

**University-Government Collaboration on  
Climate Adaptation Finance**

**MOZAMBIQUE COUNTRY PROFILE**



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## ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Definitions
AQUA	National Agency for Environmental Quality Control
ANAC	National Administration of Conservation Areas
ccGAP:MZ	Mozambique's Climate Change Gender Action Plan
CEAGRE	Center for Studies in Natural Resources management and Agriculture
CONDES	National Council for Sustainable Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ENAMMC	National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change
FDA	Agriculture Development Fund
FNDS	National Fund for Sustainable Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIMMC	InterMinisterial Group in Climate Change
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INGD	National Institute for Disaster Risk Management
LAPs	Local Adaptation Plans
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LUCCC	Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change
LUCCC	Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTA	Ministry of Land and Environment
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NDC	National Determined Contribution
NFP	National Focal Point
P&I	Policy and Institutions
P&I	Policies & Institutions
PoC	Point-of-Contact
PQG	Government's Five-Year Programme 2020-2024
TT	Think Tank
UEM	University Eduardo Mondlane
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNI-LEAD	LDC University Leadership for Catalyzing Climate-Adaptation Finance

## Executive Summary

The objective of this country profile is to provide an overview on the status and the opportunities for university-government collaborations to access finance for climate change adaptation.

***The key existing policies to informed strengthening of university-government collaborations for climate adaptation in Mozambique include:***

- Mozambique's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2023
- Mozambique's Agenda 2025
- Mozambique Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP :MZ), 2014
- Update of the First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2021
- National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, 2014
- National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, 2012
- National Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters 2017-2025
- National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), 2007

***The key existing institutions to be involved in strengthening university-government collaborations for climate adaptation in Mozambique are the following:***

- Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)
- The National Forestry Directorate
- The National Directorate of Planning and Cooperation
- National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA)
- National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC)
- National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES)
- Inter-Institutional Group in Climate Change (GIMMC)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER)
- National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS)
- Agriculture Development Fund (FDA)
- Center for Studies in Natural Resources management and Agriculture (CEAGRE)
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME)
- National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD)

***The constraints/difficulties in accessing climate adaptation finance***

The constraints/difficulties in accessing adaptation financing identified by the stakeholders include among others :

- insufficient accurate and up-to-date climate data, which is crucial for building climate rationale, identifying evidences-based adaptation needs and designing effective adaptation projects.
- lack of necessary technical expertise to develop and implement adaptation projects at national, provincial and local levels.
- inefficient financial management systems and limited capacity for tracking and reporting on climate finance can hinder the absorption of funds.
- complex bureaucratic procedures which is delaying the approval and implementation of adaptation projects, hindering access to financing.
- limited fiscal space to allocate resources for adaptation, particularly in the context of

other competing priorities.

- preparing high-quality project proposals that meet the requirements of climate funders can be a time-consuming and resource-intensive process.

### ***Entry points for university-government collaborations***

The adaptation policies and institutional mapping revealed the existing of entry points for university-government collaboration on climate adaptation finance in Mozambique.

- Leverage on master agreement between the UEM and MTA
- Research and policy development for climate adaptation
- Capacity development services and technical assistance to national and provincial governments agencies
- Support to adoption of best practices, innovation and climate adaptation technologies
- Contribute to community engagement and cooperation development
- Support to proposals development to secure climate finance.

### ***Actions plan:***

The recently established Think Tank with UEM in Mozambique is an opportunity to strengthening the university-government collaboration for access and implementation of finance for climate adaptation in Mozambique. The Think Tank in order to support strengthening the collaborations and contribute to finance access for adaptation in Mozambique should consider supporting the following actions in the short and medium terms:

- disseminating knowledge and best practices in climate change adaptation research.
- developing tools to facilitate the assessment of the impacts of climate change on different regions of Mozambique and in different sector.
- analyzing existing climate policies and develop user-friendly policy briefs for alignment of climate adaptation proposals with national development priorities.
- offering tailored training programs for national and provincial governments officials base on specific capacities needs assessments.
- facilitating the transfer and use of appropriate and existing climate adaptation technologies to local communities and businesses in Mozambique.
- contribute to raising public awareness about the importance of climate adaptation finance and the role of universities in supporting these efforts.
- engaging in policy dialogues with government officials and focal points and policymakers to advocate for increased investment in climate adaptation.
- collaborating with provincial and local communities to develop and implement climate adaptation projects that address their specific needs, leading the projects components on knowledge development, capacities development, action research, Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL).  
fostering partnerships with local authorities, businesses, NGOs, and international organizations operating in Mozambique to leverage resources and expertise for climate adaptation.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This country profile is a product of the UNI-LEAD project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the benefit of 13 Least Developed Countries (LDC), members of the LUCCC<sup>1</sup> network. The country profile has been prepared for general guidance on the status of university-government collaborations to access finance for climate change adaptation.

The document is part of a series of 7 country profiles produced as part of the UNI-LEAD project. The objective of this exercise is to present the overall situation in terms of collaboration between government institutions (policy makers) in charge of climate actions at country-level and national universities and think tank with the aim of mobilizing domestic and international funding for climate change adaptation.

The country profile has been prepared taking into account four key elements including (i) the literature review and expert judgement on existing collaborations in the climate adaptation processes, (ii) the best practices guidelines on university-government collaborations in the field of climate change (iii) the country policies and institutional mapping report, and (iv) the reports of various consultations and dialogues organized at regional, national and provincial levels.

## 2. COUNTRY OVERVIEW: MOZAMBIQUE

1	Observed and projected climate change risks in Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased frequency and intensity of cyclones</li> <li>▪ Rising sea levels</li> <li>▪ More frequent and intense droughts</li> <li>▪ Changes in rainfall patterns</li> </ul>
2	Observed and projected climate change impacts in Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mozambique is frequently struck by tropical cyclones, which can cause severe flooding, coastal erosion, and damage to infrastructure. The devastating Cyclone Idai in 2019 highlighted the country's vulnerability to such events.</li> <li>▪ Sea levels are rising along Mozambique's coast, leading to coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources, and increased risk of flooding in low-lying areas.</li> <li>▪ Droughts have become more common in some parts of Mozambique, affecting agriculture, water resources, and food security.</li> <li>▪ Rainfall patterns are shifting, with some regions experiencing more extreme rainfall events while others face prolonged dry periods.</li> </ul>
3	Most vulnerable sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Fisheries</li> <li>▪ Tourism</li> <li>▪ Infrastructures</li> <li>▪ Health</li> </ul>
4	Opportunities for climate adaptation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect and restore mangrove forests to act as natural barriers against coastal erosion and storm surges.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen early warning systems for extreme weather</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change

	resilience-building in Mozambique	<p>events, such as cyclones and floods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhancing early warning systems to alert farmers of impending droughts or floods.</li> <li>▪ Invest in efficient irrigation infrastructure to reduce water wastage.</li> <li>▪ Implement sustainable fishing practices to preserve marine biodiversity and ensure food security.</li> <li>▪ Invest in climate-resilient coastal infrastructure, such as seawalls and breakwaters, to protect coastal communities.</li> <li>▪ Improve groundwater management practices to ensure sustainable access to water resources.</li> <li>▪ Invest in renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power in remote areas.</li> <li>▪ Improve emergency response capabilities to minimize the impact of disasters.</li> <li>▪ Support community-led adaptation projects that address local needs and priorities.</li> </ul>
5	Adaptation financing needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Determining the exact total cost of climate change adaptation in Mozambique is a complex task. It involves numerous factors, including the specific adaptation measures implemented, the scale of the projects, and the changing nature of climate impacts. However, studies have provided estimates that offer a general understanding of the financial burden. For example, the UNU-WIDER research project estimated that climate change in Mozambique from 2003 to 2050 could cost between US\$2 billion and US\$7 billion (UNU-WIDER, 2013). These figures represent potential economic losses due to climate-related damages and the costs of implementing adaptation measures. It's important to note that these estimates are based on specific scenarios and may not fully capture the long-term costs or the potential benefits of adaptation. Additionally, the financial needs may increase as climate impacts intensify and new adaptation strategies become necessary.</li> </ul>
6	Climate change adaptation challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mozambique's long coastline makes it particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise, storm surges, and coastal erosion.</li> <li>▪ A significant portion of the population lives below the poverty line, limiting their ability to cope with climate-related disasters.</li> <li>▪ Lack of adequate infrastructure, such as transportation networks, health facilities, and education systems, hinders resilience building.</li> <li>▪ Mozambique is prone to cyclones and extreme climate events, which can have devastating consequences for communities and livelihoods.</li> <li>▪ There is a lack of knowledge and understanding of</li> </ul>

		<p>climate change impacts and adaptation options at both local and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mozambique has limited financial resources to invest in adaptation measures.</li> </ul>
7	LUCCC University name and address	University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)
8	Host of the UNI-LEAD Think Tank	Center for Studies in Natural Resources management and Agriculture (CEAGRE)
9	UNI-LEAD Point of Contact (PoC) and TT Coordination	<p>Rosta Mate Munjovo, PhD          Maneio Florestal e Bioenergia          Faculdade de Agronomia e Engenharia Florestal          Telephone: +258-21-492177/9 / Cell: +258 82 49 76 030  <a href="mailto:rostamate@gmail.com">rostamate@gmail.com</a></p>
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### 3. POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING AND ENTRY-POINTS

#### 3.1. P&I Mapping

##### Policies mapping

Policy name	Main policy objective	Secondary policy objective(s) (if relevant)	Policy description
Mozambique's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2023	Adaptation	Socioeconomic development	Mozambique's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is designed to enhance the country's resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change. The NAP outlines a set of priority adaptation actions that will be implemented across various sectors, including agriculture, water resources, health, and infrastructure. It provides a roadmap for building resilience to climate change and promoting sustainable development. However, successful implementation will require sustained political commitment, adequate financial resources, and strong partnerships between government, civil society, and the private sector.
Mozambique's Agenda 2025	Economic development	Adaptation, Mitigation	The Agenda 2025 is a nationwide multi-sectoral document aiming at reflecting on the future of Mozambique and establishing new ways for driving its development with the following objectives (i) to create a long-term National Vision through a participatory process; (ii) to prepare a National Development Strategy, defining the necessary policies and programs for responding to the objectives identified in the national development strategy. The achievement of these objectives will make possible (i) to increase capacity in government, institutions, and civil society for defining and implementing national economic policies, programs, and projects; (ii) to ensure consistency among short-, medium- and long-term economic and social policies; (iii) to increase the government's capacity to play a key role in the coordination and

			management of development co-operation. The Vision at the basis of the Agenda is that within 2025, Mozambican men and women will use their capacity, energy, and knowledge for building together with an enterprising and continuously successful country. The Strategic Options outline the main actions conducting to the materialization of the Vision in the following domains (i) Human Capital; (ii) Health; (iii) Education; (iv) Social Capital; (v) Economy and Development; (vi) Good Governance.
Mozambique Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP :MZ), 2014	Adaptation	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	Mozambique's Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP:MZ) is a strategic document that aims to address the gender-specific impacts of climate change and promote gender equality in climate action. The ccGAP:MZ recognizes that women and girls are disproportionately affected by climate change due to existing gender inequalities and social norms. By addressing the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls, the ccGAP:MZ can help build more resilient and equitable communities.
Mozambique's Five-Year Programme 2020-2024	Economic development	Adaptation	This Government's Five-Year Programme (PQG) 2020-2024 focuses its governmental action on improving well-being and the quality of life of Mozambican families, in reducing gender, social inequalities and poverty, in creating an environment of peace, harmony and tranquility, with a strong stimulus in job creation and marketing. In this context, the Government Programme focuses on the following aspects: (i) Maintenance of peace, democracy and national unity; (ii) Inclusive and sustainable growth; (iii) Social and economic stability; (iv) Boosting the economy's productivity and competitiveness, (v) Climate change; (vi) Job creation; (vii) Promotion of entrepreneurship and technological innovation; and (viii) Good Governance and Decentralization.

Update of the First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2021	Mitigation	Adaptation, Green growth	It presents Mozambique's NDC 1 Update, which was prepared following a participatory approach in which the public and private sectors including civil society and academia were also involved with technical assistance from various international partners. The Mozambique's updated NDC is a crucial step in its commitment to addressing climate change. The updated NDC outlines the country's determined contributions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience during the period 2020-2025.
National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, 2014	Mitigation	Adaptation, Mitigation	Aims at tracking climate change mitigation and adaptation over time, with focus broader reporting of climate impacts and vulnerabilities, climate change related responses across all sectors both with the public and private domain, integration into national departments and strategies and climate financing.
National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, 2012	Adaptation	Mitigation, DRR, Green Growth	The implementation of ENAMMC (acronym in Portuguese) is led by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development and includes clear actions and priorities across a range of economic and governmental sectors.
Green Economy Roadmap, 2012	Finance access	Adaptation, Mitigation	Mozambique's Green Economy Roadmap aims to make socio-economic development more sustainable and more resilient to climate change by protecting, restoring and rationally using natural capital and its ecosystem services for the benefit of present and future generations of Mozambicans. It aims at developing Mozambique into a middle-income country by 2030, in part based on the development of green economy opportunities and the restoration and long-term sustainable use of natural capital.
National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), 2007	Adaptation	Economic development	The Mozambique National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), developed in 2007, has outlined the country's priorities and strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change. It served as a roadmap for Mozambique to

			enhance its resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related risks. While the NAPA provides a valuable framework for adaptation, Mozambique faces several challenges in implementing its plans, including limited financial resources, institutional capacity gaps, and issues related to data availability. The NAP of Mozambique has built on lessons learnt from the NAPA processes.
Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), 2017	Adaptation	DRR and adaptation and resilience	District local adaptation plans are being developed for each district and focus on locally adequate resilient sector practices including capacity building. There 131 developed district plans where 31-34 are under implementation
National Master Plan for the Prevention and Mitigation of Natural Disasters 2017-2025	Adaptation	DRR	The plan forms the foundation for disaster risk management within the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector
Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Wildfire	Adaptation	Mitigation	To promote a cost-efficient community-level fire management approach to prevent and control wildfires across the country. Provides a set of guidelines aimed at activities from district level awareness raising, to providing information on low-cost, locally available techniques and tools that can be used to manage fire.

### Institutions mapping

Institution / Organisation	Actor type	Description of role	Description of position, interest, level and area of influence
Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)	Government/public actors	Promote and implement development policies and programs that guarantee environmental quality, resilience to climate change and the sustainable	MTA is the central Government body in accordance with the principles, objectives and tasks defined by the Government, directs, plans, coordinates, controls and ensures the implementation of policies in the domains of Land administration and management and Geomatics, Forests and Wildlife, Environment, Climate Change and

		use of natural resources.	<p>Conservation Areas.</p> <p>The MTA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) propose to the Government the approval of policies, legislation, strategies and plans to reduce vulnerability and create resilience, adaptation and mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions;</li> <li>ii) promote and coordinate the implementation of the UNFCCC, and other ratified instruments on the CC;</li> <li>iii) publicize financial, technological and training opportunities in the context of CC;</li> <li>iii) identify and map safe and suitable areas for resettlement resulting from natural disasters;</li> <li>iv) ensure the integration of CC in planning and budgeting processes, at local, provincial and national levels;</li> <li>vi) ensure the participation of the different actors in the implementation of the commitments assumed by the country.</li> </ul>
The Land and Environment Inspection at MTA	Government/public actors	Responsible for ensuring compliance with the policies, strategies, plans and programs within the scope of the actions.	Monitor that the National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development ensure the integration of the climate change component in the instruments of territorial planning and guarantee the functioning of the national observatory on territorial planning and disseminate good resettlement practices.
The National Forestry Directorate at MTA	Government/public actors	Ensures the quantitative and qualitative assessment of forest resources, reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, prevention and control of forest fires, sustainable use of biomass and promotes forest repopulation for energy, protection	It is up to the Directorate to design and implement projects to reduce soil degradation to control fires, erosion, desertification and drought, adaptation and mitigation of climate change, recovery of contaminated areas, sensitive ecosystems, wetland management, environmental education and rehabilitation of degraded areas.

		and research purposes.	
The National Directorate of Planning and Cooperation at MTA	Government/public actors	Leading planning, cooperation and resources mobilization at Ministry level.	Responsible for promoting the accession, ratification and implementation of international conventions and treaties, coordinating the mobilization of resources and the Ministry's participation in regional and international events, participating in the negotiations of the respective bilateral cooperation agreements or multilateral.
National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA) at MTA	Government/public actors	Responsible for environmental quality control, forest patrolling, auditing and control of environmental quality and environmental inspection	Environmental quality control and conduct audits, forest patrolling, establish environmental indicators, carry out the monitoring and control of private audits, promote the embargo of works and cancellation of activities that degrade the quality of the environment. Responsibilities include: i)Coordinate, promote, monitor research on environmental quality natural, terrestrial and marine-coastal resources ii)Develop and adopt environmental indicators to assess risks associated with polluting substances iii)Carry out inventories of emissions with impact on environmental quality on sources of pollution iv)Develop and implement directives and standards on environmental pollution control v)Coordinate and monitor studies and data collection on coastal management and natural resources vi) Propose measures to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts vii)Supervision of environmental management actions viii)Inspection of the exploration and sustainable use of forest resources ix)Supervision of the implementation of territorial planning instruments x)Ensuring sustainable use and compliance with land legislation.

National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) at MTA	Government/public actors	Responsible for the Implementation of Conservation Policy	Implement management plans and resource inventory programs and their monitoring; proposes creation or modification or extinction of conservation areas. i)Ensuring the role of conservation areas in maintaining the functioning of ecosystems; ii)Ensuring the management of conservation areas in the face of climate change; iii)Ensure articulation and cooperation with national and international entities with converging interests; iv)Define norms and monitor the performance of conservation areas; v)Supervise the use of forest and wildlife resources and integrate modern information systems.
National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES)	Government/public actors	Council at MTA that technically support decision making in areas of interest of environment and climate change sub sector.	Ensuring effective and correct coordination and integration of environmental management principles and activities in the sustainable development process. i)To issue an opinion on sectoral policies related to the management of natural resources; ii)Issue opinions on proposals for legislation to complement the environmental law, including other proposals in the field of natural resource management; iii)Giving an opinion on the proposed ratification of international conventions, treaties and agreements relating to the environment sector; iv)Prepare proposals for the creation of financial or other resources to encourage economic agents to adopt environmentally sound procedures in the daily use of the country's natural resources.
Inter-Institutional Group in Climate Change (GIMMC)	Government/public actors	Coordination of responses	The GIMMC is a body composed of representatives from various government departments and agencies in Mozambique. It was established to coordinate the country's response to climate change and ensure that all relevant sectors

			are working together to address this pressing issue.
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER)	Government/public actors	Promote the development of the agriculture sector in Mozambique	Implement policy, plans and strategies for competitive agriculture sector; promote extension services to smallholder farmers, implement and assist the irrigation infrastructure, ensures quality seeds, promote agriculture markets and sector investments. i) Ensuring effective and correct coordination and integration of environmental management principles and activities in the process ii) Ensuring the elaboration, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, strategies and legislation specific to smallholder farming; iii) Ensure the planning and production of strategic crops by the iv) Ensure the production of quality seed in the national market suitable for the family sector; v) Design suitable mechanization packages for the family sector in the different agroecological regions of the country.
National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS) at MADER	Government/public actors	Promote, finance and manage sustainable development initiatives in rural areas in Mozambique.	The FNDS is a legal entity governed by public law, with personality and legal capacity, endowed with administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy, supervised by the Minister who oversees rural development. i) Mobilize, generate and manage financial resources by applying them to actions conducive to sustainable development; ii) Promote and support strategies, programs and projects that contribute to rural development in an integrated, harmonious and sustainable manner; iii) Promote scientific research programs and actions in the field of sustainable development in rural areas; iv) Fund environmental management programs, climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable forest management, biodiversity



			<p>conservation, land administration and spatial planning;</p> <p>v) Create and participate in the capital of companies or institutions whose object contributes to integrated and sustainable development;</p> <p>vi) Mobilize resources bilaterally and multilaterally for the implementation of sustainable development activities;</p> <p>vii) Fund Institutional Development activities;</p> <p>viii) Manage the financial resources of the Conventions in the areas of the environment, land, forests, conservation and others that may prove to be relevant for sustainable development.</p>
Agriculture Development Fund (FDA)	Government/public actors	Promote, finance and manage competitiveness of agriculture in Mozambique.	<p>FDA is responsible for sector investment. i) Mobilize and facilitate public and private investments for the agricultural sector;</p> <p>ii) Promote agribusiness, entrepreneurship and development of value chains for agricultural products;</p> <p>iii) Financing the rehabilitation, establishment and maintenance of rural infrastructure in the agricultural sector;</p> <p>iv) Promote and encourage structuring programs and projects for forest plantations and agro-silvo-pastoral systems.</p>
Center for Studies in Natural Resources management and Agriculture (CEAGRE) at University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)	Academia or think-tank	Research, extension, innovation and technical assistance in the fields of agriculture, forestry, plant protection and production,	Conduct research, provide technical support to Government.

Ministry of Economy and Finance	Government/public actors	Planning, budget allocation and monitoring of activity implementation	Assist and monitor government planning and monitor implementation of annual and five years plans
Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME)	Government/public actors	In charge of the country energy policy	The Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME) is the government body responsible for overseeing the exploration, development, and management of mineral resources and energy in Mozambique. It plays a crucial role in promoting economic growth and development in the country. The MIREME is committed to promoting the sustainable development of Mozambique's mineral and energy sectors.
Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH)	Government/public actors	Education and human development policy	The Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH) is the government body responsible for overseeing education and human development policies in Mozambique. It plays a crucial role in shaping the country's educational landscape and promoting human capital development.
National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD)	Government/public actors	Disaster risk management	The National Institute for Disaster Management (INGD) is a government institution responsible for coordinating disaster risk management in Mozambique. It was established in 1999 and operates under the Ministry of State Administration. The INGD's mission is to reduce vulnerability to disasters and promote sustainable development in Mozambique. It does this through a variety of activities, including: Coordination of disaster prevention and mitigation actions, Coordination of emergency actions, and coordination of post-disaster reconstruction actions. The INGD is a key player in Mozambique's efforts to manage the risks of natural disasters. It works closely with other government agencies, NGOs, and international organizations to ensure that

			Mozambique is prepared for and able to respond to disasters effectively.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Government/public actors	Support in all aspects related to international cooperation	Assist in international engagement, representation, accreditation of environmental NGOs, and strategic partnership development. Participate in the preparation, negotiation and conclusion of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements.
Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries	Government/public actors	Coordination of marine, inland water, and fisheries policies and actions.	It is the government body responsible for overseeing marine, inland water, and fisheries resources in Mozambique. It plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable development and economic growth in these sectors.
National Institute of Statistics (INE)	Government/public actors	Data collection Data analysis Data dissemination	The Mozambique National Institute of Statistics (INE) is the official government agency responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data in Mozambique. It plays a crucial role in providing reliable and accurate information for policymakers, researchers, and the general public.
Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry (FAEF) at UEM	Academia or think-tank	Research Capacity development	It is a leading institution in the fields of agriculture and forestry. It offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs, preparing students for careers in these vital sectors. FAEF plays a crucial role in supporting Mozambique's agricultural and forestry sectors. The faculty's research and outreach activities contribute to sustainable development, food security, and environmental conservation.
IUCN, WWF, CTV	NGOs	Technical assistance, Implementation	They support Mozambique's efforts to address the challenges posed by climate change. These organizations often bring expertise, resources, and advocacy to the table, working in partnership with the government, local communities, and other stakeholders.
WB, European Union (EU), GEF, UNDP,	Technical and Financial Partners	Technical Assistance Finance	These partners, which can include international development agencies, financial institutions, provide crucial

AFD, Swiss cooperation, GIZ, Flandres, Spanish Government, AICS, UNESCO, JICA, FAO, Swedish Embassy			resources, expertise, and capacity-building to help the country address the challenges posed by climate change.
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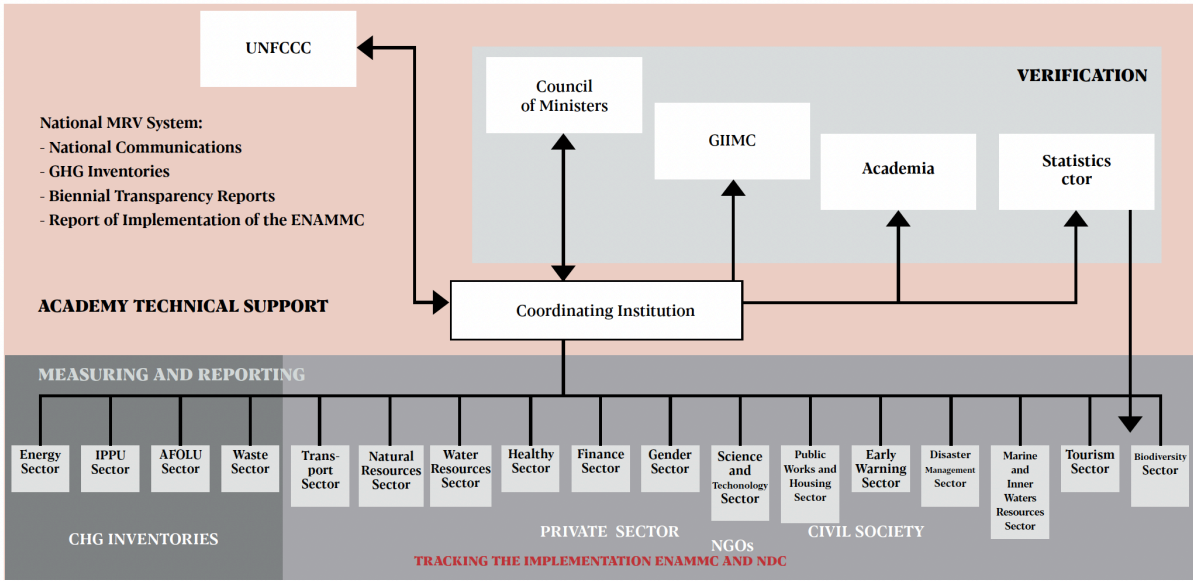
### 3.2. GESI Mainstreaming

Mozambique has made significant strides in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, although challenges persist. The country's legal framework supports gender equality, with constitutional provisions and various laws addressing women's rights. However, implementation gaps and societal norms often hinder progress.

Recognizing the profound links between tackling and coping with climate change and advancing gender equality, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique has developed a Climate Change and *Gender Action Plan in 2014*. The country Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP:MZ), aimed to comprehensively develop and integrate the gender perspective throughout the environmental sector to improve the quality of life for all Mozambicans, and in particular for women and local communities. The ccGAP:MZ has been prepared as an enhancement to the Action Plan of the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in June 2010, and builds upon the principles, objectives, and activities identified therein Climate Change and Gender Action Plan for the Republic of Mozambique.

The *Pillar 3: Resilience of the most vulnerable*, of the *Objective 3: Implement adaptation actions for greater resilience of the most vulnerable of the Mozambique NAP*, aims at increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable people, integrating gender and children into policies and actions, with the focus of the reinforcement of basic social protection measures with regard to climate change so that it contributes to the resilience of vulnerable populations and to strengthening the orientation and targeting capacity of the Productive Social Action Program to increase the resilience of vulnerable groups.

The institutional arrangements to monitor the implementation of climate policies identified GENDER as one of the sector to monitor, and also highlights the role of ACADEMIA in supporting the implementation, monitoring and verification of climate adaptation actions, by providing technical support to government.



Source: ICAT - Mozambican National Enhanced Transparency Framework

### 3.3. Entry points

Strengthening university-government collaborations can be a powerful tool for advancing climate adaptation and mobilizing climate finance in Mozambique.



## 4. ROADMAP

Following the mapping of the adaptation policies and institutions in Mozambique, a national dialogue was held on May 18<sup>th</sup> and the following roadmap has been proposed with the overall objective to **Improve collaboration between UEM and Mozambican government to access climate fund through technical assistance initiatives. The specific objectives include:**

- Assessing the current landscape between UEM & government collaboration on climate changes;
- Establish collaborative framework (reference working-group among UEM, MTA, MEF and other relevant entities on climate change);
- Assist government of Mozambique to develop bankable project to access climate funds (AF-GEF & GCF);
- Map the data needs to support the implementation of NAP actions;
- Develop the data protocols and methodologies to collect missing data to feed

- adaptation projects;
- Assist government to develop quality data base for NAP projects.

The following table summarize the roadmap the parties as agreed to implement:

Actions	Description	Output	Timeline
1. Assessing the current landscape between UEM & government collaboration on climate changes	Identify Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges	SWOT	End June
	Prioritizes the actions to be taken	Actions defined	Earlier July
2. Establish collaborative framework (reference working-group among UEM, MTA, MEF and other relevant entities on climate change)	Develop Term of Reference with clear vision	ToR	End July
	Nomination of focal points	Institutional focal points	Mid-August
	Establish MoU between UEM & government	Signed MoU	End August
3. Assist government of Mozambique to develop bankable project to access climate funds (AF-GEF & GCF)	Identify the technical capacity needs	Needs identified	End August
	Prioritize the assistance to be provided	Assistance activities defined	Earlier September
	Prepare the training plan	Training plan	Earlier October
4. Map the data needs to support the implementation of NAP actions	Assess the data gaps	Gaps identified	End October
	Define the strategic actions	Strategic actions	End November
5. Develop the data protocols and methodologies to collect missing data to feed adaptation projects	Design the data protocols and methodologies	Protocols and Methodologies	Jan-24
	Establish joint research centers	Research center	Mar-24
6. Assist government to develop quality data base for NAP projects	Assess the quality of actual data base		Mar-24
	Implement operational database platform		May-24

## **5. NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

Following the regional dialogue for Eastern Africa organized in Kampala in May 2023, the established contacts with the National Focal Points of UNFCCC and the GCF leading to the dialogue, additional consultations was held though various bilateral meetings with the ministries and the Focal Points as well as the Provincial governments to set the priorities for the pilot proposal which has been funded by the UNI-LEAD project through its Small Grants Programme.

The pilot project implemented by the Think Tank of the UEM university serve as opportunity to test the potential of the collaboration university-government in addressing the identified needs and priorities for the provincial governments regarding adaptation planning, proposals design for international and decentralized climate funds.

The constraints/difficulties in accessing adaptation financing at provincial and national levels identified include the following :

- insufficient accurate and up-to-date climate data, which is crucial for building climate rationale, identifying evidences-based adaptation needs and designing effective adaptation projects.
- lack of necessary technical expertise to develop and implement adaptation projects at national, provincial and local levels.
- inefficient financial management systems and limited capacity for tracking and reporting on climate finance can hinder the absorption of funds.
- complex bureaucratic procedures which is delaying the approval and implementation of adaptation projects, hindering access to financing.
- limited fiscal space to allocate resources for adaptation, particularly in the context of other competing priorities.
- preparing high-quality project proposals that meet the requirements of international climate funders can be a time-consuming and resource-intensive process.

While the Small Grants Programme is helping the Think Tank to start proposing solutions to the above listed needs, the Business Plan of the new Think Tank present a more details and comprehensive technical support the university through the Think can provide provincial and national governments in the area of climate adaptation finance in the future.

## **6. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS AND WAY FORWARD**

The recently established Think Tank on climate adaptation finance in UEM in Mozambique within the Center for Studies in Natural Resources management and Agriculture (CEAGRE) at the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) is an opportunity to strengthening the university-government collaborations at national and provincial levels to enhance access and implementation of finance for climate adaptation and resilience.

The capabilities and diversity of expertises mobilized within the Think Tank, and the previous experiences of certain individual members in providing technical assistance and services to the Government of Mozambique are assets on which the new TT will be able to act to contribute to accelerating the mobilization of financing for adaptation in Mozambique.

Considering the nature of the challenges presented in this country profile document, the academia in general and the new established climate finance Think Tank can play a vital role in supporting the access and implementation of climate adaptation finance at national, provincial, and local levels in Mozambique.

As final recommendations, the UEM Climate Adaptation Finance Hub should consider:



- disseminating knowledge and best practices in climate change adaptation research.
- developing tools to facilitate the assessment of the impacts of climate change on different regions of Mozambique and in different sector, in the context of limited climate data, to help governments at national and provincial levels identifying priority adaptation needs.
- analyzing existing climate policies and develop user-friendly policy briefs and summaries for alignment of climate adaptation proposals with national development priorities in short, medium and long terms.
- offering tailored and context-specific training programs for government officials at national and provincial levels, other relevant climate adaptation policymakers, and community leaders on climate adaptation principles, methodologies, and best practices in designing, accessing funding and implementing adaptation projects.
- facilitating the transfer and use of appropriate and existing climate adaptation technologies to local communities and businesses in Mozambique.
- contribute to raising public awareness about the importance of climate adaptation finance and the role of universities in supporting these efforts.
- engaging in policy dialogues with government officials and focal points and policymakers to advocate for increased investment in climate adaptation.
- collaborating with provincial and local communities to develop and implement climate adaptation projects that address their specific needs, leading the projects components on knowledge development, capacities development, action research, Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL).
- fostering partnerships with local authorities, businesses, NGOs, and international organizations operating in Mozambique to leverage resources and expertise for climate adaptation.

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