

**Meeting of PPCR Pilot Countries and Regions
October 30, 2012 - Istanbul, Turkey**

Progress Updates from PPCR Pilots

Country/regional pilot: Mozambique

Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR):

- X Endorsed
- Endorsement date: June 2011

Briefly outline three major advances, challenges and lessons learned arising from your SPCR programming or implementation process since the last meeting of PPCR pilots.

Advances:

1. Progress now underway on all three pillars of the SPCR: i) detailed design of investment projects; ii) the climate change technical assistance project and iii) discussion on policy and institutional reforms which include coordination. Two investment projects and the technical assistance project have now been approved by MDB boards. Submission to the MDB boards of two further investment projects (covering the strengthening of hydrometeorological services and building urban climate resilience in Beira City) and a Development Policy Operation to support policy and institutional reforms are expected to be presented to the World Bank board in early 2013.
2. Ongoing design of the National Climate Change Strategy which has energized cross-sector dialogue on climate change and unified climate change and disaster risk management. Integration of a climate change indicator into the Government Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) Matrix to show progress on climate change mainstreaming into sector and local level planning.
3. The formal establishment of a national Climate Change Coordination Unit is nearing completion. This will have a mandate to promote working level coordination on the climate change agenda across government and to monitor and evaluate progress in the implementation of the SPCR - including of policy and institutional reforms and of the National Climate Change Strategy.

Challenges:

1. Establishment of the SPCR and national M&E framework compatible with the global PPCR Results framework to avoid parallel reporting demands. The national framework will need to support M&E and reporting needs for a variety of purposes, including reporting to Parliament, the Council of Ministers, to international conventions and for the Climate Investment Funds on PPCR support

2. Establishment of a knowledge management center and a knowledge management strategy on climate change.
3. Building capacity to match Mozambique's policy vision on climate change is a major challenge. Thus far, available capacity to address climate change reforms lags behind national ambition on this issue.

Lessons learned:

1. Building climate resilience requires a national revolution to transform policies and institutions to be actively and adequately responsive to climate change challenges. This poses substantial technical, political and financing challenges;
2. Sharing of climate information and knowledge is essential to increase awareness and building synergies among all stakeholders involved in climate change and DRM activities;
3. Having a unique coordination unit and an integrated M&E for climate change offers a better opportunity for cost-effective implementation and reporting on all climate change activities at local, sector, national and international levels.

What is the most striking value added or benefit from the PPCR process in your country?

- Increased political interest and attention to climate change issues at national and municipal level;
- Design and implementation of programmatic policy and institutional reforms as the foundations to create an enabling environment to support transformational change towards climate resilience of the nation and at scale;
- Common understanding and national consensus that a unique strong cross-sector coordination mechanism and an integrated M&E is required to oversee and report on the implementation of all climate change activities across the country.
- Climate resilience as the ultimate goal of all climate change adaptation interventions across all vulnerable sectors, economy and communities;

Briefly outline the institutional arrangements for the coordination and oversight of the implementation of the SPCR as a program. What works and what needs improvement?

Currently, the coordination of the SPCR is undertaken on a transitional basis by the ministries of Planning and Development (MPD) and Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), with procurement and financial management support provided by a **Project Implementation Unit**. This arrangement has helped to secure active engagement of all sectors in current climate change discussions and to build their awareness of the need to mainstream climate change adaptation into

sectors plans and budgets. However, as implementation of the SPCR and the National Climate Change Strategy gets underway, cross-sector coordination capacities will need to be strengthened further.

A new **National Climate Change Coordination Unit** , with technically qualified staff is under creation as an operational branch of the Sustainable Development National Council (CONDES) to coordinate, monitor and report on the SPCR and all climate change activities.

What are the 3 major tasks ahead for your SPCR during the next 6-12 months?

- Conclusion of detailed design of the remaining five SPCR investment projects currently under preparation (coastal cities, hydromet services, roads – World Bank projects, and private sector- IFC projects)
- Revision of the SPCR Results framework to be aligned with the global PPCR Results Framework
- Detailed design of the SPCR M&E Framework ensuring complete alignment with a forthcoming National Climate Change M&E Framework.