

Climate Action for Children

Strategic Framework
UNICEF Mozambique

2022-2026

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEED	Climate, Environment, Energy, and Disaster Risk Reduction
COP	Conference of the Parties
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
ENAMMC	National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (Mozambique)
ESARO	UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
INGD	National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (Mozambique)
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Process and Products Use
MCO	Mozambique Country Office (UNICEF)
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)
SDPI	District Service of Planning and Infrastructures (Mozambique)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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INTRODUCTION

Recognizing that climate change and environmental degradation are existential threats to a child's ability to survive, grow, and thrive, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is increasingly integrating climate change, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and environmental sustainability across the organization. These issues affect all areas of UNICEF's work—from programming and internal governance to risk management and policy advocacy. The Mozambique Country Office (MCO) is committed to advocating for and acting on climate and water issues in line with UNICEF's climate strategy.

The purpose of this document is to orient UNICEF staff, partners and other stakeholders on existing environment and climate change-related initiatives to support efforts addressing the climate emergency. The document is divided into two main sections: The first section provides a synopsis of climate change in Mozambique and existing platforms that address climate change; and the second highlights UNICEF's climate action at the global, regional and Mozambique Country Office levels.



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1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.1 Mozambique's vulnerability to climate change

Mozambique is a climate hotspot in sub-Saharan Africa, where powerful effects of climate change affect large populations of poor and vulnerable communities – over half of which are children¹. The country is highly prone to recurring natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, and droughts, which are intensifying with climate change, and the central and southern provinces are particularly drought-prone². Many areas of Mozambique are also water scarce because of low aquifer yield or high salinity, and these problems are projected to increase with climate change and intensified drought events. Climate change impacts water quality, quantity, and the sustainability of WASH infrastructure, and shocks have dramatic consequences on the livelihood and health of affected populations due to already limited WASH services. In many areas these challenges overlap with conflict zones.

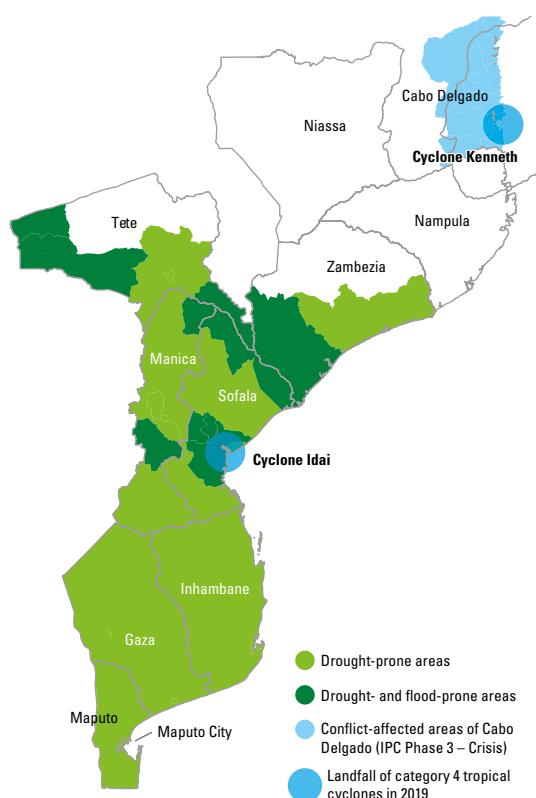


Figure 1: Mozambique's flood- and drought-prone areas and conflict zones
Source: Authors' own elaboration based on The Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2017) and Famine Early Warning Systems Network Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (Crisis)

The Mozambican population is especially vulnerable to climate shocks due to existing gaps in access to basic essential and social services and underlying poverty and deprivations. This is evidenced in several global climate risk assessments, including the [Global Climate Risk Index 2021](#), which assessed the impacts of extreme weather events (fatalities and economic losses) and ranked Mozambique as the fifth most affected country in the world from 2000 to 2019, and one of three countries most affected by the impacts of extreme weather events in 2019.³

The overlapping and cumulative impacts of climate change and their devastating impacts on children are evident in Mozambique. Between 2016-2021, the country faced two severe droughts and five tropical cyclones. In 2019, Cyclone Idai was one of the worst storms on record to ever hit the African continent, and one month later Cyclone Kenneth struck – the first time in Mozambique's history that two major storms hit the country in the same season. The successive disasters caused severe and extensive flooding leaving children in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and provoked losses of more than US\$3.4 billion. The affected population also faced threats of malaria, cholera, and other diarrheal diseases. The impacts on children have been profound and long-lasting. Two years after the incidents, children were still displaced across 76 sites in six provinces.⁴

¹ United Nations Children's Fund, '[The Climate Crisis: Climate Change Impacts, Trends and Vulnerabilities of Children in Sub Sahara Africa](#)', Nairobi, September 2020.

² Joint Research Centre of European Commission, '[Drought in Mozambique and neighbouring countries July 2020](#)', Global Drought Observatory, July 2020.

³ Eckstein, David, et al., 'Global Climate Risk Index 2021', Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-Related Loss Events in 2019 and 2000-2019', Germanwatch, Briefing Paper.

⁴ International Organization for Migration (2021) cited in UNICEF Situation Analysis of Children in Mozambique (draft).



Impacts on children

According to UNICEF's [Children's Climate Risk Index](#) (2021), Mozambique is ranked tenth in a global index of countries based on how vulnerable children are to environmental stresses and extreme weather events. Sixty per cent of Mozambique's population lives in low-lying coastal areas, and most of those live in peri-urban and rural areas with limited access to electricity, improved drinking water, sanitation, or adequate housing units. For children living in regions impacted by flood and drought, the risk of deprivation, threat of displacement, and loss of belongings caused by natural disasters is compounded by the lack of household-level resilience and preparation for disasters and appropriate response.⁵

Approximately half of the child population in Mozambique aged 0-17 lives in a family whose consumption is below the national poverty line (49 per cent)⁶ and the effects of climate change will likely exacerbate inequities and push the poorest, most vulnerable children further into poverty. The 2019 World Bank poverty analysis conducted in Mozambique found that a cyclone, flood or drought can lead to a drop of up to 25-30 per cent of per capita

food consumption and that affected households also cut back on basic non-food item expenditures.⁷ According to the UNICEF Situation Analysis of Children in Mozambique (2021), negative coping strategies that affected households apply when facing crises include an increased incidence of child labour, child marriage, and selling of assets. Climate-related shocks that exacerbate poverty may detrimentally affect children's health, social, emotional and cognitive development.

Another UNICEF study⁸ states that nearly 90 per cent of the disease burden attributable to climate change is borne by children under five.⁹ Inadequate access to safe drinking water, poor sanitation and hygienic conditions, and the presence of stagnant water are conducive to the emergence of waterborne and other infectious diseases. Cholera outbreaks have occurred in Mozambique annually since 2014, primarily because of inadequate WASH infrastructure in a context of overcrowded living conditions and forced displacement after flooding and other natural disasters. Children are the most vulnerable to illnesses that will become more widespread because of climate change such as malaria, cholera, and dengue fever; this is especially troubling for areas where access to health systems is weak.

⁵ Ibid

⁶ United Nations Children's Fund, '[Multidimensional Child Poverty in Mozambique](#)' (2020)

⁷ The World Bank, '[Program Appraisal Document on a Proposed Grant from the International Development Association in the Amount of SDR 64,300,000 Million \(US\\$90 Million Equivalent\) and a Grant from the Global Risk Financing Facility in the Amount of US\\$6 Million to the Republic of Mozambique for a Mozambique Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Program](#)', 26 Feb 2019.

⁸ United Nations Children's Fund, '[The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index](#)' (2021), pg. 20.

⁹ United Nations Children's Fund, '[The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index](#)' (2021), pg. 20.

The United Nations recognizes climate change as a threat multiplier¹⁰ and as such, increases child protection risks while undermining protective services and disproportionately affecting the poorest, thus increasing vulnerability. By prolonging existing and creating new poverty traps, children then face an increased likelihood of additional risks stemming from negative coping strategies such as child labour, exploitation, child marriage or abuse. There is also an increased likelihood of family separation during crises. Climatic disasters sometimes force families to separate, and children traveling alone and/or in times of great stress can be particularly at risk of emotional, physical, and sexual violence.

Children on the move—including those uprooted because of climate shocks—are vulnerable to trauma, abuse, sexual and economic exploitation, illegal adoption, and multiple forms of violence. Already at a disadvantage, they often face barriers attending school, accessing healthcare, and alienation from protection services and other services that help build their resilience. In addition, the effects of climate change—including the recent weather-related disasters that affected Mozambique—interrupt quality and continuous learning. Gains in education are jeopardized because of the damage and destruction of school facilities that disrupt access to education in safe environments.

As evidenced by an online survey conducted through UNICEF's [U-report](#) platform in 2020, children's engagement in climate action offers substantial potential in Mozambique as they already experience the impacts and are keen to engage. According to the survey report, children and youth in Mozambique are worried about the impacts of climate change and want to be part of the solution. Out of 21,000 children and youth who participated in the study, 64 per cent of respondents indicated that the biggest climate-related challenge in their community was prolonged periods of heat and drought. Nearly half of the children and youth said that they had observed less food production and availability in their surrounding area because of climate-related challenges. Thirty-nine per cent felt the most important action to combat climate change and ongoing environmental destruction was through awareness-raising in their communities and by increasing meaningful participation of children in the design and co-creation of projects targeting climate

change. The overwhelming majority of respondents wished to have an active role in the green transition, with "lack of knowledge and skills" being the most prominent barrier they perceived.¹¹

1.2 Platforms and Finance Mechanisms Addressing Climate Change

Some of the most relevant platforms and initiatives to UNICEF that facilitate joint action in response to climate change are listed in this section.

1.2.1 Global platforms

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** is one of the three [Rio Conventions](#) and came into effect in 1994. The convention aims to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system. It also states that "such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner."

The **UNFCCC Secretariat** supports the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The UNFCCC distinguishes between industrialized countries, and countries with economies in transition as well as developing countries. Countries responsible for climate change (without the countries with economies in transition), referred to as Annex II Countries are expected to provide resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Developing countries (including Mozambique) are under specific consideration for support. UNFCCC rec-

¹⁰ UN Press, "Climate Change 'a Multiplier Effect', Aggravating Instability, Conflict, Terrorism, Secretary-General Warns Security Council" (2021).

¹¹ This section is based on evidence presented in the United Nations Children's Fund (2021) Situation Analysis of Children in Mozambique (Draft).

recognizes certain groups of developing countries as being especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought. Others, such as countries that rely heavily on income from fossil fuel production and commerce, are more vulnerable to the potential economic impacts of climate change response measures. The Convention emphasizes activities that promise to answer the special needs and concerns of these vulnerable countries, such as investment, insurance, and technology transfer. The least developed countries are prioritized further for support.

The Rio Conventions are three global agreements adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and include the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBO), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Each instrument focuses on one of a set of three interdependent issues (climate change, desertification or biodiversity loss). They all contribute to [Agenda 21 and the SDGs](#).

The following platforms were created under the UNFCCC umbrella:

- The Conference of the Parties (COP) is a climate change summit held annually for all countries that have ratified the UNFCCC. The COP reviews emission inventories submitted by Parties and the progress made toward achieving the Convention's objectives. The first COP was in Berlin, Germany in 1995 and is known as COP1. Each COP is referred to by the number sequence in which it occurred e.g., the twenty-seventh COP, held in 2022, is referred to as COP27.
- The UNFCCC has [Regional Collaboration Centers](#) supporting national climate action through capacity-building, technical assistance, and strategic networking.
- There is a [network of focal points](#) from every country responsible for matters related to the UNFCCC.
- [Nationally Determined Contributions](#) (NDCs)

to global climate action are important tools for global development planning and investment. They are the main channel for countries to publicly set decarbonization goals and to set forth targets on enhancing climate resilience.

- [YOUNGO](#) stands for Youth+NGO=YOUNGO, which is the official youth constituency of the UNFCCC and organizes a Conference of Youth (COY) every year ahead of COP and coordinates regional and local COYs.

The Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is an international treaty on climate change adopted in 2015 at COP21 in Paris, France. Its central objective is to limit a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Implementation of this climate action is carried-out by countries who submit plans for climate action in 5-year cycles known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Additional objectives include:

- Article 3: Increasing ambition for mitigation over time through NDCs.
- Article 7: Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development.
- Article 8: Averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.
- Article 9: Providing financial resources to assist developing country Parties with mitigation and adaptation.
- Article 12: Enhancing climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation, and public access to information.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Climate and environment issues are linked to all 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); six of which have dedicated targets:

- **Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**—Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- **Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**—Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- **Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production** – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- **Goal 13: Climate Action** —Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- **Goal 14: Life Below Water** – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- **Goal 15: Life on Land**—Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss and climate and environment-related targets across other SDGs.

In addition to UNFCCC platforms, other noteworthy international platforms are listed below.

The [Global Center for Adaptation](#) was established in 2018 and is convened by the Global Commission on Adaptation. The Commission has the mandate to accelerate adaptation by elevating the political visibility of adaptation and focusing on concrete solutions.

[Local Governments for Sustainability](#) is a global network of more than 2,500 local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development facilitating peer exchange, capacity building and partnerships.

[C40](#) is a network of almost 100 mayors of megacities committed to addressing climate change and environmental justice and placing these issues in local policies and on the international agenda.

1.2.2 Africa Region Platforms

[The Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program \(AAP\)](#) is a joint initiative by the African Development Bank and Global Center on Adaptation to accelerate and scale climate adaptation action across Africa.

[Regional Climate Weeks – Africa Climate Week](#) were recognized by Member States at COP26 as a platform for governments and stakeholders to strengthen credible and durable responses to climate change.

[The Africa Adaptation Initiative \(AAI\)](#) was launched by African Heads of States at COP21 to strengthen collaboration on adaptation across Africa and addresses the adaptation financing gap.

[African Youth Initiative on Climate Change \(AYICC\)](#) was initiated in 2006 during the second International COY and works towards inclusion and active participation of youth from the South—specifically Africa—in international climate change negotiations.

[Africa Green Finance Coalition](#) was announced at COP26 with the aim to help bring African countries together to pool resources, share learning, and create a pathway for increased flows of green investment capital to the continent.

[Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance](#) was founded in 2008 and is a consortium of over 1,000 organizations and networks. It has an observer status in the UNFCCC and partnerships with the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), and several United Nations agencies, among others.

1.2.3 Finance mechanisms

Climate finance is available through bilateral sources, the private sector, foundations and philanthropic entities. The vertical funds listed below were established to facilitate the provision of climate finance for developing countries that contributed the least to global emissions but are disproportionately impacted by climate change.

- Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in 1990 and is a financial mechanism with the core mandate of providing new and additional funding for projects in developing countries that produce global environmental benefits. The GEF works through 18 agencies and manages the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, both created in 2001.
- Adaptation Fund (AF) is an innovative financing mechanism set up by COP to UNFCCC to finance concrete climate change adaptation projects

and programmes in developing country Parties serving the Paris Agreement. The fund was established under the Kyoto Protocol in 2001 and launched at COP13 in December 2007.

- Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 and is accountable to the COP, which decides on its policies, programme priorities, and eligibility criteria for funding.

1.3 Legal Framework and Institutional Arrangements in Mozambique

1.3.1 Climate Change Legal Framework

Article ninety of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique states that “every citizen has the right to live in a balanced environment and has the duty to defend it.”¹²

Mozambique is a party to the following international agreements: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Climate Change-Paris Agreement, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 2006, and Wetlands.

At the national level, policies related to climate change need to be more child-focused by addressing children’s interests, priorities, and the sectors they most depend on as well as age-specific vulnerabilities and children’s capacity for engagement. The policies should be in coherence with other sectoral policies and plans and developed jointly with children themselves.¹³ Some of the most important Government policies and legal documents pertaining to the environment, climate change and resilience are listed below in chronological order.

In 1995, the Government approved a [National Environment Policy](#) which recognizes interdependency between development and the environment. The main objectives of the policy are to promote sustainable development, improve the quality of life of citizens, promote environmental awareness among citizens, promote the participation of communities in the use and management of natural resources and promote the protection of the ecosystems.

In 1997, Parliament approved the [Environment Law](#) with the objective to define the legal basis for appropriate use and management of the environment and to establish a system for sustainable development. This law established principles according to which all citizens have the right to live in an ecologically maintained environment and that the environment should nurture their physical and mental wellbeing. The Environment Law establishes management bodies at national and local levels on pollution control and environmental quality standards. In addition, it creates protected areas designed to conserve biodiversity and fragile ecosystems for plants and animals and prevents environmental damage and establishes duties and rights to citizens.

The terms “**mitigation**” and “**adaptation**” are used frequently in the climate context. Climate change adaptation refers to taking action to prepare for or adjust to climate change impacts. Adaptation actions can vary, such as building resilient schools to withstand cyclones or setting-up early warning systems for climatic disasters. Climate mitigation refers to reducing or preventing emission of greenhouse gases. Mitigation options can also take many forms, such as protecting forests or planting trees, adjusting supply and procurement processes to be more energy efficient or switching to solar powered cold chain in health facilities.

In 2007, Mozambique developed the [National Adaptation Programme of Action \(NAPA\)](#) which outlines steps to prevent and manage natural disasters and strengthen the early warning system. The programme also aims to build the capacities of farmers and those managing coastal zones and water resources to adapt to climate change.

In 2013, the Government approved the [National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change \(ENAMMC\)](#) for 2013 to 2025 for implementation of UNFCCC and the Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction. There are two

¹² Portal do Governo de Moçambique, ‘Constituição da República’, 16 Nov 2004.

¹³ United Nations Children’s Fund, ‘[Making Climate and Environment Policies for and with Children and Young People](#)’, Discussion paper, 2021.

central strategic pillars of ENAMMC: The first is adaptation and climate risk reduction, and the second is mitigation and low carbon emission.

In 2014, the Government approved the [National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Climate Change](#) (2013-2025) with objectives to strengthen accountability in the use of resources; support intersectoral coordination; implement climate change action plans; and evaluate the impact of ENAMMC in reducing the country's vulnerability to climate change.

In 2015, Mozambique first developed their NDC which set specific measures for low carbon devel-

opment and climate change adaptation. The 2021 update commits to reducing carbon emissions by 1.2 tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita by 2025.

In 2014, the government approved the first Disaster Management Law (nr 15/2014) for disaster prevention and mitigation. It was revised in 2020 as the [Disaster Management and Risk Reduction Law \(nr 10/2020\)](#), introducing the need to build resilience against extreme climate events. The law includes elements of disaster management, risk reduction, and sustainable recovery to ensure human, infrastructure, and ecosystem resilience and adaptation to climate change.



1.3.2 Institutional Arrangements and Partnerships

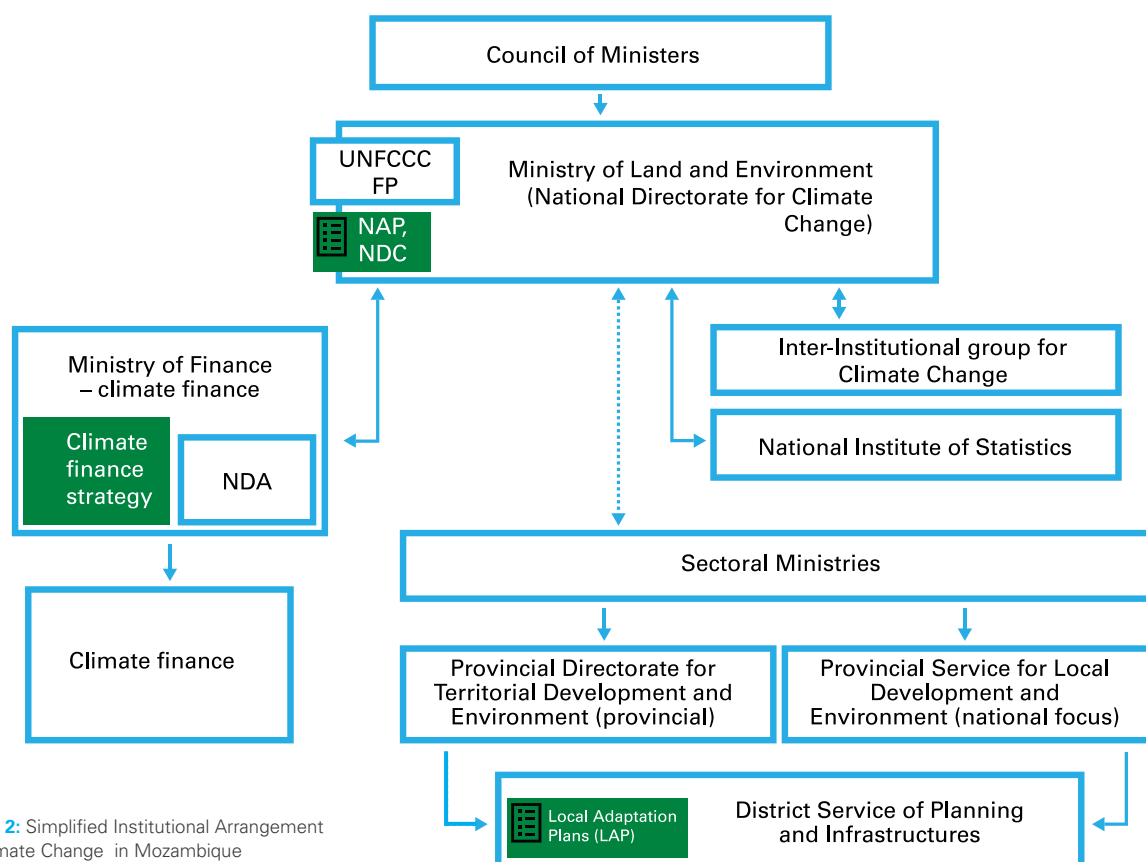


Figure 2: Simplified Institutional Arrangement for Climate Change in Mozambique

The institutional arrangement for climate change as of July 2022 is broadly illustrated in **Figure 2**

The institutions listed below participate in decision-making, coordination and implementation of the climate change agenda at national, provincial, and district levels.

At the National Level, The Council of Ministers is responsible for the decision making, verification, and approval of all climate change reports, and legislation made within the context of UNFCCC implementation.

The [Ministry of Land and Environment](#) is the entity coordinating the country's climate change agenda and acts as a focal point for the implementation of the UNFCCC through the National Directorate for Climate Change. The Ministry is responsible for developing, promoting and monitoring climate change policy and strategies and coordinating the submission of reports on the implementation of the ratified conventions and agreements, particularly greenhouse gas inventory, national communication on climate change, and Biennial Update Reports.

The Inter-Institutional Group for Climate Change, the National Institute of Statistics, and academic institutions monitor climate change data and develop reports to support the Ministry.

At the Provincial Level, the Provincial Directorate for Territorial Development has a multitude of roles to support the climate change agenda including:

- Implementing ecological zoning plans
- Ensuring removal, treatment, and disposal of toxic solid waste
- Developing programs for afforestation
- Delivering environmental education programmes
- Implementing national policies concerning the environment
- Ensuring integration of biodiversity, green economy and climate change in sectoral programmes
- Implementing measures to ensure prevention of environmental degradation and improve the quality of the environment

The Provincial Service for Local Development and Environment is part of the Secretary of State and ensures the inter-sectoral coordination for rural

development; promotes community participation in the local economic development processes; and empowers local economic actors to contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and diversification of the local economy.

At the District Level, the District Service of Planning and Infrastructures is the entity responsible for climate change.

Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Risk Reduction

Mozambique's disaster management and risk reduction system has representation at national, provincial and local levels. The Council of Ministers, led by the President of Mozambique, is advised by the Coordinating Council for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction, which is in turn led by the Prime Minister, and the Technical Council for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction under the [National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction \(INGD\)](#).

At the local level, these bodies are replicated through Provincial and District Technical Councils for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction led by the Secretary of State/District Administrator and Emergency Operating Centers activated during an emergency response. INGD has delegations in all provinces and supports the coordination of disaster management and risk reduction initiatives. At the community level, there should be local committees established for disaster management comprised of voluntary community members.

The Government, under the leadership of the Council of Ministers, develops nationwide master plans for disaster risk reduction to operationalize the legal and institutional framework. The first master plan was adopted in 2006 and focused on prevention and mitigation, emphasizing the importance of disaster preparedness through implementing early warning systems, information management, communication, and capacity for search and rescue.

The second master plan sets forth an ambitious and comprehensive disaster risk management (DRM) program for 2017-2030 to promote Mozambique's resilient development through disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. The plan mainstreams DRM in public finance, investments, and development planning across sectors while building capacity at all levels. The Ministry of Land and Environment works with districts and municipalities in the development of Local Adaptation Plans.

The Director's Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction aligns with the priorities established in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and has five strategic objectives:

1. Improving the understanding of risks at all levels
2. Strengthening governance and public and private participation in disaster risk reduction
3. Mainstreaming DRM in public investment and territorial planning and consolidating financial protection against disaster
4. Strengthening disaster preparedness, response, rapid recovery, and resilient reconstruction
5. Establishing partnerships and international cooperation

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 aims to prevent new crises and reduce risks, impacts, and losses (including mortality, displacement, and damage) related to various shocks and stresses, as well as those associated with climate change and environmental degradation.

1.4 United Nations and Development Partners' Coordination on Climate Change

Climate change is a dedicated strategic priority area in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026 that guides the work of United Nations agencies in Mozambique. There is a dedicated working group in the country for **Strategic Priority 3 – Climate Resilience and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources**, that is co-chaired by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and is the platform for United Nations agencies to collaborate on climate change.

The Climate Change and Resilience Coalition of the Willing (CC&R CotW) is a dedicated group under the Development Coordination Platform for the sector dialogue on climate change and resilience among development partners and the Government. Representation is at Head of Mission/Head of Cooperation level, and it engages through the biannual High-Level Forum with the Government of Mozambique. For expertise, the group draws on the Environment and Climate Change Working Group (ECCWG), which is a group of both bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners working on environment and climate change. The group also collaborates with other sector working groups such

as: Energy, Agriculture and Economic Development, the Private Sector, Budget Analysis, Water and Sanitation, Social Protection, Transport and Gender.

The Climate Change and Resilience Coalition of the Willing is chaired by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom and Enabel—Belgian Development Agency, and also includes the Governments of Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, the United States of America, as well as the African Development Bank, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Mozambican Oil and Gas Chamber, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office, the World Food Programme, and the World Bank.





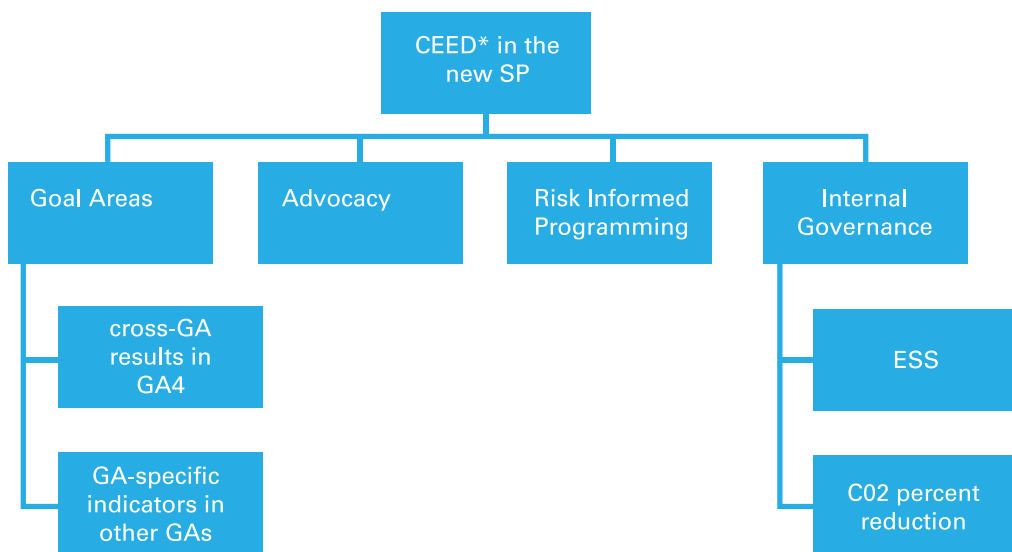
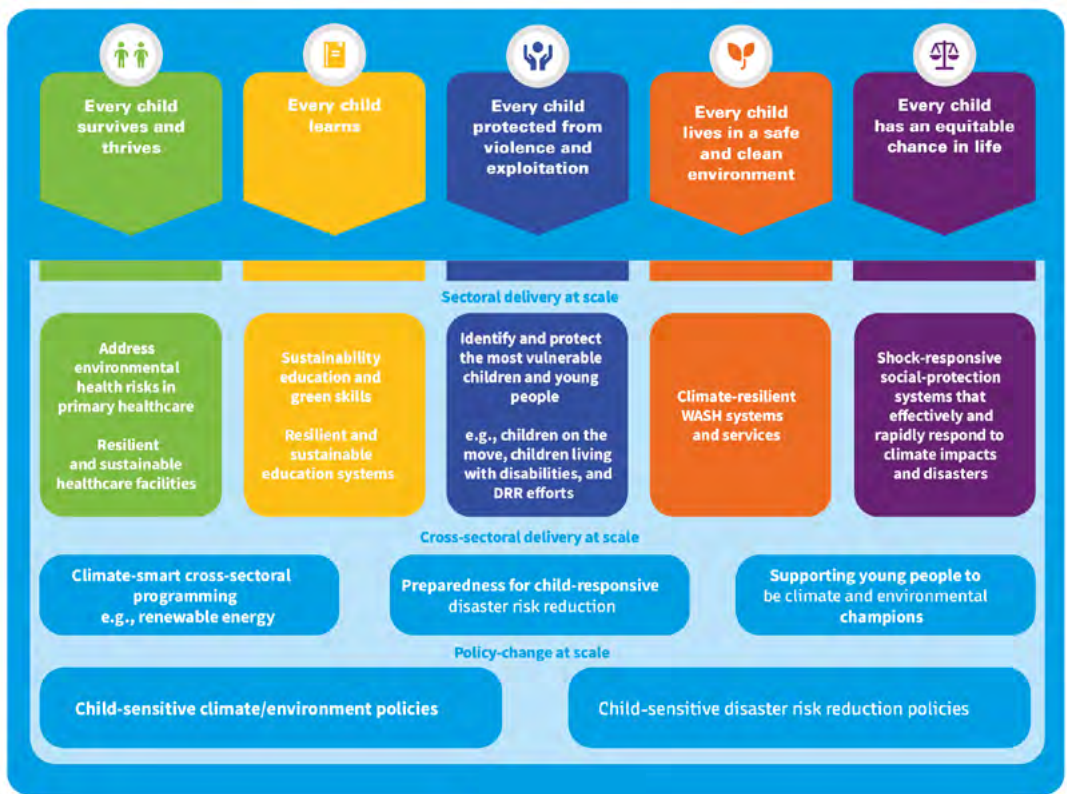
2. UNICEF CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



2.1 UNICEF Global Policy on Climate Change

UNICEF has increasingly integrated climate change, DRR, and environmental sustainability across the organization over the past years. This is outlined in [A Liveable Planet for Every Child: UNICEF's Strategy-at-a-Glance for Climate, Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction — CEED \(2022-2030\)](#). The current [UNICEF Strategic Plan \(2022-2025\)](#)

addresses these focus areas under **UNICEF Goal Area 4: Every child lives in a Safe and Clean Environment**. In addition, climate change response is considered a cross-cutting priority reflected also in the other four goal areas (see figure 3) as well as internal governance, risk-informed programming guidelines, and advocacy and communication as per CEED in UNICEF's 2022-2025 Strategic Plan (figure 4).



*CEED – Climate, energy, environment, DRR

Other resource efficiency TBD

Figure 3 and 4: CEED in UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2022-25, embedded in the five goal areas and across the organization.

Programmatically, UNICEF support to climate action falls under the following broad areas:

- **Adapt and protect public services and children from climate change impacts** by ensuring public services that children depend most on such as water, health, and education are made more resilient.
- **Ensure environmental strategies are child-inclusive** so that children and their rights are recognized as part of government climate change strategies and plans; enhancing finance and research towards understanding and lessening risks to children; and promoting business and economic models that support sustainability are advanced.
- **Empower children and youth to be agents of change** by strengthening platforms for children and youth to raise concerns and be part of the solution, and ensuring children and youth have the education and tools necessary to understand and act.
- **Mitigation: Reduce emissions and pollution** by securing commitment for ambitious action to reduce global emissions and pollution and ensuring that children and the services they depend on benefit from these investments.

Recognizing that climate change and environmental degradation undermine children's rights, UNICEF is committed to "walking the talk" — in other words, leading by example, engaging, and motivating partners and other stakeholders to tackle climate change and address environmental degradation. UNICEF has systematically begun to integrate greening efforts across all operations. Efforts focus on assessing and reducing the environmental footprint of UNICEF offices and implementing our 'green teams' and action plans to reduce emissions, use of natural resources, and pollution generated from our operations and behaviours. In addition, UNICEF developed and launched Environmental and Social Standards for Programming, which demonstrates UNICEF's commitments to understand, manage and communicate our impacts on climate change, natural resources management, human rights, elimination of child labour and gender inclusion.

2.2 Regional Collaboration for Children Approach – Climate Resilience, Adaptation, and Children: A regional flagship area for investment

The Regional Collaboration for Children Approach is the UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) main flagship around which UNICEF Country Offices come together for intentional

investments towards acceleration. The approach prioritizes climate resilience and adaptation actions that include:

- **Greening operations** to reduce UNICEF's carbon footprint across the 21 Country Offices and ESARO with a focus on warehouse, procurement, logistics and transport operations.
- **Greening programmes** that mainstream environmental and social safeguards, assesses climate risks and low carbon actions into UNICEF programming.
- **Youth engagement** to integrate the voices of children and youth in climate action, innovation, and engagement, and adapt UNICEF programmes to be climate/shock responsive to leverage global climate finance and partnerships.
- **Climate financing and cash** to build on the Alternative and Climate Financing training in the region and mobilize a project pipeline of climate adaptation operations and programme financing.

Indicators of success

Indicators of success for climate action for the Eastern and Southern Africa Region

1. Value of climate finance mobilized for children (USD)
2. Quantum of engagement of young people, media and communication engaged in Green Yoma (youth agency marketplace) and climate action
3. Number of climate smart health centers in line with Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) guidance
4. Number of climate smart schools in line with ESS guidance
5. Number of climate-resilient WASH projects in line with ESS guidance
6. Number of countries with climate responsive nutrition services in line with ESS guidance
7. Number of countries using shock responsive social and child protection systems.

2.3 UNICEF Mozambique Climate Change Strategic Framework 2022-2026

The Mozambique Country Office (MCO) developed a framework to guide a systematic approach to climate action across cross-cutting areas in the Country Program Document (CPD) outcome areas and operations and the 2022 Annual Management Plan.

Four main pillars are highlighted in the framework:

1. Advocating with and for children and youth on climate action.
2. Mainstreaming climate action and resilience for children through MCO Programme Results Areas.
3. Strengthening DRR in the Country Programme through specific interventions.
4. Greening UNICEF Mozambique Operations with a focus on Country Office premises, warehouse, procurement, logistics and transportation.

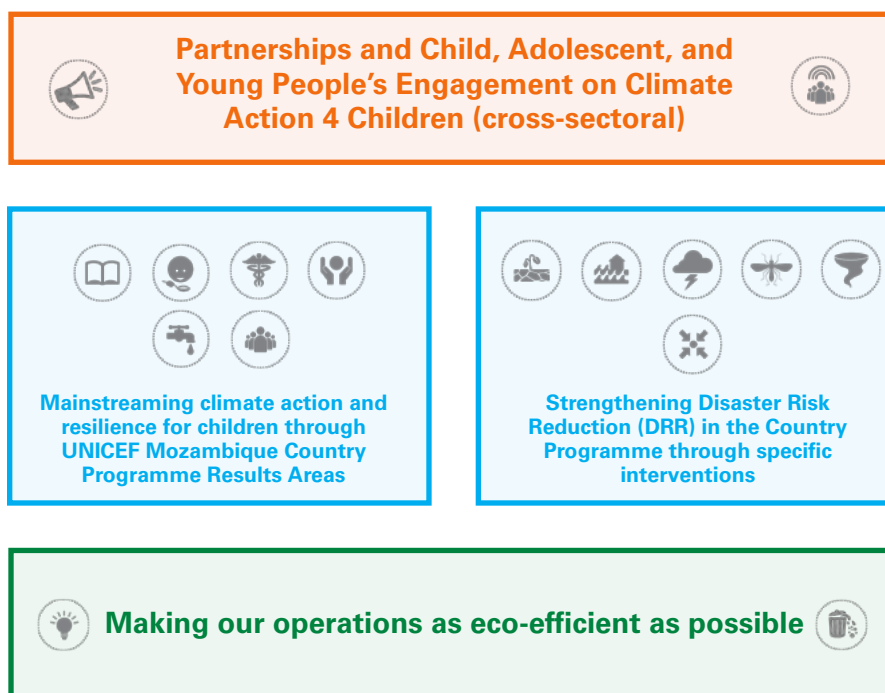


Figure 5: UNICEF Mozambique Climate Change Strategic Framework

The Climate Change Strategic Framework is meant to accelerate and systematize MCO's work on climate change starting from the identification of key actions for programme and cross-cutting areas (please see the action tracker monitoring tool [here](#)). Thematically, the strategy focuses on the overarching goals to strengthen the resilience and environmental sustainability of child-critical social and basic services; and child and youth participation in climate action.

Over the course of the first two years of the framework implementation, MCO will develop its own results framework to monitor and progress CEED policy and programme work within global and regional CEED indicators.

2.3.1 Pillar 1: Advocating with and for Children and Youth on Climate Action

1. Evidence-based Advocacy and Partnerships to Influence Partners

Globally, UNICEF calls for decision makers to build the resilience of children and youth to the climate crisis through the "3Ps" defined below:

- **Protecting** children by adapting their critical services
- **Preparing** children by building their adaptive capacity
- **Prioritizing** children in climate finance and resources

These 3Ps are a key feature of UNICEF's global advocacy. The Mozambique Country Office is committed to this advocacy push on climate and water, and identified the following objectives in line with this strategy:

Impact statement	<i>Every child in Mozambique is protected from, prepared for, and resilient to the impacts of climate change and benefits from resilient social services, information, and is empowered to influence climate action and decision-making processes.</i>
Outcome	<i>By December 2026, Mozambique's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) acknowledges the climate crisis as a children's crisis, and features policy action to protect, prepare and build the resilience of children and critical child-services.</i>

One of the immediate priorities for MCO is to generate country-specific evidence and build partnerships with key actors to advance the 3Ps in Mozambique. Specifically, MCO plans to partner with and support children and youth in climate action by raising their awareness on the subject and conducting research on the impact of climate change on children in Mozambique. All studies and evidence generation on climate-related topics will be designed and implemented in close coordination with Government partners to ensure ownership of findings and recommendations.

UNICEF supports the development of child-sensitive climate and environment-focused policies in coherence with policies guiding child-focused sectors. UNICEF also engages other key stakeholders, such as parliamentarians, to develop awareness of the issues, strengthen the knowledge base on climate change in Mozambique, and promote policy changes.

At the sub-national level, the Government of Mozambique has been developing local adaptation plans at the district and municipality levels. UNICEF continues to engage in strengthening child-centred adaptation and engagement of children, adolescents, and youth in these key documents.

Cross-sectoral CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which UNICEF advocacy action triggered or supported [catalyzed] policy change related to the UNICEF global advocacy priorities.

2. Partnerships to leverage funding and financing for children and the climate agenda

Social sectors in Mozambique have been lagging in accessing climate finance. In response, UNICEF supports key child-related sectors to develop or strengthen the climate rationale to generate a collective understanding of prioritized adaptation options. In this context, evidence generation and visibility of the impact of climate change on children and the services they rely on will be critical in advocating for climate finance. This work will be done with partners and through leveraging existing climate-related initiatives (e.g., agricultural).

One of MCO's most strategic areas for influencing climate policies and regulations is supporting the goals outlined by the NDC and the forthcoming National Adaptation Plan (NAP). UNICEF will assist in the mobilization of funds for NDC/NAP implementa-



tion by supporting the development of the national climate finance strategy and climate finance proposals through technical assistance to the relevant ministries.

CEED Standard Core Indicator

Number of countries developing, financing and implementing child-sensitive climate policies and programmes.

Cross-sectoral CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which child-sensitive programmes enhance the climate and disaster resilience of children, reduce environmental degradation and promote low carbon development and environmental sustainability with UNICEF support.

3. Child, Adolescent, and Youth Engagement Influencing decision-makers

Children, adolescents and youth are at the forefront of the climate and environment movement and have proven to be effective advocates for change. Children should have a voice in the decisions that shape their lives and futures, and MCO facilitates their engagement with decisionmakers.

At the international level, UNICEF helps elevate the voices and experiences of children, adolescents and youth in Mozambique, and supports their participation in international climate negotiations. Mozambique introduced their first Youth Delegates to COP27 in 2022, and UNICEF will help foster dialogue between Youth Delegates, other youth climate activists, and children from marginalized backgrounds and different geographic and social groups so that their voices are brought to global platforms.

CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which children, adolescents and youth are engaged in action and advocacy to address climate change, unsustainable energy use and/or environmental degradation with UNICEF support.

Raising awareness, educating and influencing their peers, families and communities

In support of the [Action for Climate Empowerment](#) agenda, which includes raising public awareness, education, training, and public access to information, UNICEF strengthens youth-led awareness raising, communication, and participation in climate action. UNICEF Mozambique helps strengthen the dialogue on social and behaviour change for environmental sustainability and resilience and engages children, adolescents and youth through online and offline platforms — such as Child Parliament, child-to-child media, and school clubs — to strengthen awareness, participation, knowledge and access to information regarding climate change. A particular focus is placed on engaging the most vulnerable, such as adolescent girls, displaced children and children with disabilities.

Social and behaviour change strategies play a crucial role in how communities can adapt to climate change and adopt environmentally sustainable behaviours, but to be successful, they need to be informed by what communities know and are already doing. Children and youth are well-positioned to actively contribute to and lead this dialogue. However, access to adequate information and learning materials pose a particular barrier to empower children and youth as change agents in their communities. Many of the learning resources available do not specifically respond to the Mozambican context and do not exist in Portuguese or local languages. In addition, there is a scarcity of high-quality and child-friendly information addressing the Mozambican context and UNICEF is working to fill this gap with a view to stimulate curiosity, innovation and self-directed learning.

CEED Standard Core Indicator

Level of institutionalization of holistic skills development to support learning, personal empowerment, environmental sustainability, active citizenship, social cohesion and/or employability and entrepreneurship.

2.3.2 Pillar 2: Mainstreaming climate action and resilience for children through UNICEF Mozambique Country Programme Results Areas

UNICEF Mozambique works towards two overarching objectives to address UNICEF's core sectors (WASH, Health and Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, Social Policy and Social Protection). The first objective focuses on resilient and green behaviours, services and infrastructures for children, and the second concerns advocacy within sectors for the strategic integration of climate change and environmental sustainability issues. In addition, MCO is increasingly applying social and environmental standards and associated risk mitigation plans for all programmes including a climate-risk assessment, and seeks to minimize pollution and consumption of natural resources.

Cross-sectoral CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which environmental and social standards are applied in UNICEF programmes in line with UNICEF/United Nations Standards.

the access to and continuity of health and nutrition services.

In order to prevent these impacts, UNICEF Mozambique supports early warning systems and assessments of climate change impacts on health and nutrition and the response and prevention at the community level. In addition, the Health and Nutrition Section advocates for climate-resilient health systems and services in government planning cycles and platforms at national and sub-national levels, including engagement in target districts to retrofit healthcare facilities in line with the climate-smart health facilities guidelines [WHO/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)] to include a WASH/CEED Climate Resilience Lens.

Health-CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which environmental health risks are integrated in primary health care with UNICEF support.

CEED Standard Core Indicator

Number of health care facilities that were supported by UNICEF to be climate resilient and/or environmentally sustainable.

The sector responses and priorities are as follows:

Every Child Survives and Thrives: Enhancing institutional and community capacity to respond to health and food insecurity related to climate change

Climate change undermines child survival and a child's ability to survive, grow and thrive through several causal pathways. Many of the diseases and conditions that threaten children's lives such as malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and heat stress will become more widespread in the region. Climate change also drives undernutrition, undermining household access to sufficient, safe, and adequate food due to for example drought and changing global rainfall patterns leading to crop failure, increased poverty and rising food prices. Care and feeding practices and environmental health can also be impacted. Lastly, health and nutrition system components are increasingly put under pressure, affecting

Every Child Learns and Acquires Skills: Enhancing Education on Climate Change amongst children in Mozambique

UNICEF Mozambique supports resilient schools and WASH infrastructure, especially in zones prone to cyclones and floods. In addition, UNICEF develops activity contents for environment and climate issues for children and youth adapted to the Mozambican context. Education related to the environment is becoming even more critical as it is fundamental for preparing children for a future with increased climate change impacts and building adaptive capacity. Educating and empowering children can have transformative effects that reduce children's vulnerability to climate change as they will be able to manage risks better and access diversified livelihood options.¹⁴ Safe school structures, learning materials with environmental awareness and risk reduction measures, and well-prepared children and teachers save lives in emergency situations and strengthen adaptive capacities in a changing climate.¹⁵

¹⁴ UNICEF. "The climate crisis is a child rights crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index." Unicef.org. Aug 2021, <https://www.unicef.org/media/105376/file/UNICEF-climate-crisis-child-rights-crisis.pdf>.

¹⁵ UNICEF. "Risk-informed education programming for Resilience. Guidance Note" Unicef.org. 2019. accessible at: [Risk-informed edu-](https://www.unicef.org/resilience/guidance-note)

Education-CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which the education system is resilient and can respond to humanitarian crises.

Every Child is Protected: Enhancing Child Protection systems to respond to children made vulnerable by Climate Change

UNICEF Mozambique responds to increased and higher level protection risks for children through advocacy on public finance for children, and the preparation of budgetary briefs that include discussions on child protection and climate change and adequate allocation of resources for civil protection with a focus on children. Furthermore, in the scope of the emergency preparedness workshops in each province, the child protection climate change linkages are considered. In addition, Child Protection is addressing several of the risks that are heightened with climate change impacts such as adverse coping strategies during and after disasters including child marriage, exploitation of children and their alienation from protection services.

Every child has Access to Safe and Equitable WASH and Lives in a Safe and Sustainable Climate and Environment: Increasing WASH infrastructure resilience and reducing carbon emissions

The WASH sector needs to urgently shift to climate-resilient services, which are:

- Informed by risk analyses to identify potential impacts of extreme weather events and preventive measures;
- Functional at all times throughout the year;
- Based on management and service delivery models that are sufficiently robust to cope with crises and ensure long-term infrastructure sustainability;
- Avoiding greenhouse gas emissions and environmental harm.

UNICEF supports the sector in shifting towards climate resilient WASH services, in line with the [WASH Climate Resilient Strategic Framework](#). Efforts include supporting the development or retrofitting of WASH infrastructure, shifting from fuel-powered water systems to solar-powered water systems areas, and strengthening areas such as WASH early warning systems, community

engagement, and water safety planning, appropriate design and technology, drought/flood resilient water services, and crisis resilient service management.

WASH-CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which a climate rationale for the impact of climate and water scarcity on WASH services have been developed.

Every Child has Access to Inclusive Social Protection and Lives Free from Poverty: Strengthening child-sensitive and shock-responsive national social protection systems

Social protection supports vulnerable families with regular cash transfers to alleviate poverty and vulnerabilities. By expanding the coverage of regular social protection programmes — especially the Child Grant programme — UNICEF enhances families' resilience to cope with climate-related challenges and other shocks. UNICEF Mozambique strengthens the consideration of climate risks in poverty and vulnerability analyses for better targeting and to protect the poorest and most marginalized children. In addition, MCO supports further development towards a child-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system through a cash transfer system especially for the most vulnerable affected by floods, droughts, and cyclones.

2.3.3 Pillar 3: Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction within the Country Programme

In addition to strategies outlined in Pillars 1 and 2, UNICEF implements specific DRR projects in areas identified as particularly vulnerable and prone to risks, including those exacerbated by climate change. The DRR projects focus on the engagement of communities as well as sectoral institutions and those dedicated to emergency response. This area is led by MCO's Emergency and Resilience and WASH/CEED Sections, and focuses on monitoring of climate change indicators, identifying prone-to-risk areas, and implementing specific DRR projects.

INGD is a crucial partner for monitoring climate risks and drawing on and sharing sectoral data to create a single understanding of critical infrastructure and vulnerable populations in Mozambique. UNICEF

supports INGD in coordinating and facilitating evidence-based and child-centred disaster preparedness and response.

In cooperation with partners, the analysis of disaster risks, response interventions, gaps and underserved areas is strengthened and INGD is supported in preparedness, early action, and response. At the community level, together with local authorities and organizations, UNICEF integrates DRR and climate change adaptation programmes, supports the development of early warning systems, conducts risk-informed mapping of existing infrastructures (Health, Education, WASH), and upgrades them with climate-informed designs and technologies, putting children and youth at the centre.

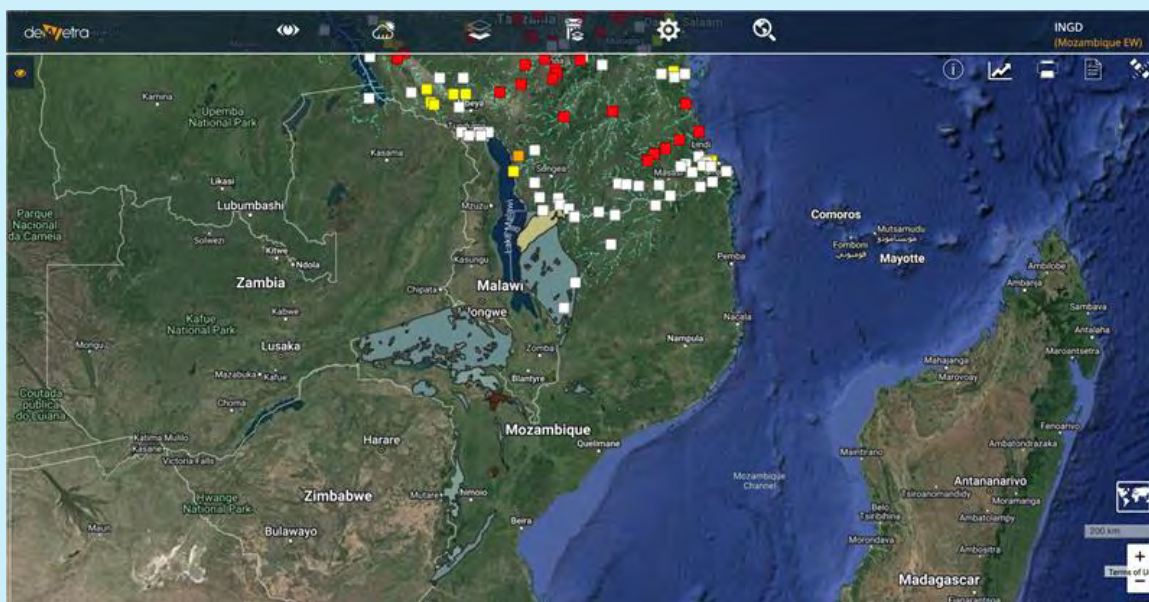
CEED Standard Core Indicator

Level of performance on organizational benchmarks on risk-informed programming

Cross-sectoral CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which national and local government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action are updated to be child sensitive at the national and local levels.

INNOVATION FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE



In 2019, two Level 4 cyclones struck Mozambique within less than eight weeks. Disaster relief organizations needed rapid and coherent responses among the different stakeholders, specifically in access to accurate and real-time data across response activities. Disaggregated data collection and visualization approaches created siloed information which limited data sharing between the government, partners, and coordinating agencies, making them unable to cross-analyse information. In response, MCO has been working with INGD to develop a robust map-based information management portal to provide data and maps to support emergency response teams. The emergency response platform aggregates multi-party data to better inform local and national response planning capacity after emergency scenarios, including climate-related events. INGD is working closely with UNICEF to position the platform as the national portal that will inform planning and decision-making on emergency preparedness and response. For UNICEF's work on innovation, the support of this platform and help create a single understanding of critical infrastructures and vulnerable population groups in Mozambique, is a key priority and entails capacity building and support for data analysis, monitoring and preparedness and response.

2.3.4 Pillar 4: Greening UNICEF Mozambique Operations

“Greening” is the process of transforming buildings, operations and behaviors to become environmentally sustainable. This includes avoiding pollution, waste production or greenhouse gas emissions and protecting natural resources.

Greening Operations

UNICEF Mozambique is committed to promoting the core value of environmental sustainability among all staff and their families through its explicit inclusion in human resources processes, staff engagement, and office operations. MCO has been working towards reducing the environmental footprint by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from vehicle fleets and facilities through measures such as installing eco-efficient light-emitting diode (LED) lights and inverter-type air conditioners, installing solar-powered systems for office buildings in Maputo and Field Offices, and promoting positive staff behaviours to reduce the use of water, plastic water bottles, paper products, and waste. The County Office is exploring with UNICEF’s Division of Financial and Administrative Management how to create a partnership in this area of climate action.

The new UNICEF office building in Maputo will be constructed in line with Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies (EDGE) guidelines for sustainable buildings, and in the scope of an overall office branding, the promotion of environmental sustainability will be an integral part.

In addition, MCO issued a long-term agreement with a waste management company in 2019 that collect and sorts the waste and recycles as much as possible or disposes of appropriately. Other UN agencies in Mozambique also use this long-term agreement as part of a collaborative greening effort, and the current CPD highlights UNICEF’s work with other United Nations agencies to jointly promote green operations and behaviours.

CEED Standard Core Indicator

Percentage reduction in carbon footprint

CEED Standard Core Indicator

Extent to which initiatives and campaigns to further align staff behaviour with UNICEF core values have been rolled out by the Country Office

Greening Supply and Procurement

Sustainable procurement integrates requirements, specifications, and criteria that are compatible with protecting the environment, social progress, and support for economic development. Greening procurement means that the environmental sustainability and impact on natural resources is considered in the procurement process and products and services are selected that cause minimal adverse impacts on the environment.

Given UNICEF’s mandate and commitment to greening our operations, MCO started integrating sustainable procurement into the regular procurement processes in 2022. As a first step, the Supply Section began establishing a supplier database that includes market sustainability readiness and identifies market sectors in Mozambique where suppliers are ready and able to respond to new environmental criteria. Initially, MCO strives to enhance local procurement of emergency response kits and supplies to reduce its carbon footprint. In the longer term, MCO will be able to lobby with other partners to include sustainable procurement in their regular procurement and supply chain operations. In collaboration with the World Bank and other key actors, UNICEF could deliver trainings and shape the market towards increased environmental sustainability in Mozambique.



ANNEX A: ACTION TRACKER

2022-2024 Climate Action for Children Strategic Framework ACTION TRACKER			
Document Reference	Reference Topic	Office	ACTION DETAIL
2.2.1	Generating evidence	Policy	→ Lead design and implementation of a research on impact of climate change on children in Mozambique, working with all sections
2.2.2	Influencing policy & regulation through partnership,	WASH	→ Development a GCF concept note for climate change resiliency that aligns with NDC goals to present to the RO
			→ Engagement with NDA for endorsement of the GCF concept note proposal before drafting the final version
			→ Closely working with NDA to draft the final GCF proposal
			→ Sharing the final product with the RO for final approval
2.2.3	Youth Participation	Social & Behaviour Change	→ Submit the final product to GCF
			→ Capacity building of adolescent and youth platforms in climate change/action as well as preparedness and what they can do as part of DRR (especially engaging girls) Goal: 500 adolescents by end of 2022 and 1000 by end of 2023
			→ Radio programming around climate change to raise awareness (through adolescent media programme)
2.2.4	Social & Behaviour Change Ketan		→ Design a youth monitoring system through Rapid Pro to collect data on around 5 indicators (possibly including one on climate change). This data will then be used to adjust programming and for advocacy purposes.
			Refer to Youth Participation goals.
2.2.5	Innovation		→ Become the principal repository of critical data for disaster preparedness and response by Q2 of 2024
			→ Combine information from various sources and government sectors to create a single understanding of critical infrastructure and population in Mozambique by Q2 of 2024
			→ Facilitate data analysis and understanding of the various threats and disasters that have struck the country by Q2 of 2024
			→ Expand INGD's ability to prepare, respond and mitigate climate/human-made disasters in conditions where timing is of the essence by Q2 of 2024
2.3.1	Education		→ Enable INGD to monitor the response interventions and identify gaps and areas underserved by Q2 of 2024
			→ Prepare activity contents for children, teachers, school clubs (circuitos de interesse) and school councils and support them in organizing realistic actions adjusted to the context of Mozambique with the concept "Climate change: what can I do about it?" to encourage students themselves to become agents of change
			→ Support the expansion of the resilient classroom model as well as explore other environmentally friendly classroom models. The model of mixed materials resilient classroom is both a response and a preparedness activity. UNICEF is about to complete the mixed material rehabilitation of 144 classrooms. Implemented Q2 of 2022. Additional 90 classrooms will be finalized until the end of the year.
2.3.2	Health & Nutrition		→ Support MoH and partners to strengthen community awareness on preventive measures in response to early warning system and assessments for health and nutrition. This includes supporting preventive measures in response to early warning system and assessments for health and nutrition. This includes supporting preventing measures at the household and community level in response to active surveillance to anticipate outbreaks and track changes in water and vector borne diseases. In addition, community health systems for early prevention, early identification and treatment such as diarrhea and acute malnutrition will be improved. Nutrition assessments for climate change-related effects on maternal and child diets will also be conducted.
			→ As part of thematic WG, advocate for development of climate-resilient health plans at the national and sub-national levels that are part of existing health response systems both at national and provincial level. There is a new thematic working group on emergency and resilience that can function as the platform for promotion of such plans. As part of this, develop monitoring systems to feed into government planning cycles. Consider the following in supporting planning processes: Health workforce; Water, sanitation, hygiene and health care waste management; Energy; Infrastructure, technologies and products; District level planning support including emergency preparedness budgeting line item (District PEES in targeted districts).
			→ As part of thematic WG, advocate for health facilities to be climate resilient (maybe a part of thematic WG) by retrofitting existing services and by ensuring that health facilities and services are in line with the smart health facilities guidelines (WHO/PAHO) including a WASH Climate Resilience lens.
2.3.3	Social Protection	Policy	→ Implement an evaluation of shock-responsive social protection in Zambezia and Tete
2.3.4	Child Protection		→ Within the context of CP Budget Briefs and discussion with government on P4C, include discussion on CP and Climate change and the allocation of resources for civil protection with a focus on children
			→ Emergency preparedness workshops in each province that cover natural disaster and conflict related preparedness information inclusive of impact of climate change in Mozambique
2.3.5	WASH		→ Implement Disaster Risk Reduction activities benefitting 350,000 people in climate change-related risks areas (functional WASH information management systems, community engagement, appropriate design and technology, drought/flood resilient water services, and crisis resilient service management) - by end 2023
			→ Continue shifting from fuel-powered water systems to solar-powered water systems. - by end 2023
2.5.1	Greening Operations	Operations	Install solar power in the newly constructed office by Q4 of 2022→ → Procure an electric vehicle with GrAF by Q4 of 2022
2.5.2	Greening Supply	Operations	→ Establish a supplier database by Q3 of 2022 that includes market sustainability readiness by category so we can start identifying market sectors where suppliers could be ready for such initiative and ensure a more localized humanitarian response with increased use of local markets
			→ Reduce our carbon footprint by reducing domestic and international flights and long-distance travel by 15% by Q4 of 2022, and by an additional 5% by Q4 of 2023 compared to 2019

ANNEX B: CEED INDICATORS

Indicator Information*	Indicator Description	Milestone 2022	Milestone 2023	Milestone 2024	Target 2025
OC 4.8 — cross-sectoral	Number of countries developing, financing and implementing child-sensitive climate policies and programmes	40	65	80	100
OC 4.9 — cross-sectoral	Number of countries with child-sensitive disaster risk and recovery policies, strategies, plans at national, subnational and/or sectoral level	60	75	85	100
OP 4.3.1 — cross-sectoral	Number of countries implementing child-sensitive programmes that enhance the climate and disaster resilience of children, reduce environmental degradation and promote low-carbon development and environmental sustainability, with UNICEF support	40	65	80	100
OP 4.3.2 — cross-sectoral	Number of countries engaging children, adolescents and young people in action and advocacy to address climate change, unsustainable energy use and/or environmental degradation, with UNICEF support	60	75	85	100
OP 4.3.3 — cross-sectoral	Number of countries in which UNICEF supported the updating of government frameworks for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action to be child-sensitive at the national and local levels	20	32	45	60
OP 4.2.4 — WASH	Number of countries that have developed a climate rationale for the impact of climate change and water insecurity on WASH services based on a comprehensive risk analysis	16	25	36	50
OP 1.4.4 — Health	Number of countries:				
	(a) Addressing environmental health risks in primary health care	(a) 20	(a) 23	(a) 26	(a) 30
	(b) Strengthening climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable health-care facilities, with UNICEF support	(b) 59	(b) 62	(b) 65	(b) 68
OP 2.1.2 — Education	Percentage of countries with a resilient education system that can respond to humanitarian crises	33%	38%	43%	49%
OP 2.2.6 — Education	Percentage of countries institutionalizing holistic skills development to support learning, personal empowerment, environmental sustainability, active citizenship and/or employability and entrepreneurship	22%	29%	33%	42%
OP 5.2.4 — Social Protection	Number of countries with social-protection systems, including cash-transfer capacities that are able to effectively and rapidly respond to humanitarian crises	20	23	26	30
OP H1.1 — Advocacy & communications change strategy / cross-sectoral	Number of countries that took advocacy action that triggered policy change related to the UNICEF Global Advocacy Priorities:				
	(d) Increase access to clean water, and address environmental degradation and climate change	37	44	52	60
OP H8.1 — Risk-informed humanitarian & development / cross-sectoral nexus programming	Percentage of countries in which UNICEF contributed to the articulation of humanitarian-development-peace nexus priorities through engagement in common country assessment and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	≥85%	≥85%	≥90%	≥90%
OP H8.2 — Risk-informed humanitarian & development / cross-sectoral nexus programming	Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on:				
	(a) Updated preparedness plan	(a) 86%	(a) 87%	(a) 88%	(a) 90%
	(b) Risk-informed programming	(b) 55%	(b) 60%	(b) 65%	(b) 70%
OP E3.6 — Decentralized & empowered internal governance & oversight change strategy / cross-sectoral	Percentage of country offices applying environmental, disability-inclusive and social standards in UNICEF programmes in line with UNICEF/United Nations standards	30%	42%	54%	65%
OP E3.7 — Decentralized & empowered internal governance and oversight change / cross-sectoral	Percentage reduction in carbon footprint	27%	29%	32%	34%

* Indicator Information = OP (Output) or OC (Outcome); 1st number: UNICEF goal area or change strategy (with result area); 2nd & 3rd numbers: indicator numbers per the [Integrated Results and Resources Framework \(IRRF\)](#) of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022-2025; and Type of Indicator.

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