CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

(PHASE II) FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

(ccGAP:MZ)*

GGCA
Global Gender and Climate Alliance

IUCN

** This ccGAP 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

(ccGAP:MZ)

"The Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) aims 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. Climate change adaptation and mitigation relies upon the sustainable use and equitable control of, as well as benefits derived from, natural resources – and all citizens, regardless of their social status or their gender, in all spheres of economic and political life, have a role to play in this critical effort. … Based on the principles of social equity, equality, sustainability, parity, and participation, and in the recognition of and respect for human rights, this ccGAP drives specific actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation that harnesses the economic, environmental and, especially, socio-economic diversity that characterizes the Mozambican society."

H.E. Alcinda António de Abreu
Minister of Environment
Republic of Mozambique
Opening remarks, ccGAP:MZ national workshop, 13 August 2013

Produced through a multi-stakeholder process funded by the Government of Finland and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and developed on behalf of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) for the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique.

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SA: SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Republic of Mozambique was a trailblazer on connecting issues of gender and climate change by pursuing a *Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan* in early 2010 - making Mozambique's the first government in the world to create such a policy and program for implementation. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the oldest and largest environmental organization around the globe, was a supporting partner to UNIFEM(now UN Women) during that process. In 2013, the Global Gender Office of IUCN was pleased to be invited back to Mozambique to revisit and enhance the Action Plan portion of that 2010 Strategy.

In collaboration with diverse government and non-governmental representatives, workshops generated innovative ideas for addressing climate change in a gender-responsive, and thus more effective and sustainable, way. The process involved in-country meetings; stakeholder consultations—involving representatives from several ministries and government departments, civil society, academia, research institutions, local NGOs and international organizations; a desk review of several key reports, publications, websites, surveys and in-person interviews for accurate information on the Mozambique situation. Regional validation processes were also conducted once the first draft of the ccGAP was produced. The Climate Change and Gender Action Plan (ccGAP) contained herein is a product of that process, drawing input from grassroots to the highest political levels.

Many individuals and institutions made this effort possible; to them, and to others who may not be listed here, we extend our sincerest appreciation:

The Honorable Minister of Environment Alcinda António de Abreu has been a visionary leader on the issues of gender equality, environmental sustainability and climate change in her country, region, and around the world; she and her team at the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), including especially Alice Banze, Ivete Maibaze, Telma Manjateand Rosalia Pedro, invited this process to enhance their efforts for improving the lives and livelihoods of women and their communities throughout Mozambique while maintaining healthy and sustainable ecosystems.

The IUCN Country Director, Ms. Regina Torres, along with her extraordinary staff, especially Ms. Helga Marques, and Mr. Richard Dixon, welcomed the Global Gender Team and facilitated a smooth in-country process.

Participants of both the training workshop for women and women's organizations, as well as the national stakeholder strategy-

writing workshop, offered tremendous insight, enthusiasm, dedication, and input; the ccGAP that follows is theirs. (See Annex II and III for the lists of workshop participants.)

François Droz and Fernando Pillão assisted on countless aspects of the process and are living proof that champions for gender equality can be– and must be – men. We are grateful for their passion and partnership.

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Finally, our thanks go to the Secretariat and Members of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), especially those in Mozambique, who engaged in and influenced the development of the ccGAP:MZ.

AC: ACRONYMS

AAP	Africa Adaptation Program
AFDB	African Development Bank
AFP	Agence Française de Développment
AFSD	African Foundation for Sustainable Development
CBO	Community-based Organization(s)
CCGC	Coordinating Council of Disaster Management
CENOE	National Operation Center for Emergency
CONDES	Conselho Nacional De Desenvolvimento Sustentāvel (Sustainable Development Council)
CSO	Civil Society Organization(s)
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DNA	National Water Department
DUAT	*rights to use and profit from lands*
ENAMMC	National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy
FBO	Faith-based Organization(s)
FUNAE	Energy Fund
GCM	General Circulation Model
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFFDR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaftfür Technische Zusammenarbeit (now GIZ –*Deutsche Gesellschaftfür Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (German Agency for International Cooperation)
HDI	Human Development Index
IIAM	Mozambique Agrarian Institute for Investigation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC	International Financial Corporation
IIAM	Agronomic Investigation Institute of Mozambique
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAM	National Meteorological Institute
INGC	National Institute of Disaster Management
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MAE	Ministry of State Administration
MIC	Ministry of Culture
MICOA	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs
MCT	Ministry of Science and Technology
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MINED	Ministry of Education
MISAU	Ministry of Health
MITUR	Ministry of Tourism
MMAS	Ministry of Women and Social Welfare
MOPH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MTC	Ministry of Transportation and Communication
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NGO	Non-governmental Organization(s)
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PARP	Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environment and Social Assessment
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises

SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
UEM	University Eduardo Mondlane
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

ES: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mozambique, a country prone to cyclical and now increasingly extreme natural disasters, is already feeling the brunt of climate change and, according to countless sources, will be among those countries most deeply vulnerable to the impacts of a changing climate for years to come. A long coastal country with the Indian Ocean as its eastern border, Mozambique's provinces experience a wide range of climates as well as weather events, from cyclones and floods along waterfronts and low-lying tropical regions to severe droughts in the plains and northern regions.

The Climate Change Vulnerability Index produced by Maplecroft in 2011 ranked Mozambique as the fifth most at-risk country in the world. It is the third most vulnerable country to disaster risks, according the 2013 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction. Floods and droughts have been especially devastating across the country in the last few decades, and environmental, economic and social losses have been substantial. While Mozambique has made great strides in recent years, especially, toward its development goals, and is among the fastest-growing economies in the region, climate change is dramatically threatening to roll back progress made. Coping with and recovering from climate change events detracts significant attention from urgent poverty eradication efforts; meanwhile, climate change shines a spotlight on the need to fight poverty through sustainable natural resource management, as the majority of the population relies on natural resources for their livelihood. A strong policy framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation exists engaging all critical sectors, but comprehensive implementation remains a significant challenge.

Gender inequality persists in Mozambique, despite progressive legislation to protect and promote women's rights. National commitments to ensuring women's access to political spheres have been well implemented, resulting in nearly 40% of the current Parliament comprised of women. But cycles of poverty, exacerbated by food and water insecurity, high rates of HIV/AIDS infection and other health threats, and traditional cultural values and behaviors have kept the majority of women deeply entrenched in positions of inferiority to men and especially vulnerable in the context of climate change. The 2011 Gender Inequality Index (GII) published by UNDP assigns Mozambique a value of 0.582, ranking it 125 out of 148 countries in the 2012 index; notably, this places the country ahead of some of its neighbors and slightly ahead of the Sub-Saharan African average of 0.577, but with still a ways to go toward ensuring the well-being of all women and men.

Recognizing the profound links between tackling and coping with climate change and advancing gender equality, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique – led by the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) – was a trailblazer in becoming the first country in the world to create a Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in 2010. Approved by the Council of Ministers that year, the Strategy and Action Plan has delivered important results so far. Over 12,000 women, for example, have been trained in sustainable use and management of natural resources, and thirty-six communities have learned more effective methods for preventing and controlling fires, planting crops resistant to drought, and producing and using improved stoves.

With a new National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC; 2012) guiding country-wide action on climate change, MICOA sought to update its gender-responsive action plan accordingly, bringing its commitment to gender and climate change in line with the priorities presented in the ENAMMC. To that end, MICOA invited the Global Gender Office of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN GGO) on behalf of the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) to facilitate a process of revisiting and enhancing the action plan portion of the 2010 Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.

Thanks to the generous financial support of the Government of Finland and SDC, as well as the logistical support of the IUCN Mozambique office and other local partners, IUCN GGO began organizing a multi-stakeholder participatory process to develop the Climate Change and Gender Action Plan for the Republic of Mozambique (ccGAP:MZ), which builds on and enriches the principles, objectives, partnerships, and activities identified in the original strategy with updated information and a wide range of innovative activities for comprehensive implementation.

The ccGAP:MZ is the result of a series of inputs: research, interviews with policy makers, stakeholder consultations, and peer reviews, amongst others. It has been drafted on the basis of an analysis of the current national priorities concerning climate change and draws substantially from the discussions and outputs of two multi-stakeholder workshops convened in Maputo, Mozambique, on 12 August and from 13 to 15 August 2013 (see Annexes II and III).

The main objectives of the workshops were to:

- Identify and understand the linkages between gender and climate change, especially for more cohesive and strategic response;
- Building on progress already made, revisit and enhance the action plan of the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for the Republic of Mozambique for “Phase II”, in line with the National Strategy of Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (ENAMMC).

While the workshops to formulate the zero-draft of the ccGAP were multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder, a validation process was conducted in three regions in order to harvest key valuable experiences and lessons learned in the field of gender and climate change, from the multiple projects

and programs spread over Mozambique, to improve and enrich the ccGAP: MZ and inspire its comprehensive implementation.

- **Northern Provinces** - Nampula for Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces;
- **Central Provinces** - Sofala: Tete, Zambezia, Manica and Sofala provinces; and
- **Southern Provinces** - Xai-Xai: Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces.

With numerous crosscutting priorities identified in the ENAMMC, MICOA selected six to focus on for the enhancement of the ccGAP: water, agriculture, health, mitigation (including energy and forests,) DRR, and coasts and fisheries. The action plan for each sector complements the ENAMMC, positioning women as well as men as stakeholders, drivers of change, and beneficiaries, and uniting key stakeholders around urgent issues for all people of Mozambique.

The ccGAP: MZ defines the role that MICOA will play in initiating and facilitating efforts internally, as well as with strategic partners at the national, regional and international levels, to enhance gender-responsive climate change action. It seeks to mainstream gender in climate change action as outlined in the ENAMMC, but also to recall and complement the NAPA and other sector-specific policies, including those with gender strategies that may not yet fully integrate climate change issues. Importantly, it also seeks to take advantage of opportunities that promote gender equality and facilitate transformational change in building climate resilient communities. Prioritizing gender-responsive, comprehensive and ambitious climate actions serves not only to bolster Mozambique's preparedness for climate change, but represents a significant opportunity to invest in social and economic development that offers equal opportunity to women and men, as well.

The ccGAP establishes clear objectives and outlines substantive activities that are accompanied by reachable indicators across these six sectors over a timeframe of five years, from 2013/14-2018/19. Upon completion of the first draft of this document, MICOA, with support from IUCN GGO and in-country GGCA members, among others, will engage stakeholders at the national and provincial level in a validation process. Translating this ccGAP into Portuguese will be an important next step.

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S:A GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN MOZAMBIQUE

1. INTRODUCTION

1. In 2010, the Republic of Mozambique, thanks to the leadership of the Ministry for Coordination of Environment Affairs (MICOA), became the first country in the world to pursue a national strategy and associated action plan for ensuring that its environment and climate change policies and programs are gender-responsive.

2. Recognizing the important linkages between gender and climate change, which will be elaborated below and throughout this document, MICOA initiated a process to develop a Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in June 2010, and has been implemented steadily throughout the last three years, 2010 to 2013.

3. Anchored in principles of social equity, equality, non-discrimination, sustainability, parity and participation, and recognizing the promotion of human rights for all citizens of Mozambique, diverse in its cultural identity, the vision of the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan was to seek "to guarantee equal access [to] and control of natural resources, [and] equal benefits and development opportunities to men, women, boys and girls, using natural resources sustainably, in the fight against poverty".[1]

4. The strategy's mission has been to promote gender equality and equity and to improve participation of women and the poorest communities in the preservation of natural resources, environmental management and climate change mitigation and adaptation action, through their empowerment.[2]

5. The country also recognizes that effective response to climate change will require multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels, including partnerships with and strategic investment from the international community. Investing in climate resilience, while significant in sum, represents an essential investment in the future of the people of Mozambique and in the sustainability of the environment while also reducing future cost from persistent and intensifying climate change.

6. Although financial resources and personnel capacity has been limited,

1 MICOA. 2010. Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Maputo, Mozambique.
2 *Ibid.*

progress on implementing the identified activities has been steady, and significant actions can be reported, including:

- 12,177 women so far have been trained in the design and implementation of projects/programs related to climate change and sustainable use of natural resources in 222 locations
- 940 campaigns so far have been conducted to raise awareness and to promote gender equality, environmental sustainability and climate change response across the country
- Various sessions have been organized to exchange experiences on the sustainable use of natural resources
- 36 communities in 9 locations have been trained in a range of issues including production of improved stoves, introduction of drought-tolerant crops, and for prevention of soil erosion and fires
- 131 committees on Management of Natural Resources have been created and/or strengthened throughout the country
- Materials have been disseminated to 74 locations to promote the construction of houses that will be better prepared for climate change events with a focus on building gutters and cisterns for storing rainwater, as well as promoting agricultural practices for women to increase their productivity in order to ensure food security and quality to sustain the effects of intensive agriculture while preventing soil degradation through a process of "conservation agriculture".[3]

7. After three years, MICOA, recognizing the need to revisit the Action Plan associated with their Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and align it with the 2012 National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC), which currently guides all national efforts on climate change, invited IUCN's Global Gender Office (GGO) to support the enhancement of its action plan, resulting in this Phase II of their Climate Change and Gender Action Plan for the Republic of Mozambique (ccGAP:MZ).

2. THE CASE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

8. Gender continues to be "one of the world's strongest markers for disadvantage."[4] In the context of climate change, as the fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) affirmed, gender will be among one of the chief socioeconomic factors that determines vulnerability to its impacts.

9. All too often, and in countries across every region of the world, women's roles in different aspects of life are overlooked, undervalued, or even denied. This is especially true of the environmental and economic sectors where women's access to resources

3 MICOA. 2010. Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Maputo, Mozambique.
4 UNDP. 2005. Human Development Report. UNDP. New York, USA.

is often very limited, and sometimes restricted entirely in spite of sustainable and/or innovative practices, leading to differences in benefits derived from their use. Women's historical situation has led them to be systematically restricted from meaningful participation in economies globally, and their access to skills and employment has been, and still is, severely hampered.[5]

10. This results in a global economic structure that excludes the majority of women around the world. Increased inequality, exclusion and uneven development are real dangers for all economies, with rippling effects through all spheres of life. Despite some successes and a plethora of policies, strategies and program interventions at all levels, deeply entrenched gender inequalities continue to persist, acting as a deterrent to growth, economic development, employment creation, and poverty eradication, as often these gender-sensitive interventions are neither implemented nor taken into account.

11. Hence, many development and other related initiatives perform below their potential, because inequalities in the distribution of wealth, income, skills and employment amongst women and men remain and impact a community's overall well being.

12. As stated in the World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development, gender equality is a core development objective in its own right.

13. Greater gender equality is, however, also smart economics, enhancing productivity and improving other development outcomes, including prospects for the next generation and for the quality of societal policies and institutions[6] Greater gender equality can increase productivity, advance development outcomes for the next generation, and make institutions at all levels more representative and thus more effective.

14. Women now represent 40% of the global labor force, 43% of the world's agricultural labor force, and more than half the world's university students. Productivity will be raised if women's skills and talents are used more fully. Over the last 30 years women's participation in paid work has risen in most of the developing world with more than half a billion women joining the world's labor force.[7]

15. *The Economist* found that the growth in employment of women in developed economies in the last ten years contributed more to global economic growth than did China. In the U.S., a study conducted by McKinsey established that women went from holding 37% of all jobs to nearly 48% over the past 40 years, and that the productivity gains attributable to this slight increase in women's share of

5 Aguilar, L, et.al. 2012. Gender Review of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). IUCN Global Gender Office. Washington, DC, USA. Retrieved from https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/gender-review-cif-full-report
6 World Bank. 2011. World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development. World Bank. Washington, DC, USA.
7 *Ibid.*

the labor market now accounts for approximately 25% of U.S. GDP. That equals more than $3.5 trillion – more than the GDP of Germany and more than half the GDPs of China and Japan.

16. *The Economist* also posited that if women's unpaid work, i.e. their responsibilities to the home and family, were factored in to the impact of their formal wages, women in developed countries would be responsible for well more than half of GDP.[8]

17. According to the Boston Consulting Group, women are the world's third largest emerging market after China and India. Women will control $15 trillion in global spending by the year 2014 and by 2028 will be responsible for about two-thirds of all consumers spending worldwide.

18. Women's leadership and access to decision-making spheres is also significant. Studies of Fortune 500 companies indicate that there is a statistical correspondence between the number of women on a board of directors and higher share prices relative to others in the sector. In 2011, comparisons[9] show that companies with sustained high representation of women Board Directors (WBD) (three or more WBD in at least four of five years) significantly outperform those with sustained low representation (zero WBD in at least four of five years).

19. Beyond the economics of gender, however, there are also many examples where empowering women to exercise leadership within their communities contributes to climate resilience, ranging from disaster preparedness in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nicaragua, to better forest governance in India and Nepal, to coping with drought in the Horn of Africa.

20. Gender mainstreaming has been the primary methodology used to integrate a gender approach into development and/or environmental efforts and, in light of statistics as those above, it could easily be understood why it has been gaining in momentum among policy makers, international organizations and donors to intensify sustainable development implementation.

21. Mainstreaming gender does not imply merely a one-off solution to issues of equity and equality by adding women's participation to existing strategies and programs. Rather, and to be optimally effective, it seeks to transform unequal societies and institutional structures to realize the full creative and productive potential of women to reduce vulnerability and enhance efficiency and effectiveness of development projects and programs.

22. This typically demands capacity building across a range of stakeholders, so that the end goal of more just and equal

8 The Economist. 2006. A Guide to Womenomics. Retrieved fromhttp://www.economist.com/node/6802551
9 Carter, N. M., et. al. 2011. The Bottom Line: Corporate Performance and Women's Representation on Boards (2004-2008). Catalyst.

societies, for the well being of all, can be fully understood and owned by all stakeholders.

23. Integrating a gender perspective also means examining the multiplicity of inequalities that may be impacting a community or country, and may exacerbate profound cycles of poverty. Often, women, and issues generally thought to be "women's issues"(such as reproductive health and rights) are at the forefront of gender mainstreaming because they tend to be amongst the most vulnerable or discriminated groups. But men and boys are also pieces of the equality puzzle: while young women in Africa are up to four times more likely than young men to become infected with the HIV virus, for example, women are not more likely than men to be underweight. In Bangladesh, boys in poorest 20% of the population are less likely than girls in the poorest 20% to go to school.[10]

24. The importance of gender mainstreaming in development efforts is now globally recognized, and the importance specifically in environmental efforts and poverty eradication has been recognized in a wide range of global agreements and conventions. Governments have equipped all three of the so-called Rio Conventions, the three pivotal sustainable development policies, with strong mandates on gender equality and women's empowerment.

25. By signing and ratifying the Rio Conventions – on biodiversity (CBD), climate change (UNFCCC), and combating desertification (UNCCD) – governments officially committed to implement these agreements and monitor and report on their progress. These international agreements are an historic step forward, but the second half of the equation – implementation at national level – lags and requires urgent attention to address these inequities. It is worthwhile noting that both the CBD and the UNCCD have developed specific policy frameworks for mainstreaming gender considerations[11] and that the Parties to the UNFCCC have generated a set of mandates in this respect, as well. (See Annex I.)

Gender and Climate Change

26. "Climate change is a major threat to the environment and natural resources, which we need for the sustainable development of our globe. Climate change will undermine the very foundation of socioeconomic development and will increase inequality and poverty. It will have a serious impact on the livelihoods of poor women in developing countries, as the increasing droughts and storms will affect agriculture and water resources, which are often the responsibility of women".[12]

27. Women can, however, play a central role in adaptation to climate change. In

10 UNICEF. 2010. Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with Equity. Number 9 of a Series.Division of Communication, UNICEF. New York, NY, USA.
11 See CBD Gender Plan of Action www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-09/information/cop-09; and UNCCD http://www.gender-climate.org/Content/Docs/Publications/20_iucn_genderpolicyframeworkforunccd.pdf
12 Halonen, T. 2012. Foreword to "The Art of Implementation: Gender Responsible National and Regional Strategies Transforming Climate Change Decision Making". IUCN Global Gender Office. Washington, DC, USA.

Nepal, women farmers avoid crop failure in the face of changing weather patterns by growing off-season vegetables and bananas, which are more resilient to flood and drought.[13] In Jordan, women's management of small-scale irrigation projects and involvement in water harvesting and soil conservation improves the efficiency of water use.[14] In Tanzania, when men migrate away from home for longer periods due to the impacts of climate change, women take over the role of livestock herding and pasture management.[15] In Nicaragua, following a disaster, women were actively involved in evacuating those at risk, transporting materials to clear roads, and organizing food collection brigades, and health care campaigns.[16]

28. In Mozambique and elsewhere, women have shown to be effective leaders within their communities when it comes to addressing the harmful effects of climate change, and where women help devise early warning systems and reconstruction efforts, communities largely fare better when natural disasters caused by the change of climate occur. Often, however, women are forbidden from engaging in reconstruction due to traditional gender roles and expectations.

29. Women often lead the way in adapting to climate change impacts, but they also play a key role in mitigating climate change by optimizing energy efficiency, using low-footprint energy sources and techniques, and influencing a household's and community's consumption patterns.[17]

30. Low-emissions development pathways can be more effective and more equitable where they are designed using a gender-informed approach. Billions of women around the world make decisions every day that influence the amount of carbon that is released into the atmosphere, for example as home-makers, as farmers and land-managers, or as consumers. Women make 80% of daily purchasing choices for families and take the lead in households combating climate change.[18] Such choices can be expanded in ways that reduce carbon footprints while also promoting co-benefits for gender equality.

31. When it therefore comes to decision-making and implementation towards building resilient communities in the face of climate change, the full and meaningful participation of women become essential. The Parties to the UNFCCC affirmed the importance of women's equal

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13 ActionAid. 2007. We know what we need: South Asian women speak out on climate change adaptation. ActionAid and Institute of Development Studies. Johannesburg, South Africa, and London.
14 Al-Naber, S. and Shatanawi, M. 2003.The Role of Women Management in Jordan .presented at the 6th International Water Symposium. Canne, France.
15 Matinda, M. Z. 2010.Maasai Pastoralist Women's Vulnerability to the Impacts of Climate Change: A Case Study of Namalulu Village, Northern Tanzania. Paper prepared for the Global Workshop Seminar on Indigenous Women, Climate Change and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). November 18-19. Mandaluyong City, Philippines.
16 Delany, P. and Shrader, E. 2000. Gender and Post-Disaster Reconstruction: The Case of Hurricane Mitch in Honduras and Nicaragua. World Bank. Washington, DC, USA.
17 Rojas, A.V., et. al. 2012. Guidelines on Renewable Energy Technologies for Women in Rural and Informal Urban Areas. IUCN and Energia. San Jose, Costa Rica. Retrieved from http://www.genderandenvironment.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=search_result&Itemid=535
18 OECD. 2007. Good Practices In Promoting Sustainable Consumption in OECD Countries. Sg/Sd(2007)9 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. AMSDE. Paris, France.

participation in climate change decision-making spheres via Decision 23/CP.18,[19] which promotes women's leadership and balanced representation on delegations to the UNFCCC.

32. Until recently, however, neither policy responses at the global nor national level reflected the importance of gender-balanced participation in, access to, or impact for, effective climate change solutions.

33. For more than twenty years, gender was absent from the UNFCCC texts and in decision-making by its Conference of the Parties and Subsidiary Bodies. Likewise, few National Adaptation Programs for Action (NAPAs) or national communications submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC addressed gender considerations in a comprehensive manner, and some did not mention gender considerations at all.

34. This lack of a connection between gender and climate change at the global and national levels was a sign of the times: prior to the UNFCCC Bali Action Plan, which presented a framework for addressing climate change from economic, environmental and social dimensions alike in 2007, the theme of gender and climate change was largely nonexistent on the global stage.

35. At the same time, despite numerous global mandates and polices to promote women's empowerment and advance gender equality in sectors like rural development, agriculture and water, ongoing challenges remained in the implementation of those gender commitments, much less within the context of climate change.

36. Over the last decade, new knowledge has been generated that allowed for a clearer understanding of the linkages between gender and adaptation. As this understanding grew, it also positively influenced Government thinking, especially in relation to the PPCRs, as is clear from a recent review conducted by the IUCN Global Gender Office on the Climate Investment Funds in 2012.[20]

37. In contrast, the linkages between gender and mitigation have been and continue to be less intuitive. Mitigation issues go beyond addressing vulnerability, but demand that women and men alike be agents for change. This results in limited and challenged progress to gender mainstreaming through associated sectors, such as technology.

38. Understanding this relationship, however, is imperative, as gender and mitigation offers a unique platform to move away from the notion that women are victims to an understanding that women's skills, knowledge, and expertise on a wide range of topics, likewise to men, significantly strengthen global efforts to halt and cope with climate change.

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19 See: https://unfccc.int/files/bodies/election_and_membership/application/pdf/cop18_gender_balance.pdf
20 Aguilar, L, et.al. 2012. Gender Review of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). IUCN Global Gender Office. Washington, DC, USA. Retrieved from https://climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/content/gender-review-cif-full-report

39. The same year as the Bali Action Plan came to fruition, so to was a new Alliance launched to ensure the links between gender and climate change were promoted at policy level and acted upon at more local ones: the Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA), led by IUCN, WEDO, UNDP and UNEP, has made great strides in supporting gender-responsive policies and programs and is a partner in this effort, the ccGAP:MZ.

3. METHODOLOGY

The road to a ccGAP[21]

40. The development of gender-responsive national climate change strategies, now referred to herein as ccGAPs, marks a natural progression in IUCN's longstanding partnership with governments and civil society. The motivation for these strategies is also closely linked to a growing global recognition of the importance of a gender dimension in climate change and environmental decision making, in which IUCN, the GGCA, and other actors have played an important role.

41. A critical step in the implementation process is anchoring global agreements within national contexts—through the development of climate change and gender action plans (ccGAPs).

42. Beginning in mid-2010, ccGAPs were developed in various countries and regions under IUCN's leadership. IUCN on behalf of the GGCA supported the development of ccGAPs in Nepal, Bangladesh, Liberia, Tanzania, Jordan, Egypt, Panama, and Haiti. In Haiti, IUCN engaged the support of the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to develop that country's ccGAP. Two regional governing bodies—those of Central America and the Arab states region—also broke new ground by collaborating to develop regional strategies on gender and climate change.

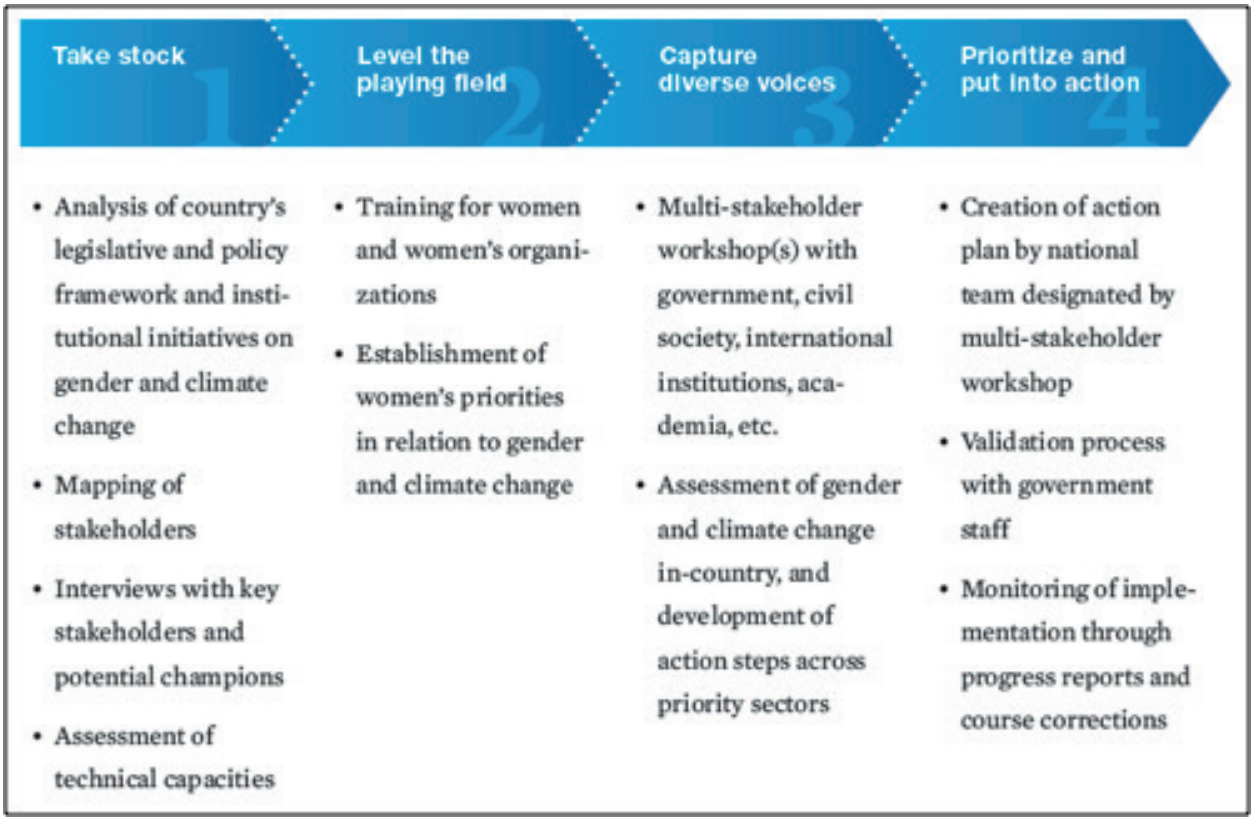
43. In parallel, IUCN leveraged the methodology of the ccGAPs to facilitate distinct processes in other countries and had similar results. IUCN worked with partners to support the mainstreaming of gender in Costa Rica's action plan for the national climate change strategy and partnered with WEDO to develop Gender and REDD+ roadmaps in Ghana, Uganda, and Cameroon.

44. Why do the ccGAPs matter? They represent a country's intention to empower and respond to the needs of the often invisible "other half" of the population in the context of climate change. They link national and global policy in a concrete and

21 This section draws from: IUCN. 2012. The Art of Implementation: Gender Responsive National and Regional Strategies Transforming Climate Change Decision-Making. IUCN Global Gender Office. Washington, DC, USA.

synergistic manner, communicating to environmental and women's constituencies, a country's population at large, and the international community that gender matters – and why it matters. Most importantly, ccGAPs have the potential to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of climate change and socioeconomic development responses.

FIGURE 1: STEPS TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF A ccGAP[22]



45. In December of 2012, the Global Gender Office of IUCN received an official request from MICOA to lead a process for revisiting and enhancing the Action Plan of the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy developed and approved, as mentioned, in 2010.

46. Thanks to the generous financial support from the Government of Finland via the GGCA umbrella program and the SDC, this document is the result of a series of inputs: research, interviews with policy makers, stakeholder consultation and peer review, amongst others. It has been

22 IUCN. 2012. The Art of Implementation: Gender Responsive National and Regional Strategies Transforming Climate Change Decision-Making. IUCN Global Gender Office. Washington, DC, USA.

drafted on the basis of an analysis of the current national priorities concerning climate change and by means of two multi-stakeholder workshops convened in Maputo, Mozambique, on 12 August and from 13 to 15 August 2013 (see Annexes II and III).

47. The main objectives of the workshops were to:

- Identify and understand the linkages between gender and climate change, especially for more cohesive and strategic response;
- Build on progress already made, revisit and enhance the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan for the Republic of Mozambique for "Phase II", in line with the National Strategy of Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change.

48. While the workshops to formulate the zero-draft of the ccGAP were multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder, a validation process was conducted in three regions in order to harvest key valuable experiences and lessons learned in the field of gender and climate change, from the multiple projects and programs spread over Mozambique, to improve and enrich the ccGAP: MZ and inspire its comprehensive implementation.

- **Northern Provinces** - Nampula for Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa provinces;
- **Central Provinces** - Sofala: Tete, Zambezia, Manica and Sofala provinces; and
- **Southern Provinces** - Xai-Xai: Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces.

49. The outcome of this participatory, multi-stakeholder process is this revised draft Action Plan; it defines the role that MICOA will play in initiating and facilitating efforts internally, as well as with strategic partners at the national, regional and international levels, to enhance gender-responsive climate change action. It seeks to mainstream gender in climate change action as outlined in the National Strategy of Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change, in complement to the NAPA and other sector-specific policies. Importantly, it also seeks to take advantage of opportunities that promote gender equality and facilitate transformational change in building climate resilient communities.

50. The ccGAP establishes clear objectives, outlines substantive activities that are accompanied by reachable indicators within the ambit of six sectors identified as urgent and highlights the specific contribution women can and do make within each of these, as well as the required interventions necessary to incorporate the role of women effectively over a timeframe of five years, from 2013/14-2018/19.

4. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

51. The Republic of Mozambique is a developing country on the eastern coast of southeast Africa, with South Africa

and Swaziland to the south, Zimbabwe to the west, Malawi and Zambia northwest, and Tanzania at its northern border.

52. Mozambique, a country about twice the size of the U.S. State of California, enjoys a long coastline of approximately 2700km against the Mozambique Channel, with Madagascar, Comoros and several French islands close, and the Indian Ocean just beyond.

53. Approximately 80% of the Mozambican population lives in coastal or rural regions, relying upon the use of natural resources, rain-fed agriculture and minerals as key sources for livelihoods.

54. The long coastline is one of the factors positioning Mozambique as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa and the wider world. Sea level rise and increasing tropical cyclones, together with erratic rainfall and droughts, and flooding from upriver dams in neighboring countries are often cited as the main effects of climate change experienced throughout the country.

55. After a long civil war following independence from Portugal in 1975, much of Mozambique's population is below the national poverty line, with dilapidated infrastructure still being renovated and established. This socioeconomic fragility makes adapting to climate change all the more challenging and the need for building resilience of paramount importance.

56. The Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI)[23] produced by global risks assessment firm Maplecroft in 2011 ranks Mozambique as the fifth most urgently vulnerable country to climate change based on an evaluation of 42 social, economic, and environmental factors; neighbors Madagascar and Zimbabwe claim the third and ninth spots, respectively, shining a spotlight on southeast Africa as a particularly fragile area in the face of a changing climate.

57. Additional vulnerability indices and mapping mechanisms, such as "Mapping the Impacts of Climate Change,"[24] include Mozambique in the most deeply vulnerable category. The Center for Global Development ranked it as the fourth most vulnerable country in 2008, with a projected decrease to number 6 by 2015, based on the risks of extreme weather, sea level rise, agricultural productivity, and other factors that will impact Mozambique.

58. Nevertheless, Mozambique is in a period of historic growth and development; compared to its nearby peers, for example, the country is one of the fastest-improving nations according to the 2013 United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Human Development Index.[25]

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23 Maplecroft. 2010. Climate Change Vulnerability Index. England. Retrieved from http://maplecroft.com/about/news/ccvi.html
24 Wheeler, D. 2011. Quantifying Vulnerability to Climate Change: Implications for Adaptation Assistance. Center for Global Development. Washington, DC, USA.
25 UNDP. 2013. Human Development Report: The Rise of the South. Retrieved from http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/moz.pdf

59. Mozambique continues to make strides toward meeting the Millennium Development Goals, and it has made efforts to integrate major policies and programs, especially on climate change, for fast-rate low-carbon growth, development, and improvement of well being.

Topography

60. Mozambique is characterized with over 2700 km of coastline with more than 100 rivers contributing to nutrient-rich drainage into the coastal areas. There are 10 major rivers throughout the regions of Mozambique responsible for draining about 208km3 of water into the coastal waters. Zambezi River in the north of Mozambique is the largest river in eastern Africa and contributes 67% of the total river discharge of the whole country. It has been estimated that due to climatic changes over the region, the major river basins could diminish by 25-40%, with particular severity during the dry season (June through August) and implications for fresh and saline fisheries.[26]

61. The tidal range is about 3.1m in the north, 6.4m in the center, and 2m in the southern range. The large difference in the central area is believed to be related to both the shallowness and the effects of the Mozambique Channel, with the Coriolis Effect exacerbating this tidal wave range.[27]

62. Plateau regions cover much of the north and northwest areas of the country, with an elevation up to 2,436m.

63. The valley region occurs between the plateau and the coast runs along the entire eastern side of the country from the north, becoming progressively wider in the south up to the border with Swaziland. Elevation there ranges from between 100 and 200m above sea level.[28]

Geo-Political and Historical Context

64. Mozambique, originally the name referring to a cluster of coastal Portuguese settlement communities, was a colony of Portugal for nearly five centuries, finally winning independence in 1975 after an 11-year war for freedom.[29]

65. Independence was immediately followed by a prolonged civil war. Although a revised national Constitution was agreed on 30 November1990, an UN-negotiated peace agreement – the Rome Peace Accords – ended the fighting in 1992.[30]

66. The newly adopted Constitution altered the single-party state into a multi-party state, with the first democratic election

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26 Ribeiro, N. and Chauque, A. 2010. Gender and Climate Change: Mozambique case study. Heinrich Boll Foundation Southern Africa. South Africa.
27 *Ibid.*
28 INFOSA. 2005. Mozambique. Ingenieria Forestal S.A. Madrid, Spain. Retrieved from http://www.infosa.org.na/www.infosa.org.na/dloads/restrict/country%20profile/Mozambique.pdf
29 Princeton University National Histories Database. Retrieved from http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/History_of_Mozambique.html
30 Nations Online: Mozambique History. Retrieved fromhttp://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/mozambique.htm

having taken place in 1994. During the 1990s, this fostered the emergence of Mozambique as one of the fastest growing economies in the world because of interest by foreign investors in the untapped resources of natural gas and oil.[31]

Government

67. The Republic of Mozambique is a presidential representative democratic republic, with a President as the head of state and head of government in a multi-party system. The Parliament of Mozambique – Assembly of the Republic – is a unicameral legislature consisting of 250 members. They are directly elected from an equal number of territorial constituencies.[32]

68. In Mozambique, there are 27.6% of the Parliamentary seats reserved for women, but in 2013, nearly 40% of the seats are filled by women, and the Municipal Assembly has 36% of the seats taken by women.[33]

69. At the time of writing this ccGAP:MZ, the President of the Republic of Mozambique is Mr. Armando Guebuza. He was inaugurated as President on 2 February 2005 and supported by the Prime Minister, Alberto Vaquina. From 2004 to 2010,Guebuzawas supported by Prime Minister Luisa Diogo. In 2007, Diogo launched the Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians for Mozambique (MUNIPA).[34]

70. Mozambique has a judiciary system that includes a Supreme Court, provincial, district and municipal courts.

71. Administratively, the country is divided into 11 provinces and 128 districts, administrative posts and localities; 33 municipalities, comprising the majority of urban centers, include 10 provincial capitals and the national capital, Maputo, (which is also a province).[35]

Economy

72. At the time of independence from Portugal in 1975, Mozambique was one of the poorest countries in the world. Since independence, and despite the institutionalization of a free market economy in 1989, the economy of Mozambique has suffered because of large-scale emigration of elite whites, economic dependence on neighboring South Africa (as well as a loss of Mozambique's harbors to South Africa), prolonged civil war, and severe weather episodes including devastating droughts in both 1999 and 2000. These droughts affected about a quarter of the population and destroyed much of the infrastructure, hampering the country's development.

73. However, political stability and sound macroeconomic policies by the state

31 BBC News. 2013. Mozambique Profile. Retrieved from http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-13890416
32 Constitution of Mozambique. 1990. Maputo, Mozambique. Retrieved from http://confinder.richmond.edu/admin/docs/moz.pdf.
33 Namburete, E. (ed). 2012. Gender Protocol of SADC 2012: Barometro Mozambique. Gender Links. Maputo, Mozambique.
34 All Africa. 2007. Mozambique: Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians. Maputo, Mozambique. Retrieved from http://allafrica.com/stories/200705070593.html
35 MICOA. 2007. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA.) Maputo, Mozambique.
36 OECD. 2006. African Economic Outlook Report. OECD. Lisbon, Portugal. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/dev/36741703.pdf

have encouraged large amounts of foreign investments that have led to dramatic improvements in the country's growth rate.[36]

74. Fiscal reforms, including the introduction of a value-added tax and reform of the customs service, have improved the government's revenue collection abilities. Despite this, Mozambique relies mostly on foreign assistance for its annual budget and the majority of the population remains below the poverty line.

75. Since 2002, the GDP growth rate per year has stabilized with an average of 7.5% increase each year.

76. Mozambique's once substantial foreign debt has been reduced through forgiveness and rescheduling under the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Enhanced HIPC initiatives, and is now at a manageable level, but still above the national GDP and the foreign earnings.[37]

77. The country's economy is largely dependent on agriculture, and for most of its rural population especially, fishing and rain-fed subsistence agriculture are important components of their livelihood. Destruction to crops from extreme weather events and reduction in agricultural productivity threaten the economic stability, and health, of many Mozambicans.

78. The World Factbook notes that Mozambique's ability to attract investments in natural resources, including natural gas, coal and titanium, as well as hydroelectric power, is expected to fuel continued or increased growth in coming years, potentially overtaking donors assistance by 2018.

People

79. The most recent population estimation, from 2011, for Mozambique is almost 24 million (23.93). Population of the capital and largest city, Maputo, is estimated at 4.14 million, or 18% in 2010. Total urban population was estimated in 2011 at 7.5 million, with rural populations accounting for 14.1 million. Urban populations have increased rapidly from year to year, with a 4.35% growth rate currently. Rural areas have a current growth rate of 1.2% annually. Population projections for Mozambique for a 2% growth rate estimates for 2030 37.3 million, and 59.2 million in 2060.[38]

80. The population of Mozambique consists of indigenous ethnic groups, with small European and Asian minorities.

81. About two-thirds of the population is living within the coastal zone. During the civil war, the coastal region was safer than inland, and now it has the benefit of easy access to food and most of the formal employment opportunities, such

36 OECD. 2006. African Economic Outlook Report. OECD. Lisbon, Portugal. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/dev/36741703.pdf
37 OECD. 2011. African Economic Outlook Report. OECD. Lisbon, Portugal. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/countries/mozambique/africaneconomicoutlook2011.htm
38 World Bank. 2012. World Bank Indicators. Retrieved from www.tradingeconomics.com/mozambique.html

as from tourism, industry, commerce, and harbor activity. The average population density in the coastal region is 120 inhabitants per km^2, compared with a national population density of only 2 inhabitants per km^2; this indicates an inherent vulnerability and risk for a large portion of the population.

82. Mozambique has made notable strides in increasing literacy amongst its population over the last few decades. According to UNESCO's Institute of Statistics data from 2013, the literacy rate for the total population is 56%. The literacy rate for women is 42.9%, which is a remarkable increase from 12% in 1980, although it still falls under the halfway mark. The male literacy rate is 71%, up from 1980's 44%. In rural areas, 37.2% is the combined (women and men) literacy rate; in urban areas, it is 75%.[39]

83. The average fertility rate for Mozambique in 2012, as mapped by Index Mundi,[40] was 5.4 births per woman, ranking the country 11th in the world. With the exception of Afghanistan, which is ranked 8th, the first twenty-eight positions are held by African countries. For comparison, at the opposite end of the spectrum is Singapore, with an average of 0.78 births per woman.

84. The total fertility rate, which represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates, has fallen in to 4.8 births per woman in 2011 from 6.6 births per woman in 1966.[41]

Development

85. According to the UNDP's Human Development Report 2013, Mozambique still suffers from low human development, which is factored by a set of income- and non-income-based data, including that on health and education. However, the report notes that, compared to its peers, Mozambique has also demonstrated remarkable strides and improvements between 1990 and 2012.[42]

86. The HDR's 2013 technical note on Mozambique positions the country as 185th out of 187 countries. "Between 1980 and 2012, Mozambique's life expectancy at birth increased by 7.9 years, mean years of schooling increased by 0.5 years and expected years of schooling increased by 3.9 years. Mozambique's GNI per capita increased by about 106 percent between 1980 and 2012".[43]

87. The HDR 2013 explanatory note describes a further reduced average when inequality is factored in: "The HDI is an average measure of basic human development achievements in a country.

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39 UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2010. Retrieved from http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/mozambique/literacy-rate
40 Index Mundi using CIA Factbook data.Retrieved fromhttp://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?c=mz&v=31
41 *Ibid*, including data from the World Bank. Retrieved from http://www.indexmundi.com/mozambique/total_fertility_rate.html
42 UNDP. 2013. The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World. Retrieved from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/HDR/2013GlobalHDR/English/HDR2013%20Report%20English.pdf
43 UNDP. 2013. Explanatory Note on HDR 2013 Composite Indices: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/moz.pdf.

Like all averages, the HDI masks inequality in the distribution of human development across the population at the country level…Mozambique's HDI for 2012 is 0.327. However, when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.22, a loss of 32.7 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the dimension indices. Côte d'Ivoire and Congo (Democratic Republic of the) show losses due to inequality of 38.6 percent and 39.9 percent respectively. The average loss due to inequality for low HDI countries is 33.5 percent and for SubSaharan Africa it is 35 percent".[44]

88. Mozambique's HDI is lower than the average for countries in the low development group and lower than the average for Sub-Saharan Africa. However, its growth and development gains are noteworthy and thus contribute to progress in achieving targets identified in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

89. In 2000 at a United Nations Summit, world leaders agreed a set of eight time-bound MDGs on poverty alleviation, education, gender equality, child and maternal health, environmental stability, HIV/AIDS reduction, and the creation of a Global Partnership for Development.

90. With mere months until the 2015 deadline to meet the MDG targets, Mozambique has demonstrated progress in some critical areas, including improving children's early education, providing increased access to water and sanitation, and prioritizing women's participation in government, reaching as stated above a 40:60 ratio of women to men in Parliament.

91. Yet, Mozambique faces challenges in meeting other important goals, which profoundly impact the country's ability to advance development comprehensively and will certainly be exacerbated by the increasing effects of climate change. More than half the population falls below the national poverty line, 40% of children are undernourished, and the HIV/AIDS epidemic remains crippling in parts of the country. These, and other issues, were emphasized by the UN Secretary-General in Maputo in May 2013, when he met with leaders to discuss accelerating progress on MDG implementation.[45]

Gender Inequality

92. The 2011 Gender Inequality Index (GII) published by UNDP assigns Mozambique a value of 0.582, ranking it 125 out of 148 countries in the 2012 index, ahead of some of its neighbors and slightly ahead of the Sub-Saharan African average of 0.577.[46]

93. The factor that has seemingly boosted the country's GII rank is its commitment

44 UNDP. 2013. Explanatory Note on HDR 2013 Composite Indices: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/moz.pdf.
45 United Nations. 2013. UN Secretary General Calls for Push to Achieve Millennium Development Goals in Mozambique. Retrieved from http://mz.one.un.org/eng/News-and-Events/News-Features/UN-Secretary-General-calls-for-push-to-achieve-Millennium-Development-Goals-in-Mozambique.
46 UNDP. 2013. Explanatory Note on HDR 2013 Composite Indices: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/moz.pdf.

to women's political participation: 39.2% of Parliamentary seats are held by women (2012), compared to the Sub-Saharan average of 20.9%. In addition, 86% of women participate in the labor force, compared to 82.9% of men, and compared to the Sub-Saharan African average of 64.7%.[47]

94. The Global Gender Gap Index Report 2012[48] produced by the World Economic Forum places Mozambique in 23th position out of 135 countries assessed. The Index is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress globally by benchmarking national gender gaps on economic, political education and health criteria, and provide rankings that allow for effective comparison across regions and income groups, over time.

95. Factors that influenced a higher placement than previous years (Mozambique has moved up three places) were sited by the World Economic Forum as due to improvement in the education sub-index to high scores on the labor force participation and estimated earned income indicators. Mozambique is also the Sub-Saharan region's best performer regarding the female head of state indicator.[49]

Situation of Women[50]

96. Notwithstanding advancements in the policy frameworkand women's political representation, the patriarchal culture, drawing from a mix of religious and traditional practices and values, coupled with structural limitations, predominantly influence behaviors and attitudes, maintaining the relatively dominant position of men and restricting the majority of the women from gaining enhanced economic self-reliance and social independence. Mozambique remains the poorest and least developed country in the Southern African region both in humanand total gender development terms. Indicatorson income, education and longevity areall exceptionally low, and the poverty headcount of 63% among female headed-households is considerably higher than that of male-headed households, which is 52%, with the discrepancy on the rise.

97. In a country with such varying regions (culturally, economically and climatically, in particular,) it is especially important to note significant differences in the position of women in the North and the South, as well as between rural and urban areas. Such variations are essentialto understand and to design relevant policies and interventions for

47 UNDP. 2013. Explanatory Note on HDR 2013 Composite Indices: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/moz.pdf.
48 Hausmann,R., Tyson, L. and Zahidi, S. The Global Gender Gap Report. 2012. World Economic Forum. Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2012.pdf
49 *Ibid.*
50 This section is based on and draws significantly from a number of CMI reports, which are found at www.cmi.no, including: CMI. 2010. Gender and Poverty in Mozambique Brief. Vol 9., No. 6.CMI; Tvedten, Inge, M. Paulo and G. Montserrat (2008) Gender Policies and Feminisation of Poverty in Mozambique. CMI Report R: 2008:13.;Tvedten, Inge, M. Paulo and M. Tuominen (2009). "If Men and Women were Equal, We Would All Simply be People". Gender and Poverty in Northern Mozambique. CMI Report R: 2009:14;Tvedten, Inge, M. Paulo and M. Tuominen (2010). 'A Woman Should Not be the Boss When a Man is Present'. Gender and Poverty in Southern Mozambique. CMI Report R: 2010:3.

improving the conditions for women across the whole of the country.

98. For example, in the northern part of Mozambique, men have historically dominated the traditional Macua, mainly Muslim social structures from the colonial era. At the same time, the matrilineal kinship structure of Macua makes it easier for women to maintain links with their natal family, and the sharia laws are "gender sensitive" to the extent that they underline the financial responsibilities men have toward women and children.

99. Data from the northern Nampula province demonstrates that women's political participation is very low, and women hardly work outside of subsistence agriculture. Levels of education are also very low, but the HIV/AIDS infection rate is the lowest in the country. Cause for concern, however, is the fact that 62% of women in this region are characterized as having an "accepting attitude" toward domestic violence.Across the country as a whole, more than 50% of women have been victims of domestic violence[51], although estimates are likely much higher based on the low likelihood to report such incidences.

100. The southern part of the country surrounding the Maputo capital and closer to South Africa has historically experienced profound socioeconomic changes. Gender dimensions include the male migration to South Africa for work, in particular, and the extensive "feminization" of agriculture as a result. The rate of female-headed households is exceptionally high at 53%. Women in Gaza have increasing socioeconomic responsibilities and are well represented in formal political offices; women are also participating in high numbers in the informal economy, and girls enroll at about the same rate as boys in education.

101. The practice of polygamy is rare in the South compared with the North, and those women living with men tend not to be legally married, but in steady partnerships. However, women also suffer the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in the country, at a staggering 32%. Polygamy and early marriage exacerbate these rates in various regions of the country. Women tend to bear the brunt of the stigma still associated with the HIV virus, which can further intensify exclusion and poverty.

102. In the South, gender inequalities tend to be exacerbated by class, with poor women being particularly vulnerable to men's control in patriarchal systems. The importance of lobolo, or "bride wealth", and unprotected sexual relationships further entrench poor women in cycles of poverty and inequity. On average, across the country 11% of the population uses contraceptives.[52]

103. In Mozambique, low maternal education is a strong predictor of low health service use and child malnutrition.

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51 One UN Mozambique. 2013. The Uphill Task to Eliminate Violence Against Women in Mozambique and Southern Africa. Retrieved from http://mz.one.un.org/eng/News-and-Events/News-Features/The-uphill-task-to-eliminate-violence-against-women-in-Mozambique-and-Southern-Africa
52 The CIA World Factbook. 2013. Mozambique. Retrieved from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mz.html

Stunted children - before 24 months of age - have poorer psychomotor skills and lower cognitive achievement. Undernourished boys and girls are also less likely to be enrolled in school or enter school late, sustaining the cycle of deprivation. In 2008, 18.3% of children under the age of five were underweight.[53]

104. Life expectancy, according to World Bank and World Factbook data, has been steadily if slowly increasing; women's life expectancy at birth in 2013 peaked at 53.06 years, compared with 51.54 years for men. The maternal mortality rate has also improved, now hovering around 490 deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate was 74.63/100,000 live births in 2010.[54]

105. In 2013, 5.34 children are born per woman, on average. The population growth rate, in 2013, is estimated at 2.44%.

106. Literacy rates have improved, while women still lag significantly behind men: in 2010 the male literacy rate reached 70.8% while women reached 42.8%. Girls average 9 years in total schooling, while boys fare just a bit better with 10 years.[55]

Poverty, Health, and Hunger

107. Coping with and recovering from climate change events detracts significant attention from urgent poverty eradication efforts; meanwhile, climate change shines a spotlight on the need to continue the national efforts to fight poverty through sustainable natural resource management, as the majority of the population solely relies on natural resources for their livelihood.

108. The World Bank reported in 2012 that 54.7% of the population lives below the poverty line with a dramatically higher concentration of the poor in rural areas of central and northern regions of Mozambique, around 71%.

109. An indication of families' welfare, 22% of children aged 5-14 work to contribute to their household income.[56]

110. "While some living in Mozambique are reaping the benefits of the country's new found growth, more than half of the population continues to live below the poverty line, with the rural populace faring the worst," United Nations Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Magdalena Sepúlveda, emphasized during a fact-finding mission to the country in April 2013.[57]

111. Mozambique's medium-term Action Plan for Reducing Poverty, (PARP, 2011-2014,) aims to reduce the poverty headcount from 54.7% in 2009 to 42% in 2014. The country's plan for reducing the infrastructure gap and promoting human and social well-being has three

53 The CIA World Factbook. 2013. Mozambique. Retrieved from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mz.html
54 *Ibid.*
55 *Ibid.*
56 *Ibid.*
57 OHCHR. 2013. Mozambique Must Not Lose Momentum in the Fight Against Poverty, Says UN Rights Expert. Retrieved from http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13235&LangID=E

main objectives: to increase agricultural and fisheries production, employment opportunities, and social and human development. Poverty still remains the major cause of natural resource degradation; at particular risk is loss of biodiversity throughout Mozambique.[58]

112. Poverty in Mozambique is multi-faceted as a result of a number of historical factors: low rate of economic growth in the 1990s; poor education levels, especially among women; high household dependency rates; lack of employment opportunities; and infrastructure constraints, particularly in rural areas.

113. The incidence of disease amongst the populations is the fundamental cause of human suffering and increase in absolute poverty. Data shows that malaria affects the whole country, but with greater incidence in the southern region—in terms of percentage of population affected—especially the Gaza province. The second most frequent disease epidemic, which impacts the entire country and a considerable number of the population, is diarrheal disease. Despite health organization efforts to control these two diseases, case incidences are increasing in numbers.

114. Cholera has also increased in incidence in the northern and central regions. This is most likely due to the major flooding that occurred in 1999 and 2000.

115. As indicated earlier, one of the health crises still ravaging the country is HIV/AIDS, with more than 11% of the total adult population infected.

116. With the majority of the population – over 80%[59], both rural and urban – to some extent engaged in subsistence agriculture, a reduction in agricultural productivity from flooding or drought threatens the economy, nutritional intake and health of many Mozambicans and is a large contributor to morbidity and mortality.[60]

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK: MANDATES AND POLICY RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT

Institutional Arrangements

117. Environmental management in Mozambique is spread across a spectrum of government sectors. The Ministry of Coordination for Environmental Affairs (MICOA) is the focal ministry for work on the environment, including for international negotiations. The establishment of MICOA was an effort to promote sustainable development; one of the first documents produced was the National Environmental Management Program in 1995 (National Directorate of Environmental Management), which outlines the priorities for environmental management and sustainable development in Mozambique.[61]

58 Alfani, F., Azzarri, C., d'Errico, M., Molini, V. 2012. Poverty in Mozambique: New Evidence from Recent Household Surveys.The World Bank. Washington, DC, USA. Retrieved from http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2012/10/16793468/poverty-mozambique-new-evidence-recent-household-poverty-mozambique-new-evidence-recent-household

59 Wingqvist, G.O. 2011. Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief – Mozambique. SIDA. Retrieved from http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Mozambique-Env-and-CC-Policy-Brief_20111.pdf

60 MICOA. 2003. Mozambique Initial Communication to the UNFCCC. Maputo, Mozambique.

118. Other key government ministries and agencies are involved in Mozambique's response to climate change, as the nature of climate change demands strategizing with and response from multiple sectors. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development encompasses broad responsibility on natural resource management in agriculture, livestock, forests, and wildlife, for example; there is also support by the Ministry of Tourism regarding Conservation Areas and other critical issues led by the Ministry of Fisheries; Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ministry of Public Works and Housing; Ministry of Energy; National Disasters Management Institution; National Meteorology Institute; and National Sustainable Development Council.[62] Several initial policies were created from collaboration of the ministries and programs, including the National Environmental Policy, Agrarian Policy, Forest and Wildlife Policy (PEDFFB), Energy Policy, and Land Management Law, but do not specifically reference climate change.

119. Climate change adaptation has been integrated into multiple governance sectors in Mozambique; however, there is no direct reference to climate change in the Strategy for the Development of Forestry and Wildlife (PEDFFB), but work on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is taking place in country.

120. The allusion to the problems of climate change in policies began to occur in the early 2000s, under the incorporation of UNFCCC, including the Water Policy, Meteorological Policy, and Disaster Management Policy.[63]

121. MICOA and the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) established a national Climate Change and Development (CCD, or Climate Change Development Policy Operation as termed by the WB,) Combined Work Program, approved by the National Sustainable Development Council (CONDES).[64]

Global Mandates

United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

122. After the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, Mozambique signed (1993) and ratified its outcomes, becoming party to the CBD on 8 August 1995. Under Article 6 of the Convention, the government of Mozambique, through MICOA, began the National Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation of Biological Diversity, concluding in 1998. Examples of these are the Regulations for the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (December 1998), Land Law Regulations (1998) and its respective

61 National Environment Policy.1995. Resolution no. 5/95.Maputo, Mozambique.
62 Serra, C.M. 2009. Analysis of the Legal and Institutional Framework on Climate Change in Mozambique. IUCN Mozambique Country Office. Maputo, Mozambique.
63 Serra, C.M. 2009. Analysis of the Legal and Institutional Framework on Climate Change in Mozambique. IUCN Mozambique Country Office. Maputo, Mozambique.
64 Wingqvist, G.O. 2011. Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief – Mozambique. SIDA. Retrieved from http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Mozambique-Env-and-CC-Policy-Brief_20111.pdf

technical annex (1999), Forest and Wildlife Law (1999), Forest and Wildlife Regulations (2002), the Mining Law approved in 2002 among others.[65]

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

123. Also identified at the Rio Earth summit in 1992 as one of the most important challenges to sustainable development was the necessity to combat desertification, with the establishment of the UNCCD in 1994. Mozambique signed onto the Convention in 1995, and ratified the agreement on 13 March 1997.[66]

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

124. Mozambique signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change on 12 June 1992, ratified it on the 15 April 1995, and entered into force on the 25th of November of the same year.[67] Mozambique also signed on to the Kyoto Protocol, committing to the reduction of GHG emissions through targets on 18 January 2005, entering it into force on 18 April 2005.[68]

National Framework

125. Article 90 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (1994) states that all citizens have "the right to live in a balanced environment", charging them with the duty to "protect and conserve the environment" (Art. 45), and commits in the second paragraph that "the State and local authorities, with collaboration from associations for environmental protection, shall adopt policies to protect the environment and shall promote the rational use of all natural resources."[69]

126. Article 117 of the Constitution declares the "State shall promote efforts to guarantee the ecological balance and the conservation and preservation of the environment, with a view to improving the quality of life of its citizens."[70] The second paragraph continues with the role of the State guaranteeing and safeguarding the environment in a framework for sustainable development through:

a. Preventing and controlling pollution and erosion;
b. Integrating environmental objectives with sectorial policies;
c. Promoting the integration of environmental values into educational policies and programs;
d. Guaranteeing the rational utilization of natural resources and the safeguarding of their capacity to regenerate, ecological stability and the rights of future generations;
e. Promoting territorial ordinance with a

65 MICOA. 2003. Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Mozambique. Maputo, Mozambique. Retrieved from http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mz/mz-nbsap-v2-en.pdf
66 UNCCD. 2013. Mozambique. Retrieved from http://www.unccd.int/en/regional-access/Pages/countries.aspx?place=143
67 UNFCCC. 2013. Status of Ratification of the Convention. Retrieved from http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php
68 UNFCCC. 2013. Status of Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. Retrieved from http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/status_of_ratification/items/2613.php
69 Government of the Republic of Mozambique.2000. Bulletin No 12: Programa do Governo para 2000-2004. Maputo, Mozambique. Retrieved from http://confinder.richmond.edu/admin/docs/Constitution_(in_force_21_01_05)(English)-Mozlegal.pdf
70 Government of Mozambique. 2004. Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique. Maputo, Mozambique.

view to ensuring the correct location of activities, and balanced socio-economic development.

National Communications to the UNFCCC

127. At the time of this ccGAP, Mozambique has submitted an Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2003, with a Second National Communication (SNC) in progress for submission in 2013.[71] [72]

National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)

128. In 2007, a multi-sectorial group, with representation from the government of Mozambique, NGOs, CSOs, and humanitarian agencies, was established to create a National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) to identify priority activities and respond to reduce the risk of impact from climate change.

129. The NAPA identified the following priority adaptation projects: strengthening of an early warning system; strengthening of capacities of agricultural producers to deal with climate change; reduction of the impact of climate change in coastal zones; and management of water resources under the framework of climate change.

130. There is no reference to gender or women in Mozambique's NAPA.[73]

National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (ENAMMC)

131. With the second 5-year government program for Poverty Reduction Plan (PARP II) from 2011-2014, a mandate was put in place for promoting "environmental quality, and policies and strategies of climate change adaptation and mitigation" through the integration of climate change in the indicator matrix (PARP II).

132. The first Mozambique National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC) for 2013 to 2025 was approved in November 2012,during the 39th Session of the Council of Ministers. This strategy is based on the UNFCCC and the Hyogo Framework, focusing on the following key actions:

a. Reducing climate risk
b. Water resources
c. Agriculture, fisheries, and food security and nutrition
d. Social protection
e. Health
f. Biodiversity
g. Forests
h. Infrastructure

Climate Investment Fund's (CIF) Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)

133. In 2010, the government ministries of Mozambique MICOA and MPD joined

71 MICOA. 2003. Mozambique Initial Communication to the UNFCCC. Maputo, Mozambique.
72 MICOA. 2011. Mozambique Second Communication to the UNFCCC. Maputo, Mozambique.
73 MICOA. 2007. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Maputo, Mozambique.
74 MICOA. 2012. National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy. Maputo, Mozambique.

with the African Development Bank, members of the World Bank Group, and other development partners to create the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), endorsed by the Climate Investment Funds' Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Through the SPCR, Mozambique proposed to integrate climate resilience into mainstream development investments in various sectors including: agriculture, water resources, hydrometeorology, rural roads, coastal cities and peri-urban areas, and forestry. There were seven projects outlined for the SPCR with funding of $86 million granted to Mozambique. Areas of intervention include:

Investment Project 1: Introduce climate resilience design and management of Mozambique's unpaved roads;
Investment Project 2: Improve municipal management and sustainable finance mechanisms for coastal regions;
Investment Project 3: Increase climate-resilient water-enabled growth, transforming the hydro-meteorological services;
Investment Project 4: Strengthen sustainable land and water-resource management mechanisms for coastal regions;
Investment Project 5: Improve food security through diversification of agriculture products and the promotion of agricultural technologies;
Investment Project 6: Improve financial flow for improvement of agricultural and peri-urban water sectors; and
Investment Project 7: Develop community climate resilience through private sector engagement in forest management, sustainable timber harvesting and/or tourism mechanisms for coastal regions.[75]

134. The coordination between MICOA and MPD for the national CCD (District Consultative Council) under SPCR now is fully aligned with the ENAMMC in an effort to maintain monitoring and reporting at the national, regional, and provincial levels.[76]

135. A Gender Review of the Mozambican PPCR conducted by the Global Gender Office of IUCN, upon instruction of the CIF Administrative Unit in late 2012, concluded that gender was a key theme during the consultation of the SPCR, evident in 5 of the 7 proposed investment projects. This was mainly evident through the integration of the principles of the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, i.e. the first version of this ccGAP, into the SPCR.[77] It is also noted that some of the activities need to take into further account the underlying causes of gender inequalities and that the key results and associated indicators of success need to further incorporate gender considerations to be effective.

75 CIF. 2013. Retrieved fromhttps://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/investment-plan/mozambiques-ppcr-strategic-program
76 Program Implementation Document. 2012. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/12/04/000104615_20121206173219/Rendered/PDF/Revised0PID0Ap0ique0CC0DPO0P128434.pdf
77 The Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan is guided by the following principles: i) Equity, ii) No discrimination; iii) Gender mainstreaming, iv) Ecologic asset, v) Participation in natural resources management and benefits, vi) Sustainable development, vii) Adaptation and mitigation as a learning process.

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK: MANDATES AND POLICY FOR ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY

Institutional Arrangements

136. In 2006, the Mozambican Council of Ministers approved the country's Gender Policy and related Implementation Strategy (GPIS). The country's gender policy sets up principles that allow the identification of appropriate actions aimed at promoting gender equality, respect of human rights, and strengthening the participation of women in development processes.

137. This policy clearly points out the need to: ensure women's access to, use of, and tenure over natural resources; promote the legal mechanisms for control tenure and heritage systems; and to enhance the capacity of women on environmental management and conservation.

138. In addition, Gender Units and Gender Focal Points have been established and appointed respectively in all sectors at central, provincial and district levels.

139. The Government has also established an advisory body, the National Council for the Advancement of Women (CNAM), tasked with coordinating the implementation of the Gender Policy.

Global Mandates

140. Women's social and economic situations – including in relation to political and environmental issues – were included in international development discourse in the early 1960s and came especially to the fore in the 1970s at numerous world conferences. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW 1979) is the most well-known and crosscutting framework for establishing women's rights and, thus, governments' commitments to protect and promote them.

141. The country is a signatory to all the major human rights conventions including CEDAW, which it ratified on 21 April 1997. Mozambique submitted its first CEDAW report in 2007. CEDAW Article 14 paragraph 2 (g) is directly relevant to climate change policy-making and programming in its emphasis on rural women's access to tools for livelihoods and resiliency, noting that State Parties shall take all appropriate measures "[t]o have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes."

142. The UN Fourth World Conference on Women's Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and other world conference outcomes such as the Rio Convention on Environment and Development (1992), the Vienna Conference on Human Rights (1993), the Cairo Conference on Populations and Development (1994), the Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development (1995), and the Istanbul Conference on Human Settlements (1996), among

others, established a normative framework, or a standard for advancing gender equality and recognizing and upholding women's rights globally.

143. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2002-2015) built on the established global concern for inequality and inequities discussed in the above noted conferences, bringing to the forefront issues not yet fully discussed, e.g. empowerment, and categorizing points for action around eight key goals. Women's empowerment (mainly via targets on education and maternal care) and environmental sustainability (including toward targets on biodiversity and forestry) were among them.

144. The MDGs were the first global development effort to enjoy worldwide support and recognition, including by developing countries, to advocate gender equality and women's empowerment as a key tenant of sustainable development. The MDG discourse also emphasized the interconnectedness of the goals; thus, making progress toward one goal supports progress toward others.

145. The 1992 Earth Summit, UNCED, as mentioned above, lay the foundation for gender-responsive sustainable development, especially via Chapter 24 of Agenda 21, Global Action for Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development, and the three outcomes Conventions of Rio, the UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD, which are now all equipped with gender mandates. Recent Decision text from the UNFCCC process is included below, as Annex I.

146. The Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2005-2015), considered to be one of the strongest frameworks in the environmental sphere to consider gender equality and women's distinct roles as agents for change, includes several specific references, including emphasizing the importance of women's training and educational opportunities, gender-sensitive early warning systems, and the need for a gender perspective in all disaster management and assessment policies and programs.

Regional Mandates on Gender, and Gender and Environment

147. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (signed in Maputo in 2003) advocates that women have the right to a healthy and sustainable environment.

148. The African Union Gender Policy (2008) reaffirms that environment-related issues are focused on the utilization and preservation of resources such as firewood, water, land and sanitation/ health of the homes/ households and the community. In the current labor division, men are much more integrated than women in the commercial exploration of natural resources. Women fight to collect water and fuel for the households and policies and programs are much needed on environmental degradation, reforestation and protection, which take into account the needs of women as well as their inclusion in the decision-making structures. On the other hand, climate change should be made or turned into

a key issue through environmental actions that reflect gender issues and carry out cooperation activities with pertinent partners.

149. The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), in which Mozambique is actively engaged, agreed two noteworthy frameworks: the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development in 1997 and the Protocol on Gender and Development in 2008 substantiated the region's commitment to and strategy for women's empowerment and gender equality. While the Protocol does not take up environmental issues as a priority section, it does address important environment and natural resource-related issues, such as land tenure and access to credit and information, and also includes progressive provisions that can be used to advance a climate justice agenda. For example, Articles 12-13 concerned governance, in particular representation and participation, providing for the equal representation of women in all spheres of decision-making. As current approaches to climate change may worsen existing gender gaps, for example in terms of technical assistance and transfer of technology, Articles 15-19 are relevant as they concern productive resources and economic development. One of the critical targets besides ensuring the equal participation of women and men in decision-making is the need to adopt policy measures that ease the burden of the multiple roles played by women.

National Framework

150. The Constitution of Mozambique, adopted in 1975 and amended in 1990 and 2004, includes an Article of Equality (Article 36), which states, "Men and women shall be equal before the law and in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life."

151. Article 122 of the Constitution emphasizes and elaborates upon the State's commitment to women's roles and position in society: Article 122.1 affirms that the State "shall promote, support and value the development of women, and shall encourage their growing role in society, in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life of the country." Part 2 of Article 122 affirms that the State "shall recognize and hold in high esteem the participation of women in the national liberation struggle and in the defense of sovereignty and democracy."

152. Several other Articles define an array of specific rights, including the right to work, the full use and enjoyment of land, ownership of property, among others, for both women and men.[78]

153. The African Women's Report 2009 notes that Mozambique is among the most advanced in terms of recognizing and signing/ratifying women's rights frameworks, such as CEDAW, but that – not uniquely – implementation of such policies remains significantly challenging and many laws are violated in practice.[79]

78 Government of Mozambique.1990. (Original) Constitution of Mozambique. Retrieved from Database of national constitutions http://confinder.richmond.edu/admin/docs/moz.pdf

154. Customary law often trumps legislation: according to a 2000 study by the Swedish International Development Agency, gender norms – while the subject of government legislation – are perpetuated by initiation rites and patriarchal expectations of, for example, inheritance.[80]

155. Customary social practices, which define sexual division of labor and limit women's economic opportunities, still tend to hamper women's advancement, and women must rely upon the approval of a husband or other male family member to partake in economic activities.

156. Still, and in no small part due to the engagement of and advocacy by civil society organizations and a local women's movement, progress in recognizing women's rights, advancing gender equality and ameliorating inequitable law has improved over the years.

157. Examples of specific policy and legislative reform in this regard, include:

- Creation of the Ministry for Women and Social Action in 2005 (Presidential Decree no 13/2005 of 4th of February);
- Family Law, which was re-adopted 25 August 2004;
- Gender Policy 2006;
- Government's Five-Year Plan and National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA II 2006-2011);
- National Plan for the Advancement of Women 2008-2011;
- UN Women partnership with the Ministry of Finance to build capacity on gender responsive budgeting, aiming to support the country in its efforts to track spending to promote gender equality[81].
- Gender Strategy for the Agrarian Sector designed in 2005,
- Government's Quinquennial Plan 2010-2014; and
- Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2010.

158. Mozambique's national legislation supporting women's development, rights and equality are based largely on the normative international framework mentioned above, including CEDAW, the MDGs, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Family Law

159. Family Law, which was re-adopted 25 August 2004 with important amendments, made great strides in promoting the empowerment and

79 Economic Commission for Africa. 2009. Measuring Gender Inequality in Africa: Experiences and Lessons from the African Gender and Development Index. UNECA. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
80 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. 2000. Towards Gender Equality in Mozambique. Retrieved from http://www.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=118&a=2417&language=en_US
81 Hendra, J. A. 2012, Gender-sensitive development cooperation hands-on: The success of gender-responsive budgeting and planning. Retrieved from http://www.unwomen.org/2012/12/gender-sensitive-development-cooperation-hands-on-the-success-of-gender-responsive-budgeting-and-planning/

position of women, including by stating that marriage is an equitable union of two equal partners; husbands are no longer automatically considered head-of-household and "parental authority thus replaces paternal authority."

160. Further, Article 30 bans marriage before the age of eighteen, and the Law guarantees gender equality in property ownership, even in common-law marriages.

National Plan for the Advancement of Women (NPAW)

161. The NPAW identifies "Women, Environment and Agriculture" as one of the seven critical intervention areas, and states its commitment with the integration of gender in the development of related policies and programs.

The Five-Year Plan and National Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty (PARP II 2006-2009)

162. The 2005-09 Five-Year Plan recognizes gender equality as a major objective, and specifically acknowledges that the empowerment of women is a decisive factor in the eradication of poverty.

163. The priority actions within PARP II designed to promote equality and to empower women include the following:

a. "The approval and implementation of gender policy and its strategy, including the institutionalization of gender units in all sectors at the central and provincial government levels, and training people in the effective integration, implementation, and monitoring of gender issues in sectorial plans and budgets;
b. Integration of the gender perspective into national development policies, programs, and projects;
c. Revision of all legislation that is discriminatory toward women and adoption of new legislation, particularly against domestic violence, and the creation of conditions for their enforcement, including the training of intervention personnel, and dissemination of their availability;
d. Expansion of agricultural extension services in order to provide better support to the transfer of technologies, particularly in rural areas;
e. Integration of women into strategies for the development of small and medium- scale companies, including access to suitable credit and expansion of the labor-intensive fields of industry;
f. Identification of gaps in the gathering and analysis of data that is broken down by sex, in order to design and initiate the implementation of a strategy aimed at filling those gaps in systematic fashion;
g. Promotion of gender balance in leadership positions, and fostering the increased ability of women to assume those positions;
h. Implementation of actions intended to reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among women and girls, including promotion of the role of men in this context;
i. Intensification of efforts to reduce gender disparities in basic, middle-

level, and higher technical education;

j. Improvement of the coverage of water supplies and sanitation services in rural zones so that women and girls will not need to travel so far to get water, thereby giving girls a better opportunity to attend school, and women more chances to become involved in productive activities." [82]

Gender Strategy for the Agrarian Sector

164. The Gender Strategy for the Agrarian Sector's main objective is to augment access to and control over resources, benefits, rights and equal opportunities between women and men, enhancing the capacity of vulnerable farmers to improve food security and familiar income in order to contribute to poverty alleviation and a sustainable development incorporating a gender perspective.

National Environmental Policy

165. The National Environmental Policy from 2005 pays special attention to women through the natural resource management and the environmental education programs and other programs aimed at promoting equal development opportunities for women. The Mozambican Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development (Council of Ministers, 2007,) urges for the observance of gender equity in development processes.

Policy for the Development of New and Renewable Energy Sources

166. Approved in 2009, the Policy for the Development of New and Renewable Energy Resources recognizes that the use of new and renewable energy sources have been characterized by traditional norms and practices, including the specific gender roles and responsibilities, the social organization of labor and family decisions. Overall, women and children are responsible for preparing meals and cooking food, collecting firewood and for the agrarian production or farming, while men are still, in the majority of families, occupying the place of the head of the family and taking decisions regarding finances.

Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

167. As indicated earlier and serving as the basis of, and foundation for this ccGAP, the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan was developed with the support of UNIFEM (now UNWomen) in collaboration with the IUCN Global Gender Office in 2010. It is elaborated above, in the Introduction, and below.

82 Government of Mozambique.2006. Five-Year Plan and National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA II 2006-2011). Maputo, Mozambique.

S:B ccGAP: MOZAMBIQUE ACTION PLAN

1. REVISITING AND ENHANCING THE ACTION PLANOF THE GENDER, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY OF 2010

168. This ccGAP, as indicated in Section A, is an enhanced and revised version of the Action Plan of the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2010.

169. It is thus anchored in the following principles: [83]

a. **Principle of Equity:** The Strategy is based on the recognition and respect for human rights, including the fact that equity between women and men should lead to specific actions aimed at improving the status of women and the poorest population groups, in what concerns the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and the sustainable use of natural resources, at all levels, respecting the recognition and valorization of the traditional knowledge of local communities on issues of environmental management.

b. **Principle of Non Discrimination:** The Strategy is based on the elimination of any prejudices and practices inspired by the idea of inferiority or superiority of any one of the genders, or by stereotypes regarding the roles and functions of women and men, preventing development and the adoption of an integral approach to gender as a category of analysis, planning and evaluation of development issues within the Environment Sector.

c. **Principle of Gender Integration/ Mainstreaming:** The Strategy is based on the conviction that there is a need to incorporate or integrate the gender approach, environment and climate change in the legislation, policies, programs, strategies, action plans, budgets, methodologies, appointments and in all development aspects and processes in the Country.

d. **Principle of Ecological Heritage:** Biological and ecological diversity constitutes a heritage of humanity, which should be preserved and kept for the well-being of future generations of men and women. The sustainable use of resources for the benefit of Humanity should be compatible with the maintenance of ecosystems

83 Drawn directly from the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2010

e. **Principle of Participation of the Citizen in the Management and Benefits of Natural Resources:** Every citizen has the right to be involved in decision-making processes, in the whole value chain of the conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources. The government promotes and facilitates the participation of citizens in decision-making processes in relation to the conservation and management of terrestrial fauna and flora, swamps, inland waters and marine areas; the citizens who are directly affected by interventions related to the conservation of natural resources have the right to an effective involvement in the management and equitable sharing of the responsibilities associated to their management and benefits.

f. **Principle of Sustainable Development:** The Strategy assumes that the human being is an important component of the environment and is a beneficiary of its appropriate management, ensuring a socio-economic development that allows them to be healthy, capable or skilled and active, as well as financially stable and with a positive attitude to themselves, their country and humanity.

g. **Principle of Adaptation and Mitigation as a Learning Process:** The adaptation and mitigation approach to climate change is a learning process of the society, integrating local and scientific knowledge and promoting synergies between the various conventions and other national, regional and international tools.

170. The objective of the Strategy is aimed at developing and enhancing, in an integrated way, the gender perspective, in its cross-cutting dimensions with the environment sector, toward improving the quality of life of the population, in particular women and the communities, through mitigation and adaptation to climate change and the sustainable use of natural resources.

171. The Strategy has six strategic objectives, which are the basis for the sector-specific action plan that follows:

i. Contribute to the empowerment of women and the local communities, through access to technologies and other activities aimed at the mitigation and adaptation to climate change and the sustainable use of natural resources;
ii. Ensure gender equity in environmental decision-making, training and capacity building processes;
iii. Ensure that plans, policies, programs, strategies and budgets promote gender equity, access to natural resources and measures for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change;
iv. Ensure that the staff and technicians of all cross-cutting sectors within the major environmental sector have an understanding of gender equity and are able to contribute to the purposes of this strategy;
v. Contribute toward turning MICOA into an institution that actively practices

and promotes gender equity in environmental management; and

vi. Make the MICOA Gender Department operational, as a national mechanism for the implementation and monitoring of priority actions within the scope of gender, environment and climate change.

172. As indicated earlier, the Action Plan is being revisited and enhanced to bring it into alignment with, and to enhance the synergies and efficacy of, the ENAMMC. (See Section C of this document.) Priority sectors were identified in the ENAMMC (see the table below, Figure No. 2.)

FIGURE NO. 2: "CC IMPACTS PER SECTOR/ACTIVITY" [84]

SECTOR/ ACTIVITY	CC IMPACT						
	ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE PATTERNS	RAIN PATTERNS	DROUGHT	FLOODS	TROPICAL CYCLONES	SEA-LEVEL RISE	SEA WATER TEMPERATURE RISE
Water resources	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	•
Infrastructure		•		•••	•••	••	
Agriculture	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	
Food security	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	
Forestry	••	•••	•••	••	•••	•	
Industry		•	•••	•••	•••	•	
Energy		•	••	•	••		
Health	••	•	••	••	••	•	•
Tourism	••	•	••	••	•••	•	•
Transport	••	•		•••	•••	••	

84 MICOA. 2012. CC Impacts per sector/activity. ENAMMC, Page 8, Table 2. Maputo, Mozambique.

FIGURE NO. 2: "CC IMPACTS PER SECTOR/ACTIVITY" (CONT.)

SECTOR/ ACTIVITY	CC IMPACT						
	ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE PATTERNS	RAIN PATTERNS	DROUGHT	FLOODS	TROPICAL CYCLONES	SEA-LEVEL RISE	SEA WATER TEMPERATURE RISE
Biodiversity and conservation areas	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•	••
Coastal zones	•	•	•	•••	•••	•••	••
Human settlements	••	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•
Fisheries		•	•	•	••	••	•••

173. Of the priority issues/sectors identified in the ENAMMC, six were selected as the focus of this ccGAP: water, agriculture, health, mitigation (including energy, forests, and REDD+) disaster risk reduction (DRR), and coasts and fisheries. The next sections that follow analyze and propose actions for these six sectors. The action plan tables were created during and are outputs of the women's and national stakeholder workshops conducted as part of the ccGAP process.

2. PRIORITY SECTOR I: WATER

Overview

174. Water security is one of the world's greatest challenges, and climate change threatens to reverse progress made, with a crosscutting impact on nearly every sector.

175. Managing water resources will be a significant task for every country in the world, but developing countries, especially those bordering seas, will have to adapt coastal zone management, water supply, infrastructure development and agriculture, among others, in the face of a changing climate.

176. Since the world population surpassed 7 billion in October 2012 and according to UNFPA will grow to 9 million by 2050, all natural resources will be further stretched, regardless of climate change, and water is among those resources already scarce for too many.

177. The World Bank notes that, currently, 1.6 billion people live in countries and regions with absolute water scarcity – and that number is expected to rise to 2.8 billion people by 2025.[85]

178. According to UNICEF in the Eastern and Southern Africa regions, about 157 million people do not have access to clean, safe water, and 247 million people do not have access to improved sanitation systems or facilities.[86]

179. Proactively ensuring water security strategies and sound water management is central to climate change and broader sustainable development policies and programs. It is of utmost importance, especially in that the IPCC has emphasized the grave link between water scarcity and increasing numbers of armed conflict, at both national and international scale.[87] With greater and greater prevalence, said an article by IRIN News, nations will "go to war over water and not oil in the twenty-first century." [88]

180. Hydropower, on the other hand, is considered to be a renewable energy that can offset the drivers of climate change – namely the overdependence of the global community on fossil fuels –, positioning water as a vital sector not only for adaptation but for potential mitigating action, as well.

Situation Analysis

181. A coastal country, with diverse ecosystems, Mozambique is uniquely vulnerable to the impact of climate change on water security. Says the ENAMMC, "Mozambique is particularly vulnerable to [climate change] due to its location in the zone of inter-tropical convergence, downstream of shared watersheds; its long shoreline and the existence of extensive lowlands below sea level."

182. According to the World Bank Group, the nexus of climate change and water security is critical – and Mozambique's northern region especially falls in the zone categorized as being vulnerable to a 50% change in water deficit by 2030.[89]

183. In Mozambique, a scarcity of potable water is already causing profound challenges for rural areas, impacting human health and livelihoods. While 77% of the urban population has access to improved drinking water sources, only 29% of the rural population does, and while 38% of the urban population has improved sanitary facility access, a mere 5% of the rural population does.[90]

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85 World Bank Group. 2013. Water and Climate Change. Retrieved from http://water.worldbank.org/topics/water-resources-management/water-and-climate-change
86 UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa. 2013. Gender and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/esaro/7310_Gender_and_WASH.html
87 Oswald Spring, Ursula, Prof Dr. 2012. Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources, Livelihoods, Related Sectors and Ecosystems. IPCC Powerpoint presentation made to UNFCCC technical workshop on water and climate change. 18-20 July. Mexico City, Mexico.
88 IRIN News. 2006. In-depth: Running Dry: the Humanitarian Impact of the Global Water Crisis; GLOBAL: Water is running out: How inevitable are international conflicts? Retrieved from http://www.irinnews.org/indepthmain.aspx?InDepthId=13&ReportId=61029
89 World Bank Group. 2013. Water and Climate Change. Retrieved from http://water.worldbank.org/topics/water-resources-management/water-and-climate-change
90 CIA World Factbook. 2010. Mozambique (water data from 2010.) Retrieved from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mz.html

184. UNEP also confirms that Mozambique will experience more than a 50% decrease in availability of freshwater from 1990 levels by 2025. "[R]ising temperatures will also reduce soil moisture, lower water table levels and slow aquifer recharge rates, which will place even further pressure on increasingly scarce water resources." [91]

185. Recovery from conflict also poses challenges; Mozambique is still recovering from and trying to expand its hydrometeorologic network that was "seriously damaged" during the civil war.[92]

Agriculture

186. According to Mozambique's Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2003, agriculture is the most important sector to the national economy, and yet demands of the agricultural sector on water supply position the country poorly, as demand for water is on the rise.

187. Irrigation demands the most of the water supply in Mozambique, despite the fact that crops are mainly rain-fed throughout the country,[93] followed by cities, industry and, last, rural areas.

188. Because the agricultural sector relies mainly on rainfall, as well as the low level of improved water sources especially in rural areas, precipitation variability will have tremendous impact on lives, livelihoods, and livestock. "Erratic weather will undermine rain-fed agricultural systems; heat stress on crops will reduce yields; rising rates of evapotranspiration will increase pressure on water supplies." [94]

Floods and Droughts

189. The majority of disasters in Mozambique tend to be water-related: floods and droughts are cited as the most common and unfortunately prevalent disasters to impact the country.

190. The impacts are real and ever present: on 13 January 2013, for example, a "red alert" was declared by the Disaster Management Coordination Council (DMCC) following flooding in Chokwe and Guija districts in Gaza, leaving 5 people dead and 30,000 in need of evacuation, amongst 50,000 people affected and nearly 3,000 homes completely destroyed. The flooding was caused by high water outflow from South Africa and Zimbabwe.[95]

191. These floods, like others, have wide, cross-sectoral impact: among the gravest concerns,[96] 25 classrooms were destroyed, 3 hospitals were evacuated and closed, 5,000 latrines

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91 Water, Climate and Development Programme for Africa. 2011. Mozambique. Global Water Partnership. Retrieved from http://www.gwp.org/en/WACDEP/IMPLEMENTATION/Where/Mozambique/
92 MICOA. 2003. Mozambique Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC. Maputo, Mozambique.
93 Water, Climate and Development Programme for Africa. 2011. Mozambique. Global Water Partnership. Retrieved from http://www.gwp.org/en/WACDEP/IMPLEMENTATION/Where/Mozambique/
94 *Ibid.*
95 Office of the UN Resident Coordinator of Mozambique. 2013. Mozambique: Flooding, Situation Report No. 2. Retrieved from http://mz.one.un.org/eng/Resources/Publications/Mozambique-Flooding-UNRCO-Situation-report-Nr-2
96 *Ibid.*

need to be reconstructed, the majority of crops in the region were destroyed, communication is extremely restricted due to power loss, roads are destroyed or blocked, and 120,000 people in the area need, or would benefit from food aid. Cases of cholera, malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia have increased due to the occurrence of floods.

192. Flooding is being influenced by La Nina, causing tropical rains and cyclones; but increased torrential rainfall is causing high levels of water discharge from upstream in neighboring countries, which is arguably causing as much damage, if not more. The 2000-2001 floods in Mozambique resulted in the loss of 800 human lives plus more than $750 million in damages.[97]

193. Mozambique's 2007 NAPA makes clear mention of the drought prevalence in the country, making water a top issue of concern in that Program. It notes three distinct patterns per zone; the zones with more precipitation per year are densely forested and the rest are a range of savannahs:

a. The northern zone of the Zambezi River is humid, with a distinct rainy season. Generally, water is available for crops for a full growing season, with drought conditions occurring only twice every ten years.
b. The central region, between the south of the Zambezi River and the north of the Save River, experiences drought conditions approximately four years in every ten.
c. The southern region has a high risk of drought conditions, with drought conditions generally occurring seven out of every ten years.[98]

194. The ENAMMC identified water as one of the most critical and crosscutting sectors; the majority of current, ongoing, and especially future impacts of climate change identified in the national strategy as associated with changes in precipitation and temperature rise were water-related, specifically:

- "A reduction in the availability of water with the necessary quality for various uses – including human and animal consumption, forestry, agriculture, energy production and industry – due to reduced rainfall, decreased recharge of aquifers, increased evapotranspiration, salt water intrusion and an increased risk of wildfires due to lower atmospheric relative humidity;
- Great risk of loss of life, crops, forests and natural heritage, soil erosion and damage to infrastructure associated with floods and inundation by rising seas, storm surge water and extreme precipitation events such as floods;
- Less biomass available for energy generation;
- Change in the distribution and abundance of fish stocks and marine biodiversity due to the warming and acidification of water and, ultimately,

97 MICOA. 2007. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Maputo, Mozambique.
98 *Ibid.*

the bleaching and death of corals;
- Increased mortality and morbidity by human-borne diseases associated with climatic variables and higher malnutrition, with greater effects on vulnerable groups; and
- The reduction of soil fertility through erosion, deforestation, burning and salt water intrusion." [99]

Gender and the Water Sector

195. Gender-specific divisions of labor and responsibility in water resource access and management at community level tend to fall along traditional lines across Sub-Saharan Africa, and Mozambique is no exception. In both urban and rural areas, women are responsible for water collection and educating children about hygiene. Queuing at urban water sources or fetching water at far distance in more remote areas takes up a significant portion of women's days; collection of water and associated household duties (e.g. cleaning, cooking, laundry,) tend to be women's work.[100]

196. Collecting water takes longer than 30 minutes per day for at least one quarter of the Mozambican population, considerably reducing "the time women and girls have available for other activities such as childcare, income generation and school attendance." [101] This, among other issues, has crosscutting implications for development goals and poverty eradication. For example, a study in neighboring Tanzania showed a 12% increase in school attendance when water was available within 15 minutes compared to more than 30 minutes away. Lack of separate and adequate toilets also prevents girls from staying in school once they reach the age of menstruation.[102]

197. Men, on the other hand, are responsible for infrastructure and maintenance. Building latrines or digging wells, as well as governance functions related to construction and maintenance, tend to be men's duties.[103] The impacts of climate change on water security, therefore, have effects on both women and men.

198. Lack of access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities has other profound impacts – for example on women's security and safety, as well as increasing prevalence of disease – but at the same time, women's involvement in water projects increased the effectiveness of water projects six to seven times over, according to a World Bank review of 122 projects,[104] dramatically emphasizing the importance of women's engagement in water governance.

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99 MICOA. 2012. ENAMMC. Maputo, Mozambique.
100 SOAWR. 2010. Gender and Water, and Sanitation in Mozambique. Pambazuka News, Issue 379. Retrieved from http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/letters/48636
101 UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa. 2013. Gender and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/esaro/7310_Gender_and_WASH.html
102 *Ibid.*
103 *Ibid.*
104 *Ibid.*

Policy and Program Interventions

199. One of the most substantial current programmatic interventions of the Government of Mozambique, in partnership with UNICEF and the Dutch Government, in ameliorating WASH services has been its One Million Initiative aimed at supplying clean drinking water and adequate sanitation for one million Mozambicans, from 2007 to 2013. Impact, according to the mid-way check in 2010, has been on track, raising – for example – the number of households in the target area using improved water sources from 16% to 28%.[105]

200. A 2012 evaluation of the Initiative, surveying 1600 households in the target area, found noteworthy impact on the health of young children with improved water sources, while sanitation training had stronger impact on older adults toward latrine ownership, but often results were discovered on the health of both adults and older children.[106]

201. The 2007 NAPA emphasized water as a critical sector for adaptation; a range of activities are proposed, including constructing wells and bore holes for more productive agriculture, but also widespread water infrastructure ameliorating, improving water management, increasing access to information, and increasing capacity to monitor and report river levels, sediment levels, and other factors that could help inform populations about potential floods or droughts.[107]

202. Securing water resources is among eight priorities in the adaptation section of the ENAMMC. Increasing capacity to manage water resources and increasing access to, and the capacity to collect, store, treat and distribute, water are the major objectives. Associated actions are as follows:

- Strengthening capacity to manage shared water resources;
- Create capacity to regulate and accommodate flood peaks (through dams and dykes) and/or diversions (by evaluating the sustainability of the water transfer among different watersheds);
- Improve knowledge about the quality and quantity of groundwater resources;
- Implementing practices that allow the refilling of aquifers;
- Improving rainwater drainage, and rural and urban sanitation systems;
- Increase per capita storage capacity at all levels (domestic, community, urban, national) to guarantee supply to all people and economic sectors;
- Using excavated and underground reservoirs to store rainwater, mainly in the Southern region;
- Exploring technologies for providing fresh water (e.g. desalination);
- Building easy-to-maintain agro-

105 UNICEF. 2010 approx. One Million Initiative High Profile Summary. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/mozambique/OMI-High-Profile-Summary.pdf
106 Elbers, C., et. al. 2012. Effective of Large Scale Water and Sanitation Interventions: the One Million Initiative of Mozambique. Tinbergen Institute. Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
107 MICOA. 2007. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Maputo, Mozambique.

hydraulic infrastructure along major surface water courses and mini-dams to irrigate and provide drinking fountains for the animals;
- Preventing the contamination of water in times of drought and flood;
- Promoting efficient and low consumption systems to distribute water in cities.[108]

203. In mitigation priorities, water is specifically included in agricultural efforts, especially in developing high-efficiency water-pumping systems for crop irrigation.

204. ENAMMC also emphasized the importance of the integration of issues, sectors and strategies, including for water, land and forestry. While the ENAMMC does not include a gender perspective, undoubtedly the engagement of women and men alike in the above and related initiatives will be crucial to the welfare of Mozambicans.

205. The National Directorate of Water (DNA) does have a gender strategy; however, it does not address climate change issues. One of the important actions identified in the action table that follows is the integration – as the ENAMMC itself suggests – of gender and climate change issues into the national water strategies and programs.

108 MICOA. 2012. ENAMMC. Maputo, Mozambique.

ACTION PLAN TABLE: WATER

General Outcome: The capacity of women and men is enhanced to access and manage water resources in the context of climate change

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
1. To support implementation of the actions related to gender and climate change in the Gender Strategy of the National Directorate of Water (DNA)	Gender team of MICOA and climate change specialists coordinate with the DNA gender team in order to define the process to implement climate change on the Gender Strategy in the Water Sector	No. of actions conducted by MICOA and DNA on gender and water in context of climate change	• MICOA, DNA, MMAS, SDPI, DAS, SDSMAS, ONGs, OCBs, OBFs and implementing partners	3,000,000
	Stock agreements to be undertaken between the two gender teams	No. of actions conducted jointly by MICOA and DNA gender teams		
	Create synergies between Government, private, NGOs, CBOs and OBFs in the discussion and promotion of issues related to gender and climate change in the water sector	No. of actions conducted in gender and water in the context of climate change		
2. To ensure that the budget of DNA integrates specific actions on gender and climate change	Incorporate the identified actions between MICOA and DNA gender units within the budget	No. of actions integrated	• MICOA, MOPH, DNA, MPD, MMAS, ONG, OCB, OFB, leaders and local committees	4,500,000
	Build the capacity of water units in ARAs, watershed administration, at provincial and district level to develop plans and budgets that incorporate gender and climate change	No. of plans designed in the 10 provincial delegations of DNA		
	Mobilize resources (financial, human and material) through the PES and the State Budget (OE), cooperation partners, agencies, and civil society and ensure that they are implemented properly	No. of projects funded		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: WATER

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
3. To develop the capacity of DNA staff on linkages of climate change and gender	Develop a training protocol (by MICOA) and coordinate with DNA trainings at provincial and district level	One training protocol developed	• MICOA, DNA, INGC and MMAS	6,300,000
	Replica of trainings for NGOs, CBOs and OBFs, for the use of knowledge at the level of communities	No. of trainees using new knowledge		
4. To support incorporation of climate change and gender in the building of water and sanitation inclusive infrastructures[109] throughout the country	Coordination between MICOA and DNA to the introduction of sanitation and water technologies in communities with high exposure to climate change risk, based on local needs assessment	No. of activities conducted in the 300 selected localities, covered by PECODA	• MICOA, MOPH, DNA, MISAU, MMAS, FUNAE, ONGs, OCBs, OBFs, MCT, INGC and implementing partners	52,900,000
	Introduction of improved technologies, inclusive and suitable to the climate change in the water and sanitation sector taking into account the existing ecosystems and region	One database of catalogued technologies		
	Promotion of community fairs, to the dissemination of appropriate technologies to climate change	No. of fairs conducted		
	Expansion of dams to capture and retention of water for human consumption and other activities, as well as their monitoring	No. of water capture and retention systems No. of monitoring field visits		

109 ***Inclusive infrastructure*** takes into account the special needs of specific groups, including women, children, disabled, and elders, among others

ACTION PLAN TABLE: WATER

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
5. To incorporate women in watershed and forestry governance to enhance the protection of water resources	Awareness of women, men and community leaders, in order to actively participate in the management of water and natural resources	Women make up no less than 50% of representatives in water and forest governance bodies	• MICOA, DNA, MMAS, MAE, ONGs, OCBs, OBFs and implementing partners	3,800,000
	Mass dissemination of the strategy of involvement of women in decision-making, empowering the local leaders and men	No. of women in the local governance structures/ bodies		
	Enhance women's participation in forest and water governance bodies	No. of women in the local governance structures/ decision bodies		3,800,000
	Awareness campaigns and training of women and men in the communities to participate in water management	No. of women in the water sources management		
	Promotion of the value and participation of women in forest management	No. of women in the forest management		
TOTAL BUDGET				**74,300,000**

3. PRIORITY SECTOR II: AGRICULTURE

Overview

206. In 2012, FAO reported in The State of Food Insecurity in the World that from 2010 to 2012 about 870 million people were still estimated to have been chronically undernourished, representing a staggering 1 out of 8 people in the world who don't meet the FAO definition of "food secure." Nearly ninety percent of these people live in the Global South, where the poorest and hungriest are in rural areas and depend on agriculture as a fundamental aspect of their wellbeing.

207. Food security and climate change are, more than ever, the two major global challenges humanity faces. Besides climate change being a major concern in its own right, it has direct impacts on agriculture, and therefore on food security. This will further exasperate already vulnerable populations who are experiencing food insecurity through droughts, excessive rainfall, destructive wind, and salt water inundation, among others.

208. With many of the resources needed for sustainable food production already being stretched, the food security challenges under increasing climate change are huge. Climate change will make it harder to overcome these issues because it increases variability of climatic conditions and therefore the uncertainty of productivity of many major existing food systems that affect the livelihoods of those already vulnerable to food insecurity.

209. Population growth will continue through 2050 and will be accompanied by unprecedented rates of urbanization, and expansion in coastal areas. These changes will take place mostly in today's developing countries, many like Mozambique, of which will achieve - or aspire to achieve - middle-income status.

210. This will usher in rapid growth in demand for food, both in quantity and quality. Additionally, government policies to raise the share of biofuels in energy consumption increase the challenges to the world's collective ability to achieve sustainable food security.

211. The poorest people will comprise the most vulnerable group, but other subgroups are also likely to be at increasing risk of food insecurity from climate change impacts. Urban poverty is rising and, in general, groups affected by poverty are urbanizing more rapidly than global population as a whole. These are people who have few assets and low income-earning potential.

Situation Analysis

212. Agriculture is an important sector of Mozambique's economy due to its role in food security, employment, and subsistent livelihood. More than two-thirds of the people in the country are either directly or indirectly employed in the agriculture sector, 90 percent

of whom are women.[110] Smallholder farmer's account for 95 percent of agricultural production, most of which is used for self-consumption and is characterized by low yields and low returns.[111]

213. Currently, 30% of the GDP in Mozambique is attributed to agriculture, which includes fisheries, an increase from 27% in 2006. Growth was not seriously affected by the recent global financial crisis; over the past 5 years there has been an increase in agriculture GDP because of increasing productivity due to enhanced fiscal and monetary policies, favorable weather conditions, enhanced extension services to small-scale farmers, and increasing supply of fertilizer inputs.[112]

214. However, this growth is relatively new. After independence, and with the outbreak of civil war, economic growth and food production declined significantly in Mozambique; the country became almost entirely dependent on food aid during this time of war. Since the end of the civil war in 1992, there has been registered development and growth in the agricultural sector. From 1992 to 2003 the GDP had an average increase of 6.3% annually, with some favorable years growing to over 10%, and lower years of GDP due to floods and droughts.

215. Agricultural growth has accelerated in Mozambique due to foreign investment with output growing from 8.7% in 2004 to over 9.9% in 2012.[113] Despite such a steady growth in agriculture as well as in food production, Mozambique has been facing persistent challenges in achieving food security mainly as result of disasters (i.e. droughts, floods and cyclones) and fluctuations in food prices from the influence of volatile international markets for basic food items.[114]

216. Monitoring by the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) indicated that 460,000 people were extremely food insecure in Mozambique but more than 1.1 million households, characterized by having 4 persons on average, were found to be chronically food insecure. A woman heads only 12% of these households, with 20% headed by an elderly person. Overall, food security in the country is satisfactory with the exception of two regions, due to severe and prolonged droughts that will be exacerbated by climate change.[115]

217. Generally, people are eating two to three meals a day with dietary diversity consisting of cereals (maize, rice or cassava) and leaves; however, diet quality is rarely nutritionally satisfactory because consumption of protein is low across the country.

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110 FAO. 2010. Gender and Land Rights Database. Retrieved from http://www.fao.org/gender/landrights/report/en/
111 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. 2010. Value for Money Audit in Agriculture Sector in Mozambique. SIDC. Maputo, Mozambique.
112 World Bank. 2012. Mozambique - First Agriculture Development Policy Operation Project. The World Bank. Washington D.C.
113 African Development Bank. 2012. African Economic Outlook: Mozambique 2012. AFDB.
114 *Ibid.*
115 SETSAN. 2010. Food and Nutritional Security: Mozambique. Maputo, Mozambique.

218. Over 80% of the cultivated land is used for the rain-fed production of staple food crops with maize, cassava, and cowpeas comprising about 60% of the total cultivated land.

219. Cereals (maize, sorghum, rice and millet) account for 46% of total area cultivated, cassava for 17%, beans for 11%, and oilseeds for 9%. Horticulture is produced on only 5% of the land and the cash crops (sugar cane, cotton, tea, oilseeds, tobacco) are cultivated on just 6%.

220. Maize and cassava are the major staples; other food crops of significance include sorghum, beans, groundnuts, millet and rice. Cassava is grown mainly in the north where it is the main food staple, and it is being introduced along with sweet potatoes, under a government initiative in drought-prone areas throughout the country.

221. Major cash crops grown in Mozambique are tree crops, especially coconut and cashew, grown by small farmers. These are an increasingly important source of foreign exchange earnings, and contribute to household food security through export. Other cash crops by small farmers include cotton and tobacco, oilseeds, tea, citrus, and horticultural crops (particularly tomatoes), which offer alternative sources of income inland, where coconut and cashews are not grown.

222. Larger scale industrial plantations of sugarcane has seen a rapid increase in production from 360,000 tons in 1998 to over 3 million tons by 2010 because of an increase in area planted, irrigation, and production practices.

223. Despite the liberalization of agricultural markets through market reform after independence, poverty and food insecurity is still prevalent in Mozambique—largely due to relatively low agricultural productivity. This is due to low levels of use of improved input technologies, with reportedly less than 5% of the 3.3 million farms making use of such technologies like improved seeds and fertilizers.[116] The sector's relatively low productivity can also be attributed to limited market access, post-harvest infrastructure, availability of insurance and credit mechanisms, and of course, increasing vulnerability to climate change because agricultural systems are predominantly rain-fed, increasing uncertainty in fluctuating climatic conditions.[117]

224. Approximately 97% of the agricultural production comes from 3.2 million subsistence farms with on average only 1.2 hectares providing a particularly precarious livelihood for smallholders in reliable food production. However, there are about 36 million arable hectares of land suitable for agriculture, of which only about 10% are being used, and only 3% are irrigated. The National Irrigation Strategy by the government of Mozambique aims to double the amount of irrigated land in Mozambique by 2019 with estimates of 3.3 million ha potentially irrigable.[118]

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116 FAO. 2010. FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Mozambique. Rome, Italy.
117 African Development Bank Group. 2011. Republic of Mozambique: Country Strategy Paper 2011-2015. Mozambique.
118 FAO. 2013. Country Profile: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://coin.fao.org/cms/world/mozambique/en/CountryInformation/Agricolture.html

225. The extent to which food supply may be impaired by climate change in Mozambique is becoming increasingly important and estimates for future demands, and production, in food is imperative.

226. There are different projections of the impact climate change will have on agriculture and food security depending on what models are used for analysis, and under what scenario of climate change severity.

227. A recent report by International Food Policy Research Institute generally found a near doubling of yield between 2010 and 2050. Harvested area will rise slightly through 2030 and then fall back to 2010 levels by 2050. The higher yields and changes in harvested area should produce a doubling of total production between 2010 and 2050. However, it is projected that maize and cassava will increase in production through 2025 and then slowly decline; export will also see a decline after 2030. The model also predicts increases in most staple food prices, as well as a slight increase in the number of malnourished children until 2025 (largely due to population increases and altered food consumption patterns), but reductions thereafter.[119]

228. Other projections indicate that the impact of climate change over the next 40 years with changes decreasing rainfall, and an increase in average temperature, which will lead to a 2-4% decrease in yields of the major crops in Mozambique. In coastal regions, it is estimated that up to 4,850 square kilometers of land could be lost due to rising sea levels as a consequence of climate change that will also affect agricultural production through salinity inundation of crops.[120]

Gender and Agriculture

229. According to studies by FAO and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SDC),in 2010, 95% of Mozambican women were engaged in agriculture, as compared to only 66% of men.[121]

230. Also according to FAO, household farming, particularly subsistence agriculture, is traditionally a woman's job; men may clear the land and participate in harvesting, but women's tasks include sowing, planting, weeding and irrigating. Nonetheless, only 20 percent of women have more than 2 hectares. In addition, 65 percent of female-headed households occupy less than 1.5 hectares compared with 47 percent of male-headed households.[122]

231. Lack of access to land, adequate technology and alternatives for survival are the major problems that women farmers face.

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119 Maure, G. et al. 2012. Southern African Agriculture and Climate Change: A Comprehensive Analysis - Mozambique. Washington, DC, USA.
120 World Bank. 2010. Mozambique: Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change. Retrieved from http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2011/06/06/economics-adaptation-climate-change
121 FAO. 2013. Country Profile: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://coin.fao.org/cms/world/mozambique/en/CountryInformation/Agriculture.html
122 FAO. 2010. Gender and Land Rights Database. Retrieved fromhttp://www.fao.org/gender/landrights/report/en/.

232. The Constitution of 1990 brought a mollifying position concerning the role of traditional institutions and customary practices, particularly with regard to possession and use of land. The Land Law of 1997 and the following Regulations of 1998 introduce legal measures to help people assert their rights, but implementation gaps are still wide. "Indeed, despite the recent advances made with the new 2004 Constitution, as well as national policies and programs, namely the Government Five Year Program (2005-2009) and the Program Against Absolute Poverty (PARPA), discriminatory practices against women remain: the dichotomy between statutory and customary systems together with the generality and ambiguity with which customary law is integrated in statutory provisions, compounded with an overall insufficient articulation of the question of gender equality in national development strategies, are some of the more relevant obstacles yet to be overcome".[123]

233. Despite the fact that the literature convincingly demonstrates the need for addressing the gender issues in agriculture, not only for achieving equity and wellbeing, but also for improving productivity and overall development, interventions in Mozambique rarely take this into account.

234. As women are the main users of natural resources and constitute the group most affected by environmental degradation, the Gender Policy and Implementation Strategy (GPIS) as approved by the Council of Ministers in 2006 aims to promote gender equity, respect of human rights and strengthening of women's participation in environmental management and conservation.

235. In accordance with these fundamental principles, the Mozambican government agreed on the National Plan for the Advancement of Women (NPAW) in 2007, which identifies "women, environment and agriculture" as one of the seven critical intervention areas.

Policy and Program Intervention

236. To address the sectorial issues the Government of Mozambique, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), has developed various policy instruments to implement programs and projects to reduce poverty, and increase crop production and food security.

237. Recent government support has focused on three main strategies, the Green Revolution (2007), the Food Production Action Plan (Plano de Acção da ProduçãoAgrícola, PAPA, 2008-2011), and the Strategic Plan for Development of the Agricultural Sector (Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrário, PEDSA, 2009-2019).[124] These initiatives have led to increased investment in the agricultural sector enhancing domestic production of main food staples, market integration between

123 FAO. 2010. Gender and Land Rights Database. Retrieved fromhttp://www.fao.org/gender/landrights/report/en/.
124 MINAG.2011. Strategic Plan for Development of the Agricultural Sector. Maputo, Mozambique.

regions and agricultural value changes, which has reduced the country's reliance on imported food commodities.

238. An objective of PAPA is to enhance the storage capacity in Mozambique, which is cited as a key obstacle preventing small-scale farmers from participating in the commercial maize market as well as restricting an increase in inter-regional trade.[125]

239. PEDSA identifies the country's new vision for transforming the agricultural sector from being predominantly a subsistence farming industry to becoming a competitive and sustainable sector that would contribute to food security and raise incomes of rural households "in a competitive and sustainable manner that guarantees social and gender equity".[126] PEDSA set a target for achieving seven percent agricultural growth per year.

240. Agriculture is also a key sector in the 2010-2014 Five Year Plan by the government of Mozambique with an emphasis on enhancing productivity through scaling up smallholder model farmer practices, expansion of medium-scale irrigation, rural infrastructure to improve roads and markets, and promotion of commercial farming. With increased agricultural productivity it is expected agro-processing and exports will grow, but the impacts of climate change have not been accounted for in some of these reports.[127]

241. The government of Mozambique's NAPA includes agriculture as one of its main priorities, in strengthening the capacity of agricultural producers to cope with climate change.[128]

242. In the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan[129] for Mozambique agriculture was also considered as a key sector needing strategic action focusing on the following:

a. Develop and disseminate agricultural practices among women to increase production and productivity;
b. Increase food and nutritional security;
c. Sustain the effects of intensive agricultural practices and prevent soil degradation;
d. Promote the diversification of edible crops;
e. Introduce short-cycle and drought resistant crops.

125 MINAG.2011. Strategic Plan for Development of the Agricultural Sector. Maputo, Mozambique.
126 *Ibid.*
127 Government of Mozambique. 2010. Plano Quinquenal do Governo (Government Five Year Plan). Maputo, Mozambique.
128 MICOA. 2007. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Maputo, Mozambique.
129 MICOA. 2010. Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Maputo, Mozambique.

ACTION PLAN TABLE: AGRICULTURE

General Outcome: Gender and climate change considerations are mainstreamed into the agricultural sector in Mozambique so it is more inclusive, equitable and productive.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
1. To improve the ability of the technicians of MINAG, to integrate the gender approach and climate change in agriculture	Build capacity of the MINAG gender and climate change unit	No. training sessions	• MICOA, MINAG, MMAS, INAM, MCT, INGC, SETSAN, IIAM	5,000,000
	Define a process to integrate climate change in Gender Strategy of MINAG	No. of references of gender and climate change in the revised strategy for MINAG		
2. To coordinate the integration of best practices, and risk scenarios on gender and climate change approach on gender Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture	Promotion and dissemination of new post-harvest technologies for climate change resilient communities	No. of material produced	• MICOA, MINAG, MMAS, INAM, MCT, INGC, SETSAN, IIAM and implementing partners	5,650,000
	Sensitize and legitimize women, men and community leaders about the ownership of the land	No. of DUATs given to the women		
3. To increase availability and access to land and efficient and sustainable technology, that enable women farmers cope with the impacts of climate change	Promotion of special events on gender and climate change in the agrarian sector on specific occasions (e.g., women's day the day of Meetings, Rural Environment, conferences, seminars)	No. of events participated by women and agriculture sector	• MICOA, MINAG, MMAS, MCT, SETSAN, IIAM, Grupos de trabalho da SADC, CSIR, CGIAR/CCAFS, and press	41,400,000
	Produce communication material for the technical team of MINAG on the importance of gender approach and changes	No. of material produced		
	Promotion of markets and decentralized local seed banks for peasant women	No. of seed banks		
	Promotion of agricultural fairs at national, provincial, district and local	No. of fairs carried out		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: AGRICULTURE

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
	Advancement of sustainable agriculture (demonstration fields, organic fertilization, schools in peasant farm, mixed crops, crop irrigation by gravity, among others) through high-yielding crops	Improvement in nutrition of children 0-5yrs. Reduction of anemia in women		
	Introduction of clean technologies for food processing, such as solar fruit and vegetable driers and other techniques that do not rely on traditional sources of energy	No. of women using food processing technologies		
	Promote and disseminate new post-harvest technology resilient to climate change consequences (new insects, humidity, temperature variances) to communities	No. of female farmers using post-harvest technology		
	Stimulate joint venture between MICOA and MINAG to benefit women with multiple plowing systems	No. of women benefitting from plowing systems		
	Documentation and dissemination of local knowledge about preserving food and seeds	No. of material produced		
	Ensure that women are involved in decision making, design, and have equitable access to the benefits derived from irrigation systems	No. of women benefiting from irrigation schemes		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: AGRICULTURE

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
	Support international exchange of knowledge and experience in development of seed banks run by women	No. of female farmers using post-harvest technology		
	Awareness of the communities in the appropriation of messages transmitted by the system of prior notice, based on communities	No. of community covered and female farmers covered		
4. To establish contacts and alliances within the SADC region in relation to gender and climate change in agriculture	Organize platforms for exchange between SADC, gender, climate change, and agriculture working groups	No. of alliances established	• MICOA, DNA, MINAG, MAE, MMAS, SDC, MISAU, UN, MCT, MTC, SDPI, SDAE, , FAO, WFP and implementing partners	6,000,000
	Collection, documentation and sharing of good practice (case studies) in use, conservation and crop processing in the context of climate change	No of material produced		
5. To increase access to agricultural markets information for women	Creation of mechanisms for communication (radio, community radio, local newspapers and newsletters), in local languages, to disseminate information about prices, markets and inputs	Programs of rural extension disseminated on community radios	• MICOA, MINAG, MTC, MIC, MOPH, MISAU, ICS, community radios, private sector and partners	4,500,000
	Sensitizing local authorities and communities for the improvement of access roads	No. of sessions to the local leaders and communities		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: AGRICULTURE

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
	Promotion of the expansion of the program system of Revolving Credit (informal) to the provincial and district level for access to agricultural credit	No. of provinces and districts with guidelines for PCR		
	Promotion of agreements between supermarkets and local associations of peasants for regular supply of agricultural production	No. of supermarkets with contract and selling women cooperative food		
TOTAL BUDGET				**62,550,000**

4. PRIORITY SECTOR III: HEALTH

Overview

243. Increasingly, the global community understands that climate change is and will continue to affect natural resources and their associated infrastructure, and thus human health – not to mention ecosystem health – will be deeply affected. From the spread of food-, vector- and water-borne diseases, to increased numbers of heart disease from amplified water salinity, to increase numbers of air pollution-related respiratory illnesses, to lack of nutrition due to erratic agricultural productivity, the health impacts of climate change are widespread.

244. According to the World Health Organization in 2012, the direct cost of climate change to health damages, excluding costs in sectors that will also impact health such as agriculture, water, and sanitation, is anticipated to be between USD 2-4 billion per year by 2030.[130]

245. An integrated and resilience-based approach to a community's adaptation and preparedness will be essential. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, every region of every country in the world will experience the impacts of climate change differently. And "the impacts of climate change on health will depend on many factors. These factors include the effectiveness of a community's public health and safety systems to address or prepare for the risk and the behavior, age, gender, and economic status of individuals affected." [131]

246. Climate change will also, of course, intensify disasters and contribute toward their frequency; this will have additional impacts for populations' safety, security and health, by, inter alia, reducing the availability of fresh food and water, increase stomach and intestinal illnesses, and contribute to mental health impacts such as depression and post-traumatic stress.[132]

247. Post-disaster situations tend to have serious gender-specific dimensions, as well, including for women's reproductive systems, especially during menstruation and pregnancy, and for women's domestic safety and security.[133] Numerous studies show that rates of domestic violence escalate in the aftermath of disaster.[134]

248. Heat waves are the most common cause of weather-related deaths, especially due to heat stroke and dehydration;[135] with the higher temperatures resulting from climate

130 WHO. 2012. Factsheet No. 266: Climate Change and Health. Retrieved fromhttp://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs266/en/
131 EPA. 2013. Human Health Impacts and Adaptation. Retrieved fromhttp://www.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts-adaptation/health.html
132 *Ibid.*
133 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2013. Preventing Violence After a Natural Disaster. Retrieved from http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/violence.asp
134 Homeland Security News Wire. 2012. Study Shows Violence Against Women Increases Following Disasters. Retrieved from http://www.homelandsecuritynewswire.com/srdisasters20120314-study-shows-violence-against-women-increases-following-disasters
135 Gamble, J.L. (ed.), et. al. 2008. Analyses of the Effects of Global Change on Human Health and Welfare and Human Systems. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, USA.

change, the numbers of heat-related deaths will increase. Global warming that occurred from the 1970s to 2004 caused over 140,000 deaths annually by 2004.[136]

249. As the importance of water security was discussed in Priority Sector I: Water, above, sanitation and hygiene can prevent at least 9.1% of global disease and 6.3% of all deaths, according to research of the IPCC. Half of the developing world – about 2.5 billion people – lack access to improved sanitation (more than 35% of the world's population); and yet, according to UNICEF, improved sanitation could save lives of 1.5 million children a year.[137]

250. Every day, 27,000 people die from hunger – that amounts to 3 million children per year. By 2050, due to population rise and population dynamics (e.g. migration, urbanization,) 10-20% of the global population may be more at risk of hunger, according to the World Food Program, and climate change may increase hunger in 10 million children by 2030.[138]

251. All of the above, and more, contribute toward a clear need for health considerations to be factored into climate change policies and plans, but health is also an important aspect of mitigation: reducing emissions of GHG through better transport, food and energy choices also have immediate and widespread effects on improved health.[139]

Situation Analysis

252. Mozambique has identified and prioritized health as among its main concerns with respect to climate change, and it is one of six priority sectors in this ccGAP. While a gender strategy exists for the Ministry of Health, it does not yet integrate climate change issues, nor gender and climate considerations. This integration of issues will be a vital action in this phase.

253. Some of the population is already becoming aware of the impacts of climate change on health, as media has tended to cover the rise in worldwide malaria, for example, as one particularly affecting the region. For example, as reported by IRIN News in 2009, "Mozambique is [already] among the top ten nations affected by malaria, causing between 44,000 to 67,000 deaths annually."[140]

254. With 11.5% of the total population (2009) affected by HIV/AIDS, this remains one of the most pressing health issues facing the country. Even this feels some impact from climate change; especially with migration patterns changing, and men, typically, traveling father away from home to find work due to erratic agricultural productivity, for

136 WHO. 2012. Factsheet No. 266: Climate Change and Health. Retrieved fromhttp://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs266/en/
137 Oswald Spring, Ursula, Prof. Dr. 2012. Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources, Livelihoods, Related Sectors and Ecosystems. IPCC Powerpoint presentation made to UNFCCC technical workshop on water and climate change. 18-20 July. Mexico City, Mexico.
138 *Ibid.*
139 WHO. 2012. Factsheet No. 266: Climate Change and Health. Retrieved fromhttp://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs266/en/
140 IRIN News. 2009. Mozambique: Climate Change Adaptation Can't Wait. Retrieved from http://www.irinnews.org/report/84604/mozambique-climate-change-adaptation-can-t-wait

example, the risk of the rise and spread of infection is significant.

255. Malnourishment is a very grave problem for Mozambique – one of the greatest challenges for the welfare of children. Approximately 41% of children in the country are chronically malnourished, and about 66% of children aged 6-59 months are vitamin deficient, making them more susceptible to infection.[141]

256. Children are now more likely than they were twenty years ago to live beyond the age of five, but child mortality is still high: every day 320 children are lost to preventable diseases, such as malaria, respiratory infections and diarrhea. These will all be impacted by a changing climate, as well.[142]

257. A mother's level of education has direct implications for the health of her children: "for example, 97% of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are given oral rehydration therapy – an effective means of treating dehydration resulting from diarrhea – compared to 65% of children whose mother did not go to school." [143]

258. Climate change, especially the increase in intensity and frequency of floods and cyclones, will affect health in two critical ways, according to an expert from the Department of Environmental Health: first, it will impact directly upon the environment, e.g. affecting availability of natural resources including food and water, and traditional medicinal plants, and dramatically decreasing sanitary conditions, but it will also deteriorate the health care systems and infrastructure.[144]

259. Mozambique already suffers from a low level of skilled healthcare workers and adequately supported and stocked health centers; e.g. 55% of health facilities do not have electricity and 41% do not have sustained access to clean water.[145]

Gender and Health

260. High rates of population growth (2% a year), high incidence of epidemic diseases (such as cholera, malaria and HIV/AIDS), low levels of literacy, especially of women (42.9% are literate), and high dependency on natural resources exacerbates the country's vulnerability to climate change.

261. Increasing levels of disease imposes additional pressure on women since they not only disproportionately suffer from disease but also are moreover responsible for the healthcare of the family, including finding formal or informal health services for family members.

262. As a consequence of migration, men are becoming more vulnerable to diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; indirectly, then, women suffer the

141 UNICEF. 2013. Mozambique: the Early Years. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/mozambique/children.html
142 *Ibid.*
143 *Ibid.*
144 Hauengue, Maria, Dr. 2007. Health and Climate Change in Mozambique. Powerpoint presentation of the Department of Environmental Health. Maputo, Mozambique.
145 United States Global Health Initiative.2011-2015. Mozambique Strategy. Retrieved from http://hingx.org:8080/svn/main/eHealth%20Regulation/Mozambique-%20national%20health%20strategy.pdf

consequences of increasing epidemic levels of HIV and tuberculosis by being infected by men.[146]

263. According to FAO, in 2000, women constituted 58 percent of people living with HIV/AIDS. The HIV prevalence of adult's ages 15-49 was 11.5% in 2009; 13.1% among women and 9.2% among men.[147]

264. Improved access to family planning and maternal healthcare is improving the wellbeing of many women in Mozambique, however; maternal mortality has dropped to 408 per 100,000 live births and infant mortality to 124 per 1,000 live births.[148]

265. Still, less than half of all women give birth with a skilled attendant nearby, and 70% of pregnant women are anemic, which is associated with low birth weight babies.[149]

266. Pregnant women are among the most susceptible to another climate change trend: the rise in malaria. Malaria is endemic throughout Mozambique in areas where the climate favors year-long transmission, with highest transmission observed after the rainy season (from December to April). Transmission intensity varies from year to year and region to region, depending on rainfall, altitude and weather. Temperatures affect rates of maturation and replication of mosquitos, the density of insects in certain areas, and the frequency of their biting. According to the World Health Organization, pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to malaria as they are twice as "appealing" to malaria-carrying mosquitoes as non-pregnant women. Pregnant women (especially during the later months of pregnancy) also breathe more, and human breath contains components that help mosquitoes detect their hosts; pregnant women have, on average, 21% more exhaled breath than non-pregnant women. In addition, the abdomen of pregnant women is at least 0.7°C hotter than that of non-pregnant women, which allows mosquitoes to detect them more readily at close range. [150]

267. As indicated in other sections, periods of disaster and post-disaster also have extensive gender considerations, not least with respect to women's reproductive health, sanitary conditions and access to food, water and medical supplies. Psychological stress, fear, and exhaustion also severely impact health for both women and men.

Policy and Program Intervention

268. Thus, the aim of the national response to climate change and health issues has been three-fold: rapid assessment of risks, immediate reaction based on those risks, and then rehabilitation.[151]

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146 Ribeiro, N. and Chauque, A. 2010. Gender and Climate Change Mozambique: Case Study. Heinrich Boll Foundation. South Africa.
147 Health Policy Project.2012. Mozambique: Country at a Glance. Retrieved fromhttp://www.healthpolicyproject.com/index.cfm?ID=country-Mozambique
148 United States Global Health Initiative.2011-2015. Mozambique Strategy. Retrieved fromhttp://hingx.org:8080/svn/main/eHealth%20Regulation/Mozambique-%20national%20health%20strategy.pdf
149 *Ibid.*
150 WHO. 2013. Gender, Climate Change and Health. Retrieved fromhttp://www.who.int/phe/en/
151 *Ibid.*

Adapting to the impacts of climate change immediately is among the best strategies for preparedness for the future, according to national experts.[152]

269. Among the most recent international efforts, in 2013, the World Bank made an investment of USD$87 million, partially toward the improvement of climate and health-related infrastructure, knowledge and capacity generation, and basic interventions for women of childbearing age, adolescent girls and children under five.[153]

270. The 2007 NAPA included several key health issues and included the training of health workers as among its priorities. The NAPA, acknowledging health as an important cross-cutting issue, specified: "Many Mozambicans live in condition of absolute poverty, food and nutritional insecurity with severe consequences to human health. For example nutritional deficiencies are exacerbating the effects of HIV/AIDS. In addition, outbreaks of epidemics such as cholera, malaria and dysentery, have compounded people's already precarious living conditions." [154]

271. Direct risks of climate change to health are included in the ENAMMC, especially emphasizing the reduction of vulnerability to climate change-exacerbated vector-borne diseases, which requires:

- "Strengthening capacity to prevent and control the spread of disease, including mapping of vector distribution and spatial mobility;
- Promoting clean technologies and creating spaces, such as recreational forest areas and buffer zones in cities;
- Conducting a baseline study on the diseases that are potentiated by climate change
- Establishing surveillance systems and control measures for specific diseases exacerbated by climate change." [155]

272. The ENAMMC is aligned with the Strategic Plan for the Health Sector, as well as the Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2008-2015, among those strategies of all critically cross-cutting sectors.[156]

273. The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), in partnership with Kulima Integrated Development Solutions, has noted that a major challenge to understanding and addressing the links between climate change and health in Mozambique is yet a low level of data. Outside of Maputo, lack of infrastructure and lack of awareness about climate change demand that much information-sharing and likewise data-gathering will be necessary to make advances on ameliorating the impacts of climate change on health.[157]

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152 WHO. 2013. Gender, Climate Change and Health. Retrieved fromhttp://www.who.int/phe/en/
153 Star Africa. 2013. US$87 million for Moz Climate Change, Health, Nutrition. Retrieved from http://en.starafrica.com/news/us87-million-for-moz-climate-change-health-nutrition.html
154 MICOA. 2007. National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Maputo, Mozambique.
155 MICOA. 2012. National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy 2013-2015. Maputo, Mozambique.
156 *Ibid.*
157 CDKN. 2013. Mozambique: Improving Human Health Through Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction. Retrieved from http://cdkn.org/2013/06/mozambique-improving-human-health-through-climate-resilience-and-disaster-risk-reduction/

ACTION PLAN TABLE: HEALTH

General Outcome: The preparedness of women and men in communities is enhanced to address and cope with health risks that will be exacerbated by climate change

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
1. To support the implementation of actions related to gender and climate change in the Gender Strategy of the Ministry of Health (MOH)	The gender team of MICOA and climate change specialists coordinate with the gender unit and the MISAU in order to define the process of integration of climate change in the Gender Strategy of the MOH	No. of actions conducted in gender and health in the context of climate change	• MICOA, MISAU, ONGs, OCB's, OBFs, SDPI, DAS, SDSMAS and implementation partners	6,250,000
	Promotion of a series of actions for environmental health and extreme events to be conducted between the two gender teams	No. of actions conducted jointly by MICOA and MISAU gender teams		
	Creating synergies between Government, private sector, NGOs, CBOs and OBFs in the discussion and promotion of issues related to gender and climate change in the health sector	No. of collaborative efforts coordinated between CSO and governments		
2. To ensure that the budget of the MOH integrate actions on gender and climate change	Incorporation of actions identified among gender units of MICOA and MOH in MOH's budget	No. of activities and resources allocated for gender and climate change activities within the sectorial plans	• MICOA, MISAU and MPD	5,450,000
	Empowerment of health units to develop plans and budgets that incorporate gender and climate change	No. of courses conducted		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: HEALTH

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
3. To improve technical capacity of technicians and health activists at the central, provincial, and community level on climate change issues, with particular attention to women's health	Development of an appropriate model of training (at MICOA) and coordinate with the MOH in training at the central, provincial and district level and community level	One training protocol developed	• MICOA, MISAU, ONGs, OCBs, OBFs, SDPI, DAS, SDSMAS and implementing partners	6,300,000
	Replica of trainings for NGOs, CBOs and OBFs, for the use of knowledge at the community level	No. of activities directed toward women's health in the context of climate change		
4. To introduce innovative approaches that use traditional medicine knowledge to adapt to climate change	Identification of plants by region that have positive impact to vectors (e.g. Lemongrass), water quality (e.g. Moringa) and other health risks associated with climate change	No. of identified plants	• MICOA, MISAU, Traditional Healers Union, community health workers, private sector	12,400,000
	Definition of a "Health Kit for climate change", containing plants identified by region	Model of health kit for climate change defined		
	Distribution of "Health Kit for climate change to Traditional Medical Association	No. of Kits distributed to the communities		
	Training of women and men in local communities in collaboration with the Association of Traditional doctors on the use of "Health Kits for climate change" and supply of seeds, nurseries or cuttings	No. of women and men trained in use of Climate Change Health Kits Reduction in morbidity of diseases intensified by climate change		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: HEALTH

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
5. To increase the capacity of women and men to prevent and control the spread of diseases exacerbated by climate change	Selection and training of women and men in the communities to monitor the prevalence of diseases exacerbated by climate change	No. of trainings for community women	• MICOA, MISAU, MMAS, SDSMAS, UNWomen, ONGs, OCBs, OBFs and implementation partners	6,520,000
	Establishment of units (mainly comprised by women) monitoring specific diseases exacerbated by climate change	No. of women receiving economic benefits		
	Mapping the distribution of vector and spatial mobility in the reports of the units of monitoring of diseases	No. of Maps of vector distribution and mobility		
TOTAL BUDGET				**36,920,000**

5. PRIORITY SECTOR: MITIGATION, INCLUDING ENERGY AND FORESTS

Overview

274. Global response to climate change can be divided into two broad areas of policy action at the global, as well as national levels: 1) mitigation; and 2) adaptation. Mitigation calls for actions to decrease, and ultimately stabilize, the emission of green house gases (GHG) into the atmosphere at a level that would "prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system".[158] Adaptation, on the other hand, relates to the minimization of adverse impacts and the associated vulnerabilities communities face by increasing their resiliency to climate change. Adaptation and mitigation can be complementary, suitable, or independent of each other.

275. The concept of green growth was first proposed under international climate negotiations as countries were requested to embark upon a low-carbon development path, largely through Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), but also through national strategies and mandates under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC.

Situation Analysis

276. Mozambique signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change on 12 June 1992, ratified it on 15 April 1995, and entered into force on the 25th of November of the same year. Mozambique also became party to the Kyoto Protocol, committing to the reduction of GHG emissions through targets on 18 January 2005, entering it into force on 18 April 2005.[159]

277. Within the framework of the UNFCCC, Mozambique completed its First National Communication in 2003 and in the context of the Clean Development Mechanism completed the National Plan for Capacity Building. Furthermore, under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Mozambique is currently completing its second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

278. Also according with UNFCCC mandates, Mozambique prepared its First National Greenhouse Gas Inventory in 1998 using data from 1990, then again in 2000 using 1994 data. The Third National Inventory is the most recent and included in the SNC, covering data from 1995-2004 and includes evaluations of specific sectors including: energy; industrial processes; use of solvents and other products, agriculture; land-use change and forestry; and waste.[160]

279. The main gases considered within the inventories are divided into direct—carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O)—and indirect

158 UNFCCC. Article 2:United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Bonn, Germany.
159 UNFCCC. 2013. Status of Ratification of the Convention. Retrieved from http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php
160 MICOA. 2012. Second National Communication: Mozambique. Maputo, Mozambique.

gases—carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (VOC).

280. The total direct GHG emissions from Mozambique accounted for in the most recent national inventory amounted to approximately 9 million tons of CO_2, 270,000 tons of CH_4, and 3,000 tons of N_2O. When expressed in terms of Global Warming Potential (GWP), these emissions amount to a CO_2 equivalent of 16 million tons. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of total emissions are CO_2 emissions, and 36% are CH_4 emissions.

281. For stabilization of GHG concentrations, particularly CO2, substantial reductions in emissions will be necessary, beyond the scope of existing agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol.[161] Mozambique has a view on low-carbon development but for acceptance needs to prioritize economic growth, poverty reduction, social emancipation, and sustainable development. With this in mind, Mozambique has taken steps for low-carbon development and mitigation of GHG emissions.

Energy

282. Among the GHG emitting sectors, energy is the most critical, as it is the sector key to development and a fundamental issue in relation to poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs. In accordance with the IPCC methodology, the energy sector is broken down into sub-sectors of the following:

- Energy industries
- Manufacturing industries and construction
- Transports (including national and international bunkers)
- Commercial and institutional sector
- Residential sector
- Agriculture/forestry/fishery

283. Emissions from the energy sector emanate from the combustion of carbon-based fuels—fossil and biomass. The amount of emissions Mozambique generates compared with the rest of the world is small; Mozambique has a world share of only 0.1% of the total global emissions (in kWh). Mozambique's share of energy use per capita is 433kWh, contributing to 0.11 metric tons of CO_2 emissions per capita.[162] Still, it is important that the demand for energy security coincides with sustainable, low-carbon development along with mitigation of GHG emissions.

Fossil

284. Mozambique does not have any crude oil reserves, as of January 1, 2013, but does have proven natural gas reserves. In 2012, consumption of petroleum was 21,000 barrels a day, making Mozambique 110th in the world in rates of consumption.

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161 Rogner, H.H., et al. 2007. Introduction; Climate Change 2007: Mitigation. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [B. Metz, O.R. Davidson, P.R. Bosch, R. Dave, L.A. Meyer (eds)], Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom, and New York, NY, USA.
162 World Bank. 2010. Mozambique, Energy Use Per Capita. World Bank Statistics.

285. Natural gas consumption is also low despite large production rates in the last few years from new reserves. Most recently, Mozambique produced almost 135 billion cubic feet of natural gas but consumed only 18 billion cubic feet, exporting the rest to nearby countries. However, the previous year, production and consumption were respectively 110 and 2.8 billion cubic feet demonstrating a rapid increase in Mozambican natural gas access and consumption.

286. Both of these energy sources are major contributing sources to GHG emissions, with total CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels equating to 3.43 million short tons.[163]

Biomass

287. Traditional biomass (wood-fuel and charcoal) continues to account for the majority of energy consumption in Mozambique. Wood-fuel, charcoal, and additionally agro/animal wastes, accounts for nearly 80% of the energy consumed in households nationally.

288. Nearly half (49.8%) of Mozambique's total land surface is in forest cover making forests and woodlands the main sources of wood-fuel and charcoal. This use, however, does account for 30.6 million hectares of deforestation. Many rural and urban families use wood as a subsistence resource for energy, but small and medium-sized enterprises also use significant amounts of wood-fuel and charcoal. Charcoal in Mozambique is produced using inefficient artisanal methods placing pressure on the natural resources of forests, particularly around urban centers.[164]

289. In larger urban areas (Maputo and Beira cities), charcoal is mostly used for cooking, with average use per household around 70kg per week.[165]

290. It is important to note that through the use of pellets and briquetting, the traditional biomass fuels can be converted into modern fuels and used in electricity production, particularly useful in rural areas.

291. Since biomass has historically fallen under the forestry domain, it has not been considered under the energy sector. However, FUNAE, the agency responsible for alternative energy technology in rural areas, has recently added a Biomass Unit for improving technology and cross-sectorial intervention associated with biomass, forests, health and opportunities for mitigation of GHG.

Electricity

292. In the majority of the country, kerosene is used for lighting, followed by wood-fuel. This is especially true in rural communities; however, there is a large discrepancy between Maputo and the rest of the country in electrical generation, with Maputo being extremely higher in electricity consumption. Only

163 EIA. 2013. International Energy Statistics: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://www.eia.gov/countries/country-data.cfm?fips=MZ
164 UNEP. 2013. Emissions Reduction Profile: Mozambique. UNEP RISO. Denmark.
165 Ministry of Energy Statistics. 2005. A Brief Analysis of the Energy Sector in Mozambique. Maputo, Mozambique.

12% of the population in Mozambique has access to electricity, but the electricity consumption in the country has increased ten-fold from 2000 to 2012 (1.02-10.18 billion kWh) and will continue to rise in response to expanding economic activity and increasing populations.[166]

293. Despite this increase and extensive modern resources, and having significant expansion of the national grid underway, there are issues with grid connection. Because Mozambique is such a vast country and has a low population density of 27 people per square kilometer, it is therefore very expensive to distribute any form of commercial energy.

294. Considering the cost of grid connection and income per capita, electricity is unaffordable for the majority of the country, but in more densely populated urban settings with rapid industrialization the demand for energy is being driven, causing the discrepancy in access over the regions of Mozambique. Thus, as noted above, biomass is still the main energy source, covering 91% of energy demand in the country, but mainly in rural areas.[167]

295. Electricity generation, transmission, and distribution are generally provided by publicly owned, vertically integrated national utilities. The most relevant institution in the energy sector is Electricidade de Moçambique (EdM), which is responsible for the transport, distribution and commercialization of electricity in Mozambique. While EdM is not strictly a government organization, it is a government owned corporation, however, transmission of power is still the monopoly of EdM (as a public entity).

296. The largest domestic consumer of electricity is the aluminum smelting plant outside of Maputo city, Mozal, which by itself accounted for 84% of the electricity consumption in Mozambique in 2006.

297. GHG emissions from energy industries are related to the diesel used to generate electricity in those cities where hydropower or electricity from the national grid is still not available. The power supplier/distributor, EdM, uses about 7,000 tons of diesel to generate electricity, combustion of which emitted about 23,000 tons of CO_2; natural gas is also used to generate electricity in Mozambique.[168]

Hydropower

298. Power generation in Mozambique is dominated by the hydroelectric facility Cahora Bassa Dam on the Zambezi River in western Mozambique. It contributes 87% to the 2.4gW of installed energy capacity in the country.

299. However, there is also a large contribution of energy as exports from Mozambique. In 2007, energy, electricity, and natural gas were the best

166 CIA World Factbook. 2011. Mozambique Electricity Consumption. CIA. USA.
167 Bensch, G., Peters, J., Schraml, L. 2011. Energy Usage and Socio-economic Conditions in Mozambique: Evidence from GTZ Electrification Project Regions. RWI. Germany.
168 UNDP. 2012. UNDP's Capacity Development in Mozambique: CDM Opportunities and Challenges. UNDP.

performing exports from Mozambique accounting for almost 13% of the national export revenue. From the Cahora Bassa Dam, four out of every five units generated were exported to either South Africa or Zimbabwe, which is roughly two thirds of the produced energy from the dam.

Alternative Energy

300. Mozambique has abundant resources for modern energy production, however, with the exception of hydropower, the country does not utilize the renewable energy sources that could be exploited. Major renewable energy potential lies in solar energy, since Mozambique is located in the so-called "sunbelt" with a relatively high but yet unused solar radiation capacity. While some small, remote areas have utilized solar panels and diesel generators for power there is room for expansion and capacity building.

301. In the early 1990s, the South African Development Community (SADC) a regional energy protocol for a coordinated approach to energy planning; in 2010 the SADC drafted the Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan (RESAP) to increase the integration of renewable energies into the region.

302. In 2011, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) began a Renewables Readiness Assessment (RRA) in Mozambique to identify country-specific support to Mozambique in the future.[169]

303. Wind power is in the early stages of development in Mozambique with the government conducting a mapping assessment of wind capacity around the country, and the RRA by IRENA found that there was considerable potential along the northern coast.

304. Solar PV and solar thermal both have potential for energy generation in Mozambique, as do biofuels which could reduce the demand for imported oil products. Geothermal and tidal energy production is also a possibility but no studies have been completed yet.

Forests

305. The Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) to FAO based on the most recent National Forest Inventory (Inventario Florestal Nacional, IFN) indicates Mozambique has just over 50% forest cover remaining, a little over 40 million ha.[170] About one-fifth of forests are in conservation areas, while a small portion (10%) are protection forests.

306. Deforestation and degradation is common practice in Mozambique, one that has increased since 1992. This demonstrates the effect of the civil war, which caused access to rural areas to be difficult as well as massive migration out of forested areas.

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169 IRENA. 2012. Mozambique: Renewables Readiness Assessment 2012. International Renewable Energy Agency.
170 FAO. 2010. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010. FAO Forestry Paper 163.Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Rome, Italy.

307. Now, with easier access to forests, deforestation is more common. After the civil war, motivated by new development policies, deforestation became prevalent for agricultural development, forest management, infrastructure development and mining.

308. However, there are higher rates of deforestation near large cities such as Maputo, areas of economic development such as Beira, and main arteries for construction of national roads (National Road 102 in Manica).[171] Rates vary, but deforestation is around 1% of forest loss per year, or around 30ha.

309. Degradation, on the other hand, is harder to define and identify but can be from tree felling, uncontrolled fires or opening of small agricultural fields in the forests resulting in agriculture-forest mosaics. Although studies have been few, the available data suggests forest degradation in Mozambique is high.

310. Agriculture, commercial and subsistence, is seen as one of the main causes of deforestation in Mozambique. The conversion of forests to areas of permanent or shifting cultivation is a direct impact. The indirect impact on the forests results from the transition phase of extraction for firewood or charcoal, and the eventual land-use change to agriculture land. Another indirect impact associated with agriculture is in family food production where there is not access to technology or inputs to maintain adequate production, so expansion of cultivated areas occurs.

311. Logging is another industry that has increased since the end of the war. There are two regimes of forest management: simple license and forest concession. Most logging is done through simple license, which was revised in 2011 increasing its duration from one to five years, with up to 100,000ha limit up from 500 cubic meters.[172] Illegal logging by timber operators and inability of forest services to enforce the law means honest operators have little incentive to respect the law. This spurs more illegal operations, degrading the economic value of forests and further weakens the capacity for the forest sector to collect revenue.

312. Uncontrolled burning in Mozambique is mainly of anthropogenic origin; FAO notes that over 90% of forest fires are caused by humans and are a major source of CO_2 and other GHG emissions. Information is varied, but estimates for area burned between 2001 and 2002 are from 1.6 to 8.8 million ha. It is estimated that about 30% of the total area burned was forested (GHG emissions also result from the burning of savanna, contributing 69% of the emissions of CO_2 equivalents).[173]

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171 Jansen, L., Bagnoli, M. and Focacci, M. 2008.Analysis of Land-Cover/Use Change Dynamics in Manica Province in Mozambique in a Period of Transition (1990–2004). Forest Ecology and Management 254: 308–326.
172 Sitoe, A., Salomao, A., Wertz-Kanounnikoff, S. 2012. The context of REDD+ in Mozambique: Drivers, agents and institutions. Occasional Paper 79. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
173 FAO. 2010. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010. FAO Forestry Paper 163.Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Rome, Italy.

313. The mining industry in Mozambique has become increasingly important in the last decade. Mining activities can result in direct and indirect effects on forest cover by access roads causing degradation and eventual deforestation.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

314. Mozambique is one of the few countries in Africa with considerable natural forest coverage remaining. It is also one of the poorest countries in the world with a high rate of deforestation and forest degradation. Therefore, with global interests in financing emission reduction efforts especially from deforestation and degradation, Mozambique as a developing country initiated a REDD+ process in 2008. This was managed by the World Bank's Scheme for Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) but coordinated by MICOA and the Brazilian institute Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS).[174]

315. The programs under the United Nation's REDD+ initiative may provide incentives or funding that has to be arranged under the Adaptation Fund for future programs for conservation of forests. Despite a hold on REDD+ to develop a National Strategy, the Government of Mozambique has now prepared its REDD+ strategy,[175] which describes a plan of activities which, when implemented together in a logical and practical order, prepares the country for national REDD+ programs.

316. General analysis from the forest section above indicates the main underlying causes contributing to forest-cover change in Mozambique are:

- Demographic factors—population density in urban areas, along with agricultural and fuel demand;
- Technological factors—overcoming low agricultural productivity, charcoal production, and charcoal consumption;
- Economic factors—exports for agricultural commodities, cash crops, and timber; and
- Institutional factors—low institutional capacity, particularly at the provincial and district level, associated with law enforcement and pursuit of perpetrators of the law. [176]

317. Mozambique faces major shortcomings in terms of its capacity for measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) for REDD+ because it lacks a baseline for continually measuring the change in forest area. But with several factors contributing to the deforestation and degradation of Mozambique's forests it is crucial to implement action for mitigation through REDD+.[177]

318. Direct measurements of carbon is challenging, especially given the conditions of Mozambique, but they

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174 Sitoe, A., Salomao, A., Wertz-Kanounnikoff, S. 2012. The Context of REDD+ in Mozambique: Drivers, Agents and Institutions. Occasional Paper 79. CIFOR. Bogor, Indonesia.
175 *Ibid.*
176 *Ibid.*
177 *Ibid.*

were able to use the GHG inventory (part of the national communication to the UNFCCC) which highlighted the lack of information in the sectors. As a result, there is not a survey of forest biomass and carbon; however, information on biomass and carbon stocks was estimated for the FRA in 2010 using IPCC guidelines at 1,837 million tons for biomass, and with an associated carbon stock of 900 million tons.[178]

319. REDD+, like other programs for sustainable management of natural resources requires political will and capacity to properly manage the forest resources of the country. The main objectives for REDD+ are for the protection of community rights and fair compensation for environmental services, but these could be undermined without proper political capacity.

320. In 2006, the National Reforestation Strategy was published with plans to establish at least 2 million ha of tree plantations and the zoning of an additional 3 million ha to be made available for investors.

321. In the context of the PARP II (2011-2014) one of the priorities is to improve sustainable management of natural resources, including forests, with the objective of adopting measures that would reduce disasters and adapt to climate change with measures related to forest-based mitigation.[179]

Waste

322. There is incredible potential for GHG emission reduction through waste management. There are potential for reductions in two areas: proper disposal of organic matter that would otherwise emit methane, and waste incineration that can serve as replacement for energy that would have been produced otherwise by fossil fuels.

323. Waste is generated from many sectors including agriculture, small household livestock, industry, and municipalities where it is often left unutilized for decay, or burning rather than being used for fertilizer or as an energy source. This wastes generates GHG emissions most readily in the form of methane.

324. Agricultural production leaves considerable amount of wastes, in the form of biomass and animal waste but can be recycled to reduce emissions. In Mozambique in 2005, agricultural wastes were estimated to be 44.2% of the total national emissions, equaling approximately 1 million tons of CO2 equivalent per year.[180]

325. There are multiple options for reducing waste that have been brought forth consisting of biogas energy generation from sugarcane waste; electricity through biomass waste energy production; biogas from domestic waste with the potential be used for all cooking needs;

178 FAO. 2010. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010. FAO Forestry Paper 163.Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Rome, Italy.
179 Governmento f Mozambique. 2011. Plano de Acção para Redução da Pobreza (PARP) 2011-2014. Retrieved from http://www.mpd.gov.mz/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=45&Itemid=50%E2%8C%A9=pt
180 UNEP. 2013. Emissions Reduction Profile: Mozambique. UNEP RISO. Denmark.

increasing the collection and treatment of municipal solid waste; and waste water treatment (due to poor economic conditions of landfills and waste sewage systems the last two options are not currently viable for Mozambique).[181]

Gender and Mitigation

326. Research indicates that economic growth and development contributes to an increase in emissions. With development and rising incomes, anthropogenic GHG emissions typically rise, as the IPCC reports have pointed out since the early 1990s.[182]

327. A relationship such as this often seems to suggest that there is a trade-off to be made between slowing climate change and economic growth and development. Economists also argue that with such economic growth, environmental outputs would often be degraded and finally decreased.

328. While these assumptions have some validity, there are means by which societies, especially developing countries like Mozambique, can contribute in a positive manner economically, environmentally, and socially, with women and men both engaged proactively, taking action against climate change and limiting future damage.

329. In sections above, women's untapped economic potential was discussed; moreover, women tend to make the majority of household consumer decision. Thus, women comprise a powerful economic and social group that must be engaged as partners in climate change mitigation, not only as beneficiaries of adaptation intervention.

330. Unfortunately, the discourse on climate change mitigation tends to concentrate at industry-level and does not adequately take into account gender – neither at international negotiations, nor at the implementation and project level.

331. The roles of women – at multiple levels – are typically unaccounted for or unconsidered. More often than not, women are under-represented in planning, decision-making, and implementation in key sectors, such as energy, transport, and infrastructure.[183]

332. As the impact of climate change affects women and men differently, women are thus unable to voice their specific requirements and needs. Moreover, their potential as agents of change for mitigation also remains insufficiently tapped into, despite various surveys indicating that women tend to be more concerned than men about climate change and would prefer more ambitious efforts and policies to reduce GHG emissions.

333. While there are a number of possible contributing factors to the absence of gender in mitigation action—the lack

181 UNEP. 2013. Emissions Reduction Profile: Mozambique. UNEP RISO. Denmark.
182 IPCC.1992. Climate change 1992: The Supplementary Report to the IPCC Scientific Assessment. Cambridge University Press. New York, USA.
183 OECD, 2010. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/social/gender-development/46975138.pdf

of information, gender-disaggregated data, knowledge, and thus our lack of understanding about the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change—the potential role of women as agents of change to counter this omission is substantial.

334. Women are often not given consideration in policy and planning despite their extensive theoretical and practical knowledge of the environment and resource conservation. Their knowledge and involvement in these areas can, and does, contribute to economic growth and social development to improve the wellbeing of societies as a whole.

335. In Mozambique, women are responsible for most of the collection of biomass fuels and cooking, making that very often the primary focus of gender and energy issues. The rapid depletion of natural resources is making this task more difficult and time consuming, not to mention detrimental to health, and the time devoted to collecting, processing and using these inefficient fuels that could be spent on other activities.[184]

336. Also, the national Energy Strategy indicates liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as a priority to be developed as a major alternative to cooking with bio-fuels. It is already being used in some cities, as natural gas and LPG are superior fuels for cooking and can transform the work of women in food preparation as well as reduce the negative environmental impacts of using biomass.[185]

337. However, as women on average have lower incomes than men, measures leading to higher energy prices for end-users, might therefore affect households inequitably. As mentioned in the electricity section, although electricity seems to be unaffordable and not necessarily the solution for cooking, especially in rural parts of Mozambique, it does present other benefits including lighting, water pumping, and food processing and storage.[186] All of these would have an impact on girls and women's lives.

338. ENERGIA, together with the Norwegian Embassy, has been working on increasing access to electricity for all purposes by targeting female customers. An increase in electricity demand by female end-users will train women as energy-sector community workers and set up energy service centers to demonstrate the domestic and productive uses of electricity. The aim is to provide a gender-sensitive customer service model to EdM for replication throughout the country.[187]

339. The promotion of renewable energies that help deter GHG emissions could provide an interesting approach for promoting women's economic participation in climate action. Water,

184 Lele, D., Mutubuki-Makuyana, C., Neto, D., Clancy, J., Oparaocha, S. 2011. Building capacity for gender mainstreaming of energy sector cooperation in Mozambique. ETC/Energia. Norway.
185 *Ibid.*
186 *Ibid.*
187 Energia. 2012. Gender in Energy Sector Cooperation in Mozambique: Entry Points, Challenges, and Achievements. Embassy of Norway and Energia. Norway.

wind, solar and biofuel will be major interventions for renewable energy technologies. Promotion of these technologies will help reduce the pressure on electrical supply, as well as improve health and environmental conditions, especially for women who are often primary caregivers and deal with dirty energy sources in their homes.

340. Mozambique is currently running a successful Rural Energy Fund that is helping to provide renewable energy to rural communities that is strongly supported by the government and increasing investment from donors.

341. The objective for Mozambique is to maximize the use of renewable energy sources to lower GHG emissions and ensure energy security, but the scope for development of renewable technology around the country still needs to be further explored and paired with other measures but provides opportunities for gender-responsive policies and programs.

342. Bio-based renewable energy is usually associated with jobs that can be undertaken by both women and men. Women are often more concerned about environmental implications and hence, women may find jobs in the renewable energy sector attractive. Similarly, women may also engage in advocacy for green development and renewable energies.

343. Women are generally not paid for the environment services that they already provide (e.g. reforestation), keeping their potential contribution to climate mitigation, as part of the economic cycle, untapped.[188]

344. As part of agroforestry and afforestation efforts, women can also plant trees that not only sequester carbon but also produce crops which may provide them with an alternative source of income, or have distinctive co-benefits, such as assisting in disaster risk management, and of course alternative household energy.[189]

345. The consumption of firewood and charcoal, as discussed above, drives deforestation, with charcoal being associated with a greater environmental impact than firewood, especially in peri-urban areas, as one of the main causes of deforestation because it usually requires tree cutting. While women may not be directly involved in the logging, tree felling, or general deforestation, the resources they use requires these actions. Degradation is also indirectly caused by the roles women are placed in as care givers and food preparers.

346. However, with the recent implementation of REDD+ there is already progress being made with decentralization of provincial governments and making existing legal measures provide for benefit sharing back to communities and marginalized

188 OECD, 2010. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/social/gender-development/46975138.pdf
189 *Ibid.*

groups. In other areas, support to the community could be stronger under REDD+ by involving the district governments to decrease vulnerability from lack of human resources, finance, technology, and power to make decisions on large land concessions.[190]

347. Land rights and tenure are among some of the most pressing problems related to administration and land management with REDD+; the laws concerning the content of the DUAT (Land Use Rights Certificate) has a divergent interpretations from the constitution resulting in land-tenure insecurity and lack of rights for the poor and women.[191] The rights, powers, and obligations of DUAT holders is difficult to interpret, especially in regards to carbon rights and credits because land and other natural resources are all property of the state. Thus, the security of REDD+ benefits is not secure in communities, and DUAT can be revoked.[192]

348. REDD+ has involved government officials and representatives of civil society, private sector and especially local communities. Men have dominated these consultations, but considering the important role women have in agricultural work, which directly affects forests and allows them access and incentive to participate in REDD+, their involvement in future meetings or consultations should be supported.[193]

349. These REDD+ projects could also be tied to emission trading, and reducing emissions as a result of afforestation, to be traded in the form of certificates. This could be used to further measures and related services in such forestry and mitigation projects. Complimentary training programs that focus on the processing and marketing of these products would further enhance the economic benefits for women.[194]

350. As mentioned in the waste section above, agriculture is a huge producer of waste in both biomass and animal waste. As women play the role of the agriculturalist and handling of animals it is crucial that they are made aware of the benefits that could be made available to them through biomass waste-to-energy production, or biogas generation.[195] This can be used as energy for cooking providing cleaner, renewable fuel for their households and communities.

351. There are gendered impacts of climate policy and mitigation that can no longer be discounted, and need to be given more attention. Research is barely touching on these impacts and issues as of printing, but there are indications that various policies can be adopted and programs implemented to promote the gender differences between women and men in mitigating climate change.

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190 Sitoe, A., Salomao, A., Wertz-Kanounnikoff, S. 2012. The Context of REDD+ in Mozambique: Drivers, Agents and Institutions. Occasional Paper 79. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
191 *Ibid.*
192 Wertz, Kanounnikoff S., Sitoe A., Salomão A. 2011. How is REDD+ Unfolding in Southern Africa's Dry Forest? A Snapshot from Mozambique. Infobrief 37. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
193 Sitoe, A., Salomao, A., Wertz-Kanounnikoff, S. 2012. The Context of REDD+ in Mozambique: Drivers, Agents and Institutions. Occasional Paper 79. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
194 OECD. 2010. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/social/gender-development/46975138.pdf
195 UNEP. 2013. Emissions Reduction Profile: Mozambique. UNEP RISO. Denmark.

Policy and Program Intervention

352. Despite Mozambique already having relatively low GHG emissions, the potential for mitigation and policy for low-carbon development has been recognized. The ENAMMC states clearly that it will not constrain development if it "represents the best option for development"[196] in the country.

353. The ENAMMC also states, that the mitigation pillar needs to be aligned with the following policies:

- Strategy of Energy;
- Policy for the Development of New and Renewable Energies;
- Biofuels Strategy;
- Second National Communication;
- National Development Strategy (ENDe); and
- REDD+ strategy[197]

354. For compliance with these strategies, guidelines and actions for the mitigation strategy by the ENAMMC is organized into four key areas, including: energy; industrial processes; agriculture, forestry and other land use; and waste.

355. The cross-sectorial nature of these key areas reinstates the necessity of working with and between ministries, NGOs, and civil society for effective implementation. The poor implementation of existing laws and regulations throughout various sectors needs to be halted so that ENAMMC in coordination with the ccGAP can follow the priority actions needed.

196 MICOA. 2012. National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy 2013-2015. Maputo, Mozambique.
197 *Ibid.*

ACTION PLAN TABLE: MITIGATION

General Outcome: Reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by integrating gender and climate change considerations in the sectors

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
1. ENERGY				
1.1 Integrate gender issues and climate change in the Gender Strategy of the Energy Sector	Define the process to implement climate change on Gender Strategy of Energy Sector	No. of gender and climate change references in the Strategy	• MICOA and ME	2,500,000
1.2 Enhance national information on gender, energy and climate change	Development of a gender-sensitive climate change database in the energy sector	Database in place	• MICOA, ME, MMAS, universities and partners	7,500,000
1.3 Contribute to the expansion of the equitable distribution and energy improvement in families	Promotion of expansion of electrification in 300 locations, covered by PECODA	No. of households with access to energy	• MICOA, ME, MMAS, NGO, FBO, MOPH, municipalities, academia, private sector	3,500,000
1.4 Promote the development of initiatives that encourage women and men to reduce emissions in urban and rural communities	Promotion of energy resources accessible through green technology initiatives, such as “Energy stores”, improved stoves for sale in convenience stores	No. of energy shops and other new technology initiatives in use	• MICOA, ME, MMAS, FUNAE, ONG, OCB, OBF, MOPH, municipalities, academia, private sector and implementing partners	9,900,000
	Promoting the use of new low carbon technologies to promote income generation for women (e.g., improved Stoves, solar cooking systems)	No. of women receiving income; Reduction of deforestation and emission of greenhouse gases		
	Train women on alternative income-generation by replacing logging and production of charcoal	No. of women and focal points trained		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: MITIGATION

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
	Dissemination of efficient, inexpensive, cost-effective practices and sustainable production of coal	No. of households using more efficient energy sources		
	National campaign for energy efficiency in urban settings, particularly addressed toward women	No. of households using more fuel-efficient cook stoves to address indoor air pollution No. of households using more efficient energy sources Level of energy consumption at the household level, district, province		
	Solid waste management measures, such as reduction, recycling and reuse	Amount (tons) of waste		
1.5 Develop a financial mechanism for women, with a view to facilitating access to green technology	Establishment of the inter-ministerial fund for women	No. of women with access to a green energy fund	• MICOA, ME, FUNAE, MPD, MF, MMAS, MINAG, NGO, CSO, private	2,500,000
	Mobilization of resources (financial, human and material), to encourage the introduction of green technology	No. of actions funded		
SUBTOTAL: ENERGY				**25,900,000**

ACTION PLAN TABLE: MITIGATION

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
2. FOREST				
2.1 Build and strengthen institutional understanding on gender, climate change and forestry	Promote & conduct research and studies on gender, forestry and climate change	No. of studies/research conducted	• MICOA, FAO, MINAG, academia, CIFOR	3,000,000
	Creation and strengthening of a disaggregated database in genus related to forests	Disaggregated gender data established		
2.2 Design and implement gender based economic incentive policies to reduce forest and biodiversity vulnerability to climate change	Integrate gender and climate change on forestry activities	No. of policies, plans, strategies, budget and activities with gender and climate change consideration	• MICOA, FAO, MINAG, World Bank, UNDP and IUCN	7,750,000
	Promotion of savings revolving credits groups (PCR) within communities	No. of PCR's established and % of women as member/leader		
	Sensitization of communities about the value and participation of women in the negotiations and implementation of actions relating to carbon trading	Equal access to capital / credits Equal access to carbon markets		
	Enhance capacity of women to participate in negotiations and implementation related to carbon trade	Level of benefit (in meticals) from forest products and services to women		
2.3 Enhance participation of women and girls through formal and informal education in forestry sector	To develop awareness programs focusing women engagement in forest sector	No. of women involved in forest institutions	• MICOA, FAO, MINAG, MINED, academia and implementing partners	6,500,000

ACTION PLAN TABLE: MITIGATION

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
	Empowerment and promotion of women in forestry management and leadership at all levels	More opportunities for women involvement in decision-making created in forestry		
	Establishment of funding mechanism and scholarships for women in forestry	No. of women benefiting from the funds		
SUBTOTAL: FOREST				**17,250,000**
3.REDD+				
3.1 Develop a national road map for guiding REDD+ pilot projects and other stakeholders involved in REDD+ programs to mainstream gender fully and effectively	Consult different stakeholders involved in REDD+ programs (including REDD+ pilot projects, communities, and women groups) to obtain input	No. of actors consulted	• MICOA, MINAG, WB, UNDP, CIF, AfDB, IUCN, WEDO, WOCAN, press and implementing partners	8,800,000
	Develop road map	Road Map in place		
	Identify champion organizations to pioneer gender mainstreaming process and establish a system for recognizing and rewarding mainstreaming gender consideration in REDD+ mechanism	Organization in place		
	Establishment of a system of sharing good practice and recognition on gender integration in the REDD+ mechanism	REDD+ mechanism is gender responsive (e.g. number of awards given (from the recognition/reward system)		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: MITIGATION

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
3.2 Build and strengthen the capacity and participation of women and women's organizations on REDD+	Conduct capacity needs assessment for women organizations	Capacity needs assessment report in place	• MICOA, MINAG, WB, UNDP, CIF, BAD, IUCN, WEDO, WOCAN, FSC	8,250,000
	Production of training material with gender approach and climate change	No. of material produced		
	Training for local women according to the ecological zones	No. of women engaged on REDD+		
3.3 Develop gender-sensitive benefit-sharing schemes	Identification of existing benefits systems inside and outside of Mozambique to share best practices for women	A manual on outcomes of pilots developed based on the most effective gender-sensitive benefit-sharing scheme	• MICOA, MINAG, BM, UNDP, CIF, BAD, SDAE, IUCN, WEDO, WOCAN, FSC and partners	4,500,000
	Selection of communities for implementation of pilot projects and best practices documentation	No. of communities from various agro-ecological zones included in pilot		
	Advocacy and lobbying for the mainstreaming of good practice identified in the pilot phases in policies, plans and national strategies	Policy-practice in place		
3.4 Support the integration of gender approach and climate change in the area of information, communication and outreach programs	Training about gender, climate change information and communication systems for implementing partners	Gender responsive information and communication system in place and implemented	• MICOA, MINAG, BM, UNDP, MCT, BAD, SDAE, IUCN, SDPI and partners	6,400,000
	Identify the sources and channels of information and communication used/ preferred by women from local communities	No. of women benefiting from forest related extension activities		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: MITIGATION

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
	Development of an information package of REDD+ sensitive to gender and climate change through coordination with implementing organizations			
3.5 Ensure opportunities for women, in order to benefit from activities proposed by the efforts REDD+ MRV	Workout training needs (short courses) and other training needs for integration of women in REDD+ initiatives in the ministries, departments and organizations	Best MRV practices identified	• MICOA, MINAG, SDAE, SDPI and partners	3,000,000
	Identification of projects related to REDD+, for which women are actively involved and with benefits	No. of communities from the various agro-ecological zones included in pilot		
	Sharing of results of the integration of women in the activities of MRV (measurement, registration and verification)	A manual on outcomes of pilots developed based on the most effective gender-sensitive MRV practices		
SUBTOTAL: REDD+				**30,950,000**
TOTAL BUDGET				**74,100,000**

6. PRIORITY SECTOR V: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Overview

356. "Natural hazards by themselves do not cause disasters – it is the combination of an exposed, vulnerable and ill-prepared population or community with a hazard event that results in a disaster."[198]

357. The leading expert institution and international authority on disaster risk reduction (DRR), the UN office for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), emphasizes that climate change will affect disasters in two ways: first through the increase in frequency and intensity of weather and climate hazards, and secondly through the increase in vulnerability of communities to those hazards, namely due to, inter alia, decreased access to food and water, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.

358. The above may contribute significantly to rapid unplanned and unprecedented urbanization, which may comprise a third layer of increased vulnerability, as nations grapple with ensuring safe and resilient city communities and infrastructures.[199] Long-term trends and temporary effects are both significant in this respect: while 46 million people were displaced in the aftermath of disasters in 2008 alone, many countries are experiencing a new norm during dry seasons whereby a family will send one member to a city to try to earn an income.[200]

359. According to ISDR, drawing on data from the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), over the period of 1991-2005, 3.470 million people were affected by disasters, 960,000 died, and economic losses totaled around USD 1.193 billion. Over the last two decades (1988-2007), 76% of disasters were hydrological, meteorological or climatological in nature, accounting for 45% of deaths and 79% of economic losses.[201]

360. There is already evidence of increasing weather-related disasters. Among them, as the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report noted, more intense and longer droughts have been observed over wider areas since the 1970s, particularly in the tropics and subtropics. Due to these and related trends, some parts of Africa may experience as much as a 50% reduction in agricultural yields by 2020.The 2010 Report on the Status of Disaster Risk Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa[202] reveals staggering statistics concerning the disaster risk in the region.

361. Since the 1970s, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has experienced a significantly increasing number of disasters – more than 1000, with 300 in the last five years

198 UNISDR. 2008. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. Briefing Note 01. Geneva, Switzerland.
199 *Ibid.*
200 IOM. 2008. Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Migration. Retrieved from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/env_degradation/DRR-CCA-Policy-Paper-Final.pdf
201 UNISDR. 2008. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. Briefing Note 01. Geneva, Switzerland.
202 The World Bank and GFDRR. 2010. The Report on the Status of Disaster Risk Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa. Washington, DC, USA.

alone, affecting more than 330 million people. Droughts, floods, and cyclones – all prevalent in Mozambique – , earthquakes and volcanoes have all exacerbated vulnerability of the entire region.

362. Drought and floods together comprise 80% of deaths and 70% of economic loss linked to natural hazards in SSA.[203]

363. Disaster risk reduction is defined by the ISDR as "action taken to reduce the risk of disasters and the adverse impacts of natural hazards, through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causes of disasters, including through avoidance of hazards, reduced social and economic vulnerability to hazards, and improved preparedness for adverse effects." [204] DRR is, therefore, an essential aspect of adaptation around the world and certainly in Mozambique and rest of the Southern African region.

Situation Analysis

364. According to the 2013 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, Mozambique is the 3rd most vulnerable country to disaster risks. [205] [206]

365. Data from PreventionWeb, a project of ISDR, reveals that Mozambique had 75 disaster events from 2008-2010; these killed 104,840 people, an average of 3,382 per year. Well over 23 million people have otherwise been affected[207] (including, *inter alia*, injuries, damages, displacement.)

366. Mozambique is a country that has recognized the importance of DRR, not only in the context of climate change but also as an important aspect of development goals and poverty reduction, for several decades. Experiencing a devastating drought, for example, while civil war was still ongoing, the country felt profound impacts of disaster, exacerbated by infrastructure loss and the complex challenges of communities in conflict.[208]

367. Since independence and, then later, peace, Mozambique has situated its DRR efforts more solidly and substantially in the context of climate change, and collaboration amongst ministries and other stakeholders dealing with DRR and climate change has been fostered at policy and programming level.[209]

368. In a speech to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2013 in Geneva, Permanent Representative of Mozambique Ambassador Pedro Comissário stated that Mozambique is at grave risk for disasters and their

203 *Ibid*; quoting African Union data from 2008
204 *Ibid.*
205 Save the Children. 2013. DRR in Mozambique. Retrieved from http://issuu.com/savethechildren/docs/drr_in_mozambique
206 GAR. 2013. Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2013. Retrieved from http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2013/en/home/index.html
207 PreventionWeb. 2013 (2010). Country Data and Statistics: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/?cid=117
208 Ministry of State Administration/National Institute for Disasters Management, Republic of Mozambique. 2008. Disaster Risk Reduction National Coordinating Mechanisms. Powerpoint presentation at the Workshop on National Platforms, 23-29 August. Davos, Switzerland.
209 *Ibid.*

devastating effects: “Mozambique is a country highly vulnerable to climate disasters, such as tropical cyclones, floods and droughts and earthquakes due to its geographical location [along] the Indian Ocean Shores, along the African Rift, prone to severe climate variations.”

369. “In our country,” he continued, “weather related disasters are cyclical, frequent and extensive, causing huge human losses and widespread damage and annual economic losses in excess of 1% of our Gross Domestic Product. In the most critical years like 2000 and 2013, disasters cost the country about 20% of our Gross Domestic Product.”[210]

370. But the country is making great strides in enhancing preparedness and resilience, including by investing in early warning systems and expanding community action networks. In 2011, there were 588 local committees for disaster management, but by 2013 the number had risen to 9,200. As a result of these and other risk reduction measures, a major flood in the Limpopo river area in 2013 only took the lives of 30 people, whereas a 2000 flood in the same area killed 500.[211]

371. Diversification of income and enhanced technologies especially for agriculture, as well as expanded social protection programs targeting the most vulnerable populations, have also contributed to noteworthy DRR efforts in Mozambique; but these activities do come at a cost. And in 2013, 12% of the State Budget (equivalent to approximately USD 500 million)[212] has been expended on damages from disaster, indicating a major vulnerability persisting for the country, which already has significant development and poverty reduction challenges.

372. Still, experts recommend a strategic integration of DRR and climate change adaptation strategies and actions,[213] as adaptation that integrates DRR principles and strategies is not only more effective, it is arguably more efficient. The ISDR offers several examples, among them: China spent USD 3.15 billion on flood control over forty years, estimated to have saved USD 12 billion in damages; in Vietnam, a mangrove-planting project aimed to protect coasts from typhoons and storms yielded an approximate benefit/cost ratio of 52 from 1994 to 2001.

373. DRR is explicitly concerned with enhancing preparedness for disaster resilience by addressing root causes;[214] thus, a gendered DRR perspective is an essential one to integrate comprehensively through Mozambique’s climate change adaptation plans, actions and associated budgets.

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210 Comissario, H.E. Pedro. 2013. Statement of Mozambique to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. May. Geneva, Switzerland.
211 *Ibid.*
212 *Ibid.*
213 The World Bank and GFDRR. 2010. The Report on the Status of Disaster Risk Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa. Washington, DC, USA.
214 IOM. 2008. Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Migration. Retrieved from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/env_degradation/DRR-CCA-Policy-Paper-Final.pdf

Gender and DRR

374. Countless studies have revealed the gender dynamics of preparedness, periods of disaster, and post-disaster situations; worldwide, women tend to suffer more from the impacts and fatalities caused by disaster compared with men. Girls and boys are 14 times more like than men to die during a disaster, for example and, reflecting cultural patterns of behavior (in this case, women unable to swim, and unable to leave the home without a male chaperone,) in the 1991 cyclones in Bangladesh, women comprised 90% of the 140,000 who perished.[215]

375. Post-disaster, gendered divisions of labor, roles and responsibilities, vulnerabilities and capacities dramatically shape a country's ability to cope and return 'to normal'; a transformative approach to DRR aims for an equal or better quality of life for communities, but few developing countries are in a position to mitigate severe loss. A 2007 study of disasters in 141 countries by London School of Economics experts Neumayer and Plumper found a direct link between equality and death: in societies where women and men enjoyed equal rights, disaster caused the same number of deaths in both sexes. But when unequal power dynamics persisted, more women than men died.[216]

376. While WHO research indicates that women comprise 75% of disaster-related displacement around the world, it is primarily women's economic and care-giving traditional roles that exacerbate women's vulnerability. Disaster and gender expert Elaine Enarson said, "*Women's work is heavily impacted by disasters, and their economic losses can be extensive. Domestic work increases enormously when support systems such as child care, schools, clinics, public transportation and family networks are disrupted or destroyed. Damaged living spaces are damaged working spaces for all women. For those whose income is based on homework, the loss of housing often means the loss of workspace, tools, equipment, inventory, supplies and markets. [In addition,] domestic violence appears to increase when men's sense of control is diminished in disasters.*" [217]

377. At the same time, countless studies have revealed the profound importance of engaging women's participation and leadership in DRR at all levels for the safety and resilience of communities.

378. Reflecting this worldwide reality and comprising the basis for priorities and strategies, the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) includes strong gender considerations, and ISDR has been proactive in supporting countries to integrate gender concerns into their national DRR planning and action.

379. The HFA includes among its main priorities a focus on gender mainstreaming, as well as ensuring that

215 IUCN. 2009. Disaster and Gender Statistics. IUCN. San Jose, Costa Rica.
216 *Ibid.*
217 Enarson, E. 2000.Gender and Natural Disasters. Employment Working Paper. ILO. Geneva, Switzerland.

women have access to all disaster risk management policies, planning and programming, education and training, and especially early warning.

380. On the latter point, an explicit activity included is to develop early warning systems that are "people centered, in particular systems whose warnings are timely and understandable to those at risk, which take into account the demographic, gender, cultural and livelihood characterizes of the target audience…" [218]

381. A 2009 publication by the United Nations in partnership with ISDR, IUCN, and UNDP noted that Mozambique was among key countries to report the substantial impact of ensuring that women and women's needs were integrated into early warning systems and related DRR at local level. [219]

382. Another study by UN Women in Mozambique[220] emphasized an important trend: at global level, but no less so at national level, a shift in thinking about and planning responses to disaster from extreme one-off events to manifestations of unresolved development issues highlights the very importance of a gender-responsive approach to disaster risk resilience. Integrating DRR and poverty eradication programming, for example, must aim to protect and offer co-benefits to women and men alike, who experiences the effects of disaster and climate change differently to begin with.

383. According to the same report, Mozambique is to be lauded for its progress in reducing poverty levels and for integrating gender and DRR among the eight cross-cutting issues of the PARPA II. The importance of local governance is critical in this respect, and to that end, ensuring local actors, including women, at community level for DRR is reflected in the action plan below.

384. The growing worldwide awareness about the critical links between gender and disaster has resonated in Mozambique. The most recent National Institute for Disaster Manager (INGC) report of Mozambique on progress implementing the HFA notes that women are among the most vulnerable groups, but further that women are involved in consultation processes, women and women's organizations are direct beneficiaries of programming and other interventions, and available disaggregated data helps to inform gender-sensitive planning and programming.[221]

385. Still, the persistent trends of women and men experiencing differentiated impacts from disaster indicate an enhanced focus on gender-responsive DRR is vital, especially for reaching rural communities. Women not only need access to information about climate and disaster risks, but women's traditional

218 ISDR. 2005. Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. Geneva, Switzerland.
219 United Nations. 2009. Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive. Geneva, Switzerland.
220 UN Women. 2011. Literature Review on Gender Sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Climate Change Programming. UN Women. Maputo, Mozambique.
221 INGC. 2013. National Program Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013). INGC. Maputo, Mozambique.

knowledge is essential to stimulate innovative strategies for adapting and building resilience at every level.[222]

386. Interestingly, literature does indicate that the sex-disaggregated data that does exist and the gender-focused research that has been conducted in recent years shines a spotlight on women's vulnerability – but neglects to thoroughly investigate or address the situation of men in Mozambique. From issues of 'manliness' in holding the protector role in the face of disaster,[223] to the loss of employment post-disaster and cause for migration, men's roles, responsibilities, needs and capacities must likewise be considered in effective DRR.[224]

Policy and Program Intervention

387. Mozambique has well recognized the importance of prioritizing DRR; in 2011, the World Bank gave the country a score of 4 (on a scale of 1-5, 5 being the best,) on its Disaster Risk Reduction Progress scale, which measures progress toward Hyogo Framework for Action Priority 1 – ensuring DRR is a national priority with a sound institutional basis for implementation. [225] [226]

388. In its most recent report on progress toward implementing the HFA, the INGC noted that the 2011-2013 period is marked by "a increase of awareness on DRM (management) and climate change at national and local levels and at both technical and political levels…" [227]

389. The 2007 NAPA explains, "The management of risks and the reduction of natural disasters have been a priority in the political agenda for Mozambique where thousands of people have been threatened every year from natural hazards." It goes on, in its prioritizing of urgent adaptation actions for Mozambique, to specify a number of DRR-related activities, ranging from promoting the creation of local community training initiatives, to training technicians across critical sectors, to strengthening the capacity of multiple stakeholders to collect sound disaster data.

390. The ENAMMC is anchored in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the UNFCCC at the international level, as well as the Master Plan for Disaster Management and the Policy for Disaster Management, as well as the Social Security Strategy and the PARP, among others, at national level.

391. A number of specific objectives, strategies and actions in the ENAMMC

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222 UN Women. 2011. Literature Review on Gender Sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Preparedness and Climate Change Programming. UN Women. Maputo, Mozambique.
223 *Ibid.*
224 Izquierdo, C.R. 2013. Uncovering Gender in Policy Responses to Natural Disasters: Disaster Management in Post-floods Mozambique, Part 2. Consultancy Africa Intelligence. Retrieved from http://www.consultancyafrica.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1333:uncovering-gender-in-policy-responses-to-natural-disasters-disaster-management-in-post-floods-mozambique-part-2&catid=59:gender-issues-discussion-papers&Itemid=267
225 Social Solutions. 2011. Disaster Risk Reduction Progress Scale. Retrieved from http://www.tradingeconomics.com/mozambique/disaster-risk-reduction-progress-score-1-5-scale-5-best-wb-data.html
226 UNISDR. 2008. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. Briefing Note 01. Geneva, Switzerland.
227 INGC. 2013. National Program Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013). INGC. Maputo, Mozambique.

correspond with DRR and more broadly focusing on strengthening Mozambique's preparedness and capacity for resilience. Among these are emphasizing and building the links between social protection systems and early warning systems. Strengthening capacity to prepare for and respond to climate risks specifically include:

- improving the preparation for imminent climate disasters, including the relocation and protection of people and property, and the supply of resources and equipment;
- strengthening the role of the INGC in coordinating operations, evacuation, relief, reconstruction and support for victims of climate disasters;
- strengthening the coordinating role of the INGC and its partners to reduce vulnerability to drought in arid and semi-arid zones;
- strengthening the role of the Multiple Uses Resource Centres (CERUM) in supporting local communities efforts to make more efficient use of natural resources and map vulnerable areas;
- ensuring the establishment and training of Local Committees or Disaster Risk Management.

128 MICOA. 2012. National Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Strategy. Maputo, Mozambique.

ACTION PLAN TABLE: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

General Outcome: The resilience of communities is enhanced through the integration of gender and climate change considerations throughout disaster risk reduction efforts.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
1. To foster the linkages between DRR and climate change adaptation from a gender perspective through policy and administrative measures	Establish a system between MICOA, INGC, and MOPH to analyze and review policies, plans and strategies to ensure climate change and gender-sensitive approaches are considered	No. of policies, plans and strategies with coverage of gender, climate change and DRR	• MICOA, MAE, MOPH, INGC, MINAG and MMAS	500,000
2. Mass dissemination of sex- disaggregated statistics on the vulnerability, risks, and impact of disasters	Awareness sessions in the communities for dissemination of extreme events, which ravage the country	No. of sessions carried out	• MICOA, MOPH, INGC, MMAS, MPD, MISAU, MINAG, MAE, INE, WB, CIF, BAD, IUCN, WEDO, PNUD, communities, academia and partners	3,940,000
	Mapping of risk areas, activities and identify the relevant implementation actors	No. of database created No. of maps in place		
	Replica and dissemination of best practices of quick recoverability to disasters within communities	No. of communities covered		
3. To increase women's participation in DRR processes (e.g. decision making, programming)	Promote women's access to and participation in decision-making structures, risk management committees, natural disaster management committees, and natural resource community management committees at district consultative/ advisory councils	No. of women in decision-making bodies	• MICOA, MINAG, MMAS, INGC, CENOI, CSOs	2,970,000
	Negotiate and disseminate a minimum quota for women's involvement in DRR governing bodies	No. of women involved		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
	Promotion of traditional knowledge of women through the establishment of networks for exchange of information and experiences	No. of communities using traditional knowledge as part of their action plan for DRR		
4. To establish an innovative meteorological data collection system led by women	Train local women in the collection of meteorological data	No. of women trained in meteorological data collection	• MICOA, INGC, MINAG, MMAS, INAM, CSOs, CBOs	1,980,000
	Provide women with appropriate tools for accurate data collection	No. of women collecting meteorological data		
	Design incentive mechanism for women to collect data for income generation	No. of women receiving economic benefits		
5. To enhance community access to information on DRR, particularly for women	Facilitate establishment of ICT centers at community level (i.e. information hubs)	No. of ICT centers	• MICOA, INGC, MINAG, MMAS, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, local authorities, communities and partners	4,950,000
	Ensure women's and men's equal access to early warning information systems	No. of women participating in centers		
6. To increase media awareness on gender-sensitive vulnerability to disasters	Develop training for journalists on gender, climate and DRR interlinkages	No. of journalists trained	• MICOA, INGC, MINAG, MMAS, CSOs, CBOs, academia, media journalists	3,300,000
	Creation of mechanisms for communication (radio, community radio, local newspapers and newsletters), in local languages, to disseminate information on disasters	No. of articles/ stories on gender-sensitive DRR		
TOTAL BUDGET				**17,640,000**

7. PRIORITY SECTOR VI: COASTS AND FISHERIES

Overview

392. Human induced climate change presents many global challenges, with coastal zones being of particular focus for urgent adaptation. Coastal zones contain unique ecosystems with significant economic assets and activities, and they typically have higher population densities than inland areas.

393. Phenomena will vary considerably over regional and local scales but coastal areas are highly vulnerable to climate change-induced impacts with significant implications for low-lying areas and beyond. These will include inundation that causes loss of coastal wetlands, increased rates of shoreline erosion, saltwater intrusion, higher water tables, intensification of tropical and extra-tropical cyclones, larger extreme waves and storm surges, higher flooding potential from the extreme water levels, as well as altered precipitation/run-off, and ocean acidification.[229]

394. Coasts are particularly vulnerable to increasing sea surface temperatures and have a low adaptive capacity, as are coastal wetland ecosystems, such as salt marshes and mangroves, which are especially threatened by encroaching development that deter sediment runoff from coastal regions. However, degradation of coastal ecosystems especially wetlands and coral reefs, have serious implications for the well being of societies dependent on the coastal ecosystems for goods and services.

395. Increased flooding and degradation of freshwater, fisheries and other natural resources could impact hundreds of millions of lives, and socioeconomic costs on coasts will escalate with future climate change. Sea level rise and intrusion of saline water in fresh water areas as result of climate change will, reduce fisheries production as species and fresh water fisheries are highly susceptible to moderate changes in salinity content.[230]

396. Changes in water temperature, precipitation and oceanographic variables—such as wind velocity, wave action and sea level rise—can bring about significant ecological and biological changes to marine and fresh water ecosystems and the resident fish populations, directly impacting the people who depend on these ecosystems for their livelihoods.[231]

397. The IPCC reported in 2007 that growing populations and human-induced pressures would exacerbate the impacts of climate change in coastal regions. People and assets at risk in coastal areas are subject to additional stress due to the indirect impacts on land-use and hydrological changes (e.g. dams that reduce sediment supply to the coasts).

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229 The World Bank Group. 2010. Mozambique: Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change. World Bank. Washington, DC, USA.
230 Cheung, WWL., Lam, VWY., Sarmient,o JL., Kearney, K., Watson, R. and Pauly, D, 2009. Projecting Global Marine Biodiversity Impacts under Climate Change Scenarios. Fish and Fisheries. 10 (3): 235-251.
231 Westlund, L. Poulain, F. Bage, H. and van Anrooy, R. 2007. Disaster Response and Risk Management in the Fisheries Sector. FAO. Rome, Italy.

398. High physical exposure certainly increases risk and vulnerability for human and natural systems alike, but the adaptive capacity also influences vulnerability. Therefore, in developing countries with limited adaptive capacity, especially with low-lying urban coastal regions, the resilience of an area is drastically reduced, compared with developed countries. The most at-risk coastal regions are Africa and Southeast Asia with large coastlines and abundant natural resources, but low adaptive capacity.

399. It is important to recognize the cost of inaction will be drastically higher than the costs of adaptation for vulnerable coasts and fishery resources. Often, post-event impacts on coastal business, people, housing, public and private social institutions, natural resources, and the environment go unaccounted for in disaster cost tallying. However, it is crucial that coastal communities and their respective fishery industry begin adaptation processes soon, as some research warns that these communities will be unviable by 2100.[232]

400. It is important to make the connection between coastal security and adaptation with the populations that live and depend on the natural resources found there. Rural coastal communities in Africa have long harvested fish and other natural resources to support themselves and their families. A history of colonialism, exacerbated then by a period of civil war, increased inequalities and vulnerabilities, and in the dynamic coastal and fisheries context, choices, options, and adaptive responses differ between men and women.[233]

401. Fisheries and tourism have a strong relationship and for that reason are generally male dominated, providing the local male fishers with most of the monetary benefits. Although, women do take part in post-harvest activities, such as processing, selling, and marketing of marine resources providing access to monetary income and livelihood security. [234]

402. Climate change is already threatening fishing sector production by decreasing quantity of fish caught due to increased ocean temperature and destruction of sand banks from erosion, along with reducing the size of fish (since 2008). Also, stronger winds throughout the year hinder fishers from entering the ocean to find fish populations that are farther off the shore now; cyclones and erratic precipitation have destructive impact, as well.

Situation Analysis

403. Analysis by the World Bank shows that coastal towns in Mozambique are among the sectors that will be

232 IPCC. 2007. Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Contribution of the Working Group II to the 4th Assessment Report of the IPCC. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
233 Mbatha, Philile. 2013. Shifting Livelihoods: as the Fisheries in South Africa and Mozambique go through Rapid Changes, Communities Adapt to Coastal Resource Use in Distinctly Gendered Ways. International Collective in Support of Fisherworkers. Yemaya.
234 Kolbeinsdottir, L., Pombo, M.H., Pedro, R. 2012. Consultancy Report: Gender-specific Impacts of Climate Change on Fisheries Livelihood in Mozambique. FAO and GEST.

particularly vulnerable to droughts, floods and cyclones; however, the impact of climate change on natural resources—such as fisheries—has not been adequately assessed yet.[235]

404. Mozambique is endowed with a large coastal region, approximately 2700km and with fairly rich marine and freshwater fisheries resources. More than 60% of Mozambique's population of 22 million lives in coastal areas and future climate change along with sea level rise will only exacerbate the current coastal risks, highlighting the need for coastal adaptation and improvement in coastal management.

405. Low-lying areas characterize Mozambique with various ecosystems such as sandy beaches, mangrove forests, recent dunes, and inland lagoons, coastal lakes, banks and coral reefs, marine weed and swamps.

406. Rising sea levels on the coasts of Mozambique, along with inundation, will cause erosion, land loss and displacement of Mozambican coastal populations. Also, the loss of coastal wetlands, with implications for fisheries and coastal protection, and saline intrusion into freshwater systems and aquifers in low-lying areas will impact livelihoods in a multitude of ways. Sea levels will also exacerbate the scale and impact of storm surges associated with tropical storms and cyclones, which Mozambique already faces.

407. Sea level rise, predicted under various IPCC scenarios, are based on Maputo's (incomplete) sea level records, but indicate a rise of 2.17mm/year plus or minus 0.76mm/year.[236] This will also have significant impacts on tropical storms, cyclones and the associated storm surge.

408. For Mozambique, it is predicted that a change from a major storm every 100 years will be reduced to every 60 years (under lowest SLR) to 33 years (under highest SLR). Maputo will face even greater changes with a reduction to every twenty years for a major storm. However, Beira is more exposed to cyclone tracks than Maputo, making it particularly vulnerable to sea level rise and inundation from storm surge.

409. Beach erosion is very serious, and threatens Mozambique's coastal infrastructure such as roads and housing, especially from storm surge when sea levels can temporarily rise up to 5 meters. While many of the major coastal communities have infrastructure in place to ward off effects of extreme events, many are in need of maintenance.

410. Mangrove forests provide goods and protective services from erosion through the attenuation of waves and storms and the accumulation of sediments and nutrients, which also support rich ecological communities. Unfortunately, large-scale ecosystem conversion is

235 GFDRR. 2009. Economic Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Assessment in Malawi and Mozambique: Measuring Economic Risks of Floods and Droughts. Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recover, World Bank, RMSI, IFPRI.
236 IPCC. 2007. Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Contribution of the Working Group II to the 4th Assessment Report of the IPCC. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

causing the destruction of mangroves for agriculture, industrial and urban development, and aquaculture.

411. In some portions of Beira, destruction of mangroves have caused 30 to 40 meters of beach erosion resulting in the ocean encroaching on coastal infrastructure and human settlements. The inherent saline intrusion of the coastal aquifers and estuaries from this erosion holds serious implications regarding coastal agriculture and fishery production too.[237]

412. Capture fisheries and the development of aquaculture contribute significantly to the socio-economic development of Mozambique by providing inexpensive protein, improving the populations diet, creating jobs, generating income and promoting regional development, making the fishery sector vital to Mozambique. The marine waters cover an area of about 100,000km^2, with an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles, with the inland waters covering 13,000km^2.[238]

413. The fishing sector contributes about 4% to the GDP and employs directly over 95,000, of which 90% are in the artisanal/subsistence sector. In 2005, the decreasing trend of production in the fishing sector was reversed and now sees about 7% annual increase each year.[239]

414. While fisheries was one of the sectors least affected by the civil war they still have faced problems because there is not enough technology, equipment, or access to loans; the roads are poor making it difficult to transport catch to market; and many of the small fishing communities lack the financial knowledge and resources to organize efficient business.[240]

415. The Mozambican fishery sector is typically divided into the following areas: marine capture fisheries; inland capture fisheries; marine farmed species; and freshwater aquaculture.

416. Most of the fishing in Mozambique is from the ocean and done along the central coast and consists of industrial, semi-industrial, and artisanal fishing.

417. The most important marine resources include crustaceans (prawns, deep water shrimp, crayfish, lobsters and crabs), marine finfish (demersal and pelagic species mainly grouper snapper, emperor, and sea bream), migratory species (yellow fin, big eye and albacore tuna, swordfish, and shark), and cephalopods (squid, octopus, sea cucumbers, bivalves).

418. In 2003 registered total catches (from industrial and semi-industrial fishing boats) were reported to be 22,037 tons and accounted for 10% of the country's total exports. The annual value for

237 Government of Mozambique. 2011. Mozambique: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience. Maputo, Mozambique.
238 FAO. 2007. National Fishery Sector Overview: Mozambique. Rome, Italy.
239 OECD. 2011. African Economic Outlook: Mozambique 2011. OECD & AfDB. Mozambique.
240 FAO. 2005. National Aquaculture Sector Overview: Mozambique. Rome, Italy.

those exported fish products was US $79.7 million.[241]

419. The market for fish products depends on their commercial value and quality. The main exports from Mozambique are shrimp, gamba, and lobster while the lower-grade products are usually sold locally, with small amounts being exported. Despite being a large fish-producing country with exports, Mozambique still has trouble with transport domestically, especially of fresh fish, because of poor infrastructure. Nevertheless, the country still depends on fish imports; approximately 30,000 tons of fish products, mostly horse mackerel, are imported each year from regional markets for distribution among the domestic markets.

420. Inland freshwater fisheries in Lake Malawai/Niassa and Lake CahoraBassa, mostly consists of farmed tilapia, but also small pelagics, locally known as kapenta.

421. The aquaculture enterprise in Mozambique is mostly commercial shrimp in three different provinces; all use semi-intensive farming systems in earthen ponds and import feed from the region (South Africa and Seycelles) or from Asia. Current production from the shrimp aquaculture is 4.8 tons/ha/yr. Seaweed is also farmed in the provinces and on some islands, involving about 5,400 people, of which 65% are women.[242]

422. Per capita fish consumption in Mozambique is estimated at 5.0 kg/yr.; however, along coastal communities it is much higher, estimated at 10-12 kg/yr. The demand for fish products in Mozambique is much higher than the domestic industry can produce now, and over the next 25 years it is expected that demand will grow substantially.

Gender, Coast and Fisheries

423. Men are the main fishers in the industrial and semi-industrial categories, but for artisanal fishing, women and children constitute the main collectors as well as being a substantial portion of fishers without boats.

424. Artisanal production in 2003 was estimated by the Ministry of Fisheries (MPESCAS) to be about 67,074 tons. The artisanal fishing sector also includes collection of seaweed (red algae, Kappaphycus), of which women do 80% of the collection.[243]

425. In the central and northern regions, women work as collectors and in the market but very rarely are allowed to work commercially in fishing. In the southern region, some women are involved in commercial fishing and also work in the markets.

426. Domestic markets play a large role in the economy of coastal regions. There are over 700 artisanal landing sites, of varying size, along the coast. At these sites small processing operations are

241 DNEP, MPESCAS. 2005. Balanço do programa quinquenal do governo 2000-2004. Sector das Pescas. Maputo, Mozambique.
242 FAO. 2005. National Aquaculture Sector Overview: Mozambique. Rome, Italy.
243 Aquaculture Department. 2004. Shrimp Aquaculture Production Facilities Monitoring Reports. Ministry of Fisheries Maputo, Mozambique.

conducted—depending on the traditional processing methods, most commonly drying, smoking, and salting—as well as a lively trade business. At the landing, fishers sell their catch to wholesalers, usually women, who buy small shares and transport them to local markets.

427. The most common markets for African products are the local street markets, where women between the ages of 14-55 and young men are commonly found selling a range of fish products, including dried and fresh fish.

428. Fishing communities in Mozambique have demonstrated that with climate change the women's role in subsistence agriculture has been changed because of increased temperature, irregular rainfall and storms, which have not allowed female participants to get much, or any, agricultural yield. This has increased female participation in fishing activities—especially in dragnet—as well as the increased profitability of selling fish.[244]

429. One of the strongest supportive frameworks for gender equality in the fishing sector is a Governmental Program co-financed by Norway and Iceland from 2009-2012 which promotes the role of women as more and more important in the fishing chain and some lines of action including the following indicators:

- A positive evolution in women's representation in fisheries' participatory management bodies and in grass roots community organizations; and
- Policy documents and development plans containing references to objectives and strategies seeking greater equity within the fisheries sector.

Policy and Program Intervention

430. The PPCR funds for Mozambique, in an effort to help enterprise diversification, have identified an adaptation activity that promotes inland fishing and aquaculture, particularly for women, as alternative sources of income, and nutrition in rural communities.[245]

431. The Coastal Rural Support Program (CRSP) is a development project by the Aga Khan Development Network that tackles rural poverty with a coordinated approach in many areas that involves gender and the environment in these communities, while encouraging active participation and leadership from women's organizations.

432. From the NCCAMS: Increase the resilience of fisheries. This requires:

- Promoting aquaculture as a way to tackle a decrease in fish stocks and increased demand;

244 Kolbeinsdottir, L., Pombo, M.H., Pedro, R. 2012. Consultancy Report: Gender-specific Impacts of Climate Change on Fisheries Livelihood in Mozambique. FAO and GEST.
245 CIF. 2013. Investment Plan for Mozambique. Retrieved from https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/investment-plan/mozambiques-ppcr-strategic-program

- Regenerating mangroves and implementing protective measures for algae and sea grass, coral sand other zones use by fish for spawning and feeding;
- Improving the quality of information availability and skills for small-scale fisheries; and
- Reinforcing control and management measures for fisheries by ensuring access to clean technologies for the renewal and maintenance of stocks.

ACTION PLAN TABLE: COASTS AND FISHERIES

General Outcome: Enhance the sustainability and resilience of biodiversity and coastal ecosystems to the impacts of climate change through the mainstreaming of a gender perspective.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
1. To promote mainstreaming of gender and climate change in policies, plans, strategies and programs related to integrated management of coasts and fisheries	Promotion and integration of gender and climate change when carrying out integrated management of coasts, sea and inland waters (rivers and lakes)	No. of plan, policies and strategies with gender and climate change perspective	• MICOA, MPescas, MITUR, MMAS, INAMAR, INAM, MMAS, FFP, IDPPE, MOPH/ DNA, INGC, academia	1,500,000
	Dissemination of existing policies on gender and climate change at the national level	No. of awareness campaigns (e.g. TV, Radio, Community Radio, Internet/ Social Networks	• MICOA, MPescas, MAE, MMAS, ONGs, OCBs, OBFs, press and local authorities	2,200,000
	Development of networks of women and local authorities to disseminate and act upon the information provided for more efficient management of infrastructure involving the fishing community councils	No. of networks led by women	• MICOA, MTC, MPescas, communities, local authorities	8,000,000
	Promotion of savings groups revolving credits (PCR) in communities, market oriented and with access to credit	No. of PCR's established and % of women involved		
	Training of local communities for the efficient processing of natural fishery products (e.g. cold, storage, processing)	No. of women involved		

ACTION PLAN TABLE: COASTS AND FISHERIES

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	BUDGET (MT)
	Introduction of good practices in the value chain of fisheries sensitive to gender and climate change	Income received		
2. To increase women's role as agents/ informants for monitoring, maintenance and reporting of vulnerable infrastructure (e.g. due to sea level rise, cyclones).	Train women in local coastal and water-front communities to monitor and report on infrastructure vulnerable to impacts of climate change	No. of women trained	• MICOA, MPD, MOPH, MMAS, MPescas, local authorities and communities	8,000,000
	Establish a women's community-based mapping system for monitoring and reporting of vulnerable infrastructure	No. of networks led by women		
	Develop networks of women and local authorities to disseminate and act on information provided by women for efficient infrastructure management	Improvement in infrastructure		
3. To promote more active involvement of women participating in conservation and improvement of protection practices in coastal areas	Awareness campaigns for equitable and sustainable use of coastal flora	Percentage of women in local natural resource management committees monitoring and preserving coastal flora	• MICOA, MTC, MPescas, communities, local authorities	4,600,000
	Empowerment of women on matters of conservation, management and restoration of the coastal flora (e.g. mangrove)	Women trained and involved in the preservation of coastal flora		
	Reforestation of mangroves in coordination with the fishing community councils	No. of hectares of reforested coastal areas or coastal forest rehabilitated or replanted		
TOTAL BUDGET				**24,300,000**

S:C ALIGNMENT OF THE ccGAP WITH THE ENAMMC

433. As indicated at the outset of this document, the ccGAP is a revisiting and enhancement of the Action Plan portion of the 2010 Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. One of the main purposes of this effort in 2013 has been to bring the Action Plan in alignment with, or in further complement to, the ENAMMC.

434. The ENAMMC recognizes that an integrated approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation is essential and moreover recognizes a number of cross-cutting issues, such as institutional synergy. To that end, the alignment tables that follow are not exhaustive, as sections overlap and very much interlink with each other.

435. The most significant direct and indirect links between the ccGAP and the ENAMMC are included in the tables that follow.

436. It is clear that, first and foremost, enhancing the gender responsiveness of climate interventions is very much in line with Mozambique's priorities and that, moreover, integrating a gender perspective, including through policies, programs and budgets, through all sectors affecting and affected by climate change will have a significant outcome for the people of Mozambique and will further enhance the Government's effort to respond to this urgent situation.

PRIORITY SECTOR I: WATER

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS[246]
To support implementation of the actions related to gender and climate change in the Gender Strategy of the National Directorate of Water (DNA)	4.6.1.2.1 Increase capacity to manage water resources: *strengthening capacity to manage shared water resources; improve knowledge about the quality and quantity of groundwater resources* 4.6.3.1.1 Adjust the legal framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *identifying gaps, and needed adjustments,in legal instruments in order to mainstream CC; equipping sectors with instruments (strategies, policies, regulations and standards) to ensure the integration monitoring, detecting and responding to the challenges of CC; strengthening institutional frameworks at the district level, to encourage greater interaction between communities and district authorities; promoting the integration of climate change in local committees, and encouraging the convergence of existing themes on issues such as land, water and forestry.* 4.6.3.1.2 Adjust the existing institutional framework in line with the [ENAMMC], e.g.: *enhancing, enabling and empowering institutions for the monitoring and enforcement of laws and regulations; interacting proactively with state institutions, the Government, civil society groups, CBOs, academics and media organizations*
To ensure that the budget of DNA integrates specific actions on gender and climate change	4.6.3.3.1 Develop and enhance CC knowledge and the capacity to intervene: *building integrated planning and budgeting capacity (PESOE, PESOD, PES) to include elements related to CC mitigation and adaptation,* and see also 5.5 Financing

246 It should be noted that an effective integrated approach realizes the widespread links across sectors and harnesses synergies amongst all objectives, sub-objectives, strategies and actions

PRIORITY SECTOR I: WATER

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
To develop the capacity of DNA staff on linkages of climate change and gender	4.6.1.2.1 Increase capacity to manage water resources
To support incorporation of climate change and gender in the building of water and sanitation inclusive infrastructures[247] throughout the country	4.6.1.2.1 Increase capacity to manage water resources: *strengthening capacity to manage shared water resources; improve knowledge about the quality and quantity of groundwater resources*
To incorporate women in watershed and forestry governance to enhance the protection of water resources	4.6.1.2.1 Increase capacity to manage water resources: *strengthening capacity to manage shared water resources*

247 ***Inclusive infrastructure*** takes into account the special needs of specific groups, including women, children, disabled, and elders, among others

PRIORITY SECTOR II: AGRICULTURE

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
To improve the ability of the technicians of MINAG, to integrate the gender approach and climate change in agriculture	4.6.3.2.1 Develop climate change research: *create a 'CC Network' of multi-sectoral research teams; use the results of studies for the design of public policies for improving people's well-being.* 4.6.3.3.1 Develop and enhance CC knowledge and the capacity to intervene.
To coordinate the integration of best practices, and risk scenarios on gender and climate change approach on gender Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture	4.6.3.1.1 Adjust the legal framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: i*dentifying gaps, and needed adjustments, in legal instruments in order to mainstream CC; equipping sectors with instruments (strategies, policies, regulations and standards) to ensure the integration monitoring, detecting and responding to the challenges of CC; strengthening institutional frameworks at the district level, to encourage greater interaction between communities and district authorities; promoting the integration of CC in local committees, and encouraging the convergence of existing themes on issues such as land, water and forestry.* 4.6.3.1.2 Adjust the existing institutional framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *enhancing, enabling and empowering institutions for the monitoring and enforcement of laws and regulations; interacting proactively with state institutions, the Government, civil society groups, CBOs, academics and media organizations.*
To increase availability and access to land and efficient and sustainable technology, that enable women farmers cope with the impacts of climate change	4.6.1.3.1 Increase the resilience of agriculture and livestock: *diversifying and introducing crops that are more resistant to climate variation; improving agricultural productivity by making available technologies and inputs suitable for the changed climate; improving and broadening technical assistance to producers.*

PRIORITY SECTOR II: AGRICULTURE

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
	4.6.2.3.1 Develop low-carbon agricultural practices: *using high-efficiency water pumping systems for crop irrigation; promoting collection and bio-digestion of animal and plant waste to increase the availability of methane for power generation; promote agricultural practices that reduce GHG emissions.* 4.6.1.2.1 Increase capacity to manage water resources. 4.6.1.2.2 Increase access to, and capacity to collect, store, treat and distribute water: *implementing practices that allow the refilling of aquifers; using excavated and underground reservoirs to store rainwater, mainly in the Southern region*
To establish contacts and alliances within the SADC region in relation to the gender and climate change in agriculture	4.6.1.3.1 Increase the resilience of agriculture and livestock: *improving and broadening technical assistance to producers.* 4.6.3.3.1 Develop and enhance CC knowledge and the capacity to intervene.
To increase access to agricultural markets information for women	4.6.1.3.3 Assure adequate food security and nutrition: *improving the availability of food and access to it; promoting agro-processing; creating community-based food processing and conservation industries; improving the mechanisms for the distribution, transport and commercialization of food products.* 4.6.1.4.1 Developing and implementing innovative community-based adaptation approaches.

PRIORITY SECTOR III: HEALTH

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
To support the implementation of actions related to gender and climate change in the Gender Strategy of the Ministry of Health (MOH)	4.6.1.5.1 Reduce vulnerability to CC-exacerbated vector-borne diseases: *strengthening capacity to prevent and control the spread of disease, including mapping of vector distribution and spatial mobility; promoting clean technologies and creating spaces, such as recreational forest areas and buffer zones in cities; conducting a baseline study on the diseases that are potentiated by climate change; establishing surveillance systems and control measures for specific diseases exacerbated by CC.* 4.6.3.1.1 Adjust the legal framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *identifying gaps, and needed adjustments ,in legal instruments in order to mainstream CC; equipping sectors within instruments (strategies, policies, regulations and standards) to ensure the integration monitoring, detecting and responding to the challenges of climate change; strengthening institutional frameworks at the district level, to encourage greater interaction between communities and district authorities; promoting the integration of climate change in local committees, and encouraging the convergence of existing themes on issues such as land, water and forestry.* 4.6.3.1.2 Adjust the existing institutional framework in line with the [ENAMMC], e.g.: *enhancing, enabling and empowering institutions for the monitoring and enforcement of laws and regulations; interacting proactively with state institutions, the Government, civil society groups, CBOs, academics and media organizations*
To ensure that the budget of the MOH integrate actions on gender and climate change	Above, and 4.6.3.3.1 Develop and enhance CC knowledge and the capacity to intervene: *building integrated*

PRIORITY SECTOR III: HEALTH

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
	planning and budgeting capacity (PESOE, PESOD, PES) to include elements related to CC mitigation and adaptation, and see also 5.5 Financing
To improve technical capacity of technicians and health activists at the central, provincial, and community level on climate change issues, with particular attention to women's health	4.6.1.5.1 Reduce vulnerability to CC-exacerbated vector-borne diseases: *strengthening capacity to prevent and control the spread of disease*
To introduce innovative approaches that use traditional medicine knowledge to adapt to climate change	4.6.1.5.1 Reduce vulnerability to CC-exacerbated vector-borne diseases: strengthening capacity to prevent and control the spread of disease […]; promoting clean technologies and creating spaces… 4.6.1.3.3 Assure adequate food security and nutrition: research and promote the use of local species of foods consumed in communities
To increase the capacity of women and men to prevent and control the spread of diseases exacerbated by climate change	4.6.1.5.1 Reduce vulnerability to CC-exacerbated vector-borne diseases: strengthening capacity to prevent and control the spread of disease

PRIORITY SECTOR IV: MITIGATION (INCLUDING ENERGY, FORESTS)

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
ENERGY	
Integrate gender issues and climate change in the Gender Strategy of the Energy Sector	4.6.3.1.1 Adjust the legal framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *identifying gaps, and needed adjustments, in legal instruments in order to mainstream CC; equipping sectors with instruments (strategies, policies, regulations and standards) to ensure the integration monitoring, detecting and responding to the challenges of CC; strengthening institutional frameworks at the district level, to encourage greater interaction between communities and district authorities; promoting the integration of CC in local committees, and encouraging the convergence of existing themes on issues such as land, water and forestry.*
Enhance national information on gender, energy and climate change **Contribute to the expansion of the equitable distribution and energy improvement in families**	4.6.3.1.2 Adjust the existing institutional framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *enhancing, enabling and empowering institutions for the monitoring and enforcement of laws and regulations; interacting proactively with state institutions, the Government, civil society groups, CBOs, academics and media organizations.* 4.6.2.1.1 Improve access to renewable energy: *promoting and disseminating techniques and technologies for the production and sustainable use of biomass energy.* 4.6.3.2.1 Develop climate change research: *create a 'CC Network' of multi-sectorial research teams; use the results of studies for the design of public policies for improving people's well-being.*

PRIORITY SECTOR IV: MITIGATION (INCLUDING ENERGY, FORESTS)

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
Promote the development of initiatives that encourage women and men to reduce emissions in urban and rural communities	4.6.2.1.1 Improve access to renewable energy 4.6.2.1.4 Promote low-carbon urbanization: *developing and implementing policies and measures to improve energy efficiency and promote the use of renewable energy in the construction of urban infrastructure, such as buildings and roads etc.; developing projects and programs for the micro-generation of energy in commercial and residential buildings; promoting energy-efficient practices and the use of equipment utilizing renewable energy and decentralized energy production, through building codes and production standards.* 4.6.1.7.1 Promote tree-planting and the establishment of local forestry use mechanisms: *developing programmed for the planting of trees with multiple uses and economic value, in order to meet the needs of local communities; enhancing local initiatives, fighting deforestation and preventing fires and their spread; promoting community programmed to manage forest resources.* 4.6.1.8.1 Develop resilience mechanisms for urban areas and other settlements: *updating building codes for transport, telecommunications, energy distribution, and water infrastructure and buildings, in order to make them climate resilient.* 4.6.2.3.2 Reduce deforestation and wildfires
Develop a financial mechanism for women, with a view to facilitating access to green technology	4.6.2.1.1 Improve access to renewable energy 5.5 Financing: collect and keep track of the database of projects and programmed managed by FUNAB and other institutions (i.e. cooperation partners, NGOs and other actors).

PRIORITY SECTOR IV: MITIGATION (INCLUDING ENERGY, FORESTS)

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
FORESTRY	
Build and strengthen institutional understanding on gender, climate change and forestry	5.4 Knowledge management: *creating CC training, awareness, and education content promoting community programmed to manage forest resources.* 4.6.1.7.1 Promote tree-planting and the establishment of local forestry use mechanisms: *developing programmed for the planting of trees with multiple uses and economic value, in order to meet the needs of local communities; enhancing local initiatives, fighting deforestation and preventing fires and their spread; promoting community programmed to manage forest resources.* 4.6.3.1.2 Adjust the existing institutional framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *enhancing, enabling and empowering institutions for the monitoring and enforcement of laws and regulations; interacting proactively with state institutions, the Government, civil society groups, CBOs, academics and media organizations.*
Design and implement gender-based economic incentive policies to reduce forest and biodiversity vulnerability to climate change	4.6.1.7.1 Promote tree-planting and the establishment of local forestry use mechanisms: *exploring agrosilvopastoralist systems to facilitate livelihoods and diversify income sources.* 5.5 Financing: *collect and keep track of the database of projects and programs managed by FUNAB and other institutions (i.e. cooperation partners, NGOs and other actors).* 4.6.1.6.1 Guarantee biodiversity protection: *applying management practices that increase the adaptive capacity of ecosystems, and maximize*

PRIORITY SECTOR IV: MITIGATION (INCLUDING ENERGY, FORESTS)

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
	the utilization of habitats and biodiversity conservation; developing programmed and actions for CC-adaptive conservation.
Enhance participation of women and girls through formal and informal education in forestry sector	4.6.3.3.1 Develop and enhance CC knowledge and the capacity to intervene: *developing and integrating CC content in formal and informal education programmed.* 4.6.1.7.1 Promote tree-planting and the establishment of local forestry use mechanisms: *enhancing local initiatives, fighting deforestation and preventing fires and their spread; promoting community programmed to manage forest resources.*
REDD+	
Develop a national road map for guiding REDD+ pilot projects and other stakeholders involved in REDD+ programs to mainstream gender fully and effectively **Support the integration of gender approach and climate change in the area of information, communication and outreach programs**	4.6.1.4.1 Increase vulnerable people's adaptive capacity: *developing and implementing innovative community-based adaptation approaches; strengthening the existing CC-related social protection systems to contribute to the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening the capacity, orientation and emphasis of basic social protection.* 4.6.2.1.4 Promote low-carbon urbanization: *developing and implementing policies and measures to improve energy efficiency and promote the use of renewable energy in the construction of urban infrastructure, such as buildings and roads etc.* 4.6.1.7.1 Promote tree-planting and the establishment of local forestry use mechanisms: *developing programmed for the planting of trees with multiple uses and economic value, in order to meet the needs of local communities.*

PRIORITY SECTOR IV: MITIGATION (INCLUDING ENERGY, FORESTS)

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
Build and strengthen the capacity and participation of women and women's organizations on REDD+	4.6.2.3.1 Develop low-carbon agricultural practices: *promoting agricultural practices that reduce GHG emissions, in particular when harvesting sugar cane.* 4.6.1.7.1 Promote tree-planting and the establishment of local forestry use mechanisms: *developing programs for the planting of trees with multiple uses and economic value, in order to meet the needs of local communities. enhancing local initiatives, fighting deforestation and preventing fires and their spread; promoting community programmed to manage forest resources.*
Develop gender-sensitive benefit-sharing schemes **Ensure opportunities for women, in order to benefit from activities proposed by the efforts REDD+ MRV**	4.6.1.4.1 Increase vulnerable people's adaptive capacity: *developing and implementing innovative community-based adaptation approaches; strengthening the existing CC-related social protection systems to contribute to the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening the capacity, orientation and emphasis of basic social protection.* 4.6.1.7.1 Promote tree-planting and the establishment of local forestry use mechanisms: exploring agrosilvopastoralist systems to facilitate livelihoods and diversify income sources. 4.6.3.1.2: building capacity to design, analyze and monitor policies defining the National System for CC[248] measurement, reporting and verification (MRV).

248 A transparent framework for data collection and treatment, information management, and mitigation and adaptation planning (including monitoring and evaluation), within the scope of NCCAMS and in line with international agreements. This should include an integrated database of CC information shared by all relevant institutions.

PRIORITY SECTOR IV: MITIGATION (INCLUDING ENERGY, FORESTS)

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
	4.6.3.3.1 Develop and enhance CC knowledge and the capacity to intervene: *building integrated planning and budgeting capacity (PESOE, PESOD, PES) to include elements related to CC mitigation and adaptation.* 5.5 Financing 4.6.3.1.1 Adjust the legal framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *identifying gaps, and needed adjustments, in legal instruments in order to mainstream CC; equipping sectors with instruments (strategies, policies, regulations and standards) to ensure the integration monitoring, detecting and responding to the challenges of CC; strengthening institutional frameworks at the district level, to encourage greater interaction between communities and district authorities; promoting the integration of CC in local committees, and encouraging the convergence of existing themes on issues such as land, water and forestry.*

PRIORITY SECTOR V: DRR

ccGAP OBJECTIVES

To foster the linkages between DRR and climate change adaptation from a gender perspective through policy and administrative measures

ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS

4.6.1.1.1 Strengthen early warning systems: *providing adequate and timely weather information tailored to each user–including the development of a wildfires warning system, and identifying the most effective ways to reach multiple audiences with the most appropriate tools and instruments in relevant languages; increasing the scale of the warning system, and reaching the district level, through contributions from sectoral institutions to improve early warning systems, particularly for agriculture, water and health; timely distribution of information to key users and local communities.*

4.6.1.1.2 Strengthen capacity to prepare for and respond to climate risks 4.6.1.1.2: *improving the preparation for imminent climate disasters, including the relocation and protection of people and property, and the supply of resources and equipment; …*

4.6.1.4.1 Increase vulnerable people's adaptive capacity: *developing and implementing innovative community-based adaptation approaches; strengthening the existing CC-related social protection systems to contribute to the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening the capacity, orientation and emphasis of basic social protection programs to increase the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening linkages between social protection systems and those related to natural disasters, including early warning systems.*

4.6.3.1.1 Adjust the legal framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *identifying gaps, and needed adjustments, in legal instruments in order to mainstream CC; equipping sectors with*

PRIORITY SECTOR V: DRR

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
	instruments (strategies, policies, regulations and standards) to ensure the integration monitoring, detecting and responding to the challenges of climate change; strengthening institutional frameworks at the district level, to encourage greater interaction between communities and district authorities; promoting the integration of climate change in local committees, and encouraging the convergence of existing themes on issues such as land, water and forestry. 4.6.3.1.2 Adjust the existing institutional framework in line with the [ENAMMC], e.g.: *enhancing, enabling and empowering institutions for the monitoring and enforcement of laws and regulations; interacting proactively with state institutions, the Government, civil society groups, CBOs, academics and media organizations*
Mass dissemination of sex- disaggregated statistics on the vulnerability, risks, and impact of disasters	Above, and: 4.6.1.8.1 Develop resilience mechanisms for urban areas and other settlements: *mapping vulnerable and at-risk infrastructure, depending on expected climatic phenomena (e.g. floods, cyclones, sea level rise);* and 4.6.3.2 Research and systematic observation
To increase women's participation in DRR processes (e.g. decision making, programming)	4.6.1.1.2. Strengthen capacity to prepare for and respond to climate risks: *improving the preparation for imminent climate disasters, including the relocation and protection of people and property, and the supply of resources and equipment;*
To establish an innovative meteorological data collection system led by women	4.6.3.2.1 Develop climate change research: *create systems for generating and sharing knowledge among and between the government,*

PRIORITY SECTOR V: DRR

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
	academia, the private sector and civil society; adapt and enhance (academic and other) research institutions to deal with the environment in the context of CC; promote regional and international exchange. 4.6.3.2.2 Strengthen institutions that collect data for GHG inventories and National Communications
To enhance community access to information on DRR, particularly for women	4.6.1.4.1 Increase vulnerable people's adaptive capacity: *developing and implementing innovative community-based adaptation approaches; strengthening the existing CC-related social protection systems to contribute to the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening the capacity, orientation and emphasis of basic social protection programs to increase the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening linkages between social protection systems and those related to natural disasters, including early warning systems.*
To increase media awareness on gender-sensitive vulnerability to disasters	Above, and 4.6.1.1.2 Strengthen capacity to prepare for and response to climate risks, among others

PRIORITY SECTOR VI: COASTS AND FISHERIES

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
To promote mainstreaming of gender and climate change in policies, plans, strategies and programs related to integrated management of coasts and fisheries	4.6.3.1.1 Adjust the legal framework in line with the [ENAMMC]: *identifying gaps, and needed adjustments, in legal instruments in order to mainstream CC; equipping sectors with instruments (strategies, policies, regulations and standards) to ensure the integration monitoring, detecting and responding to the challenges of CC; strengthening institutional frameworks at the district level, to encourage greater interaction between communities and district authorities; promoting the integration of CC in local committees, and encouraging the convergence of existing themes on issues such as land, water and forestry.* 4.6.3.1.2 Adjust the existing institutional framework in line with the [ENAMMC], e.g.: *enhancing, enabling and empowering institutions for the monitoring and enforcement of laws and regulations; interacting proactively with state institutions, the Government, civil society groups, CBOs, academics and media organizations.* 4.6.3.3.1 Develop and enhance CC knowledge and the capacity to intervene: *building integrated planning and budgeting capacity (PESOE, PESOD, PES) to include elements related to CC mitigation and adaptation.* 4.6.3.3.1 Develop and enhance CC knowledge and the capacity to intervene.
To increase women's role as agents/ informants for monitoring, maintenance and reporting of vulnerable infrastructure (e.g. to sea level rise, cyclones).	4.6.1.1.1 Strengthen early warning systems 4.6.1.8.1 Develop resilience mechanisms for urban areas and other settlements: *mapping vulnerable and at-risk infrastructure, depending on expected climatic phenomena (e.g. floods,*

PRIORITY SECTOR VI: COASTS AND FISHERIES

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
	cyclones, sea level rise); ensuring that investments, particularly public, in risky areas are climate change-proof. 4.6.1.8.2 Adjust the development of tourist and coastal zones: *advising operators about appropriate building codes; improving the quality of information availability and skills for small-scale fisheries; promoting climate insurance for tourist activities and infrastructure* 4.6.3.1.2: *building capacity to design, analyze and monitor policies defining the National System for CC*[249] *measurement, reporting and verification (MRV).*
To promote more active involvement of women participating in conservation and improvement of protection practices in coastal areas	4.6.1.4.1 Increase vulnerable people's adaptive capacity: *developing and implementing innovative community-based adaptation approaches; strengthening the existing CC-related social protection systems to contribute to the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening the capacity, orientation and emphasis of basic social protection programs to increase the resilience of vulnerable people; strengthening linkages between social protection systems and those related to natural disasters, including early warning systems.* 4.6.1.8.2 Adjust the development of tourist and coastal zones: *conserving coastal areas and improving protection practices.* 4.6.2.3.3 Plan and manage the biodiversity of coastal ecosystems: developing sustainable

249 A transparent framework for data collection and treatment, information management, and mitigation and adaptation planning (including monitoring and evaluation), within the scope of NCCAMS and in line with international agreements. This should include an integrated database of CC information shared by all relevant institutions.

PRIORITY SECTOR VI: COASTS AND FISHERIES

ccGAP OBJECTIVES	ENAMMC DIRECT AND INDIRECT LINKS
	management, regeneration and protection programs for the mangroves, algae and seaweeds associated with potential carbon capture and storage (“blue carbon”). 4.6.1.3.2 Increase the resilience of fisheries improving the quality of information availability and skills for small-scale fisheries: regenerating mangroves and implementing protective measures for algae and sea grass, corals and other zones used by fish for spawning and feeding; reinforcing control and management measures for fisheries by ensuring access to clean technologies for the renewal and maintenance of stocks.

A:1 ANNEX I: UNFCCC GENDER REFERENCES FOR CANCUN (2010), DURBAN (2011), DOHA (2012)[250]

WOMEN AND GENDER LANGUAGE IN THE CANCUN AGREEMENTS

Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

Decision 1/CP.161[251]

The following is a compilation[252] of gender equality texts retained in the Decisions adopted by the 16th Conference of Parties:

Preamble: *Noting* resolution 10/4 of the United Nations Human Rights Council on human rights and climate change, which recognizes that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of direct and indirect implications for the effective enjoyment of human rights and that the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability;

I. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action

7. *Recognizes* the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels, be they government, including subnational and local government, private business or civil society, including the youth and persons with disability, and that gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change;

II. Enhanced action on Adaptation

12. *Affirms* that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention; follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science, and as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

III. Enhanced action on Mitigation C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

72. *Also requests* developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to

250 Summary provided by Women Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) on behalf of GGCA.
251 March 15, 2011; FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1
252 Compilation of direct quotes from text, courtesy of WEDO on behalf of the GGCA; bold and highlighting of text by WEDO. For more information, please contact Bridget@wedo.org or Rachel@wedo.org.

address, inter alia, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of appendix I to this decision, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities;

III. Enhanced action on Mitigation E. Economic and social consequences of response measures

Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner, with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking fully into account the legitimate priority needs of developing country Parties for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty, and the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular women and children,

IV. Finance, technology and capacity-building C. Capacity-building

130. *Decides* that capacity-building support to developing country Parties should be enhanced with a view to strengthening endogenous capacities at the subnational, national or regional levels, as appropriate, taking into account gender aspects, to contribute to the achievement of the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, by, inter alia:

Annex IV. Composition and mandate of the Technology Executive Committee

3. Parties are encouraged to nominate senior experts to the Technology Executive Committee, with a view to achieving, within the membership, an appropriate balance of technical, legal, policy, social development and financial expertise relevant to the development and transfer of technology for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decision 36/CP.7.

Women and Gender References from part two of the addendum to the Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth session[253]

Decision 6/CP.16

Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

2. *Also decides* that the Least Developed Countries Expert Group should be mandated to provide technical guidance and advice on:

(c) *Strengthening* gender-related considerations and considerations regarding vulnerable communities within least developed country Parties;

Decision 7/CP.16

Progress in, and ways to enhance, the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

2. *Invites* Parties, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme:

253 FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.2

(c) To enhance efforts to elaborate national strategies and action plans on Article 6 of the Convention, including climate change communication strategies, taking into account, inter alia, the gender perspective;

(e) To foster the participation of women, youth, indigenous peoples, civil society groups and relevant stakeholders in decision-making on climate change at the national level and their attendance at intergovernmental meetings, including sessions of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the subsidiary bodies;

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change Conclusions of 33rd Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in Cancun, Mexico from 30 November to 4 December 2010[254]

7. The SBSTA noted that additional effort is needed to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and make informed decisions on the implementation of practical adaptation actions and measures, and to assist Parties to enhance the capacity of relevant decision makers and stakeholders, at different levels, including representatives of women, local communities and indigenous peoples, to better utilize the information and tools provided by the Nairobi work programme.

254 http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/sbsta33_draft-conclusions.pdf

GENDER EQUALITY LANGUAGE IN DURBAN OUTCOMES[255]

Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action

Decision 2/CP.17

The following is a compilation[256] of gender equality texts retained in the advance version of the Durban Outcome:

II. Enhanced action on mitigation

F. Economic and social consequences of response measures

90. *Urges* Parties to give full consideration to the positive and negative impacts of the implementation of response measures to mitigate climate change on society and on all vulnerable groups, in particular women and children

III. Enhanced action on adaptation

103. *Encourages* Parties to nominate experts to the Adaptation Committee with a diversity of experience and knowledge relevant to adaptation to climate change, while also taking into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decision 36/CP.7;

VI. Capacity-building

Further reaffirming the importance of taking into account gender aspects and acknowledging the role and needs of youth and persons with disabilities in capacity-building activities,

Annex VI
Composition and working modalities of the Standing Committee

2. The Standing Committee shall be composed of members nominated by Parties for approval by the Conference of the Parties, who shall have the necessary experience and skills, notably in the areas of climate change, development and finance, taking into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decision 36/CP.7.

Annex VII
Terms of reference of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

1. The mission of the Climate Technology Centre and Network is to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies […], to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies taking into account gender considerations to support action on mitigation and adaptation and enhance low emissions and climate-resilient development.

Annex VIII
Criteria to be used to evaluate and select the host of the Climate Technology Center and Network and information required to be included in the proposals

4. The prospective host's existing governance and management structures will be scored based on the following sub criteria, which are of equal importance:

(c) Effectiveness of the current management structure of the host organization to ensure gender sensitivity, transparency, respon-

255 Durban Agreements, from 17th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP17)
256 Compilation of direct quotes from text, courtesy of WEDO on behalf of GGCA; bold and highlighting of text by WEDO. For more information, please contact rachel@wedo.org.

siveness, flexibility, financial management, auditing and reporting functions, and the ability to provide high-quality administrative, infrastructural and logistic arrangements, and accessibility to developing country Parties including least developing countries;

Launching the Green Climate Fund

Decision 3/CP.17

I. Objectives and guiding principles

3. [….] The Fund will strive to maximize the impact of its funding for adaptation and mitigation, and seek a balance between the two, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits and taking a gender-sensitive approach.

II. Governance and Institutional Arrangements

C. Rules of procedure of the Board

2. Selection of Board members

11. The members of the Board and their alternates will be selected by their respective constituency or regional group within a constituency. Members of the Board will have the necessary experience and skills, notably in the areas of climate change and development finance, with due consideration given to gender balance.

E. Secretariat

1. Establishment of the secretariat

21. The secretariat will be staffed with professional staff with relevant experience. The staff selection will be managed by the Executive Director and will be open, transparent and based on merit, taking into account geographical and gender balance.

V. Operational modalities

31. The Fund will provide simplified and improved access to funding, including direct access, basing its activities on a country-driven approach and will encourage the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and addressing gender aspects.

XIII. Stakeholder input and participation

71. The Board will develop mechanisms to promote the input and participation of stakeholders, including private-sector actors, civil society organizations, vulnerable groups, women and indigenous peoples, in the design, development and implementation of the strategies and activities to be financed by the Fund.

National adaptation plans

Decision 5/CP.17

A. Framing national adaptation plans

3. *Further agrees* that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge, and by gender-sensitive approaches, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

Annex
Draft initial guidelines for the formulation of national adaptation plans by least developed country Parties

B. Elements of national plans

2. Preparatory elements

3. In developing NAPs, consideration would be given to identifying specific needs, options and priorities on a country-driven basis, utilizing the services of national and, where appropriate, regional institutions, and to the effective and continued promotion of participatory and gender-sensitive approaches coordinated with sustainable development objectives, policies, plans and programmes. Activities may include:

Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

Decision 6/CP.17

4. *Also requests* the secretariat to organize, in collaboration with Nairobi work programme partner organizations and other relevant organizations, the following workshops, informed by the information contained in annex I to the report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirty-fourth session1 and subsequent views of Parties, and to include indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation and gender- sensitive tools and approaches as cross-cutting issues:

Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and modalities related to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels as referred in decision 1/CP.16

Decision 12/CP.17

Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected

2. *Agrees* that systems for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision 1/CP.16 are addressed and respected should, taking into account national circumstances and respective capabilities, and recognizing national sovereignty and legislation, and relevant international obligations and agreements, and respecting gender considerations:

Capacity-building under the Convention

Decision 13/CP.17

Reaffirming the importance of taking into account gender aspects and acknowledging the role and needs of youth and persons with disabilities in capacity- building activities,

Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol

Decision -/CMP.7

Reaffirming the importance of taking into account gender aspects and acknowledging the role and needs of youth and persons with disabilities in capacity- building activities,

GENDER EQUALITY LANGUAGE IN DOHA OUTCOMES[257]

The following is a compilation[258] of gender equality texts retained in the advance version of the Doha Outcome

Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity

Decision 3/CP.18

7. *Acknowledges* the further work to advance the understanding of and expertise on loss and damage, which includes, inter alia, the following:

(a) Enhancing the understanding of:

(iii) How loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change affects those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability, and how the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage can benefit those segments of the population;

(b) Strengthening and supporting the collection and management of relevant data, including gender-disaggregated data, for assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

National adaptation plans

Decision 12/CP.18

Underlining that the national adaptation plan process should build on and complement existing adaptation planning, should not be prescriptive and should facilitate country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory action, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems,

Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational

Decision 14/CP.18

3. *Adopts* the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and United Nations Environment Programme regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre, as contained in annex I to this decision;

5. *Decides* that the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network is hereby established, with the constitution contained in annex II to this decision and with the functions contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraphs 8 and 9;

Annex I
Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Center

257 Doha Outcomes from the 18th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP18)
258 Compilation of direct quotes from text, courtesy of WEDO on behalf of GGCA; bold and highlighting of women and gender texts by WEDO. For more information, please contact rachel@wedo.org.

Whereas the mission of the CTCN is to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technologies and to assist developing country Parties at their request, consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities, in order to build or strengthen their capacity to identify technology needs, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies, taking into account gender considerations to support action on mitigation and adaptation and enhance low-emission and climate-resilient development,

Annex II
Constitution of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network
4. Government representatives shall be nominate by their respective groups or constituencies and elected by the Conference of the Parties (COP). Groups or constituencies are encouraged to nominate the government representatives to the Advisory Board, with a view to achieving appropriate balance of expertise relevant to the development and transfer of technologies for adaptation and mitigation, **taking into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7 and X/CP.18.**

Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

Decision 15/CP.18

Also recognizing that a goal of education is to promote changes in lifestyles, attitudes and behavior needed to foster sustainable development and to prepare children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and grass-root communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change,

Also reaffirming the importance of taking into account gender aspects and the need to promote the effective engagement of children, youth, the elderly, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities and non-governmental organizations in activities related to Article 6 of the Convention,

A. Observations
8. Gender is a cross-cutting issue in all six elements of Article 6 of the Convention

9. Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention has a broad range of stakeholders, including, governments, the private sector, IGOs, NGOs and other international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, the general public, youth, women, people with disabilities and indigenous peoples among others.

B. Purposes and guiding principles
14. The Doha work programme shall be guided by:
(d) Gender and an intergenerational approach;

C. Scope of the Doha work programme

Education
16. Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement formal and non-formal education and training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting women and youth in particular, and including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts.

D. Implementation

Parties

22. As part of their national programmes and activities in implementing the Convention, and within the scope of the Doha work programme, Parties could, inter alia:

Tools and activities

(i) Seek input and public participation, including participation by youth, women, civil society organizations and other groups in the formulation and implementation of efforts to address climate change, and also in relation to the preparation of national communications, and encourage the involvement of all stakeholders and major groups in the climate change negotiation process;

(k) Foster the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and invite them to report on the implementation of activities. In particular, enhance the active participation of youth, women, civil society organizations and the media;

Non-governmental organizations

26. NGOs are invited to foster the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and to encourage them to report on the implementation of their activities. In particular, NGOs are invited to enhance the participation of youth, women, civil society organizations and the media in climate change activities.

Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol

Decision 23/CP.18

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 36/CP.7 on improving the participation of women in the representation of Parties in bodies established under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol,

Acknowledging the recent progress made under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol in advancing gender balance and women's empowerment in international climate change policy under the guidance of decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan) and decisions taken at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions,1 as well as in various bodies and programmes under the Convention,

Noting that notwithstanding the efforts made by Parties to implement decision 36/CP.7, women continue to be underrepresented in bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

Recognizing the need for women to be represented in all aspects of the UNFCCC process, including through membership of their national delegations and the chairing and facilitation of formal and informal negotiating groups, in order to inform gender-responsive climate policy,

Also recognizing the importance of a balanced representation of women from developing and developed country Parties in the UNFCCC process so that gender-responsive climate policy responds to the differing needs of men and women in national and local contexts,

Considering the importance of ensuring coherence between the participation of women in the UNFCCC process and the principles and objectives of international instruments and relevant multilateral processes, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which recognize the importance of women's empowerment and their full participation on equal terms with men in all spheres of society, including participation in decision-making processes and access to power,

Acknowledging the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in particular the recognition of women's leadership and their vital role in achieving sustainable development and the emphasis on the impact of setting specific targets and implementing temporary measures, as appropriate, for substantially increasing the number of women in leadership positions, with the aim of achieving gender parity,

Recognizing the advances made by Parties in the promotion of gender balance and the empowerment of women,

1. *Agrees* that additional efforts need to be made by all Parties to improve the participation of women in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol as envisaged in decision 36/CP.7;

2. *Decides* to enhance decision 36/CP.7 by adopting a goal of gender balance in bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, in order to improve women's participation and inform more effective climate change policy that addresses the needs of women and men equally;

3. *Invites* current and future chairs of such bodies to be guided by the goal of gender balance when setting up informal negotiating groups and consultation mechanisms, such as contact groups, spin-off groups and panels, and nominating their facilitators and chairs;

4. *Also invites* other institutions established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol to be guided by the goal of gender balance, with the aim of a gradual but significant increase in the participation of women towards achieving this goal and review progress made at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties;

5. *Further invites* Parties to commit to meeting the goal of gender balance by, inter alia, nominating women to bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol with the aim of a gradual but significant increase in the participation of women towards achieving this goal, and review progress made at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Invites* Parties to encourage more women to be candidates for positions within bodies established pursuant to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and to

give due consideration to nominating female representatives to these bodies;

7. *Also invites* Parties to strive for gender balance in their delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

8. *Requests* the secretariat to maintain information on the gender composition of constituted bodies established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, including information on the representation of women from regional groups, to gather information on the gender composition of delegations to sessions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol and to report this information to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration on an annual basis, in order to enable the tracking of progress made towards the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy;

9. *Decides* to add the issue of gender and climate change as a standing item on the agenda of sessions of the Conference of the Parties to allow the Conference of the Parties to consider the information referred to in paragraph 8 above;

10. *Requests* the secretariat to organize, in conjunction with the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, an in-session workshop on gender balance in the UNFCCC process, gender-sensitive climate policy and capacity-building activities to promote the greater participation of women in the UNFCCC process;

11. *Also requests* Parties and observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 2 September 2013, their views on options and ways to advance the goal referred to in paragraph 2 above;

12. *Further requests* the secretariat to compile those submissions into a miscellaneous document for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its nineteenth session;

13. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 8, 10 and 12 above;

14. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

15. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to endorse this decision.

A:2 PARTICIPANT'S LIST IN THE WORKSHOP FOR WOMEN ORGANISATIONS TITLED "LINKING GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE" (12 OF AUGUST 2013)

Workshop for Women's Organizations "LINKING GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE"

Hotel VIP Maputo, Mozambique August 12, 2013

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Workshop for Women's Organizations "LINKING GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE"

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Workshop for Women's Organizations "LINKING GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE"

Hotel VIP Maputo, Mozambique August 12, 2013 (CONT.)

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A:3 PARTICIPANT'S LIST IN THE NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP TITLED "DEVELOPING A GENDER SENSITIVE STRATEGY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE EFFORTS IN MOZAMBIQUE" (13 – 15AUGUST 2013)

NATIONAL WORKSHOP Enhancing the National Plan of Action Towards the Mainstreaming of Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Mozambique
Hotel VIP Maputo, Mozambique 13-15 August 2013

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NATIONAL WORKSHOP Enhancing the National Plan of Action Towards the Mainstreaming of Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Mozambique

Hotel VIP Maputo, Mozambique 13-15 August 2013 (CONT.)

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NATIONAL WORKSHOP Enhancing the National Plan of Action Towards the Mainstreaming of Gender in Climate Change Efforts in Mozambique

Hotel VIP Maputo, Mozambique 13-15 August 2013 (CONT.)

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