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Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Mozambique

Quarter 2 Report - Orlando Lara Pineda &
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Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)

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ACRONYMS

AAP	African Adaptation Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ENAMMC	Estrategia Nacional de Adaptacao e Mitigacao das Mudanças Climáticas (Climate Change National Strategy)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GHG	Green House Gases
GIIMC	Grupo Inter-Institucional para Mudanças Climáticas (Climate Change Inter-Institucional Group)
GoM	Government of Mozambique
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas (National Institute of Statistics)
ING	Instituto Nacional de Geologia (National Institute of Geology)
INGC	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades (National Institute for Disaster Management)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MAE	Ministério de Administração Estatal (Ministry for State Administration)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MICOA	Ministério Para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental (Ministry for the Coordination of Environment Affairs)
MINAG	Ministério da Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture)
MMAS	Ministério da Mulher e Acção Social (Ministry for Women and Social Affairs)
MPD	Ministério de Planificação e Desenvolvimento (Ministry for Planning and Development)
NAPA	National Action Plan for Adaptation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PARP	Plano de Acção para Redução da Pobreza (Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper)
PES	Plano Economico e Social
PDD	Plano de Desenvolvimento Distrital
PEDSA	Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrario (Agrarian Sector Development Strategic Plan)
PQG	Plano Quinquenal do Governo (5 year's Governmental Plan)
PPCR	Pilot Project on Climate Resilience
REDD	Reduction of Emission from Degradation and Deforestation
SCIMOZ	Save the Children International in Mozambique
SPCR	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
UMC	Unidade de Mudanças Climaticas (Climate Change Unit)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE TASK

1.1 - Mozambique Context

*Summary: Mozambique is the **8th most vulnerable country to climate change** and is one of the poorest countries in the world with a high dependency on foreign aid. The population is **primarily rural and dependent on agriculture**, with 60% living on the coastline. Droughts, flooding and cyclones affect particular regions of the country and these are projected to increase in frequency and severity. The main institution for managing and coordinating climate change responses is the **Ministry for Coordination of Environment Affairs (MICOA)**, the Ministry for Planning and Development also has a key role. New institutions have been proposed under the **National Strategy on Climate Change** but are not yet operational, it was approved in 2012. (Artur, Tellam 2012:8)*

Mozambique Climate Vulnerability and future project effects (Artur, Tellam 2012:9-)

Summary: The main risk/hazards in Mozambique are floods, droughts and cyclones with a very high level of current and future vulnerability in terms of exposure to floods and cyclones as more than 60% of the population lives along the coastline below 100 meters of altitude.

Mozambique is located in the eastern coast of the southern Africa region between the latitudes 10o 27' and 26 o 52' south and longitudes 30 o 12' and 40 o 51'. It borders Tanzania in the North, South Africa and Swaziland in the south, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the west and comprises 1,700km of north-south coastline bordering the Indian Ocean to the east. The country covers a surface of 799,380 km² and has about 22.5 million inhabitants (INE 2012). (Artur, Tellam 2012:9)

Mozambique is one of the poorest countries in the world. Although the economic growth has been impressive over the past years with a reduction of the absolute poverty by 15 percent over the period 1997-2003, slowing from 69% to 54% (MPF et al 2004), by 2008 more than half of the population still lived with less than one US\$ per day as poverty reduction has stagnated at 54% (MPD 2010). The Human Development Index ranks Mozambique close to the bottom, just above Burundi, Niger and Democratic Republic of Congo (UNDP 2011, p. 130). In 2008, nearly half of the children under the age of two were under chronically malnourished and more than half of population in Mozambique had no access to potable water and hospital care (UNDP & GoM 2008, p.12). Due to the prevailing poverty Mozambique has been depending on external aid for more than 25 years: Mozambique is one of the Africa's biggest aid receiver (about US\$ 65.6 per capita per year) and the world's eight most aid dependent country (Arndt et al., 2006, p.3; Renzio and Hanlon, 2007, p.3).

Climate change has become one of the major factors hampering international and national development efforts. The majority of the population lives in the rural areas, making their livelihoods mainly from agriculture and natural resources (about 70% of the national population), which are highly impacted upon by increased climate variability and changes. Droughts, floods and cyclones have been on rise and are expected to be on rise over the coming years. (Artur, Tellam 2012:10)

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It ranks 8th world's most vulnerable country to climate change according to the 2011 world risk report (BEH & UNU-EHS 2011, p.28). About 60% of the population live along the coastline, which is vulnerable to increased cyclones and sea level rise as nearly 45% of the country is below 100 meters of altitude. The country is also a lower riparian of 9 international river and more than 50% of country's water flows depends on the countries upstream. Drought has historically been recorded with particular focus on the southern region in the interior of Gaza and Inhambane provinces while flooding affects badly the Zambezi and Limpopo basins. About ¼ of the total Mozambican population is at risk from natural hazards (World Bank 2010, p.8). Economic analysis from these hazards suggests that Mozambican GDP growth is cut by an average of 5.5% when a major shock occurs (World Bank *ibid*). The 2000 great flood provides an illustrative case. It led to a decline in national GDP from an expected 10%

growth to just 1.6% in 2000 and inflation rose from 2.9% in 1999 to 12.7% in 2000 (MICOA 2011, p.9 quote by Artur, Tellam 2012:11)

Studies on climate change in Mozambique have noted that temperatures have increased by between 1.1-1.6oC; statistics shows a reduction in cold days and winter period but increased number of hot days and summer period; there is also a shift in rain patterns with a noticed reduction in the rainfall and changes on the starting and the end of the rain season all over the country (INGC 2009). By 2050, Mozambique will have an increase of temperatures of 1-2 o C no matter what the scenario (World Bank 2010, p. xv). This is expected to lead to further increase in frequency and intensity of flooding, drought cyclones and sea level rise by 2100, though with regional differences (INGC 2009). (Artur, Tellam 2012:11)

Impacts of climate change in the national economy have already been noticed. The 2000 great floods, linked to climate change, claimed about 800 lives, affected about ¼ of the national population (about 5 million people affected) and produced economic losses estimates at US\$ 600 million (GoM 2000,p.17). Recent economic analysis on the impacts of climate change in Mozambique suggest that, if no adaptation measures are taken, the national GDP could fall between 4-14% by 2040-50 and the country could experience annual losses estimated at about US\$ 400 million while more economically viable adaptation options vary from US\$ 190 million to US\$ 470 million per year depending on the sea level rise scenario (World Bank 2010, p.xix-xx). (Artur, Tellam 2012:12)

1.2 - Key institutions for mainstreaming Climate change

As part of the process of implementation of TAMD in Mozambique a document was prepared by Luis Artur, UEM and Ian Tellam, Adaptify in the second semester 2012 on current Climate Change scenario, government institutions engaged on CCA and the role of national monitoring and evaluation in Mozambique for development planning and climate change adaptation. This section summarizes key findings of that report.

Over the past five years, three government institutions have emerged as critical players in improving climate risk management namely the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) and the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD).

The Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) is mandated to coordinate environment and climate change related interventions, and in so doing, to develop related strategies and interventions. Different laws, policies, strategies and regulations have so far been developed by MICOA that include:

- National Environmental Policy (1995);
- Environmental Law (1997);
- Action Plan to Reduce Desertification (2003-2006);
- Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation (2003-2013);
- Environmental Plan and Strategy (2005-2015);
- Environmental Strategy for Sustainable Development (2007-2017). (Artur, Tellam 2012:13)

These strategies address directly environmental protection and indirectly climate change mitigation and adaptation.

For the coordination of interventions on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) the government created, in 1999, the **National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC)** replacing the Department for Natural Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DPCCN) established in 1980 which was perceived to be very reactive and outdated. INGC is part of the Ministry for State Administration (MAE). INGC receives recommendations and advices for its interventions from the Disaster Management Coordinating Council (CCGC) composed by ministers whose areas are disaster-sensitive such as Agriculture,

Defense, Health, Education, Environment, Industry and Trade. There is also a Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC), which provides technical advice to individual ministries and to the CCGC on issues regarding DRR.

INGC plays a crucial role in disaster management and was the first national institution to set the framework to improve climate risks management even though not directly related to climate change. In 1999, the Government approved the National Policy for Disaster Reduction which outlined interventions on DRR, the institutional setup for DRR and mandates that all interventions related to DRR, preparedness, response, recovery, and reconstruction are coordinated by INGC. For this, INGC is structured to include all relevant sectors through the Technical Council for Disaster Management (*Conselho Técnico para Gestão de Calamidades-CTGC*), which is a structure similar to GIIMC and most of the people belonging to CTGC do also belong to the GIIMC. The main difference between GIIMC and CTGC is the issue under consideration being GIIMC focused on climate change while CTGC focus on disasters. CTGC is represented at national, provincial and district level. At community level INGC has been fostering local committees for disaster management (*Comites Locais de Gestão de Calamidades-CLGC*). With this set up, it has been possible to mainstream DRR at individual institutions and to better frame and coordinate DRR interventions across different geographical areas. (Artur, Tellam 2012:13-14)

MPD was created in 2005, with the mandate to lead and coordinate all development planning in Mozambique. Since its creation, MPD has also addressed climate change issues by creating its own institutional capacity for tackling CC and by leading or co-leading different projects on CC. It claims that climate change far from being an environmental issue, is a developmental problem requiring correct development planning. MPD, in partnership with MICOA, will lead the national Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) funded by the World Bank, African Development Bank and IFC. MPD coordinates the overall development planning, its awareness and sensitivity to the issues of climate change is crucial to include it as part of the normal planning and budgeting. From 2011, MPD has been very active in recommending that annual sectorial planning should include activities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. CC was included, for the first time, for the 2013 government plan and budget. (Artur, Tellam 2012:14)

Strategic planning for climate change is a relatively recent process started by the NAPA in 2007. Since this time there has been the approval of the Strategy and Action Plan on Gender, Environment and Climate Change (2010) and more recently the National Strategy for Climate Change (2012). Additionally a National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change (ENARC) has been proposed. Many of these interventions/proposed interventions can be clustered under similar thematic headings. Whilst the current policy framework appears to be taking positive steps, there has been limited implementation so far. Many of the NAPA priorities are still to be addressed although the first funding for interventions was secured last year, and the ENARC is yet to be implemented. The ENMC is also a new policy having only been approved in November 2012. (Artur, Tellam 2012:6)

There is evidence of a strategic effort supported by the development partners to ensure a more systematic and streamlined response to climate change. The most notable recent climate change programme in Mozambique is the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR), part of the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience. A loan of \$52 million has been approved in conjunction with a grant of \$50 million, and so far 8 projects have been earmarked for funding and are in the process of inception. The African Adaptation Programme (AAP) is another important project that has recently finished that sought to mainstream climate adaptation mechanisms into policy, development and investment frameworks.

Social and economic planning is overseen by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) and the Ministry of Finance. The M&E for development follows two distinct routes; the first requires each ministry to report on regular intervals and requires input from the provincial and local levels. This first system focuses more on the monitoring side of the equation. The second approach is

coordinated centrally by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) using socio-economic data gathered by various household surveys and different intervals. It is primarily this second approach to M&E that MPD employs to assess socio-economic performance. However, given the different timeframes of the household surveys utilized, there may be issues surrounding the accuracy and relevance of the data being used. Efforts are currently underway to overcome this issue through annual surveys. There has also been a Performance Assessment Framework set up by donors and the GoM to assess various indicators spanning sectors. (Artur, Tellam 2012:6)

Whilst the national M&E system is slowly migrating towards a system of results based management, instigated in 2011, it is still largely based on progress monitoring and activities undertaken. The government is seeking to integrate climate change into the national processes and indicators through a cross-sectoral approach. There are ongoing challenges for M&E in Mozambique including a lack of harmonization between sectoral plans, over ambitious targets for M&E systems, the reliability of data and consequently the usage of information. There are also issues around capacity amongst personnel. With specific regard to climate change, scientific studies have been carried out, but there are still gaps in local data which can result in problems in establishing a baseline for vulnerability, and the data that is collected is largely in dissimilar project format and has not been rationalized or collated. In the national system, it would appear that little of the M&E process feeds back into future planning and learning.

Climate change adaptation interventions are relatively new in Mozambique and historically there has been an uncoordinated approach to climate change in development planning. This is set to change however with the framing of climate change as a cross cutting issue, and the inclusion by MICOA of climate change in its annual budget. Whilst there have been several climate change related projects in Mozambique there does not seem to have been any consolidated learning on the M&E of these projects in this context.

The M&E within the government for adaptation is very much in the early stages. a framework is envisioned as being in place by the end of next year, but for the moment, adaptation of M&E broadly suffers from many of the same constraints of the national M&E system. Currently, no fully developed climate change M&E frameworks exist at the national level, although these are in development both at the sectoral level and being incorporated into national development indicators. The SPCR includes results frameworks for each component that are in development and previous development partner projects have focused on institutional indicators and capacity. The SPCR also has the explicit aim to generate learning around M&E., but it remains to be seen how this will be achieved.

Adaptation projects supported by development partners do not have a dedicated home in the government, and depending on the nature and scope of the project will instead span a number of ministries. There is also a fragmented approach to M&E as there are requirements under each development partner's particular project. The government has been increasingly involved in climate change strategies and M&E but capacity is still weak.

The development partners and a series of broker organisations such as the implementing agencies play an important role in supporting climate change projects and M&E, and whilst there are efforts to streamline and coordinate donor efforts through a working group, the M&E of projects may still be hampered through a lack of human capacity, inadequate socio-economic data, as well as gaps in climatic information. (Artur, Tellam 2012:7)

CONDES, which has ministerial representation and is chaired by the country's Prime Minister, provides political support and guidance while its technical council (CONDES technical council- Conselho Técnico do CONDES), which has director level representation and is chaired by MICOA vice Minister provides technical and political support to the UMC.

On August 2013 S-CONDES with support from SPCR started the process of selection and contracting of key personnel to establish UMC and gradually S-CONDES is assuming tasks of coordination and

facilitation of GIIMC. **1.2. A - The National Strategy on Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change and the key institutional coordination design.**

On November 2012 Mozambique Government approved a National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (ENAMMC) defining a leading role for the Ministry of Environment (MICOA), creating a consultative body with participation of key government Ministries, Departments and Administrations (MDAs): the Inter Institutional Group on Climate Change (GIIMC) and an operational body: the CC Unit (UMC) in charge of establishing and running the CCA M&E system. yet to be established.

The National Strategy on Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (the ENAMMC) proposes the establishment of a Centre of Knowledge on Climate Change (*Centro de Gestão de Conhecimento em Mudanças Climáticas- CGC*) to be hosted at the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT). This centre, yet to be created, will gather, manage and disseminate scientific knowledge on climate change and feed the policy and intervention planning process.

The overall coordination of CC interventions will be done by MICOA and for this endeavour there will be a Climate Change Unit (*Unidade para Mudanças Climáticas-UMC*) hosted at the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES) secretariat.

UMC is tasked with the overall coordination of climate change interventions and to support interinstitutional linkages. The unit will also prepare annual intervention plans related to the ENMC, and implement and monitor the strategy. It is also tasked to provide technical advice on projects and programs on CC funded through multilateral sources and donors. UMC will get technical support from the Inter-Institutional Group on Climate Change (*Grupo Inter-Institucional para Mudanças Climáticas- GIIMC which includes staff from MPD, INGC and other*), from CONDES and its technical unit (Technical Council of the National Council for Sustainable Development-CT-CONDES) and from the Disaster Management council and its technical council (CCGC and CTGC of INGC).

The management of multilateral funds on climate change will be led by the National Environmental Fund (*Fundo Nacional de Ambiente-FUNAB*) at MICOA that will then allocate the funding to different implementing institutions. (Artur, Tellam 2012:14)

Currently MICOA, through the S-CONDES is leading the development of a CCA M&E framework with technical support from a number of key partners, including the World Bank, DANIDA, UNDP, GIZ and SCIMOZ using TAMD framework.

1.2. B – Save the Children International in Mozambique (SCIMOZ) and the TAMD Framework implementation in Mozambique.

Save the Children International in Mozambique (SCIMOZ) is the IIED implementing partner and responsible for the overall coordination and development of the TAMD intervention in Mozambique as part of the climate change and DRR programme sub-theme under ACCRA consortium.

SCIMOZ as part of the working team (GoM's partners) with WB, GIZ, UNDP, and DANIDA under S-CONDES coordination offered the TAMD framework to guide the first steps toward the construction of the M&E system for CCA by define a set of indicators through consultations with GIIMC representatives and district planning technical body (Guijá) following a agreed joint working plan, to be submitted by end of September 2013.

The mentioned set of indicator was to be presented and validated during a multisectorial workshop to be held in Maputo end of October 2013.

Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) is the umbrella for TAMD framework development in country, providing the necessary programme support, political relationship at national and sub-national level within government.

ACCRA is a consortium made up of five international organizations namely: Oxfam, Save the Children International, Care International, World Vision International and ODI. In Mozambique SCIMOZ is the lead of the intervention towards developing local adaptive capacity.

1.3 – Task development Overview.

During July and August 2013 TAMD Mozambique was focused on a literature review of international experiences on CCA M&E systems in Scotland, UK; international project/program frameworks (including PPCR, AF) and national project documents on CCA of DANIDA, UNDP, ACCRA and the government of Mozambique led by MICOA, MPD and INGC. There were also reviewed potential national indicators on CCA identified in the Socio Economic Plan (PES) 2013 elaborated by MPD.

Meetings with key stakeholders in country took place: including DANIDA, WB, WFP, UEM, and MPD for a better understanding on the information available on indicators related to CCA and perceptions on the potential ways to coordinate the national M&E system led by MPD and the coming M&E system on CCA led by MICOA/ S-CONDES.

Since August 2013 TAMD Mozambique started the process of supporting formulation of a comprehensive system of M&E on CCA for Mozambique government based on TAMD framework in close coordination with MICOA.

TAMD framework has been applied in Mozambique as the guideline and strong basis for the development of the National CCA M&E system, under Ministry of Coordination for Environmental Affairs (MICOA) leadership, through a solid work relationship with Save the Children in country.

One major concern during the process was the revision of secondary data and consultations with government officials (National, Provincial and Local level) to develop a set of indicators based on current reporting of MDA's that may evolve as a set of indicators well rooted with data bases available (and therefore feasible) reporting progress on CC institutional mainstreaming (T1) and CCA practices and corresponding impacts (T2); based on a bottom –up approach of participatory construction of indicators.

By the end of August 2013 a common plan was agreed with MICOA and WB, thus agreeing on tables for presentation of indicators and a shared revision of documents to prepare a preliminary set of indicators based on the NCCAMS structure. See annex 1.

In first half of September 2013 in coordination with the Inter Institutional Group of Climate Change (GIIMC) coordinated by the Ministry of Environment (MICOA) a process of consultation at national level with government officials of MDA's was carried out to build up a set of indicators heavily based on the current indicators used by the government. Officials were organized in working groups as defined in the NCCAMS. Before the approach to be used was discussed with MICOA technical teams as well as with the GIIMC.

The consultations carried out included gathering information on:

- List of activities (actions) at Output level that are contributing to reach the expected outcomes of the strategic actions defined in the NCCAMS
- Analyze the immediate results and corresponding indicators considering the quality of indicators and possible reformulation to properly incorporate de Climate Change perspective

Government working team (Task force) participated in the consultation process including personnel from MICOA, the Minister of Planning and Development (MPD).

This collaborative process defined a first draft of CCA M&E indicators delivered with delays to the government by the middle of October, 2013 in a first draft that was shared with WB and other relevant partners in CCA in Mozambique.

CCA M&E indicators were reviewed by a TAMD technical team gathered in Maputo in the last week of October including expertise from TAMD Kenya project as well as local experts including Luis Artur Disaster expert and Professor from the University Eduardo Mondlane and Nadia Adrião expert in M&E with relevant experience in the national M&E systems. After review and upgrading the CCA M&E set of indicators were sent to MICOA S-CONDES on November 15th 2013

This process at the same time is providing the basis to develop hypothesis on the cause-effect relationships between current activities (actions) of government: Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA's) and the way government officials understand its links to desired outcomes (results) in terms on development and now on a CCA development (resilient development)

Technical Workshop October 2013

As mentioned above on the 3th week of October 2013 a 3-day technical workshop was organized with participation of Ian Tellam (Adaptify), Irene Karani (LTS Africa Kenya), Luis Artur (UEM), Nadia Adrião (Expert in M&E), Saide (SCI), Orlando Lara and Sergio Malo (TAMD Mozambique) to work on:

- A detailed review of a proposal of set of indicators on CCA prepared by TAMD Mozambique to produce a final version to be submitted to MICOA and key partners
- A review on the integration of indicators considering CRM capacities (T1) and development interventions (T2) to critically review connections and attributions links between T1 and T2 considering the output, outcome and impact levels considering Kenya and Mozambique experience
- A review of the experience of implementing ToC exercises at community level in Kenya carried out by TAMD Kenya (LST Africa) as a key input for developing a proposal of ToC exercise to be applied in TAMD Mozambique fielworks.

2. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS/ KEY ENTRY POINTS

2.1 Core Partners (Government)

- 2.1.1 The Secretariat of the National Council of Sustainable Development (**S-CONDES**) has gradually taken a leading position to develop a CCA M&E framework according to the NCCAMS. This work will be set at the Climate Change Unit; over the last four months Guilhermina Amurane (MICOA/PPCR) is facilitating the handover from the Department of Collaboration, under Telma Majane leadership.
- 2.1.2 The Inter-institutional Group on Climate Change (**GIIMC**) congregates technical capacities from different sectors and will be responsible to overview the development of policies and process related to Climate Change on its various components under MICOA inter ministerial coordination mandate (see table 1 – not a extensive list).
- 2.1.3 **MICOA/S-CONDES (and technical body)** will lead the Strategic Program of Climate Resilience (SPCR) in Mozambique - part of the International PPCR (Pilot Program on Climate Resilience) funded by the ICF- and interlinked with DPO World Bank budget support. SPCR will support the implementation of the CCA M&E strategy based on the ENAMMC approved on 2012; actually contacts are in place through Guilhermina Amurane and the Permanent Secretary Dr. Uamusse.
- 2.1.4 **Minister of Planning and Development (MPD)** is a relevant stakeholder for the entire process starting from Planning, development of the National M&E Framework and as counterpart of the first phase of the PPCR implementation. It is important to notice that the CC M&E framework will be a sub-system within the National M&E Framework under development in country guided by the directorate of monitor and evaluation within MPD. SCIMOZ has developed a strong work relationship with MPD through different counterparts, depending of different subjects such as M&E, Planning and the PPCR processes, namely: Directos Piareli, Xavier Chavana, Nádía Adrião and Julio Filemone, Planning Department are counterparts in this process.
- 2.1.5 Heads and personnel of M&E Units of key ministers and institutions according to relevant areas of ENAMMC (not all are well identified yet).

Table 1

Grupo Inter Institucional das Mudanças Climáticas (GIIMC) – representants in contact with TAMD

Name	Institution	Position
Alima Issufo Taquidir	DNTF-MINAG	Chefe de Departamento
Ermelinda Monteiro Fonseca	FUNAB	Técnica
Nélsia Guambe	FUNAB	Chefe de Departamento
Higino Filimone	CCM	Director de Programas
Dennis Guiamba	INGC	Oficial de Informação
Manuela Amilai	MMAS-DNM	Chefe de Repartição
Berino F. Silinto	INAM	Meteorologista
Fernando Sebastião Omar	MTC – DEI	Técnico
Arminda Banze	MISAU-DNSP	Técnica de Saúde Ambiental
Leonel Arlindo da Silva	ANE	Técnico Ambiental
Nádía Adrião	MPD – DNP	Chefe de Departamento
Ricardina Chichango	MTC – DNTR	Técnica
Baptista de Melo	Fundo de Estradas	Eng. Civil
Abel Nhabanga	ANAC-MITUR	Técnico

2.2 Relevant/Key partners role and involvement in the project

- 2.2.1 **Luis Artur (UEM)** is the lead of ACCRA research work in Mozambique and relevant partner for SCIMOZ and a number of stakeholders related to the CCA sector development in country, including CDKN, MICOA etc.; Luis Artur has been closely involved with the TAMD Framework application and development with SCIMOZ, responsible for the development of TAMD appraisal phase in country, with TA support from Ian Tellam, Adaptify 2012. Together with the TAMD team has closely participated in the process of formulation of TAMD CCA M&E set of indicators in the technical workshop (October 2013) providing expert support in the final formulation of indicators and in the technical discussion of attribution links between T1 and T2 in TAMD framework. Considering the need of a strong understand of the TAMD concept

- related to the development of the ToC in the feasibility phase, Luis Artur will take the TAMD research lead in country from February 2014
- 2.2.2 **DANIDA** is part of a group of donors in the CCA sector meeting regularly in a “core group” including GIZ, WB and UNDP discussing key issues. **Malene Wiinblad** works with “Programa de Apoio ao Sector do Ambiente” (PASA) funded by DANIDA and supporting MICOA statistics unit. Moreover, currently DANIDA-PASA is formulating operational indicators at output/ outcome level for the MPD Economic and Social Plan (PES) considering each of the strategic areas of the ENAMMC. Several indicators formulated by PASA were incorporated in the CCA M&E set of indicators.
- 2.2.3 **UNDP** is a key partner supporting MICOA and INGC on CCA and DRR programs and projects, also part of the CCA “core” group. **Clara Landeiro**, UNDP personal, provides regular technical advice to MICOA and has a strategic overview of the Climate Change initiatives and opportunities to coordinate efforts on the donors side.
- 2.2.4 **WB** recently approved a budget support program (DPO) defining setting up of a national CCA M&E system as a condition for a first track disbursement estimated by the end of 2013. Thus, WB in coordination with the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), under direct management of **Ross Hughes**, – part of PPCR funded by ICF- is supporting the process of formulation of the CCA M&E system through a Consultant (**Emanuele Cuccillato**) that started working on August 2013. TAMD Mozambique worked with WB CC Specialist n Mozambique and the Consultant hired and defined a shared strategy and plan for supporting this process by developing the first draft set of indicators based on the ENAMMC by end of September 2013.
- 2.2.5 **GIZ** is currently implementing a project to carry out vulnerability assessments in pilot districts. The process is ahead as the districts have been selected and they are planning to start field work by August 2013. GIZ is a relevant partner of GoM in the process to develop the CCA M&E framework based on the work and lessons leaning at global level; **Dr. Rui Brito** (UEM) and **Erick Salas** are the main contact in Mozambique, as well **Julia Olivier** in the international level.
- 2.2.6 **ACCRA consortium members:** Care International, Oxfam and World Vision are informed about the TAMD work in country as a complimentary component of the existing work in Mozambique led by SCIMOZ; the in country support are provided by the country steering committee and the results are informed into the reports to international level lead by **Saskia Dagget (OGB)**. The ACCRA national coordinator **Melq Gomes** is also responsible for TAMD implementation in Mozambique and contact for IIED.
- 2.2.7 **Irene Karani**, Director of **LTSA Africa**, is leading the process of research of TAMD project in Kenya, she provide relevant technical inputs from the Kenya experience especially on the methodological approach for the field work using ToC exercises to understand underlying logics of communities in their development efforts considering CCA. In fact, this experience has been taken as a fundamental piece for the design of the fieldwork in TAMD Mozambique; following up the need to review the TA support for TAMD work in Mozambique, Irene will take the TA lead from December 2013 working closely with SCIMOZ project manager Melq Gomes and research team (Sérgio Maló and from Feb Luis Artur).
- 2.2.8 **Nadia Adrião**, works for **MPD** within the planning directorate, expert in M&E and CCA with ample experience and understanding of the national system of M&E of MPD and other government institutions, provided **TA** to TAMD working actively in the process of revision of the CCA M&E set of indicators providing valuable inputs for the selection, rephrasing and on data sources and means of verification.

Table 2

TaMD – MOZ Relevant Partners List

Name	Organization	E-mail	Role
Melq Gomes	SCIMOZ	Melq.gomes@savethechildren.org	TAMD project manager
Irene Karani	LTSA Africa		TAMD TA

Luis Artur	UEM		Research/TA
Malene Wiinblad	DANIDA		MICOA TA
Clara Landeiro	UNDP		MICOA TA
Ross Hughes	WB		PPCR/SPCR focal point on the M&E framework development.
Emanuelle Cucillato	WB (consultant)		WB TA for the M&E framework development
Erick Salas	GIZ		Programme Manager
Rui Brito	GIZ		Research/TA
Julia Olivier	GIZ		TA
Guilhermina Amnurane	MICOA/PPCR		S-CONDENS focal point.
Xavier Chavana	MPD/PPCR		PPCR/MPD focal point.

3. THEORY OF CHANGE

As a result of the technical workshop held in October 2013 it was agreed that TAMD Mozambique will carry out Theory of Change (ToC) exercises to address the analysis and understanding of views and underlying logics that different actors in Mozambique assume on the way they perform their work: activities, perceive immediate outputs and contribution to sustainable results (outcomes) and ultimately impacts expected for a more resilient society (Theory of Change (ToC) exercises)

ToC exercise would rely on the previous experience of TAMD Kenya on developing exercises with district government officials in Guijá District – Gaza Province under guidance of Irene Karani with support from Sérgio Maló (UEM) and Zacarias Macuacua (SCIMOZ) from the 1st to the 3rd of December 2013.

The field work will be based on the existing ACCRA work on the development of the Local Adaptation Plans a complete report on this exercise will be submitted by mid December and will integrate the Q3 report with great details on methodology and first results; this exercise will be the base of the development of Local Adaptation Plan for Guijá district by February 2013.

SCIMOZ will work with MICOA to have their support on this new approach of TAMD to continue a value added work in country.

Results from ToC exercise with district level technical staff, may contribute to TAMD Mozambique efforts to produce evidence to demonstrate attribution between, on the one hand, climate change adaptation plans in relevant ministries, departments and agencies, and on the one hand, reduced vulnerability and improved adaptive capacity and development in districts and communities assisting on the re-engagement on the development of the CC M&E framework process.

4. INDICATOR DEVELOPMENT - TRACK 1 AND TRACK 2 & METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The Mozambican Ministry for Environment Affairs (MICOA) through the Secretariat of the Sustainable Development Council (CONDES) is leading the development of a national system to monitor and evaluate policies and actions to respond to the impacts of climate change, as described in the National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy (NCCMAS), which was approved by the Government of Mozambique (GoM) in November 2012. In order to complete this exercise,

GoM is receiving technical assistance from UNDP, DANIDA, The World Bank and GIZ.

The TAMD Mozambique project worked with MICOA and S-CONDES identifying relevant indicators for vulnerability to the impacts of current climate change, and capacity to adapt to future change (adaptive capacity).

A draft set of indicators was developed under the TAMD Mozambique project according to the structure of the NCCAMS, which includes strategic objectives, strategic areas and strategic actions for adaptation interventions (Pillar 1) and cross cutting issues (Pillar 3). Mitigation (Pillar 2) was not covered because this is outside the scope of the TAMD framework.

The set of indicators have been taken from relevant policy documents from relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA's) of the GoM.

A literature review was undertaken and a process of consultations¹ took place in order to obtain the information needed to construct the indicators. This included:

- 1 Reviewing national policies and plans: 5YPlan, PARP, PES, PAF, PES 2013, and sectoral strategies.
- 2 Reviewing the results frameworks of projects supporting Climate Change Adaptation: The World Bank Development Policy Operations, the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (and Mozambique's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience), progress on the Hyogo Framework for Action Report 2011-2013.
- 3 Consultations with staff working at the national level in relevant MDA's on actions, indicators and data sources.
- 4 Consultations with Provincial and District level government officials in the Province of Gaza.

As a result of this process, information on relevant objectives, actions, results and indicators related to Climate Change Adaptation development interventions and Climate Risk Management (CRM) capacities were collected and organized. In addition, relevant indicators were rephrased to properly relate them to include Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

On November 15th a final draft of the set of indicators was sent to MICOA and key partners. (Seen annex 1 for the complete report including annexes with lists of source documents related to national policies and plans and relevant results frameworks as well as lists of participants in national, provincial and district consultations.- Indicators were presented on 2 levels:

Level 1: Impact Indicators

A first table relates the three strategic objectives of the NCCAMS with impact indicators on vulnerability reduction. This then links to a shortlist of 18 Outcome Indicators including baselines for 2014 and targets for 2018.

Level 2: Outcome and Output Indicators

Based on feedback during the consultations described above, the indicators were organized as follows:

- Outcome indicators on development interventions (from Pillar 1 of the NCCMAS) were defined as “evaluation” indicators with a verification period of 3 to 5 years and corresponding to TAMD Track 2.
- Output indicators were defined as “monitoring” indicators with annual verification; this included output indicators related to development actions (TAMD Track 2, from Pillar 1 of the NCCMAS) and output indicators related to CRM capacities (TAMD Track 1 from Pillar 3 of the NCCMAS), both of which contribute jointly to the outcomes described under Pillar 1 of the NCCMAS.

¹ The consultation work costs were in paid by S-CONDES, only the TAMD team expenses were covered by SCIMOZ.

The tables were organized according to the 8 strategic areas and 13 strategic actions in Pillar 1 of the NCCMAS; and 3 strategic areas and 6 strategic actions in Pillar 3 of the NCCMAS.

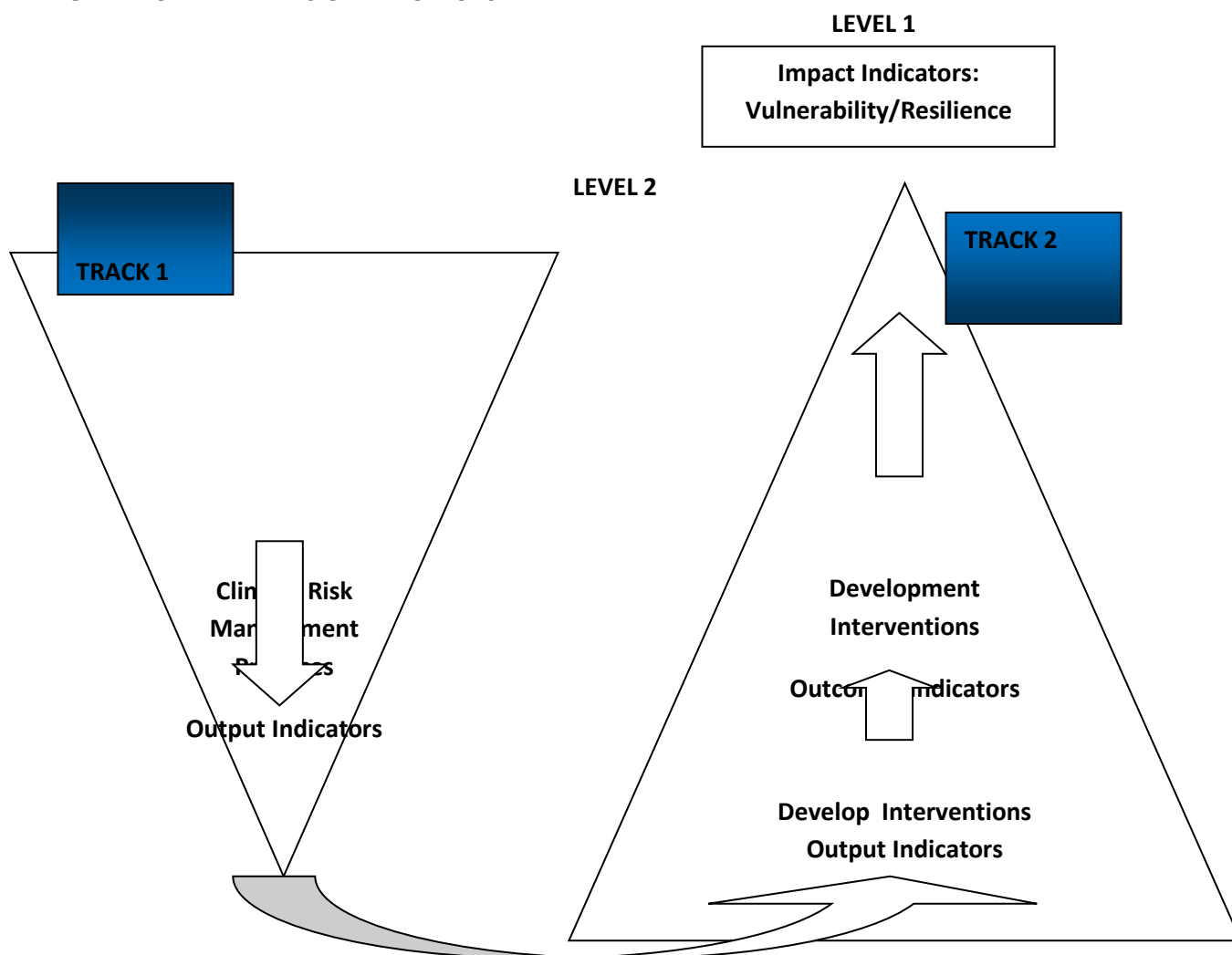
For Pillar 1, on climate change adaptation (CCA) development interventions (TAMD TRACK 2) , each table relates to a strategic action (column 1), with outcome indicators - data sources in brackets - (column 2), baselines for 2014 (column 3) and goals for 2018 (column 4). Then, output indicators are presented (column 5), baselines for 2014 (column 6), goals for 2018 (column 7), means of verification (column 8) and data sources (column 9).

For Pillar 3 on climate risk management (CRM) capacities (TAMD TRACK 1), a table relates each strategic action (column 1), with output indicators (column 2), baselines for 2014 (column 3), goals for 2018 (column 4), means of verification (column 5) and data sources (column 6).

NCCMAS Pillar 1: Adaptation – 8 Strategic Areas	
1.	Climate Risk Reduction (EWS and Disaster Preparedness and Response)
2.	Water Resources Management
3.	Agriculture, Fishing and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)
4.	Social Protection
5.	Health
6.	Biodiversity
7.	Forestry
8.	Infrastructure
NCCAMS Pillar 3: Cross Cutting Issues- Climate Risk Management Capacities – 3 Strategic Areas	
1.	Legal and Institutional Framework for CCA
2.	Research and systematic observation
3.	Training and Technology Transfer

Additionally, all the information gathered from documents and consultations for each strategic action of Pillar 1 and Pillar 3 was submitted.

GRAPHIC WITH LEVELS OF INDICATORS



Possible coming collaboration with MICOA, depending with succeeds on re-engage on the M&E framework development (this exercise will be reviewed to check it additional value to the ToC exercise at sub-national level):

As part of the field-work in Guijá Distict it has been included an exercise with government officials to test the feasibility of using the CCA M&E indicators already developed scoped for areas of agriculture, fishery and food security and nutrition (FSN).

The exercise will include

- i) gathering of baselines and goals for each indicator,
- ii) reviewed mean of verification and
- iii) reviewed data sources at local level.

Information gathered will be relevant as feedback for the national process of building an M&E framework and will also provide detailed information for Guijá District relevant for follow up of research by TAMD Mozambique in coming phases.

5. EMPIRICAL DATA COLLECTION (a) TRACK 1 (b) TRACK 2

Note: the following plans were developed before the review and changes of the technical team in Mozambique, therefore a review of these plans will take place and updated information will be

available on the Q3, however the information is still valid to document the development of TAMD work in country.

The empirical data collection began in September through national and sub national consultations through workshop as explained above which lead to the process of formulation of the proposal of set of indicators.

Field work sites selection

On August 2013 ACCRA partners gathered to discuss on potential communities to carry out a fieldwork to:

- Test the feasibility of the CCA M&E indicators including: i) set of indicators, ii) data gathering iii) data analysis
- Gather additional information to understand “attribution” logics between TAMD Track 1 and 2 in Mozambique that may be fostering/ hindering CCA for a resilient development including:
 - Key explicit interventions of the government on CCA (programs/project)
 - Additional and “sharp” Climate Changes”
 - Social and Economic Vulnerability trends
 - Economic/development interventions from external actors - out from the local or regional area. i.e. national public and private investments directly or indirectly modifying the development patterns/trends and related Climate Risks.

Three fieldwork sites should consider specific contexts representative of an important quantity of “typical” communities in Mozambique facing challenges on Climate Change Adaptation as part of a Resilient Development practices embracing at least the 3 main risk scenarios in Mozambique: floods, draughts and cyclones and will explore different context of vulnerability considering places where there is an evident increment in exposure (intensity and frequency) related to Climate Change. In addition, social, economic and governability factors of vulnerability will be analyzed.

Criteria considered for the selection of sites included:

- 1) Situated in the most vulnerable regions of Mozambique including the 3 main threats
- 2) A “representative” agro-ecological and livelihoods socio-economic/vulnerability context including:
 - a. main productive activities and its relation to Climate Risk: seasonal calendar, markets, incomes and food security
 - b. Poverty and social assets access (especially key social assets according to a specific threat)
 - c. Threats/Risk Scenarios and coping and recovery strategies
- 3) Recent intervention of CCA/development projects/programs
- 4) Data available from recent livelihood and vulnerability assessments
- 5) Local partners that can facilitate an easy interaction with communities

ACCRA member selected 2 fieldwork sites:

- Guija District at Gaza Province in the Limpopo basin south of Mozambique
- Mopeia District at Zambezia Province at the Zambezia basin centre of Mozambique.

During the technical workshop (October 24-28, 2013) the scope of the field work was reviewed and the experience of the TAMD Kenya Project on ToC exercises at local level was incorporated in the discussion. Workshop was facilitated by Ian Tellam (Adaptify). As a consequence field work was decided to be carried out on the first two weeks off December 2013 with the following major changes:

- To be carried out only in one site: Guija District at Gaza Province situated close to Maputo
- To test feasibility of CCA M&E indicators scoping the areas of the NCCAMS related more closely to Livelihoods specifically strategic areas of agriculture, fishery and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)

- To rely on the desk review of secondary data for the context and vulnerability assessment in Guijá considering there is sufficient information available including a detailed report formulated by ACCRA in Guija District.
- To develop ToC exercises in Guijá District consulting District officials through a workshop and local leaders and community members through focal groups. Field work guidelines have been designed considering the experience of TAMD Kenya Project and in close consultation with national experts including Luis Artur Professor and CC Researcher (UEM) and Sergio Malo (Research Assistant) TAMD Mozambique

Prior to visit the area TAMD Mozambique is analyzing development and Risk/CRM trends in these two Districts considering secondary data provided by government and our local partners as well as other relevant information identified during the consultations.

- Secondary data on institutional and socio economic context as well as development/risk and CCA trends **in each District will be analyzed. Rather than specific adaptation interventions TAMD Mozambique will explore adaptation actions at District Level.**

Secondary data review of select areas

Additional empirical data collection will be carried out on November and will fill the gaps of the information gathered through secondary data on District economic, social, risk and institutional reports of government (MPD and other ministries) and Ngo's (members of ACCRA).

Empirical data collection will include:

- T1 indicators (Institutional Capacities)
- T2 indicators on practices on CCA
- Contextual development and vulnerability
- Discussion on (casuistic understanding) of how local actors understand how CCA Institutional Capacities and other sectoral capacities and resources contribute to Resilient Development Outcomes and thus to Impacts on Increasing Resilience/Reduced Vulnerability

Methodological guidelines for ToC exercises

Detailed guidelines on the tools proposed for the ToC exercises in the field work in Guijá can be consulted in Annex 2:

6. Limitation/Challenges

The development of the feasibility phase of TAMD in Mozambique has been facing some difficulties related to:

- 1- To produce and deliver timely and good quality final products according to the agreed joint work plan.
- 2- To communicate clearly the technical methodology to develop the next phase of the project according to TAMD framework, including the development of ToC and testing exercise in the field.
- 3- To produce the quarterly reports on time and following contractual arrangements within SCIMOZ.
- 4- To maintain the agreement and work relationship with GoM and key stakeholders on the development of the M&E system in country.
- 5- To produce a clear work plan considering the extension of the project after December 2013.
- 6- Review of internal capacities, working relationship and final agreement of a new technical research team for TAMD Mozambique.

After the agreement on the joint work plan (see document attached) with MICOA and relevant stakeholders as indicated earlier in this document TAMD main task was to produce a set of indicators to contribute to the M&E system outline produced by WB and to be used during the

Workshop in Maputo by end of October 2013. However this product was not delivered on time which caused a number of negative impacts on the project image and trust, see below a summary of changes on dead lines:

A – First dead line to deliver the set of indicators: end of September 2013, however complete out of our control the actual research coordinator in country (Orlando Lara Pineda) had to provide the necessary support to his family facing a health issue.

B – Review of possible date to submit the set of indicators: 17th October, it was based in a negotiation with GoM, so they would have enough time to review and have the approval of the document in time for the workshop by end of October.

- i. TAMD research team was not able to deliver on time, the first draft was submitted by the 29th October, but the document was not complete, there was need to improve the narrative and tables on this document; the final document was submitted only by the 15th November 2013.
- ii. Following this work there is still room for improvement of this document, which normal procedures, this be based on comments from Luis Artur and Nádia Adrião.

This failure to deliver the set of indicators on time, negatively affected the plans for the workshop for end of October under S-CONDES coordination with strong support from GIZ and WB, this event had be postpone to end of November and unfortunately did not take the documents produced for TAMD in consideration.

In order to assist the technical team to deliver a final version of the set of indicators (considering the first date set 17th October) on time for the workshop, as well to ensure good communication among the team in country and the TA (Ian Tellam); the project manager set a technical workshop in Maputo, to take place from the 24th to 28th October to address the following issues:

TAMD STEPS	Explanation of Steps	Expected Deliverables
Establish a Theory of Change	Identify the relevant outputs, outcomes and impacts to be evaluated.	ToC developed to be used on the testing phase in Gaza and Zambezia.
Identify the scope and linkages within relevant scale in Mozambique	What scale are the outputs, outcomes and impacts to be evaluated in the testing phase (Guijá and Mopeia)	Testing phase scope and methodology based on the TOC and relevant Indicators
Identify the type of indicators are required.	Which indicators are most appropriate given the scope and scale identified? What mix of numeric indicators is required? For numeric indicators, will these measure vulnerability/adaptive capacity/resilience or standard development outcomes, or a combination of both?	Identify types of indicators , considering scope and scale of TAMD application in Mozambique.
Define the Indicators	The same as above. Where new indicators are proposed, how feasible will it be to construct these?	Define indicators to be used on the testing phase.

To compliment the above issues, it was also expected a clear work plan, including details about the next exercise envisaging a field work. However the final guidelines regarding the field work and the development of the ToC to take place through a field work starting by December the 2nd was shared by the research lead by 25th November, one week before the implementation; after a technical assessment done in country by Irene Karani, Luis Artur and Ian Tellam the approach was still not clear and not in line with TAMD expectation, especially related to the TOC exercise for Guijá – Gaza Province.

The quarterly report process was clearly an issue to be sorted out, despite a few recommendations from the project coordinator, requesting for preparation of the draft document on time and its submission to SCIMOZ for review and final approval prior to submission to IIED, it was following a different route under Ian Tellam guidance. The result is a late preparation of the actual Q2 report to be submitted by 2nd December for the period from August to November 2013.

To sort it out, the quarterly report will be developed by the project coordinator (Melq Gomes) with the assistance from the new research team in place (Irene Karani and Luis Artur) and submitted to IIED by SCIMOZ project coordination only.

The issues related to delays on delivering final good quality products on time by the TAMD technical team in Mozambique (set of indicators, comments on relevant documents etc...) caused a great stress and pressure for a solution that ended up on an unfortunate comment from the TA, Ian Tellam, based on the expectation of GoM on TAMD work – this event caused a complete misunderstanding and not comfortable situation to continue a strong relationship between TAMD Mozambique and GoM that result on TAMD Mozambique removal of the working group responsible for the development of the CCA M&E framework in country and its full assistance to the workshop to take place by end of November 2013.

The lack of good communication between TA (Ian Tellam) and the actual Research coordinator (Orlando Lara Pineda) on methodological issues, TAMD approach to the TOC and field work development were affecting the capacities and ability of the technical team to deliver according; affecting negatively the image of SCIMOZ with key partners and GoM in country, and jeopardizing the use of the resources and time, such as the entire 3 days technical workshop in Maputo, planning for the field workshop and relationship with district government etc...; e.g.: see the above comment from the research lead that was already requesting to cancel the field work in the last minute:

Orlando Lara statement on the draft Q2 report:

- *IIED has clarified recently that research in field should include an exercise of ToC analysis restricted to a specific intervention (project) and not focus on a community or District as defined up to now by TAMD Mozambique. Moreover, the exercise should include a community with an intervention and a community without intervention (witness community) as it was included in early stages of the field work plan and **finally not considered under the discussions of the technical workshop (October 2013)***

This changes would require a comprehensive revision of the methodological approach and tools for the field-work, additional time to identify a specific intervention, review of documents to come with tools for a ToC exercise for the specific intervention and having previously adequate level of information analysed on vulnerability (assessment).

Therefore TAMD Mozambique will need additional time to carry out this process before endeavoring in a field-work making a better link with previous work of SCI/ ACCRA and accumulative knowledge on Guijá District as part of LCA perspective.

Considering all the above challenges faced by the project coordination to keep the team up to the speed and providing timely and good quality results without improvement and with high risk of damage institutional image and relationship in country, it was necessary to call for a team composition review and planning.

On This Direction the following decision were implemented in agreement between Simon Anderson (IIED) and Melq Gomes (SCIMOZ) to ensure that TAMD in Mozambique will still be able to achieve great results:

1. To instigate ways to build a stronger relationship between both organizations a clearer and more direct communication channels among both partners is needed, to achieve this Simon (IIED) and Melq (SCIMOZ) will review TAMD progress together on a monthly basis once the work plan is agreed.

2. Irene Karani (LTS) will advise on the technical aspects work for TAMD in Mozambique directly with Sérgio Malo, reporting to Melq (SCIMOZ) and Simon (IIED) on this; and from February 2014 with Luis Artur taken the Research Lead.
3. Luis Artur, will take the role as the research lead from February 2014, as from end of November 2013 the contract with Orlando Lara Pineda is terminated based on technical limitation to continue the work in country.
4. Melq (SCIMOZ) will take on the management of all relationship of TAMD/SCIMOZ with the GoM and Stakeholders in country.
5. Simon (IIED) and Melq (SCIMOZ) will redraft the submitted work plan, to ensure sufficient details that allow track of timely progress on activities and output against monthly milestones. – Once agreed the work plan will form the basis of monthly reporting by the TAMD team to SCIMOZ and to IIED, as per the existing line of reporting agreed.
6. SCIMOZ will review the financial implications of extending the work to end of March once the work plan is agreed; The final document will assist on monitoring the progress of the work and manage the key decisions by Simon (IIED) and Melq (SCIMOZ)

7. CONCLUSIONS AND EMERGING LESSONS

TAMD Mozambique has an invaluable opportunity to influence and provide technical advice for leading the process of construction of a national CCA M&E system in Mozambique, however based on the past event that result on strong limitations on TAMD Mozambique interaction with GoM and key stakeholders in this process a new approach will be considered.

TAMD framework will engage into the development of local adaptation plans at district level based on the CVCA approach and LAC framework, building on the existing ACCRA work - this was done in close coordination with MICOA and a group of TAs from DANIDA, UNDP and INDIGO.

The new approach will provide solid evidence based for TAMD Mozambique to continue influence the GoM work on developing the CC M&E in an open and participatory way, taking in consideration the various sub national stakeholders and communities.

At the same time the process will question the logics behind the indicators (ToC) for a better comprehension of how is intended that intervention in CCA - actions (outputs) and results (outcomes) - leads to a sustainable reduction of vulnerability of people and assets in a given CC and Socio-Economic scenario.

8. ANNEXURE

Annex 1: Structure of National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (ENAMMC) Mozambique

Pillar I: Adaptation and Management of Climate Risks corresponding to TAMD TRACK 2			
No	Strategic Areas	Actions	MDAs
1	Climate Risk Reduction	1 Reinforce (Capacity Building) EW systems: community radios, weather stations, Infrastructure to share information with public and private sector, fire warnings, use of local languages)	INGC, INAM,
		2 Reinforce (Capacity Building) Disaster Preparedness and response capacities Evacuation capacities, INGC coordination, drought vulnerability reduction Better work of Multiple Use Resources Centers (CERUM) supporting local communities in natural resources management and vulnerability mapping Organizing and training Local Committees on Risk Management and Disasters drought vulnerability reduction	INGC Inter Institutional Group of DRR
2	Water Resources Management	3 Increased capacities for management of Water Resources Shared management (other countries) to regulate and catch flood peaks using dams and evaluating diversion (water transfer) between watersheds Improve knowledge on quality and quantity of underground water resources	MOPH
		4 Increase access and capacities for catchment, storing, treatment and distribution of water. Practices to allow aquifers recharge Improve rainwater drainage and rural/urban sanitation Increase water catchment for households and economic sectors Water catchment in excavated reservoirs mainly in the South zone Explore technologies to increase water availability (including desalination) Built small dams and agro-hydraulic infrastructure for irrigation and cattle watering place Warranty no contamination of water during droughts or floods preventing epidemics related with water use. Promote sites of low consumption of water and reduce water waste on urban pipelines.	MINAG, MICOA,

3	Agriculture, Fishing and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)	<p>5 Increase agricultural (agriculture and livestock) resilience Diversify introducing varieties resistant to variations on climate parameters Technologies and inputs for CC Control of crop pests and diseases and storage Improve agro-ecological zoning and land use planning Develop program and plan of national action on conservation and nutrition of soils (agriculture conservation) Improve epidemiological surveillance and animal disease control Improve and expand technical assistance for producers by a better quality intervention South: Reduction of raining and increase of droughts (emphasis in water management)</p> <p>North: Better selection of crops increasing productivity</p>	MINAG Agriculture Department
		<p>6 Increase fishery resilience Promote aquaculture to reduce fishing Mangrove regeneration, protection of seaweed (algas), corals and other fish reproduction and feeding zones Improve information quality and small scale fishing capacity Improve control and management measures on fishing activity ensuring access to clean technologies for renewal and maintenance of stocks</p>	MINAG Fishery Department
		<p>7 Warranty adequate levels of food security and nutrition Improve mechanisms for transport and commercialization of food products Improve availability, access and use of foods Create community based processing and preserving industries Agro processing for a better use of food products Nutrition Education Programs and mechanisms to manage surplus Research and promote use of nutritious species of foods consumed in communities</p>	SETSAN (Food Security and Nutrition Secretariat)
4	Social Protection	<p>Increase adaptive capacity of vulnerable persons Approaches based on communities Reinforce social protection systems for a higher resilience Reinforce capacities, orientation and targeting of social protection programs to improve resilience of the most vulnerable groups Reinforce links between the social protection</p>	MSocial Protection

		systems and disasters response systems including links with EW systems	
5	Health	<p>9 Reduce vulnerability of persons to diseases transmission vectors related to CC</p> <p>Adequate mapping of distribution and spatial mobility</p> <p>Promote use of clean technologies, create leisure forest areas and city buffers zones</p> <p>Research on disease favoured by CC and surveillance system of these diseases.</p>	MISAU
6	Biodiversity	<p>10 Assure biodiversity protection</p> <p>CC adaptive conservation actions/programs</p> <p>Flora and fauna species protection in risk of extinction</p> <p>Trans boundary Conservation areas to allow wildlife migration</p> <p>Management of adaptive capacities of ecosystems for biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Reclassify and resize conservation areas identifying areas with risks of losing biodiversity</p>	MICOA
7	Forestry	<p>11 Forests - Promote mechanisms for forest plantations for local use</p> <p>Planting trees with multiple uses with economic purpose based on needs of local communities, local initiatives and preventing fires</p> <p>Explore agro-forestry-pastoral systems to diversify means of subsistence and incomes</p> <p>Communal programs of management of forest resources</p>	MINAG? Forestry Institute?
8	Infrastructure	<p>12 Resilience mechanisms of urban areas and other settlements</p> <p>Elaborate or update tools for planning and land use (territorial planning) considering CC</p> <p>Mapping vulnerable infrastructure according to hazards (floods, cyclones, increase of sea level)</p> <p>Reformulate construction regulations of transport, telecommunications, energy distribution, buildings, hydraulic infrastructure, wastewater treatment to become resilient to climate changes</p> <p>Enforce that investments, particularly public, in risk areas are climate proof</p> <p>Promote designing and implementation of insurance mechanisms against climate risk on built assets</p>	MOPH, MINED MISAU (other infrastructure institutions) MITUR
		<p>13 Adequate development of touristic zones and coastal zones to reduce impact of CC (Specific)</p> <p>Evaluate climate risks on tourism resources and interest zones</p> <p>Provide technical advice on construction codes (regulations) to tourism operators</p> <p>Conservation and protection of coastal areas</p> <p>Promote designing and implementation of</p>	MITUR

		insurance mechanisms against climate risk on tourism infrastructure	
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Pillar III: Cross Sectoral - Mainstreaming (Institutional Support) corresponding to TAMD TRACK 1				
No	Strategic Areas	Actions	MDAs	TRACK 1 INDICATORS
1	Legal and Institutional Framework for CCA	<p>1 Suit legal framework aligned with EAMCC</p> <p>Identify gaps and needs to adjust laws and regulations to include CCA</p> <p>Provide sectors with tools (strategies, policies, regulations) to integrate monitoring capacities and answer timely on CC challenges</p> <p>Strengthening institutional framework at district level to improve interaction with communities</p> <p>Promote integration of CC in local committees (Risk Management) for convergence of different topics</p>	MICOA-CONDES	Indicator 1: CC Integration on Planning (Outcome)
		<p>2 Adjust institutional framework aligned with EAMMC</p> <p>Update CONDES legal statute integration other MDAs (MAE, MINEC, MCT, MISAU, MMAS, INE, academia, private sector and Civil Society)</p> <p>Setup the CC Unit (UMC) as a operational Secretariat of CONDES</p> <p>Define legal statute of the Inter Institutional Group on CC (GIIMC)</p> <p>Reinforce capacities of MDAs for monitoring and supervision of laws and regulations on CCA (M&E Units)</p> <p>Proactive interaction of MDAs, Civil Society and OBC, academia and media</p>	MICOA-CONDES All key MDAs involved in CCA	Indicator 2: Institutional Coordination Indicator 7: Participation Indicator 8: Awareness among stakeholders Indicator 3: Budgeting and Finance
2	Research and systematic observation	<p>3 Research on Climate Change (CC)</p> <p>Create a Knowledge Center on CC</p> <p>Create interdisciplinary research teams – CC Networks</p> <p>Designing a National System of MRV (measuring, reporting and verification) on CC effects including monitoring of CCA and data of GHE activities and factors.</p> <p>Use of studies for designing polices for populations life</p> <p>Establish a peer review system on CC research</p> <p>Knowledge Exchange system among government, academy, private sector and Civil Society to generate and share knowledge</p> <p>Enhance Environment research institutions considering CC</p> <p>Promote regional and international exchanges</p>	MICOA-CONDES All key MDAs involved in CCA	TAMD TRACK 1 Indicator 5: Use of climate information

		<p>4 Strengthening of institution gathering information on GHE inventories and National Communications</p> <p>Distribute responsibilities on ad hoc Group and disseminate reports (according to the National System)</p> <p>Expand a network of Weather, Hydrology, Hydrometric and agro meteorology stations warranting maintenance and standards</p> <p>Create and Integrated system of management of climate information integrated by INAM,DNA, IIAM and INAHINA</p> <p>Improve standardization of equipments and data bases</p>	<p>MICOA INAM, DNA, IIAM INAHINA</p>	
3	Training and Technology Transfer	<p>5 Development and improvement of level of knowledge and capacities to intervene on CC</p> <p>Update assessment of training needs and adjust and implement corresponding plan</p> <p>Strengthen the AND (National Designated Authority) for MDL Projects Training and Technology transfer enabling to identify opportunities</p> <p>Develop and insert contents on CC on formal and informal education programs</p> <p>Public awareness and dissemination of information on CC including this strategy (ENAMMC), policies and international agreements</p> <p>Create planning capacities and budget (PESOE,PESOD, PES) integrated including CC adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Create capacities in FUNAB to guide designing and elaboration of projects and /or programs to access to international funds (e.g. GEF, Adaptation Fund (FCPC), Less Developed Climate Fund (LDCF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Fast Start, Climate Investment Fund, among others). (Leverage capacities)</p> <p>Strengthen capacities for management and financial auditing of FUNAB as the Financial Coordination Agency of CC projects</p> <p>Create capacities in UMC for integrated management and monitoring of ENAMMC, projects and/or programs on CC adaptation and mitigation including formulation of reports on projects and programs implemented.</p>	<p>MICOA-CONDES</p> <p>All key MDAs involved in CCA</p>	<p>Indicator 4: Institutional Knowledge/capacity</p> <p>Indicator 6 Planning under uncertainty</p>

		<p>6 Promote transfer and adoption of clean and CC resilient technologies Elaborate and implement Needs Assessment on technologies and respective plan Use MDL and other similar tools to catalyse technology transfer to mitigate CC supplying needs and technological limitations</p>		
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Annex 2: SCI- TAMD Mozambique – Sites Selection, ACCRA Meeting

August 16, 2013

PURPOSE OF PILOT TESTING – STUDY CASES

- 1 A local testing of a national set of indicators on CCA including areas of:
 - Early Warning Systems and Disaster Preparedness
 - Water Management:
 - Hydrometric information systems (gathering, analysis and decision making)
 - water management actions (water control, catchment and delivery to families (HH), agriculture, industry and other sectors)
 - Infrastructure considering DRR/CCA- Vulnerability Mapping, Territory zoning, construction codes, insurance mechanisms
 - Income Generation and Livelihoods (Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry, Biodiversity and Food Security and Nutrition)
 - Health: Control of Diseases related with disasters: floodings/droughts
 - Cross Cutting Issues on CCA Mainstreaming:
 - Legal and Institutional Framework
 - Planning and Budgeting
 - Research and Tools for CCA
 - Training and technology transfer

- 2 An analysis of driving logics for development interventions:
 - Coherence with local (community) logics and ways to deal with threats, reduce vulnerability/adapt to have a “Resilient” Development that considers DRR/CCA properly
 - Coherence with new Climate Change features (increased frequency and intensity)
 - Coherence with new Economic and Social tendencies (trends) from external actors

MAIN CRITERIA FOR SITES SELECTION

At District Level

- 1 A multi-threat scenario (at least 2 out of 3 main threats in Mozambique: Droughts, Floods and Cyclones)
- 2 A representative community in terms of Livelihoods in Mozambique
 - a. Economic activities of men and women
 - b. Agro ecological Zoning and corresponding agriculture production and CC implications
 - c. Access to social infrastructure and services
- 3 Sharp climate changes (intensity and frequency) in the last 10 years
- 4 Presence of an ACRRA member with a current intervention related to CCA
- 5 Recent local assessments data bases on variables of the ENAMMC sectors:
 - a. Exposure Vulnerability/Resilience:
 - i. Risk Maps and analysis
 - ii. Early Warning Systems: i.e. Hydrometric information systems (gathering, analysis and decision making)
 - iii. Disaster Preparedness: Local Committees capacities
 - iv. Water management actions (water control, catchment and delivery to families (HH), agriculture, industry and other sectors)
 - v. Infrastructure considering DRR/CCA- Vulnerability Mapping, Territory zoning, construction codes, insurance mechanisms
 - b. Economic/Livelihoods Income Generation and Social Vulnerability/ Resilience:
 - i. Agriculture,
 - ii. Fishery,
 - iii. Forestry,
 - iv. Biodiversity and
 - v. Food Security and Nutrition)
 - vi. Health: Control of Diseases related with disasters: flooding/droughts
 - c. Governability Vulnerability/Resilience
 - i. Legal and Institutional Framework, social participation and cohesion
 - ii. Planning and Budgeting
 - iii. Research and Tools for CCA
 - iv. Training and technology transfer

In each District 2 communities:

Criteria	Changing Community 1	Static Community 2
6 Relevant recent and/or ongoing interventions on CCA/DRR development of NGO and government	High	Low
7 Relevant changes in Economic and Social tendencies (trends) driven by external actors: national public and private investments directly or indirectly modifying the development and Risk patterns/trends e.g. a new main corridor nearby: new access to markets, services, possible migration, new investments (demanding labour, product and services)	High	Low

SITES SELECTION SCORING MATRIX

Select a list of sites that fulfil criteria 1 and 2

Scoring next criteria from 1 (low) to 3 (high) in each Gaza-Gija

Criteria	Site 1 Angocha Nampula CARE	Site 2 Mopeia Zambezia WV,O,SC	Site 3 Pembane (costa)
1 Threats	Cyclones Chuvias Intensas Secas Aumento nivel mar	Cheias Secas Vientos fortes	Secas C
2 Representative community	2	3	2
3 Sharp climate changes (intensity and frequency) in the last 10 years	2	3	2

4	Presence of an ACCRA member with a current intervention related to CCA	CARE, SC 2	VM,SC,OX 3	CARE 1
5	Recent local assessments data bases on variables of the ENAMMC sectors: a. Exposure Vulnerability/Resilience:	2	3	2
Total Score		8	12	7

In each District 2 communities:

Criteria	Changing Community 1	Static Community 2
6 Relevant recent and/or ongoing interventions on CCA/DRR development of NGO and government	High	Low
7 Relevant changes in Economic and Social tendencies (trends) driven by external actors: national public and private investments directly or indirectly modifying the development and Risk patterns/trends e.g. a new main corridor nearby: new access to markets, services, possible migration, new investments (demanding labour, product and services)	High	Low

Agreements:

- Selection of Guija District where all ACCRA NGO's are present and have relevant information and in addition Mopeia District as derived from the previous analysis.
- Send an e-mail to ACCRA focal points each NGO's to start getting secondary data:
- NGO's assessments
- Review maps and text of vulnerability analysis of SETSAN, INE and FWES.

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1 Background

The Mozambican Ministry for Environment Affairs (MICOA) through the Secretariat of the Sustainable Development Council (CONDES) is leading the development of a national system to monitor and evaluate policies and actions to respond to the impacts of climate change, as described in the National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy (NCCMAS), which was approved by the Government of Mozambique (GoM) in November 2012. In order to complete this exercise, GoM is receiving technical assistance from UNDP, DANIDA, The World Bank and GIZ.

Further support has been provided by the TAMD (Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development) project, which is an international research initiative managed in partnership by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Garama 3C and Adaptify. This pilot research is currently being undertaken in: Nepal, Afghanistan, Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique.

The TAMD Mozambique project has already worked with MICOA and CONDES to identify relevant indicators for institutional capacity to manage climate risk (these are described in detail below). The project is currently in the process of identifying relevant indicators for vulnerability to the impacts of current climate change, and capacity to adapt to future change (adaptive capacity). TAMD is further planning to elaborate means to demonstrate attribution between, on the one hand, climate risk management measures in relevant ministries, departments and agencies, and on the one hand, reduced vulnerability and improved adaptive capacity in districts and communities.

Below is a description of the methodological approach that has been used to develop the indicators below.

2 Methodological approach

A draft set of indicators was developed under the TAMD Mozambique project according to the structure of the NCCAMS, which includes strategic objectives, strategic areas and strategic actions for adaptation interventions (Pillar 1) and cross cutting issues (Pillar 3). Mitigation (Pillar 2) was not covered because this is outside the scope of the TAMD framework.

The set of indicators have been taken from relevant policy documents from relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA's) of the GoM.

A literature review was undertaken and a process of consultations took place in order to obtain the information needed to construct the indicators. This included:

- 5 Reviewing national policies and plans: 5YPlan, PARP, PES, PAF, PES 2013, and sectoral strategies. See annex 1 for a complete list of source documents related to national policies and plans.
- 6 Reviewing the results frameworks of projects supporting Climate Change Adaptation: The World Bank Development Policy Operations, the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (and Mozambique's Strategic Program for Climate Resilience), progress on the Hyogo Framework for Action Report 2011-2013. See annex 2 for a complete list of source documents related to relevant results frameworks.

- 7 Consultations with staff working at the national level in relevant MDA's on actions, indicators and data sources. See annex 3 for a list of participants.
- 8 Consultations with Provincial and District level government officials in the Province of Gaza. See annex 4 for a list of participants.

As a result of this process, information on relevant objectives, actions, results and indicators related to Climate Change Adaptation development interventions and Climate Risk Management (CRM) capacities were collected and organized. In addition, relevant indicators were rephrased to properly relate them to include Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

3 Presentation of Indicators

Following throughout the document indicators are presented on 2 levels:

Level 1: Impact Indicators

The first table relates to the three strategic objectives of the NCCAMS (column 1) with impact indicators on vulnerability reduction (column 2). This then links to a shortlist of 18 Outcome Indicators (column 3) including baselines for 2014 (column 4) and targets for 2018 (column 5).

Level 2: Outcome and Output Indicators

Based on feedback during the consultations described above, the indicators in the tables have been organized as follows:

- Outcome indicators on development interventions (from Pillar 1 of the NCCMAS) have been defined as “evaluation” indicators with a verification period of 3 to 5 years.
- Output indicators have been defined as “monitoring” indicators with annual verification; this includes output indicators related to development actions (from Pillar 1 of the NCCMAS) and output indicators related to CRM capacities (from Pillar 3 of the NCCMAS), both of which contribute jointly to the outcomes described under Pillar 1 of the NCCMAS.

The tables are organized according to the 8 strategic areas and 13 strategic actions in Pillar 1 of the NCCMAS; and 3 strategic areas and 6 strategic actions in Pillar 3 of the NCCMAS.

For Pillar 1, on climate change adaptation (CCA) development interventions, each table relates to a strategic action (column 1), with outcome indicators - data sources in brackets - (column 2), baselines for 2014 (column 3) and goals for 2018 (column 4). Then, output indicators are presented (column 5), baselines for 2014 (column 6), goals for 2018 (column 7), means of verification (column 8) and data sources (column 9).

For Pillar 3 on climate risk management (CRM) capacities, a table relates each strategic action (column 1), with output indicators (column 2), baselines for 2014 (column 3), goals for 2018 (column 4), means of verification (column 5) and data sources (column 6).

NCCMAS Pillar 1: Adaptation – 8 Strategic Areas	
9.	Climate Risk Reduction (EWS and Disaster Preparedness and Response)

10.	Water Resources Management
11.	Agriculture, Fishing and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)
12.	Social Protection
13.	Health
14.	Biodiversity
15.	Forestry
16.	Infrastructure
NCCAMS Pillar 3: Cross Cutting Issues- Climate Risk Management Capacities – 3 Strategic Areas	
4.	Legal and Institutional Framework for CCA
5.	Research and systematic observation
6.	Training and Technology Transfer

Additionally, annex 5 details all the information gathered from documents and consultations for each strategic action of Pillar 1 and Pillar 3.

PROPOSTA DE INDICADORES PARA MONITORIA E AVALIAÇÃO DA ADAPTAÇÃO E MITIGAÇÃO ÀS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS

1. Nível de Impacto

1 Objectivos Estratégicos da ENAMMC	2 Indicadores de Impacto (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Indicadores de Resultado	4 Base (2014)	5 Meta (2018)
1. Tornar Moçambique resiliente aos impactos das MC, reduzindo ao máximo os riscos climáticos para pessoas e bens, restaurando e assegurando o uso racional e a protecção do capital natural e edificado	Reduzido o número de pessoas afectadas por eventos climáticos extremos. (Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar - IOF – INE)	(1) Percentagem de distritos capacitados, com recursos humanos, financeiros e materiais para responder aos riscos climáticos (Relatório de Avaliação do Impacto; PQG; MPD; Acção Estratégica 1 (AE 1)	Verificação inicial	100%
	Reduzidas infra-estruturas danificadas por eventos climáticos extremos.	(2) Percentagem de AF's afectados por eventos climáticos extremos. (Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar - IOF – INE) (AE 1)	Verificar
	Reduzida incidência da pobreza. (Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar – IOF – INE)	(3) Hectómetros de capacidade de encaixe das águas nas barragens, em picos de cheias, tendo em conta a vulnerabilidade do País às calamidades naturais e mudanças climáticas Relatório DNA MOPH (ENAMMC) (AE2)
		(4) Percentagem de AF's com acesso a sistemas de captação e armazenamento da água nas zonas áridas e semi – áridas (AE2)	600 mil (revisão considerando AF's)	1200 mil (confirmar com o sector)
		(6) Toneladas de recursos pesqueiros disponíveis considerando as MC Inquérito de Produção do Sector Pesqueiro (PESCAS) (AE 3)		

		(7) % da população com insegurança alimentar e nutricional crónica considerando a vulnerabilidade aos riscos climáticos (SETSAN-VAC). Base 2009: 400,000 Meta 2014: 200,000 (AE 3)		
		(8) % de agregados familiares (AF's) abrangidos por programas de Acção Social directos do Governo e ONG's e outros atores humanitários. (Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar – IOF – INE) (AE 4)	371,618 (por confirmar com o sector)	
		(9) % dos investimentos chaves aprovados, resilientes as MC (sem danos consideráveis após eventos climáticos extremos) Base de dados do Centro de Promoção de Investimentos (CPI) MPD (AE 8)		
		(10) % de perdas e danos de infraestruturas edificadas na zona costeira turística (DNFT/Inventário florestal) (AE 8)	Há do sector público: 13,000 Há do sector privado: 28,000	
Identificar e implementar as oportunidades de redução das emissões de GEE que contribuam para o uso sustentável dos recursos naturais e acesso a recursos	Total de biomassa disponível. (Volume em pé, m3) (DNFT/ inventario florestal no contexto do REDD+).	(1) % de cobertura florestal por categoria (DNFT / Inventário florestal) (AE 6) (2) Área reflorestada Ha do sector público: Base 2009: 1,000, Meta 2014: 13,000 Ha do sector privado: Base 2009: 10,000, Meta 2014: 28,000 (PQG) (AE 6)	(2)	(3)

financeiros, tecnológicos a preços acessíveis e a redução da poluição e da degradação ambiental, promovendo um desenvolvimento de baixo carbono		(3) Número de projectos aprovados com a componente de tecnologias limpas (AE 3 P3)	(4)	(5)
Criar a capacidade institucional e humana.	Total de instituições implementado acções de Adaptação e Mitigação das MC.	(1) Número de políticas e estratégias desenhadas ou ajustadas para incorporar MC (AE1 P3)		
		(2) Estabelecido um sistema de monitoria e avaliação de MC (AE 1 P3) CONDES -MICOA	0	1
		(3) Número de instituições que interpretam e utilizar as informações climáticas, incluindo o desenho de cenários, as estruturas de risco e vulnerabilidade / avaliações CONDES – MICOA		
Explorar oportunidades de acesso a recursos tecnológicos e financeiros para implementar a ENAMMC	Total de recursos alocados para MC. (Relatório de execução Orçamental – MF) Nível de adopção de tecnologias limpas. (Relatório de Centro de Conhecimento – CONDES)	(1) % de orçamento alocado aos distritos para acções de Mudanças Climáticas (Relatório de execução do Orçamento do Estado MF) (PESOD). (AE1 P3)	Necessidade de apuramento	de
		(2) Número de novas tecnologias geradas e adoptadas para adaptação e mitigação as MC (AE 1 P3) BdPES – MCT	Necessidade de apuramento	de

2. Nível de resultados e de produto (*outcomes and outputs*)

Pilar 1: Adaptação e Redução de Risco

Acção Estratégica 1: Reforçar o sistema de aviso prévio

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Acções Estratégicas	Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de verificação)	Base 2014	Meta 2018	Indicadores de Produto (Fontes de verificação)	Base 2014	Meta 2018	Meios de Verificação	Fonte de dados

1 Reforçar o Sistema de Aviso Prévio	(1) Taxa de acesso a informação hidrometeorológica			(1) Número das estações hidro-climáticas operacionais (WB-SPCR 2012, DANIDA)			Relatório	INAM
	(2) % da população vulnerável informada a tempo sobre a ocorrência de desastres			(2) Número de sistemas de aviso prévio operacionais (secas, cheias, ciclones, etc)			Relatório	INAM e MINAG
				(3) Número de bacias com sistemas de aviso prévio instalados e operacionais (PES 2013, DANIDA)			Relatório	DNA e INAM
				(4) Número de distritos em alto risco e municípios que tem (i) identificados pontos focais de resposta aos desastres, incluindo ocorrências climáticas relacionados (ii) um plano local de resposta aos desastres que inclui situações climáticas relacionadas*, e (iii) identificado mecanismos de mobilização de fundos para resposta aos desastres incluindo situações climáticas relacionadas				

Acção Estratégica 1: Reforçar o sistema de aviso prévio

1 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fontes de verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto (Fontes de verificação)	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fontes de dados
Acção Estratégica 2: (Aumentar a) capacidade de preparação da resposta a riscos climáticos	(1) Percentagem da população segura nos distritos (COE Distrital e Provincial)			(1) Número de locais seguros identificados para receber pessoas em momentos de emergência (COE Distrital e Provincial)			Relatórios provincial e distrital e BdPES	INGC (Delegações Provinciais e Nacional)
	(2) Percentagem de distritos capacitados, com recursos humanos, financeiros e materiais para responder aos riscos climáticos.			(2) Número de simulações realizadas no nível Provincial (MAE, INGC)			Relatórios e BdPES	INGC
	3 Percentagem de AF's afectados por eventos climáticos extremos Base: __, Meta__			(3) Número de planos de contingência elaborados aprovados (INGC)			Relatórios e BdPES	INGC
				(4) Número de comissões técnicas capacitadas financeira e material em matéria de mudanças climáticas (Governos Distritais; Direcção Provincial da Agricultura (DPA			Relatórios	INGC
				(5) Número de Centros Operativos de Emergência (COE) provinciais e regionais operativos com blocos/armazéns construídos (MAE e Delegação Provincial de INGC) Meta: 15 blocos			Planos de contingência e BdPES	INGC

				(6) Área (Km2, Ha) coberta de mapas de risco (DPCA, INGC, CENACARTA) (7) Número cumulativo de comités locais (CLGRC ou outros) funcionais (kits de emergência) tomando em conta as mudanças climáticas e de membros capacitados: comités equipados, comités criados e Número de membros capacitados. (MAE (INGC), Delegação Provincial de INGC e Secretaria Distrital) (PES 2013)			Planos de Contingência	INGC
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Área Estratégica 2: Recursos Hídricos

1 Acção estratégica	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fontes de verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto (Fontes de verificação)	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fonte de dados
Acção estratégica 3: Aumentar a capacidade de gestão de recursos hídricos	(1) Proporção de área com gestão sustentável de água e solo MOPH/DNA (Quadro de resultados do SPCR 2012) (2) Hectómetros de capacidade de retenção de água per capita nas bacias internacionais partilhadas (MOPH/DNA) (3) Hectómetros de capacidade de encaixe das águas nas Barragens, em picos de cheias MOPH/DNA			(1) Número de barragens com capacidade de encaixe maior considerando picos de cheia			Relatório	MOPH - DNA
				(2) Número de bacias operando ao abrigo de acordo transfronteiriços conjunto de gestão de bacias			Relatório	MOPH DNA
				(3) Número de furos piezométricos construídos para o monitoramento das águas subterrâneas			Relatório	MOPH DNA
				(4) Número de legislações para regulamentar o uso e aproveitamento de água subterrânea, albufeiras e lagos naturais			Relatório	MOPH-DNA

				(5) Número de hectares ou Km de superfície com estudos de uso e aproveitamento de água com a definição dos níveis de uso da água subterrânea, albufeiras e lagos naturais			Relatório	MOPH-DNA
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Área Estratégica 2: Recursos Hídricos

1 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicador de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fonte de dados
Acção Estratégica 4: Aumentar o acesso e a capacidade de captação, armazenamento , tratamento e distribuição de água	Percentagem da população que usa serviços de saneamento, tendo em conta a redução de risco e adaptação às mudanças climáticas (<i>Climate Change Proofed</i>) Rural: Base Rural 2008: 40%, Meta Rural 2014: 48% (8 milhões de pessoas) Urbana: Base Urbana 2008: 50%, Meta Urbana 2014: 80% (7 milhões de pessoas)	Rural 48% (8 milhões de pessoas) 50% Urbana 80% (7 milhões de pessoas)		(1) Número de famílias (AF's) abrangidas por infra-estruturas de saneamento construídas considerando a redução de risco e adaptação às mudanças climáticas (Resistente/que proteja às mudanças climáticas)			Balanço de PES (BdPES)	
2	Percentagem da acesso dos AF's a sistemas de captação e armazenamento da água nas zonas áridas e semi – áridas (IOF – INE)	600 mil (revisão consider ando AF's)		Número de sistemas de captação e armazenamento da água com destaque para as zonas áridas e semi – áridas desenvolvidas considerando a redução do risco e adaptação às mudanças climáticas (<i>Climate Change Proofed</i>)	5 mil			
	Hectómetros* de capacidade de retenção de água per capita com infra- estrutura construída e operando tendo em conta a vulnerabilidade às calamidades naturais e mudanças climáticas			Número de barragens e pequenas represas construídas e reabilitadas operacionais desenvolvidas considerando a redução de risco e adaptação às mudanças climáticas (<i>Climate Change Proofed</i>)			Relatório de Balanço do Plano Económico Social (BdPES)	MOPH E MINAG

	(ENAMMC)							
	Taxa de cobertura de sistemas de irrigação agrícola operacionais (TIA – MINAG)							

Área Estratégica 3: Agricultura, Pesca e Segurança Alimentar e Nutrição (SAN)

1 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fontes de dados
Acção Estratégica 5: Aumentar a resiliência da agricultura e pecuária	(1) % de produtores(as) agro-pecuários que adoptam novas variedades e pacotes tecnológicos adaptados à variação Climática (TIA – MINAG DNEA)	545,000		(1) Número de variedades libertadas de culturas adaptadas às variações climáticas			Relatório de BdPES	
	(4) % de comunidades com terra delimitada e certificada (TIA – MINAG e DNTF)	65		(2) % de produtores capacitados e que adoptaram os celeiros melhorados			Relatório de BdPES	
	(5) Produtividade (Ton/Ha) das culturas de Milho e Arroz			(3) Capacidade de armazenamento em celeiros melhorados construídos	32,000		Relatório de BdPES e Resultados do TIA	MINAG e MIC
	(6) Produtividade (Ton/Ha) nas zonas com mapeamento consideradas de alto risco de eventos extremos			(2) Número de famílias envolvidas na agricultura de conservação	88		Relatório de BdPES	MINAG

			(4) Número de planos distritais de uso da terra com componente espacial que respeitam o mapa o zoneamento agro-ecológico			Resultados do TIA e Censos Agro-Pecuários	MINAG
			(5) Número de fardos de feno preparados nos bancos forrageiros estabelecidos			Relatório e BdPES e Resultados do Censo Agro-pecuário	MINAG
			(6) % de cobertura de animais com vacinações realizadas para controlo de doenças			Resultados do TIA e Censo Agro-pecuário	MINAG
			(7) Número de técnicos capacitados em matéria de MC.				

Área Estratégica 3: Agricultura, Pesca e Segurança Alimentar e Nutrição (SAN)

1 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fontes de Dados
Acção Estratégica 6: Aumentar a resiliência da pesca	(1) % de pescadores apoiados com medidas de controlo e gestão da actividade pesqueira para acesso a tecnologias limpas com vista a garantir a renovação e manutenção dos stocks (Anuário estatístico das pescas e BdPES) (2) toneladas de pescado incluindo tanques de piscicultura (Anuário estatístico das pescas e BdPES) (3) Quantidade disponível de			(1) Área (ha) de tanques piscicultura construídos; rehabilitados; povoados			Relatório de BdPES	Ministério das Pescas (MPescas)
				(2) Número de piscicultores assistidos			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas
				(3) Área (hectare) de mangal restaurada e outras zonas de protecção, reprodução e alimentação do pescado			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas
				(5) Número de estudos realizados de avaliação de disponibilidade de recursos pesqueiros considerando as MC			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas
	recursos pesqueiros considerando as MC (Anuario estatístico das pescas e BdPES) (4) % de pescadores que adoptam as boas práticas de regenerar mangais e outras zonas de protecção, reprodução e alimentação do pescado			(6) Número de embarcações melhoradas incluindo barcos motorizados operacionais			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas
				(7) Número de centros de apoio à produção de pesca industrial			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas
				(8) Número de artes e embarcações licenciadas			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas

				(9) Número de cruzeiros de avaliação de recursos realizados			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas
				(10) Número de patrulhas realizadas para fiscalizar a pesca e expandir programas de visualização de monitorização e vigilância (VMS)			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas
				(11) Número de certificados de qualidade emitidos obedecendo critérios internacionalmente recomendados aos laboratórios de inspeção da pesca			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas
				(12) Quantidade de pescado certificado			Relatório de BdPES	MPescas

Área Estratégica 3: Agricultura, Pesca e Segurança Alimentar e Nutrição (SAN)

1 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fontes de Dados
Acção Estratégica 7: Garantir níveis adequados de segurança alimentar e nutrição	(1) % da população com Insegurança alimentar e nutricional crónica considerando a vulnerabilidade aos riscos climáticos. (SETSAN-AVC)	200,000		(1)% de agricultores com acesso à informação dos preços através do			Relatório/Boletim do Sistema de Informação de Mercados Agrícolas (SIMA)	MINAG e MIC
	(2) % dos agregados familiares com qualidade de dieta alimentar aceitável tendo em conta a	5%		(2) % dos AF's que têm aves, pequenos ruminantes e gado;			Relatório de TIA, Censo agro-pecuário e BdPES	MINAG

vulnerabilidade aos riscos climáticos. (SETSAN-AVC)			(3) Produção de aves <i>per capita</i> ; (MINAG)			TIA e Censo agro- pecuário e Inquérito demográfico de Saúde e BdPES	MINAG e INE
			(4) Gado leiteiro <i>per capita</i> / Volume de Leite (litros) Produzido <i>per capita</i> (BdPES)			Inquérito demográfico de Saúde e BdPES	MINAG e INE
			(5) % de crianças menores de 5 anos abaixo do peso			Relatórios de IOF e SETSAN-VAC	INE e MINAG-SETSAN
			(7) % dos AF's com bons hábitos alimentares (IOF, INE)			Relatórios de VAC do SETSAN	MINAG, SETSAN e MIC.
			(8) % AF's com acesso à água potável			Relatório de BdPES	MIC
			(9) Toneladas de alimentos processados com adição de micronutrientes e suplementos de vitaminas			Relatório de VAC do SETSAN	MINAG e SETSAN
			(10) Toneladas de alimentos processados ao nível local			Relatório de VAC do SETSAN	MINAG e SETSAN
			(11) % das famílias que consomem espécies nutritivas nativas			Relatório de VAC do SETSAN	MINAG e SETSAN

Acção Estratégica 4: Protecção social

1 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado) (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fontes de Dados
Acção Estratégica 8: Aumentar a capacidade adaptativa das pessoas vulneráveis	(1) % de agregados familiares (AF's) abrangidos por programas de Acção Social directos do Governo e ONG's e outros actores humanitários. IOF-INE	371,618		(1) % de AF's vulneráveis apoiadas por mecanismos de inter-ajuda local para a resiliência das populações vulneráveis			Relatório de BdPES	MMAS e INAS
				(2) % de AF's vulneráveis apoiadas por mecanismos de transferências sociais e monetárias não condicionadas, pelo Governo e ONG's para a resiliência da população vulneráveis			Relatório de BdPES	MMAS e INAS
				(3) % de AF's vulneráveis apoiadas por serviços sociais do Governo e ONG's: assistência médica e medicamentosa, alimentar, material escolar, vestuários, utensílios domésticos, psico-social e entretimento para a resiliência das populações vulneráveis			Relatório de BdPES	MMAS e INAS
				(4) % de AF's vulneráveis apoiadas em auto-emprego e geração de rendimento ou de assistência social em troca de trabalhos públicos para a resiliência das populações vulneráveis (pós-desastre)			Relatório de BdPES	MMAS- INAS e INGC

				(5) Número de AF's beneficiários de programas de Ação Social produtiva nacional.	40,000		Relatório de BdPES	INAS
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Área Estratégica 5: Saúde

1 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fontes de Dados
Acção Estratégica 9: Reduzir a vulnerabilidade das pessoas aos vectores de transmissão de doenças associadas às MC	(1) Taxa de incidência de Malária (Unidade Sanitária MISAU) (2) Taxa de incidência de doenças de origem hídrica (cólera, doenças diarreicas, bilharziose)			(1) % de cobertura de pulverização Intra-Domiciliária (PIDOM) para Malária nos Distritos seleccionados	80%		Inquérito demográfico de saúde e BdPES	INE e MISAU
				(2) Número de AF's abrangidos com redes mosquiteiras Impregnadas com Insecticida de Longa Duração (REMILDS) nos Distritos sem pulverização			Inquérito demográfico de saúde e Relatório de BdPES	INE e MISAU
				(3) Número de laboratórios apetrechados com infra-estrutura de microbiologia e química de águas			Inquérito demográfico de saúde e Relatório de BdPES	INE e MISAU

Área Estratégica 6: Biodiversidade

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Acções Estratégicas	Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de Verificação)	Base 2014	Meta 2018	Indicadores de Produto	Base 2014	Meta 2018	Meios de Verificação	Fontes de Dados
Acção Estratégica 10: Assegurar e protecção da biodiversidade	(1) Numero de espécies na lista vermelha de espécies terrestres nas categorias "em perigo" e "criticamente em perigo" (IUCN lista vermelha) (2) Número de confiscações no contexto de CITES (MICOA) (3) Número e espécies em perigo e criticamente em perigo de fauna marinha incluindo mamíferos marinhos (IUCN) (3) Numero de espécies animais (re)introduzidos (4) % de áreas de conservação declaradas (7) Área (Ha) e número de planos de manejo elaborados e aprovados em áreas de conservação e protecção da biodiversidade considerando as MC Base 2009: 5, Meta 2014: 12			(1) Número dos técnicos de fiscalização de florestas, de fauna bravia e das pescas com preparação técnica e equipamento				
				(2) Número dos gestores comunitários capacitados				
				(3) Número de resoluções de problemas de gestão dos sistemas de conservação				
				(4) Área (Ha) de fazendas do bravio com normas e procedimentos para a criação e exploração de animais bravios				
				(5) Número dos técnicos com capacidades para aconselhamento especializado sobre como lidar com o conflito homem-fauna bravia				
				(6) Número de comités de gestão dos recursos naturais operando em áreas comunitárias delimitadas e certificadas				
				(8) Um (1) sistema de monitoria das espécies em risco de extinção operativo				
				(9) Número de estratégias e planos de acção de gestão de espécies em risco de extinção produzidas				

				(10) Número de animais abatidos por caça furtiva por espécies seleccionadas: elefantes, leões em os Parques Nacionais (MITUR)				
				(11) Número de caçadores furtivos apanhados por por dia de patrulha em os Parques Nacionais (MITUR)				
				(12) Número de ninhos de tartarugas em sítios preferidos pelas tartarugas (MICOA em colaboração com ONGs)				
				(13) Área (Ha) com estatuto de conservação transfronteiriça com perspectiva de MC com mapas de uso e cobertura da terra				
				(14) % e áreas (Ha) mapeadas e inventariadas com planos de zonamento reclassificados e redimensionados				
				(15) Número de planos de gestão/maneio de áreas de conservação elaborados/revistos incluindo Relatórios de nível de pressão em áreas de conservação				

Área Estratégica 6: Florestas

1 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fontes de Dados
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Acção Estratégica 11: Promover mecanismos de plantação de árvores e estabelecimento de florestas para uso local	(1) % de cobertura florestal por categoria (DNTF / Inventário florestal)	13,000		(1) um sistema de monitoria (MRV) das emissões e sequestro de carbono e mudanças de cobertura.				
	(2) Volume em pé (M3 biomassa) MV: Mistura de imagens satélites e inventários florestais (DNTF / Inventário florestal, no contexto do REDD+)					Relatórios	MINAG – DNTF e DPCA-Nível Provincial	
	(4) Área reflorestada Ha do sector público: Base					Inventário Florestal	MINAG- DNTF	
	28,000	(4) Área queimada (Ha) e % de variação anual -redução o incremento (INGC/ DNTF)				INGC e DNTF		
	Ha do sector privado	(5) Número, desagregado homens/ mulheres afectadas por queimadas				Relatório	INGC	
		(6) Número de produtores que adoptem sistemas agro-florestais					MINAG	
		(7) Área florestal por técnico de fiscalização (Ha/técnico(a))						
		(8) % das concessões aprovadas com planos de manejo registados e fiscalizados				Relatório anual estatístico DNTF	MINAG- DNTF	
		(9) Montante (US\$) dos investimentos climáticos no sector florestal (IFC)						

				(10) Número de comitês locais de gestão dos Recursos Naturais (RN) capacitados e revitalizados com agentes comunitários treinados em gestão e fiscalização dos recursos naturais (florestais)				
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Área Estratégica 8: Infra-estruturas

1 Ações Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte de Verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fonte de Dados
Ação Estratégica 12: Desenvolver mecanismos de resiliência das áreas urbanas e outros assentamentos	(1) % de cidades e municípios com planos urbanos de adaptação as MC em implementação (Relatório de progresso do CONDES)			(1) Número de cidades e municípios com planos urbanos de adaptação as MC incluindo o mapeamento de áreas de risco de calamidades com infra-estruturas vulneráveis.				
	(2) % dos investimentos chaves resilientes as MC (sem danos consideráveis após eventos climáticos extremos) Base de dados do CPI-MPD			(2) % de drenagem capaz de lidar com eventos extremos do clima com danos menores o sem danos após eventos climáticos extremos (SPCR)				
	(3) % de perdas e danos cobertos por seguros Plano de Contingência INGC-MF			(3) Número de regulamentos de construção das infra-estruturas reformulados para torná-las resilientes ao clima.				

				(4) % dos investimentos chaves* (ver anexo técnico sobre investimentos chaves) (distribuição de energia, infra-estruturas de saúde, edifícios, infra-estruturas hidráulicas e de tratamento de águas residuais) avaliados para ser resilientes as MC nos próximos 50 anos (com ferramentas para determinar as medidas de RRD/AMC para tornar-se ser a prova das mudanças climáticas (Climate Change Proofed))				
				(5) % de (Km) das estradas (por categoria) a prova das mudanças Climáticas considerando um período de 50 anos (Climate Change proofed)				
				(6)% de (Km) de linhas férreas a prova das mudanças Climáticas considerando um período de 50 anos (Climate Change proofed)				
				(7) % de pontes (por categoria) a prova das Mudanças Climáticas considerando os próximos 50 anos (Climate Change proofed)				

Área Estratégica 8: Infra-estruturas

1 Ações Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Meios de verificação)	3 Base 2014	4 Meta 2018	5 Indicadores de Produto	6 Base 2014	7 Meta 2018	8 Meios de Verificação	9 Fonte de Dados
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<p>Acção Estratégica 13: Adequar o desenvolvimento das zonas turísticas e zonas costeiras para reduzir os impactos das mudanças climáticas</p>	(1) % de planos de OT em implementação nas zonas turísticas e costeiras			(1) Número de vilas e zonas costeiras com planos de ordenamento territorial (OT) incluindo áreas de risco de calamidades com infra-estruturas vulneráveis, avaliando impactos das MC e definindo prioridades ambientais integradas nos programas de desenvolvimento				
	(2) % dos investimentos chaves nas zonas costeiras resilientes as MC* (sem danos consideráveis após eventos climáticos extremos)			(2) % de grandes projectos de desenvolvimento, especialmente de infra-estrutura, com avaliação de risco de desastres considerando as MC e medidas para de RRD/AMC para tornar-se ser a prova das mudanças climáticas (Climate Change Proofed)				
	(3) % de assentamentos humanos nas zonas costeiras resilientes as MC			(3) % de infra-estruturas e assentamentos humanos novos construídos utilizando códigos de construção reformulados que consideram reduções de risco e adaptação à mudanças climáticas				
	(5) Área total (Ha) mangal por província nas zonas costeiras (DNTF / Inventário florestal)			(4) % de área costeira protegida contra tempestades e erosão com medidas para de RRD/AMC para tornar-se ser a prova das mudanças climáticas (Climate Change Proofed) (AIAS / Município de Beira-SPCR)				
	(6) Área protegida Ha) em sitios RAMSAR (MICOA/WWF)							
	(7)% de perdas e danos de infra-estruturas edificadas na zona costeira turística							
(8)% de perdas e danos de infra-estruturas edificadas na zona costeira turística compensado por mecanismos de seguro								

				(5) Área (Ha) de desmatado para infra-estruturas económicas e urbanas em áreas específicas.				DNTF, Instituto Nacional de Petróleo
				(6) Área (Ha) reflorestada de mangal em cada província e nacional				MINAG-DNTF
				(7) Número de infra-estruturas edificadas na zona costeira turística com mecanismo de seguro contra riscos climáticos				

Pilar 3: Questões transversais

1 Ações Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Produto	3 Meios de Verificação	4 Fontes de dados
Acção estratégica 1 Ajustar o quadro legal vigente em linha com a estratégia nacional de MC	(1) Número de políticas e estratégias desenhadas ou ajustadas para incorporar MC	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(2) % de províncias e distritos com planos preparados integrando resiliência climática	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES

	(3) Número de distritos com orçamento para as acções de mudanças climáticas identificadas no plano sócio-económico nacional (PES) em orçamentos distritais anuais (PESOD).	Orçamento do estado -MF	MICOA-S-CONDES
Acção estratégica 2 Ajustar o quadro institucional vigente em linha com a estratégia nacional de MC	(1) Revisto e aprovado os estatutos do CONDES considerando a criação da capacidade de resposta as MC	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(2) Estabelecido formalmente o GIIMC e alocado orçamento para o seu funcionamento, incorporando todos actores (Sociedade Civil, Organizações Comunitárias de Base, Academia, os Media)	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(4) Número cumulativo de sectores e instituições que integram acções de redução de risco a calamidades naturais, adaptação e mitigação as mudanças climáticas no processo de planificação	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(5) Estabelecido um sistema de monitoria e avaliação de MC	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(6) Número de políticas e estratégias em prol de MC revistas pelo GIIMC	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(7) Número de distritos e municípios que adoptam especificações identificadas na ENAMMC. Número de distritos e municípios relatando informações sobre as mudanças climáticas, no âmbito do quadro de M&A. (MV)	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES e Municípios
	Acção estratégica 3 Desenvolver pesquisa sobre MC	(1) Sistemas de gestão do conhecimento e ferramentas	Relatório CONDES

	funcionando		
	(2) Número de artigos publicados	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES e MCT-Centro de Gestão do Conhecimento
	(3) Número cumulativo de Programas de pesquisas no âmbito de MC	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(4) Base de dados de estudos relacionados com MC criada e operacional	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(5) Sistema de MRV operacional em todo o país	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(6) Número de fóruns, conferências realizadas	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
Acção estratégica 4 Fortalecer as instituições que recolhem dados que alimentam os inventários de GEE e de Comunicações Nacionais	(1) Estabelecido o sistema integrado de gestão de informação para a recolha e disseminação de dados sobre terras, água, florestas, fauna e efeitos das mudanças climáticas	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES, INAM, DNA, IIAM, INAHINA
Acção estratégica 5 Desenvolver e melhorar o nível de conhecimento e capacidade de intervenção sobre mudanças climáticas	(1) Número de instituições que interpretam e utilizar as informações climáticas, incluindo o planeamento de cenários, as estruturas de risco e vulnerabilidade / avaliações	Relatório CONDES	MICOA – S-CONDES
	(3) Financiamentos mobilizados via FUNAB	Relatório FUNAB	MICOA – FUNAB

	(4) Financiamento disponível para apoiar a integração das mudanças climáticas	Relatório CONDES	MICOA – S-CONDES
	(5) Número de pessoas com formação formal na área de mudanças climáticas	Relatório CONDES/Centro de conhecimento	MICOA – S-CONDES e MTC – Centro de Conhecimento
	(6) Número de técnicos treinados em matérias de adaptação a mudanças climáticas	Relatório CONDES/Centro de conhecimento	MICOA – S-CONDES e MTC – Centro de Conhecimento
	(7) Número de materiais de divulgação elaborados	Relatórios de Centro de conhecimento/CONDES	MICOA – S-CONDES e MTC – Centro de Conhecimento
	(8) Número de campanhas de consciencialização sobre MC realizadas	Relatório CONDES/Centro de conhecimento	MICOA – S-CONDES e MTC – Centro de Conhecimento
	(9) Número de programas de ensino formal e informal com conteúdos de MC	Relatórios de Centro de conhecimento/CONDES	MICOA – S-CONDES e MTC – Centro de Conhecimento
	(10) Número de Comités locais capacitadas em MC	Relatórios de Centro de conhecimento/CONDES	MICOA – S-CONDES e MTC – Centro de Conhecimento
Acção estratégica 6 Promover a transferência e adopção de tecnologias limpas e resilientes às MC	(1) Número de novas tecnologias geradas e adoptadas para adaptação e mitigação as MC	Relatórios de Centro de conhecimento/CONDES	MICOA – S-CONDES e MTC – Centro de Conhecimento
	(2) Número de projectos aprovados com a componente de tecnologias limpas	Relatórios de Centro de conhecimento/CONDES	MICOA – S-CONDES e MTC – Centro de Conhecimento

Anexo 1: Documentos de Políticas e planos nacionais

Governo de Moçambique (2012) Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação e Mitigação de Mudanças Climáticas 2013-2025. MICOA

Governo de Moçambique (2012) Proposta do Plano Económico e Social (PES) para 2013.

Governo de Moçambique (2012) Quadro QAD do Governo 2013-2014. Reunião de Planificação 2012. (Government PAF 2012)

Governo de Moçambique (2012) Strategic Plan for the Development of Meteorology 2013-2016.

Governo de Moçambique (2011). Plano de Acção para Redução da Pobreza (PARP) 2011-2014

Governo de Moçambique (2010). Programa Quinquenal do Governo para 2010-2014.

Governo do Mozambique (2010) Plano Director para Prevenção e Mitigação Das Calamidades Naturais, INGC.

INGC (2012) Responding to Climate Change in Mozambique. Phase II. Synthesis Report.

MICOA (2009) Política de Conservação e Estratégia de Sua Implementação.

MINAG (2013) Plano nacional de Investimento do Sector Agrário (PNISA) 2013-2017.

MINAG (2010) Plano Estratégico para o Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrário (PEDSA) 2010-2019

MISAU (2007) Plano Estratégico do Sector Saúde 2007-2012

SETSAN (2007) Estratégia e Plano de Acção de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional 2008-2015

Anexo 2: Documentos relacionados aos quadros de resultados relevantes

Climate Investment Fund (2012) Proposal for Revised PPCR Results Framework. Meeting of the PPCR Sub-Committee November 2012. Results Framework p 10-15

Governo de Moçambique (2013). National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

The World Bank (2012) First Climate Change Development Policy Operation (DPO). IDA. Results Framework p55-57

Anexo 3: Participantes em consultas com funcionários a nível nacional dos MDA's

Grupo Inter Institucional das Mudanças Climáticas (GIIMC)

N	Nome	Instituição	Cargo/Função	Contacto
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4	Telma Manjate	MICOA-DC	Directora	823286210
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Anexo 5: Sumario do resultado das consultas

Para

referencia,

ver

documentos

em

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Annex 4: SCI TAMD Mozambique – Field Work on ToC development:

SCI TAMD Mozambique – Field Work on ToC development

December 1st to 13th, 2013

TAMD (Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development) is an international research initiative managed in partnership by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Garama 3C and Adaptify. This pilot research is currently being undertaken in: Nepal, Afghanistan, Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique.

TAMD project is elaborating means to demonstrate attribution links between, on the one hand, climate risk management (CRM) capacities in relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDA's) - from the national to the local level- and on the other hand, reduced vulnerability and improved adaptive capacity in districts and communities.

In a first phase, SCI TAMD Mozambique project worked with MICOA and S-CONDES in coordination and collaboration with development partners (UNDP, DANIDA, The World Bank and GIZ) to identify relevant actions, results and indicators at national level on: 1) Climate Risk Management (CRM), 2) development interventions considering Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and ultimately 3) reduction in vulnerability in communities (adaptive capacity).

Furthermore, the set of indicators developed will contribute to the current development of a national system to monitor and evaluate policies and actions to respond to the impacts of climate change, as described in the National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy (NCCMAS), which was approved by the Government of Mozambique (GoM) in November 2012.

In a second phase, SCI TAMD Mozambique will address the analysis and understanding of views and underlying logics that different actors in Mozambique assume on the way they perform their work: activities, perceive immediate outputs and contribution to sustainable results (outcomes) and ultimately impacts expected for a more resilient society, referred henceforth as Theory of Change (ToC).

Therefore, TAMD Mozambique will develop ToC exercises with different stakeholders including:

- National government officials
- District government officials
- Community local leaders
- Women, men and youth/children members of communities

Similarities and differences in the underlying logics (ToC) of different stakeholders will be then analyzed to contribute to the understanding of how this may be affecting (contributing) to attribution links.

In doing so, ToC exercises will be scoped to livelihoods with a special focus on agriculture, fishery and food security and nutrition (FSN) as they seem to be the most relevant to understand livelihoods in the case study area.

Annex 5: Joint Work Plan for the development of the M&E Framework in Mozambique:

Ref.	Actividades /Passos	Produtos/Resultados	Período de Implementação	Coordenação: MICOA (por)	Implementação	Orçamento
1	Encontro com o grupo Técnico do MICOA e Secretariado do Condes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esclarecimento sobre as responsabilidades e divisão de tarefas, bem como planos de actividades envolvendo od diversos intervenientes. • Desenvolvimento do conjunto de indicadores em carácter preliminar que serão apresentados ao GIIMC e aos grupos de trabalho técnicos sectoriais. 	Agosto Semana III e IV, ou sempre que for necessário	Direção de Cooperação	Direção de Cooperação, grupo técnico. Sec. Codes, Parceiros.	MICOA
2	Encontro com representantes das direções para esclarecimento sobre os trabalhos em torno do M&E e especificamente o grupo de trabalhos técnicos por sectores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esclarecimento sobre o processo de desenvolvimento do sistema de monitoria e sobre a implementação das actividades de consultas preliminares. 	Agosto Semana III e IV	Sec. CONDES	TAMD	-
3	Apresentação do conjunto preliminar de indicadores e plano de trabalho ao GIIMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjunto preliminar de indicadores, lista de resultados e a Teoria de Mudança em áreas estratégicas. 	03 de Setembro	Sec. CONDES (?)	TAMD	TAMD
3	Encontros com os grupos de trabalhos técnicos (sectores do Pilar I e III da ENAMMC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjunto preliminar de indicadores, lista de resultados e a Teoria de Mudança em áreas estratégicas. 	04,05,06 de Setembro	Sec. CONDES	TAMD/WB	PPCR
4	Workshop de validação do Conjunto preliminar de indicadores: Província de Gaza – Xai-Xai e Guijá. (Validação 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjunto preliminar de indicadores, lista de resultados e a Teoria de Mudança em áreas estratégicas. • Feedback e contribuições ao nível local. 	09 à 13 de Setembro	Sec. CONDES	TAMD	TAMD
5	Análise do resultado da Validação 1 (trabalho Técnico)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lista de indicadores revista com base nos resultados da Validação 1. • Proposta do desenho do sistema de M&E. 	Setembro Semana III e IV	TAMD	Grupo técnico do MICOA, WB e demais Parceiros	TAMD

6	Encontro com o GIIMC e MICOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunto Preliminar de indicadores revisto. Sistema: Arranjos institucionais 	Outubro Semana II	Sec. CONDES	TAMD/WB	TAMD
7	Revisão de informação secundária e preparação das ferramentas para a fase de teste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formatação do sistema de M&E para a fase de teste 	Outubro Semana I e II	TAMD/WB	TAMD/WB	TAMD
8	Workshop de validação - Província da Zambézia – Quelimane e Mopéia (Validação 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunto preliminar de indicadores, lista de resultados e a Teoria de Mudança em áreas estratégicas. Feedback e contribuições ao nível local. 	16 à 18 de Outubro 2013	Sec. CONDES	TAMD	TAMD
9	Teste do sistema formatado de M&E – Teste 1, Mopéia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback e contribuições ao nível local. Teste do sistema formatado ao nível local. Recomendações e Indicações de correções. Coleta de dados para o relatório preliminar. Avaliação da Teoria de Mudança. 	21 à 30 de Outubro	Sec. CONDES	TAMD	TAMD
10	Realização do Workshop Nacional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validação do Sistema Nacional de M&E. (outros aspectos estão em discussão) 	30 e 31 de Outubro	Sec. CONDES	GIZ	GIZ e demais Parceiros.
11	Teste do sistema formatado de M&E – Teste 2, Guijá - Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback e contribuições ao nível local. Teste do sistema formatado ao nível local. Recomendações e Indicações de correções. Coleta de dados para o relatório preliminar. Avaliação da Teoria de Mudança. 	04 à 15 de Novembro	Sec. CONDES	TAMD	TAMD
12	Consultas ao nível provincial (8 províncias)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunto de indicadores revistos e validados 	Novembro Semana II	Sec. CONDES	Técnicos do MICOA/GIIMC	PPCR
13	Análise dos últimos resultados, incluindo consultas provinciais e Teste 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatório Preliminar 	Novembro Semana IV	TAMD	WB, Técnicos do MICOA e demais Parceiros.	TAMD
14	Definição das linhas gerais e metas do sistema de M&E para os sectores, MICOA e GIIMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunto de indicadores aprovados. Documento preliminar referente ao sistema de M&A nacional submetido para revisão e comentários. 	Dezembro Semana I	WB	TAMD, Técnicos do MICOA e demais Parceiros	WB

15	Relatório Final e demais documentações de suporte a ser submetido para aprovação do conselho de ministros.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documento do Sistema Nacional de M&A aprovado 	Dezembro Semana I ou Fevereiro Semana II	GoM/WB	MICOA	-
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Notas:

(A) Participam do grupo de trabalho dos Parceiros até a presente data, os seguintes: DANIDA,GIZ,UNDP.

(B) O Sec. CONDES é responsável em identificar e convocar os representantes dos diferentes sectores que devem fazer parte do processo de consultas ao longo do processo, incluindo os Workshops de validação e fase de testes.

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Project materials

Climate change

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