



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE  
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE GESTÃO E REDUÇÃO DO RISCO DE DESASTRES



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# **“Institutionalization of anticipatory action and integration into legal framework: the example from Mozambique”**

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# 1. Institutionalization of anticipatory



The dialogue around Anticipatory Actions (AA) was introduced in Mozambique in 2015. But similar to the gradual shift from response to preparedness, as mandated by legislation, progress has been slow.

The entry point for anticipatory action (AA) is the Law on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (Law No. 10/2020) complemented by a set of regulations approving the Law on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (Decree 76/2020)

It emphasised the importance of readiness and preparedness to prevent the impacts of climate change and reduce the vulnerability to disasters. The law also mandated AA activities such as:

- i. contingency plans to be based on scientific forecasts;
- ii. disaster management plans to include forecasted risks;
- iii. the establishment of an early warning system and required the system to use yellow, orange and red alerts to the public;
- iv. prescribed emergency actions of the Council of Ministers in the event of an imminent or occurring disaster and directed the Council of Ministers to establish a Disaster Management Fund.

**In terms of integration at the operational level, mention should be made of:**

- a) the **creation of the Technical Working Group**: There is a Technical Working Group led by DARIDAS which is meant to work on the establishment of the drought EWS and link it to AA and encourage harmonisation. **The group brings together stakeholders** such as INAM, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, WFP, Red Cross **in three subgroups on triggers, AA and financing respectively.**
- b) the district-level drought-ahead planning methodology are the two major steps towards integrating this work into national processes, as well as enabling expansion.
- c) Provincial seasonal forecasts made by INAM (FNAC and subsequent updates), as well as national and district monitoring (bulletin) + SPI forecasts at district level of indicators linked to the activation of AA plans
- d) It also has “soft advocacy” actions: such as the inclusion of the drought issue in CENOE's end-of-season report.

In terms of national policy and law, the progress we have made in recent years includes:

- a) **The Law on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management** (Law No. 10/2020) and its regulation (Decree 76/2020): In the event of a slowly progressing emergency, such as a drought, the Government should establish appropriate alert mechanisms to timely detect and respond to the emergency situation.
- b) **National Disaster Risk Reduction Master Plan 2017–2030**: its **Strategic Objective IV states that** Within the scope of the National Early Warning System, it is necessary to establish an integrated climate and meteorological information system that makes it possible to predict the occurrence of drought.
- c) **National contingency plan 2021-22**: Inclusion of the drought AA pilot in the national plan;
- d) **Decree 27/2022** that approves the regulation of the integrated platform for the dissemination and communication of information on early warning of floods and cyclones, of 6 June. It has the indication that "alert" of flood and cyclone "advance response actions must be initiated“.

**Future/Soon we will also have:**

- a) Approval of Standard Operational Procedures for the implementation of AA against drought (next advisory board)
- b) Disaster Financial Protection Plan (Approved today): *the mention of “Planning and Early Action mechanisms within Early Warning Systems” represents the government's effort to integrate various disaster risk financing instruments (in conjunction with insurance, etc.)*