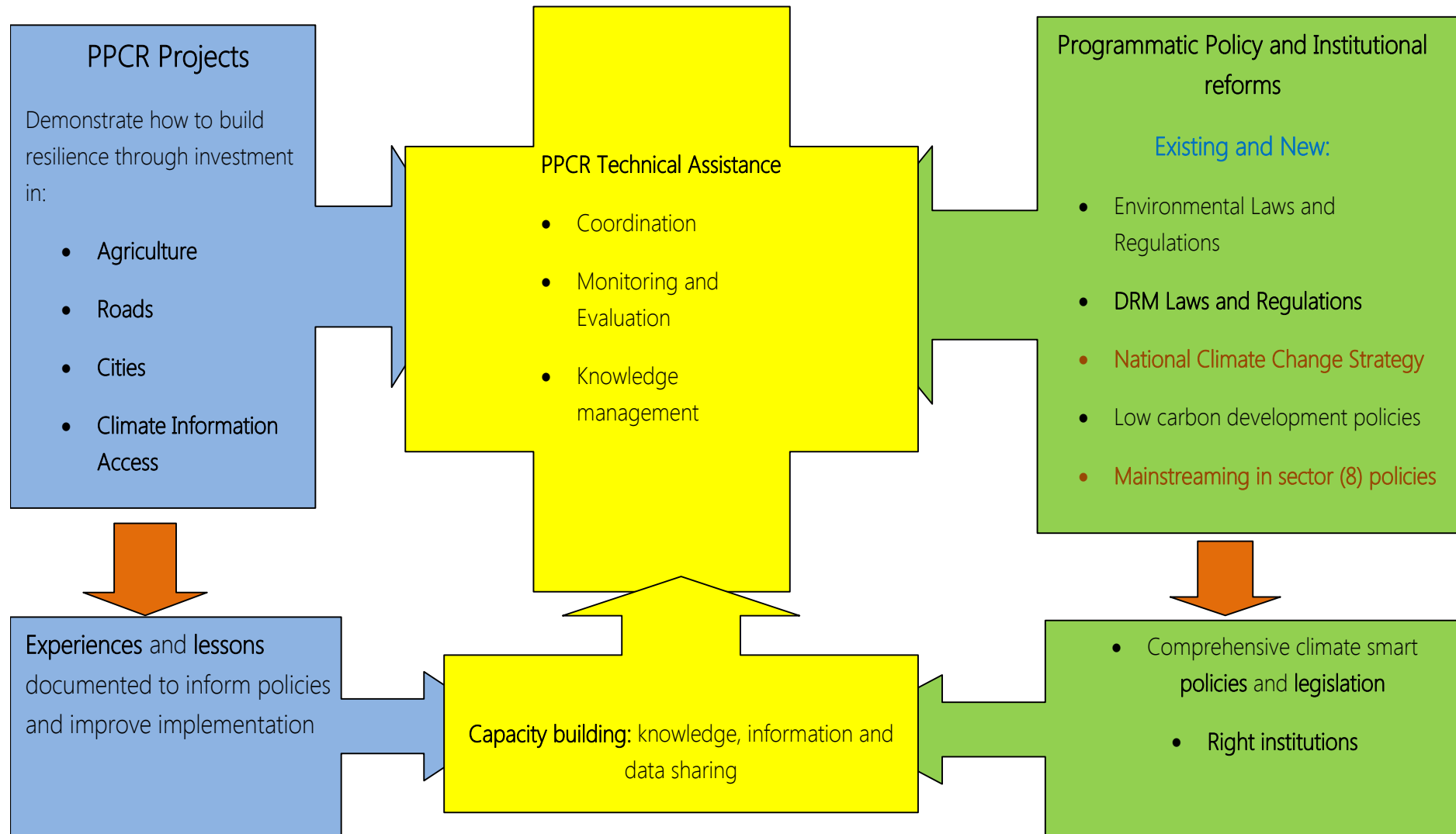
Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs

Weak dialogue and coordination



PPCR fostering comprehensive climate Smart Institutional and policy reforms

Ministry of Economy and Finance

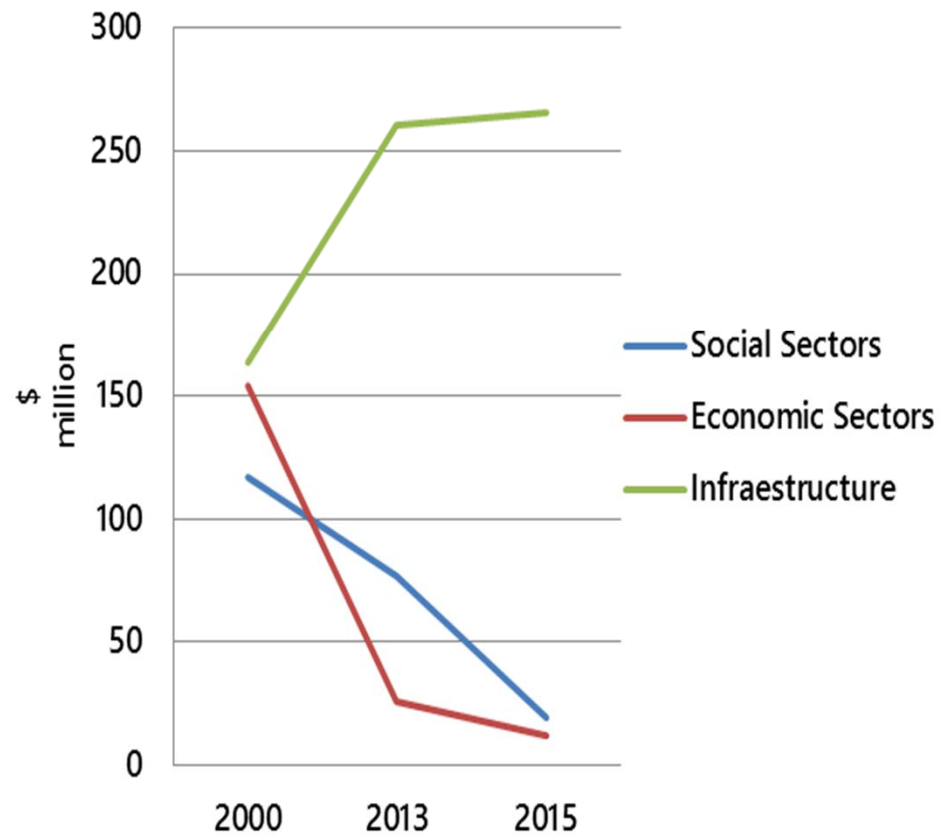




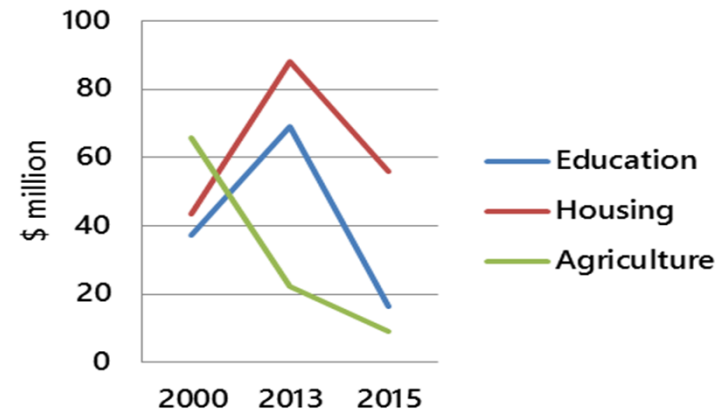
How to identify priority sectors for investment in climate resilience



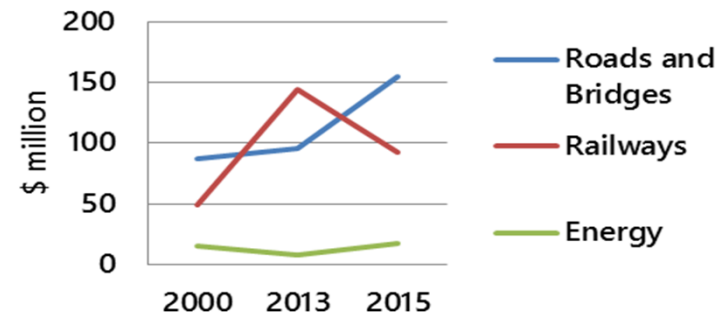
Disaster damage trends in Mozambique, 2000-2015



Disaster damage by sector, Mozambique, 2000-2015



Disaster damage trend by sector, Mozambique, 2000-2015





LESSONS LEARNED AND THE WAY FORWARD



Ministry of Economy and Finance

- i. Legislation and regulation remain a **good incentive** for action but alone is not enough (lack of commitment, standards or targets to foster accountability);
- ii. National development plans, strategies and sector policies are excellent **entry points** for successful implementation of climate resilience objectives (clear goals, standards and targets);
- iii. Combining investment projects and **policy and institutional reforms** is a powerful strategy to promote sustainable and resilient development across sectors and at all levels;
- iv. Cross-sector and institutional coordination plays an essential role to ensure adequate **leveraging** and **scale up** around strategic investments and delivery against expected **results and outcomes**;
- v. Investments in climate resilience should be based on **evidence** and targeted to promoting **transformational change** in the most vulnerable sectors.



Priority sectors for future investment in climate resilience



Ministry of Economy and Finance

AREA 1: Sustainable and Resilient Development

- i. Resilient public services: education, health and social protection;
- ii. Resilient Infrastructure: roads, bridges, railways, ports, energy , water supply and housing;
- iii. Resilient livelihoods: agriculture, tourism, fisheries and trade.

AREA 2: Resilient human settlements:

- i. Improved spatial planning (**urban development planning**)
- ii. River basin planning and management

AREA 3: Capacity Development

- i. Knowledge generation and sharing: formal and informal education and learning;
- ii. Improved access to climate data and information;
- iii. Institutional and policy development.



Ministry of Economy and Finance

Thank you for your attention