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Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) in Mozambique

Melq Gomes

Q3 Report - Feasibility Testing Phase

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Contents

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INTRODUCTION

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 word'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)

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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 Tecnico para Gestao 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 Gestao 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.

In 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 - National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change

In 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 which is 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 Mudancas 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 Climaticas-UMC*) hosted at the National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES) secretariat.

UMC is tasked with the overall coordination of climate change interventions and supporting inter-institutional 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.

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 defining a set of indicators through consultations with GIIMC representatives and district planning technical body (Guijá) following an 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 multi-sectorial workshop that took place in Maputo by the end of October 2013, however the delay of TAMD in developing the set of indicators and other managerial factors prevented this from happening, as a result the GoM leading the Workshop developed a set of indicators based on previous PPCR documents to be discussed and validated by various sectorial representatives attending the event.

Based on various reasons TAMD project withdrew from the above mentioned process and will focus primarily on supporting ACCRA consortium work in country related to the development of the Local Adaptations Plans. This is also an area under the radar and the interest of MICOA and MPD and will be used to test TAMD framework and ToC. However SCIMOZ will continue monitoring the development of the M&E for CCA system development in country looking for further opportunities for TAMD re-engagement into the national process.

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 and at the same time IIED partners for TAMD framework implementation.

Simon Anderson (IIED – Head of Climate Change Group) and Melq Gomes (SCI/ACCRA National Coordinator) agreed to review the direction of TAMD implementation in country and to extend the project lifetime to beginning of May 2014. This will allow the newly constituted team, with strong support from Irene Karani (LTSA Africa), to work closer on the development of the Local Adaptation Plan using the TAMD framework, providing evidence to inform GoM national and sub-national level decision makers involved on planning process, as well on development of adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems.

1.3 – Task development Overview

TAMD previous implementation in Mozambique (July 2013 to October 2013)

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 leaded 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 leaded by MPD and the coming M&E system on CCA leaded by MICOA/ S-CONDES.

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

The 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.

During the first halve 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 wells 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 the Climate Change perspective.

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

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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 in November 15th 2013.

This process at the same time is providing the basis to develop a hypothesis on the cause-effect relationships between current activities (actions) of government institutions such as ministries, departments and agencies (MDA's) and the way government officials understand its' links to desired outcomes (results) in terms on development and 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 (LTS Africa) as a key input for developing a proposal of ToC exercise to be applied in the TAMD Mozambique fieldwork.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS/KEY ENTRY POINTS

The main stakeholders involved in quarter three activities were the Guijá District Government representatives of the various departments for the development of the theory of change. See list below and their expected and assured involvement in Table 1;

- Guijá District Government – Various Department Directors and Technical Staff.
- Guijá District Civil Society Representatives.
- Guijá District Permanent Secretary.

Actor/Institution	**Expected Involvement** **Quarter Three**	**Assured Involvement** **Quarter Three**
Guijá District Government. Directors of Departments Technical Staff.	Attending the ToC development workshop. Provide inputs into the process of developing the ToC.	The majority of the sectors where represented and participated actively on the ToC development workshop.
Guijá District Civil Society Representatives.	Attending the ToC development workshop. Provide inputs into the process of	Community Leaders and other relevant representatives actively participated on the ToC development workshop.

	developing the ToC.	
Guijá District Permanent Secretary	Provide input into the final theory of change	Champion and very supportive to conduct activities related to planning around CCA/DDR issues.

Table 1: Stakeholder expected and assured involvement in Quarter three

THEORY OF CHANGE ESTABLISHED

Development of the Theory of Change in Guijá district, Gaza Province in Mozambique

The TAMD research team, made up of Irene Karani from LTSA Africa, based in Nairobi, also the new TA from IIED to support the work in Mozambique and Sérgio Maló, from University Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo went back to Guijá district, Gaza province to facilitate the TAMD framework Theory of Change process between 2nd and 3rd December 2013. Based on the relationship between initiatives related to climate change vulnerability risk reduction and factors enabling community adaptive capacity the analysis of the exercise will inform the development of district Local Adaptation Plans by the technical staff from different sectors.

The District Permanent Secretary supported the participation of all technical district officials. All directors of the district level services/offices attended, namely: health, Women and Social Protection, Planning and Infrastructure, Economic Activities, Education, Youth and Technology and the Republic of Mozambique Police. The workshop had 16 district level government officials (Maló 2013).

Guijá District Context

The District of Guijá, with the area of 3,589 square kilometres, corresponding to 5.6% of the entire area of the Gaza province, is located in the west of the Province, between latitudes 23^0 50 'and 24° 50'S and between 32° 25 longitudes and 33 º 40' E. It is limited to the north by the Chigubo District the Northwest by Mabalane District, the South Chókwè District and east by District Chibuto,
See map 1. Source: Cartographic base map from CENACARTA, Layout by the Authors.

The District is within the Limpopo river basin, the lend form is plain along the river and the northern part is characterized by high dry lands. The district population is 75,303 inhabitants, of which 30,121 men and 45,182 women, with a population density of 21 inhabitants per Square kilometer.

The district comprises of four administrative posts: Chivonguene, Mubanguene, Nalazi and Caniçado as the Guijá district headquarter. It also has 8 localities, namely: Maguiguane, Chivongoene, Chibabel, Mpelane, Mubangoene, Nalazi, Tomanine and Mbala-Vala and 38 small villages (Maló, 2013).

MAP 1 - Source: Cartographic base map from CENACARTA, Layout by the Authors.

Guijá District Government main office

The participants of the workshop in Guijá district were working in 3 guided groups to develop the ToC using the following activities:

- Group 1 - strengthening the flood control infrastructures (dykes and river banks),
- Group 2 - strengthening the livelihood and coping strategies"
- Group 3 - strengthening the early warning system"

The groups was tasked to identify changes what would occur at output, outcome and impact level as a result of the adaptation action they were working on.

Group 1 which was working with: strengthening the infrastructure for flood control identified the ultimate impact as: ensured more socio-economic stability for communities. To achieve that level they have identified the following changes: by having the flood control infrastructure in place they expect to have communities protected from floods and inundations and this may lead to reduced asset losses and lives people will have more confidence in socio-economic investments and increase the investments. This will lead to overall community development and according to the participants more socio-economic stability of communities as ultimate impact.

Group 2, dealt with strengthening the early warning system (for droughts and floods). They defined as the ultimate impact as ensured socio-economic stability for the community. From the input they identified the first change as more information dissemination about early warning system and the information availability will influence communities' decision making processes on coping strategies and adaptation actions based on early warning information e.g. to move to safer areas in case of floods, adoption of drought tolerant crops and seeds, creating food stocks to deal with food scarcity

e.t.c. This will result in communities living positively with extreme climate events, recognizing that they will occur but they are prepared. The reduction of extreme climate events will lead to more socio-economic stability of the communities as ultimate goal or impact.

Group 3 worked with strengthening the livelihood and coping strategies. They identified increased production, productivity and life expectancy as ultimate impacts. This group identified a first change as increase the food production that will lead to increase surplus and availability of local products in the market. This will promote overall community development leading to increased productivity of different sectors and life expectancy as ultimate impact.

During the plenary discussion participants noticed that more emphasis was given to flood control infrastructure. It was felt that there was no action addressing water availability and access as a result of drought in the district. As such, one more category of input for climate risk reduction was identified as: construction of water supply and storage infrastructure e.g. small dams, rainwater harvesting systems, boreholes and small water supply schemes. This will increase water availability that will lead to reduce the time spent in fetching water and water borne diseases. This will increase life expectancy and more time available for other productive activities which will ultimately lead to increased productivity across all sectors.

Analysing the 4 clusters of inputs the Guijá ToC was then constructed with inter-linkages between inputs, outputs, outcome and impacts, this information will be available in the final version of the report. See the final report of the fieldwork in Guijá for further information (Annex 2). The results will inform the process to develop district LAP by the technical staff for planning.

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

Results from ToC exercise with district level technical staff, will 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.

The inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts from the exercise are shown in Box 1 below whilst the ToC is shown in Figure 1.

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Box1. ToC inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts

Impact level:

- Increased community development in all sectors;
- Increased socio-economic stability;
- Increased life expectancy.

Outcomes level:

- Increased food security;
- Increased time available for other productive sector and activities;
- Reduction in water borne diseases;
- Increased crop production surplus and availability in the market;
- Improved climate change adaptation strategies;
- Reduction in extreme climate events (floods and droughts) effects;
- Increased confidence for investments in socio-economic activities.

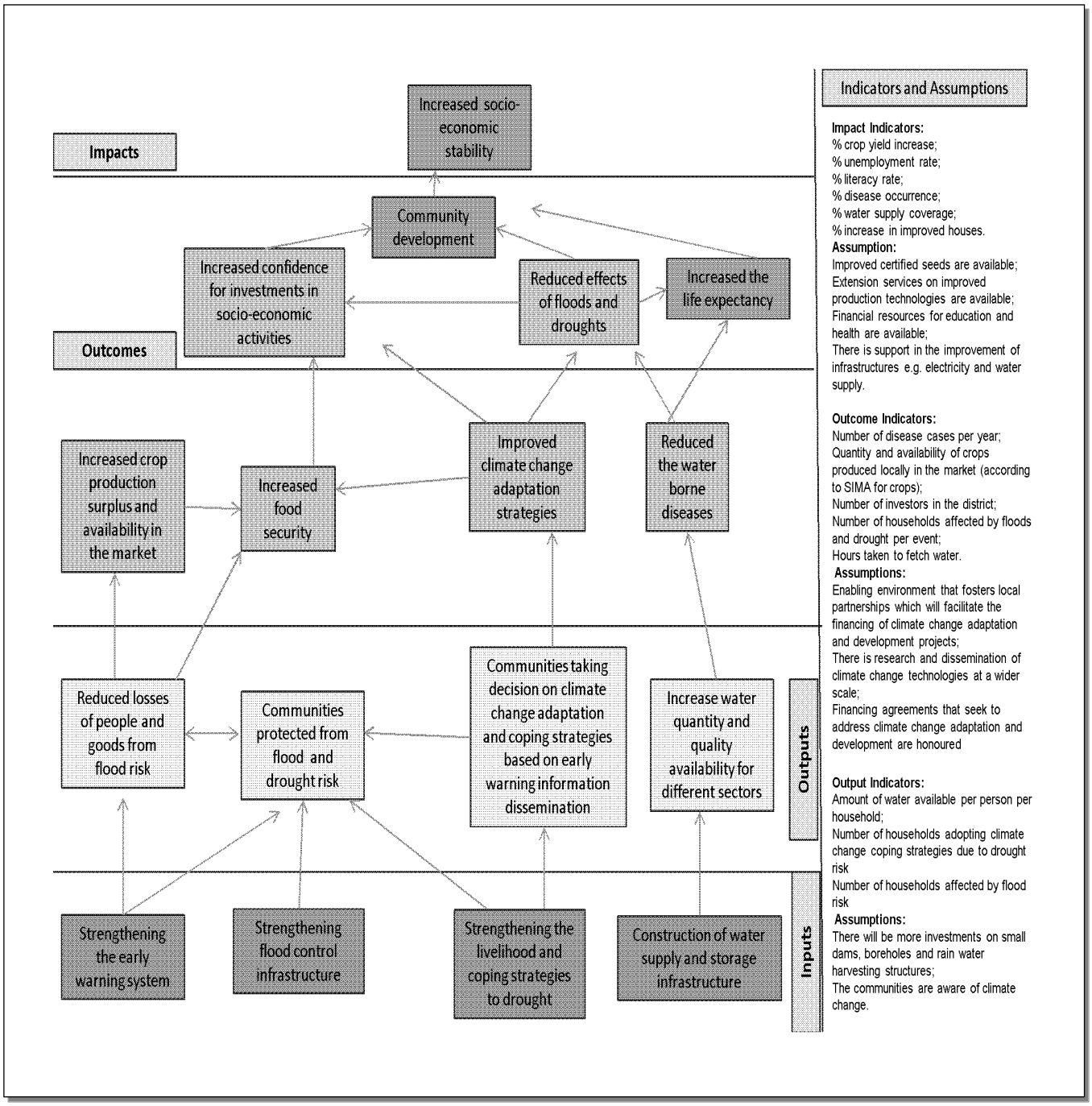
Outputs level:

- Increased water quantity and quality for different sectors;
- Communities taking decisions on climate change adaptation based on early warning information dissemination;
- Communities protected from flooding and drought risks;
- Reduced losses of people and assets to flooding events.

Inputs:

- Strengthening early warning systems;
- Strengthening livelihood and coping strategies to drought;
- Strengthening flood control infrastructure;
- Construction of water supply and storage infrastructures.

Figure 1: Guija District ToC



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INDICATORS (TRACK 1 AND TRACK 2) AND METHODOLOGY

National level indicators

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 was developed 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[1] took place in order to obtain the information needed to construct the indicators. This included:

1. Reviewing national polices 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. (See 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:

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

- 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.

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

District level indicators

In Guija district after the identification of the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts, the participants were then tasked with identifying relevant indicators and assumptions related to the various changes in each category. These are stated below.

Impact Indicators:

- % crop yield increase;
- % unemployment rate;
- % literacy rate;
- % disease occurrence;
- % water supply coverage;
- % increase in improved houses.

Impact Assumptions
- Improved certified seeds are available;
- Extension services on improved production technologies are available;
- Financial resources for education and health are available;
- There is support in the improvement of infrastructures e.g. electricity and water supply

Outcome Indicators:
- Number of disease cases per year;
- Quantity and availability of crops produced locally in the market (according to SIMA for crops);
- Number of investors in the district;
- Number of households affected by floods and drought per event;
- Hours taken to fetch water.

Assumptions:
- Enabling environment that fosters local partnerships which will facilitate the financing of climate change adaptation and development projects;
- There is research and dissemination of climate change technologies at a wider scale;
- Financing agreements that seek to address climate change adaptation and development are honoured

Output Indicators:
- Amount of water available per person per household;
- Number of households adopting climate change coping strategies due to drought risk;
- Number of households affected by flood risk.

Assumptions:
- There will be more investments on small dams, boreholes and rain water harvesting structures;
- The communities are aware of climate change.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

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).

In addition Mozambique will employ a mix of qualitative and quantitative approaches and before and after analysis. This will be based on the planning and implementation of the local adaptation plans in various districts. We anticipate that the collection of both primary and secondary baseline information will be undertaken after the validation of the ToCs.

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

Data collection on the Track 1 and Track 2 indicators is yet to begin as the indicators both at national and district level are yet to be validated by the stakeholders. We anticipate that the validation will take place in Q4 so that data collection can begin.

However in Q3 secondary livelihood and vulnerability data was collected and is presented in a separate report.

CHALLENGES

The main challenge being experienced was the need to review and a design a new plan for the entire TAMD implementation approach and relationship with key stakeholders in country, including the agreement on developing the field work and ToC exercise. This was completed and the new work-plan is in Annex 3.

The primary results are very relevant for the next phase, when more in depth consultation work will take place and the previous results of TAMD work will inform the LAP for Guijá District.

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 unfortunate past events reported in Q2, interactions between TAMD Mozambique with GoM and key stakeholders became limited. As a result a new approach or re-engagement will be considered.

The TAMD framework will be used to engage into the development of local adaptation plans at district level based on the CVCA approach and LAC framework. This will build on the existing ACCRA work which was done in close coordination with MICOA and a group of TAs from DANIDA, UNDP and INDIGO.

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

At the same time the process will test the ToC indicators for a better comprehension of how CCA - actions (outputs) and results (outcomes) lead to a sustainable reduction in vulnerabilities of people and their assets in a given CC and socio-economic scenario.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: National level indicators

Annex 2: Guijá Field Work Report – Developing the ToC.

Annex 3: Draft of the workplan for Mozambique.

Table of Contents

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 bellow.

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:

1 Reviewing national polices 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.

2 Reviewing the results frameworks of projects supporting Climate Change Adaptation: The World Bank Development Policy Operations, the Pilot Programe 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.

3 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.

4 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	
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, 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 (DNTF/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 (DNTF / 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	……..
		(2) Número de novas tecnologias geradas e adoptadas para adaptação e mitigação as MC (AE 1 P3) BdPES – MCT	Necessidade de apuramento	

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 Acções Estratégicas	2 Indicadores de Resultado (Fonte 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
1 Reforçar o Sistema de Aviso Prévio	(1) Taxa de acesso a informação hidrometeorológica (2) % da população vulnerável informada a tempo sobre a ocorrência de desastres			(1) Número das estações hidro-climáticas operacionais (WB-SPCR 2012, DANIDA)			Relatório	INAM
				(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 climatéricos relacionadas*, e (iii) identificado mecanismos de mobilização de fundos para resposta aos desastres incluindo situações climatéricas 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) (2) Percentagem de distritos capacitados, com recursos humanos, financeiros e materiais para responder aos riscos climáticos. 3 Percentagem de AF's afectados por eventos climáticos extremos Base: __, Meta___			(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) Número de simulações realizadas no nível Provincial (MAE, INGC)			Relatórios e BdPES	INGC
				(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 comulativo 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

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

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 (*Climate Change Proofed*) 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 considerando 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 (*Climate Change Proofed*)	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			Número de barrangens e pequenas represas construidas e reabilitadas operacionais desenvolvidas considerando a redução de risco e adaptação às mudanças climáticas (*Climate Change Proofed*)			Relatório de Balanço do Plano Económico Social (BdPES)	MOPH E MINAG

	mudanças climáticas (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) (4) % de comunidades com terra delimitada e certificada (TIA – MINAG e DNTF) (5) Produtividade (Ton/Ha) das culturas de Milho e Arroz (6) Produtividade (Ton/Ha) nas zonas com mapeamento consideradas de alto risco de eventos extremos	545,000 65		(1) Número de variedades libertadas de culturas adaptadas às variações climáticas			Relatório de BdPES	
				(2) % de produtores capacitados e que adoptaram os celeiros melhorados			Relatório de BdPES	
				(3) Capacidade de armazenamento em celeiros melhorados construídos	32,000		Relatório de BdPES e Resultados do TIA	MINAG e MIC
				(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; reabilitados; 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 estatistico 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 inspecção 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) (2) % dos agregados familiares com qualidade de dieta alimentar aceitável tendo em conta a	200,000 5%		(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 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 *per capita*; (MINAG)			TIA e Censo agro- pecuário e Inquérito demográfico de Saúde e BdPES	MINAG e INE
				(4) Gado leiteiro *per capita*/ Volume de Leite (litros) Produzido *per capita* (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 micro-nutrientes 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

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

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 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 maneio 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
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) (2) Volume em pé (M3 biomassa) MV: Mistura de imagens satélites e inventários florestais (DNTF / Inventário florestal, no contexto do REDD+) (4) Área reflorestada Ha do sector público: Base Ha do sector privado	13,000 28,000		(1) um sistema de monitoria (MRV) das emissões e sequestro de carbono e mudanças de cobertura.				
				(2) Área (Ha) reflorestadas com espécies de múltiplo uso e com espécies nativas .			Relatórios	MINAG – DNTF e DPCA-Nível Provincial
				(3) % (taxa) da desmatamento anual no nível provincial e nacional. MV: Utilizando método MRV do REDD.			Inventário Florestal	MINAG-DNTF
				(4) Área queimada (Ha) e % de variação anual -redução o incremento (INGC/ DNTF)				INGC e DNTF
				(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 maneio registados e fiscalizados			Relatório anual estatístico DNTF	MINAG-DNTF
				(9) Montante (US$) dos investimentos climáticos no sector florestal (IFC)				

				(10) Número de comités locais de gestão dos Recursos Naturais (RN) capacitados e revitalizados com agentes comunitários treinados em gestão e fiscalização dos recursos naturais (florestais)				

Área Estratégica 8: Infra-estruturas

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 Fonte de Dados
Acção Estratégica 12: Desenvolver mecanismos de resiliência das áreas urbanas e	(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.				

outros assentamentos	(2) % dos investimentos chaves resilientes as MC (sem danos consideráveis após eventos climáticos extremos) **Base de dados do CPI-MPD** (3) % de perdas e danos cobertos por seguros **Plano de Contingência INGC-MF**			(2) % de drenagem capaz de lidar com eventos extremos do clima com danos menores o sem danos após eventos climáticos extremos (SPCR)				
				(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 Acções 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
Acção Estratégica 13: Adequar o desenvolvimento das zonas turísticas e zonas costeiras para reduzir os impactos das mudanças climáticas	(1) % de planos de OT em implementação nas zonas turísticas e costeiras (2) % dos investimentos chaves nas zonas costeiras resilientes as MC* (sem danos consideráveis após eventos climáticos extremos) (3) % de assentamentos humanos nas zonas costeiras resilientes as MC (5) Área total (Ha) mangal por província nas zonas 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) % 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)				

	(DNTF / Inventário florestal) (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			(3) % de infra-estruturas e assentamentos humanos novos construídos utilizando códigos de construção reformulados que consideram reduções de risco e adaptação à mudanças climáticas				
				(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)				
				(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 Acções 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 funcionando	Relatório CONDES	MICOA-S-CONDES
	(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 Moçamibque (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 Moçaambique (2012) Strategic Plan for the Development of Meteorology 2013-2016.

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

Governo de Moçaambique (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 Mudancas Climáticas (GIIMC)

N	Nome	Instituição	Cargo/Função	Contacto
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5	Higino Filimone	CCM	Director de Programas	825395140
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8	Abel das Neves	Visão Juvenil	Presidente	826957949/840333639
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10	Orlando Lara Pineda	Save The Chidren	Consultor	843803695
11	Constâncio Machanguana	Banco Mundial	Consultor	827657366
12	Berino F. Silinto	INAM	Meteorologista	842263890
13	Fernando Sebastião Omar	MTC – DEI	Técnico	820263829
14	Arminda Banze	MISAU-DNSP	Técnica de Saúde Ambiental	820932020
15	Leonel Arlindo da Silva	ANE	Técnico Ambiental	828586850
16	Clara Landeiro	PNUD-MICOA	Assessora	820682029
17	Melq Gomes	ACCRA/TAMD	Coordenador	826013360
18	Nádia Adrião	MPD – DNP	Chefe de Departamento	842614712
19	Guilhermina Amurane	MICOA		844451972
20	Ricardina Chichango	MTC – DNTR	Técnica	826333912
21	Baptista de Melo	Fundo de Estradas	Eng. Civil	840535451
22	Abel Nhabanga	ANAC-MITUR	Técnico	827228070

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Anexo 5: Sumario do resultado das consultas
Para referencia, ver documentos em ZIP.

Field Work Report – TAMD Project Mozambique

Development of Theory of Change in Guijá District

Maputo

December 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

PRM – Police of The Republic of Mozambique

SCIMOZ – Save The Children International Mozambique

SD - District Secretariat

SDAE – District Office of Economic Activities

SDEJT - District Offices of Education, Youth and Technology

SDPI – District Office of Planning and Infra-structure

SDSMAS - District Office of Health, Women and Social Protection

TAMD – Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development

ToC – Theory of Change

LCDRM – Local Committees for Disaster Risk Management

LAP – Local Adaptation Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and Save The Children International in Mozambique (SCIMOZ) supported by UK's Department for International Development, are working in partnership for the implementation of the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) framework in Mozambique.

The TAMD framework evaluates adaptation success as a combination of how widely and how well countries or institutions manage climate risk and how successful adaptation interventions are in reducing climate vulnerability and keeping development on course. IIED leads the implementation of the TAMD framework within five countries, namely Nepal, Pakistan, Kenya, Ethiopia and Mozambique.

In this context Save The Children Mozambique (SCIMOZ) in collaboration with Ministry of Environmental Affairs Coordination (MICOA) and Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) is using the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change (NSAMCC) to inform the utility and feasibility phase of the TAMD framework. SCIMOZ is using a participatory approach and has developed a set of indicators related to climate change on two of the three pillars of the NSAMCC to guide further work related to the development of Local Adaptation Plans. In addition SCIMOZ is assisting in the design of an M&E system which will be able to communicate at both National and Sub-national levels in Mozambique.

To component the utility and feasibility phase of the TAMD framework at sub-national level as well as supporting MICOA and MPD effort on providing monitoring tools for climate change adaptation integration into planning process, Save The Children conducted field work lead by Irene Karani (LTS Africa) and Sérgio Adriano M. D. Maló (UEM) in the Guijá district, Gaza province with district level government officials. A workshop to develop a Theory of Change (ToC) for adaptation was held on 3rd December 2013. The ToC is part of the TAMD Framework. The workshop participants also identified indicators and assumptions at output, outcome and impact levels of the ToC. This process in the TAMD framework is known as Theory of Change (ToC). A ToC is a "description of a sequence of events that is expected to lead to a particular desired outcome" (Davies, 2012),

The ToC process aims to improve the indicators attribution and establish a critical platform to develop the Local Adaptation Plan for the district of Guijá in partnership with MICOA, MPD and the District Government. The Save the Children research team will undertake a second phase of the ToC process within two villages (Dotane and Mafada) within the Guijá district to ensure community level and participation in the exercise.

The research team using TAMD framework and the CVCA tools will assist the Guijá District sectoral technical staff develop the Local Adaptation Plan, and use the document as a template for the existing methodology developed together with MICOA and MPD and a number of key stakeholders such as DANIDA, ACCRA and UNDP.

1.1 Objectives of the district visit

The field work objective was to facilitate the TAMD framework Theory of Change process based on the relationship between initiatives related to climate change vulnerability risk reduction and factors enabling community adaptive capacity. The analysis of this exercise is expected to inform the development of Local Adaptation Plans by the sectoral technical staff.

The field work took place in Guijá district-Gaza province between 1st and 3rd of December 2013.

1.2 Workshop participants

The District Permanent Secretary supported the participation of all technical district officials. All directors of the district level services/offices attended from health, women and social protection, planning and infrastructure, economic activities, education, youth and technology and the Republic of Mozambique Police. The workshop had 16 district level government officials participation. See Annex 1 for list of participants and Annex 2 for the workshop concept and agenda.

1.3 Context of district

The district of Guijá, has an area of 3,589 square kilometres, corresponding to 5.6% of the entire area of the Gaza province. It is located in the west of the Province, between latitudes 23^0 50 'and 24° 50'S and between 32° 25 longitudes and 33° 40' E. It borders Chigubo District to the north, Mabalane District to the Northwest, South Chókwè District in the South East and Chibuto District to the East. (Map 1).

Map 1 – Guijá district geographic location

Source: Cartographic base map from CENACARTA, Layout by the Authors.

The District is within the Limpopo river basin, the land forms is a plain along the river and the northern part is characterized by high dry lands. The district population is 75,303 inhabitants, of which 30,121 men and 45,182 women, with a population density of 21 inhabitants per square kilometre.

The district comprises of four administrative posts: Chivonguene, Mubanguene, Nalazi and Caniçado as the district headquarters. It has 8 localities, namely: Maguiguane, Chivongoene, Chibabel, Mpelane, Mubangoene, Nalazi, Tomanine and Mbala-Vala and 38 small villages. The following table represents the population distribution by administrative posts:

Table 1: Population distribution by Administrative Posts

Administrative posts	Nº Men	Nº Women	Total
Mubangoene	12.018	18.028	30.046
Chivongoene	11.378	17.066	28.444
Nalazi	4.430	6.646	11.076
Caniçado	2.295	3.442	5.737
Total	**30.121**	**45.182**	**75.303**

Source: 2007 Census.

The main socio-economic groups in the district are stratified as follows: low income, middle income earners with and successful farms, migrants, government/public servants/workers and traders. The low income farmers form the largest group and are the most disadvantaged and vulnerable.

According to PEDD (2012), the main source of income and livelihood of rural families is the farming and small-scale fisheries, forestry exploitation and wildlife resources activity. In addition to these, some families are supported through remittances from other family members working in other parts of Mozambique and mostly South Africa.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

For the situation analysis, a matrix was used to identify the main livelihood activities and how extreme events affect them. The matrix was also used to identify potential actions/activities to reduce vulnerability and risk. According to the workshop participants the Guijá district has the following sources of livelihood:

- **Agriculture** which is practiced in two geographical areas. The lower lands have better access to water from the river but are greatly affected by flooding. The upper dry lands practice rain fed agriculture, are highly dependent on rain distribution in the planting seasons and are prone to drought;
- **Livestock** is an important economic activity in the district. When compared with agriculture, it makes a major contribution to the household and district economy. Livestock and use of animal traction are traditional activities in the district, practiced by men and children;
- **Forestry** through the use for firewood, charcoal and construction materials;
- **Fishing** is practiced on a small scale and is practiced along the Limpopo River and in the Bambene lagoon by individual fishermen usually men. The fish production is used for food and household income.
- **General business and trading.**

Box 1. Activities for climate change risk reduction

> "Activity is action taken or work performed in a project to produce specific output by using inputs, such as funds, technical assistance and other types of resources" (IFAD, 2002). In this context is action to reduce climate risks and vulnerability planed by the district government to support the local community to cope and adapt to climate change.

It was clear from the discussion and ranking (1 low and 5 high) that agriculture and livestock are the main livelihood activities in Guijá district. The ranking exercise showed that floods and drought were the main hazards affecting livelihoods in the district. After ranking the climate risks the participants identified 7 actions for climate risk reduction according to specific livelihoods and capacity building. See Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Livelihood activities and climate risks

Livelihood Activities		Climate Risks (Score: 1 Low - 5 High)				Total score	Actions to reduce Climate risks
		Flood	Drought	Strong winds	Diseases and pests		
Agriculture	Lower land	5	3	3	2	**13**	Rehabilitation of dykes and river banks for flood protection
	High land	3	4	3	2	**12**	Drought resistant seed and crops
							Use the lower land for fast growing crops as a drought coping strategy
							Rain water harvesting
Livestock		2	4	1	4	**11**	Construction of small dams to increase water availability
Forestry (Firewood, Charcoal and construction material)		2	1	1	1	**5**	Not discussed
Fishery		1	3	3	1	**8**	Not discussed
Pottery (Brickyard)		5	1	1	1	**8**	Not discussed
General business		4	1	1	1	**7**	Not discussed
Capacity Building							Establishment of Local Committees for Disaster Risk Management (LCDRM)
							Training the LCDRM in early warning system

Source: Workshop with district level government officials

For the district level the creation of Local Committees for Disaster Risk Reduction (LCDRR) and early warning system strengthening are the two key capacity building actions. According to National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), Gaza Provincial Delegation the LCDRR creation started in 2008/9 and the current challenges is training and equip, see table 2.

Table 2. Guijá District Local Committees for Disaster Risk Reduction

Administrative Post	Village	Creation		Training		Equipment		Creation date
						With the emergency kit		
		Created	Missing	Trained	Missing	Equiped	Missing	Year
	Vila do canicado	1		1	1	1	0	
	Estado/Chitlava	1	1	0	0	1	0	2009
Canicado	Ngomane	1	1	0	0	1	0	2009
	Songene-1	1		1	0	1	0	2008
	Songene-2	1		1	0	1	0	2010
	Sede	1		1		1	0	2012
	Nhampunguane							
Chivonguene	Javanhane	1		0	1	0	1	2007
	Mpelane	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sede	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mubanguene	Tomanine	1		1	0	1	0	2010
	Marulanhane	1		1		1		2012
	Mbala vala-2	1		1		1		2012
	Mbala vela					1		
Nalazi	Nalazi - Sede	1		1	0	0	1	2009
Total		**11**	**0**	**8**	**2**	**10**	**2**	

Source: INGC-Gaza Province Delegation (2013)

From this situation analysis the participants were organized in 3 groups and the 7 adaptation actions from table 1 were grouped into 3 clusters of activities: strengthening flood control infrastructures (dykes

and river banks), strengthening livelihood and coping strategies, strengthening early warning systems. Those 3 clusters activities were used for the development of ToC.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOC

The 3 groups were guided to develop the ToC using the following activities:
Group 1"strengthening the flood control infrastructures (dykes and river banks),
Group 2 "strengthening the livelihood and coping strategies"
Group 3 "strengthening the early warning system"

The groups was tasked to identify changes what would occur at output, outcome and impact level as a result of the adaptation action they were working on.

Group 1 which was working with: strengthening the infrastructure for flood control identified the ultimate impact as: ensured more socio-economic stability for communities. To achieve that level they have identified the following changes: by having the flood control infrastructure in place they expect to have communities protected from floods and inundations and this may lead to reduced asset losses and lives people will have more confidence in socio-economic investments and increase the investments. This will lead to overall community development and according to the participants more socio-economic stability of communities as ultimate impact.

Group 2, dealt with strengthening the early warning system (for droughts and floods). They defined as the ultimate impact as ensured socio-economic stability for the community. From the input they identified the first change as more information dissemination about early warning system and the information availability will influence communities' decision making processes on coping strategies and adaptation actions based on early warning information e.g. to move to safer areas in case of floods, adoption of drought tolerant crops and seeds, creating food stocks to deal with food scarcity e.t.c. This will result in communities living positively with extreme climate events, recognizing that they will occur but they are prepared. The reduction of extreme climate events will lead to more socio-economic stability of the communities as ultimate goal or impact.

The third group worked with strengthening the livelihood and coping strategies. They identified increased production, productivity and life expectancy as ultimate impacts. This group identified a first change as increase the food production that will lead to increase surplus and availability of local products in the market. This will promote overall community development leading to increased productivity of different sectors and life expectancy as ultimate impact.

During the plenary discussion participants noticed that more emphasis was given to flood control infrastructure. It was felt that there was no action addressing water availability and access as a result of drought in the district. As such one more category of input for climate risk reduction was identified as:

construction of water supply and storage infrastructure e.g. small dams, rainwater harvesting systems, boreholes and small water supply schemes. This will increase water availability that will lead to reduce the time spent in fetching water and water borne diseases. This will increase life expectancy and more time available for other productive activities which will ultimately lead to increased productivity across all sectors.

Box 2. M&E Concepts and Terms

Input is financial, human and material necessary to produce the intended Project output.

Output is the tangible (easily measurable, practical) immediate and intended result to be produced through sound agreement of the agreed inputs. Examples of outputs include goods, services or infra-structure produced by a project and meant to help realize its purpose. These may also include changes resulting from the intervention that are needed to achieve the outcomes at the purpose level.

Outcome is the result achieved at the "level of purpose" in the objectives hierarchy. In IFAD terminology, outcome is part of impact (result at purpose in goal level).

Impacts are the changes in the lives of rural people, as perceived by them and their partners at the time of evaluation, plus sustainability-enhancing change in their environment to which the project has contributed. Changes can be intended or unintended.

Source: IFAD (2002).

Analysing the 4 clusters of inputs the Guijá ToC was then constructed with inter-linkages between inputs, outputs, outcome and impacts. See Figure 1.

The inputs, outputs, outcomes, impacts from the exercise are mentioned below.

Impact level:

- Increased community development in all sectors;
- Increased socio-economic stability;
- Increased life expectancy

Outcomes level:

- Increased food security;
- Increased time available for other productive sector and activities;
- Reduction in water borne diseases;
- Increased crop production surplus and availability in the market;

- Improved climate change adaptation strategies;
- Reduction in extreme climate events (floods and droughts) effects;
- Increased confidence for investments in socio-economic activities.

Outputs level:

- Increased water quantity and quality for different sectors;
- Communities taking decisions on climate change adaptation based on early warning information dissemination;
- Communities protected from flooding and drought risks;
- Reduced losses of people and assets to flooding events.

Inputs:

- Strengthening early warning systems;
- Strengthening livelihood and coping strategies to drought;
- Strengthening flood control infrastructure;
- Construction of water supply and storage infrastructures.

4. Indicator Development

After the identification of the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts the participants were then tasked with identifying relevant indicators and assumptions related to the various changes in each category. These are stated below.

Box 3. Concepts and terms

Indicator is a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable basis for assessing achievement, change or performance. A unit of information over time that can help show changes in a specific condition. A given goal or objective can have multiple indicators.

Assumption is an external factor (i.e. events, condition or decisions) that could affect the progress of a project or programme. They are necessary to achieve the project objectives but they are largely or completely beyond the control of the project management. They are worded as positive conditions.

Source: IFAD (2002).

Impact Indicators:

- % crop yield increase;
- % unemployment rate;

- % literacy rate;
- % disease occurrence;
- % water supply coverage;
- % increase in improved houses.

Impact Assumptions

- Improved certified seeds are available;
- Extension services on improved production technologies are available;
- Financial resources for education and health are available;
- There is support in the improvement of infrastructures e.g. electricity and water supply

Outcome Indicators:

- Number of disease cases per year;
- Quantity and availability of crops produced locally in the market (according to SIMA for crops);
- Number of investors in the district;
- Number of households affected by floods and drought per event;
- Hours taken to fetch water.

Assumptions:

- Enabling environment that fosters local partnerships which will facilitate the financing of climate change adaptation and development projects;
- There is research and dissemination of climate change technologies at a wider scale;
- Financing agreements that seek to address climate change adaptation and development are honoured

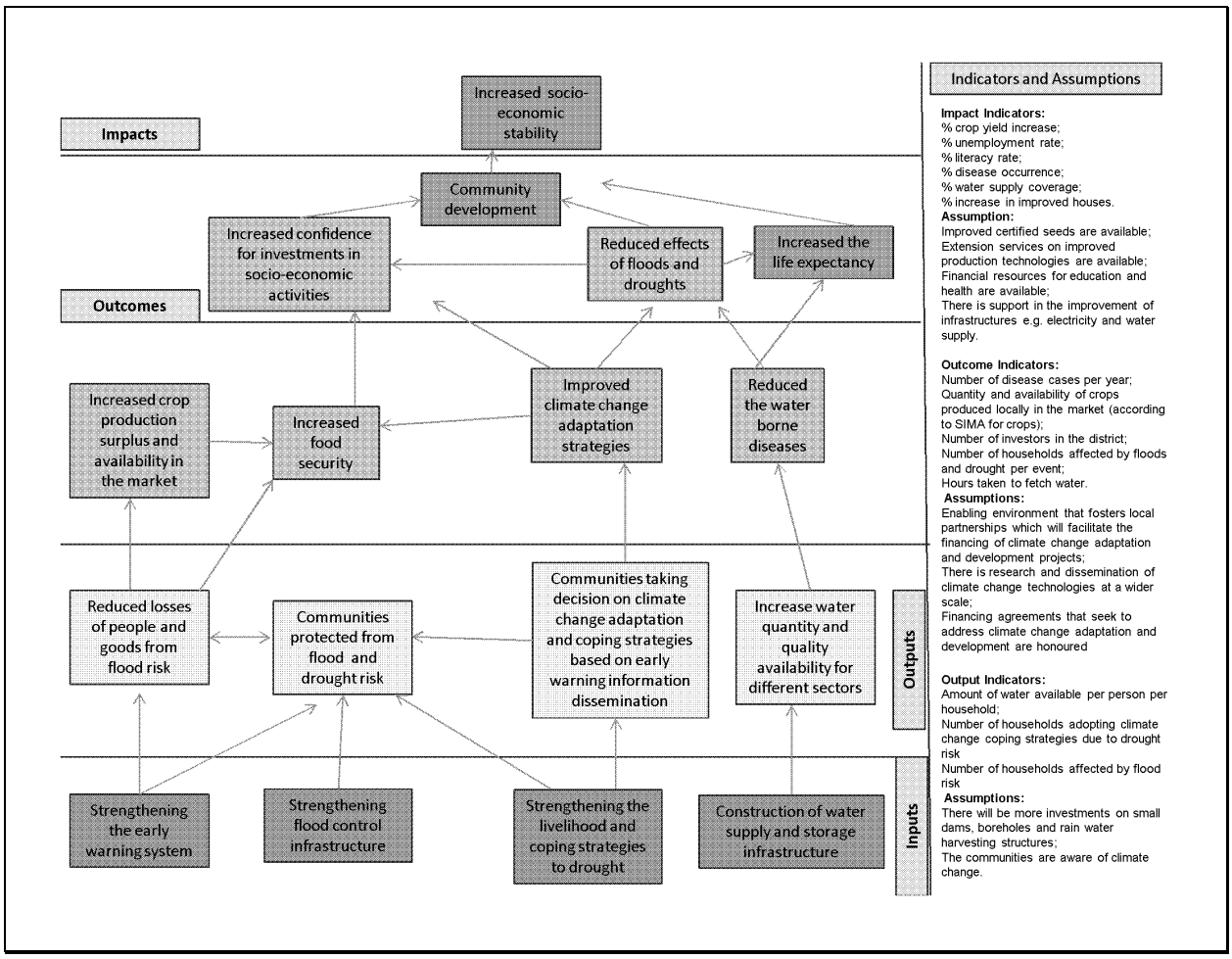
Output Indicators:

- Amount of water available per person per household;
- Number of households adopting climate change coping strategies due to drought risk
- Number of households affected by flood risk

Assumptions:

- There will be more investments on small dams, boreholes and rain water harvesting structures;
- The communities are aware of climate change.

Fig 1 – Theory of change diagram



Source: Guijá Workshop (December, 2013)

The above diagram shows the relationship between the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts from the climate change vulnerability activities/actions identified during the development of ToC with Guijá district government officials.

Box 3. The Theory of Change

The Theory of change is a "description of a sequence of events that is expected to lead to a particular desired outcome" (Davies, 2013) and is both "a process and a product" (Vogel, 2012, p. 4). The ToC can be used to map the sequence of development interventions from inputs to outcomes, while examining assumptions about how these changes might happen. By making explicit the assumptions about links between inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts, ToC can help identify indicators that can be used to "build a credible case that there is a relationship between changes that have taken place and the activities that the programme undertook (Vogel, 2012)".

Theory of changes elements:
Theme 1: “Strengthening the infrastructure for flood control”.

Changes:

a) To have the flood control infrastructure in place will protect communities from floods and inundations.
b) To reduce the risk of loss and damage on assets and life
c) To increase people confidence on socio-economic activities and increase the investments, enabling sustained development.

Ultimate Impact: “ensure stronger socio-economic stability to the community”

Theme 2: Strengthening the early warning system
Changes:

a) More early warning information available;
b) People take decision based on early warning information
c) Community live positively with extreme climate events

Ultimate impact: “ensure socio-economic stability for the community”

Theme 3: Strengthening the livelihood and coping strategies
Changes:

a) Increase production and productivity
b) Increase the surplus production
c) Increase local products in the market

Ultimate impact: “increase community development by increasing the life expectancy”

Theme 4: Construction of water supply and storage infra-structures
Changes:

a) Increase water availability for different uses
b) Reduce the time spent in fetching water
c) More time available for other activities and increase productivity across sectors
d) Reduce the water born diseases

Ultimate impact: increase life expectancy.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

This process shows that the local government has a clear agenda in terms of climate risk management. The main livelihood activities in the district are agriculture, livestock, forestry exploration for firewood, charcoal and construction materials, fishery, pottery (brickyard), and general business. They also recognize that for climate risk management, they need operational community based disaster risk management teams for early warning system and other related activities.

In terms of changes expected by local government the ultimate goal is socio-economic stability for the communities and it is clear for them that vulnerability reduction to extreme climate events will happen if communities are able to respond appropriately in order to cope with climate change impacts.

This exercise is a starting point for Local Adaptation Plan preparation. The local government at the district level have listed the livelihood activities, discussed the climate risks that affect their livelihoods and the activities that are required to improve the situation. From those activities they know the expected changes, indicators that can measure the changes and assumptions that can be related to limitations they have to achieve in order to achieve the changes. The same reflection will be carried out at the community level to complement the information on local adaptation. This information will also feed into the development of the Local Adaptation Plans.

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6. Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants and contacts

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Annex 2: Concept and agenda of District Workshop

Missão do Projecto TAMD
De 01 a 03 de Dezembro de 2013

1. Introdução

No âmbito do projecto TAMD Moçambique (Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development), que é uma iniciativa internacional de pesquisa gerida em parceria com o Instituto Internacional para o Ambiente e Desenvolvimento (IIED), Garama 3C e Adaptify, foi elaborada uma proposta de indicadores para medir a adaptação às mudanças climáticas que serão usados, a nível da estratégia Nacional de Mitigação e Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas (ENAMMC). Esta pesquisa-piloto está sendo realizada no: Nepal, Afeganistão, Gana, Quénia e Moçambique.

Em Moçambique o processo de elaboração da proposta de indicadores baseou-se na consulta de documentos de políticas públicas, estratégias sectoriais e grupos de consulta a nível nacional, provincial (Gaza) e distrital (Guijá).

Para completar este trabalho, o projecto TAMD irá elaborar meios para demonstrar a atribuição entre as medidas de gestão de risco climático em termos de capacitação institucional, políticas e acções do governo distrital para reduzir a vulnerabilidade e melhorar a capacidade de adaptação das localidades.

Neste contexto entre os dias 01 e 03 de Dezembro de 2013, irá deslocar-se ao distrito de Guijá uma equipa da Save The Children (Projecto TAMD) com objectivo de conduzir um processo de reflexão, a partir das acções de redução da vulnerabilidade aos riscos climáticos, identificar as mudanças resultantes ao longo do processo até ao nível de impactos. Para cada um destes níveis, serão também identificados indicadores para medir a execução das acções e pressupostos para que as acções sejam levadas a cabo (entende-se por pressupostos algo que está fora do controle da entidade que está a desenvolver a acção, neste caso o apoio no nível provincial e nacional).

Está previsto o mesmo exercício em duas localidades (Dotane e Mafalda), em Fevereiro de 2014, onde será realizado este processo de reflexão, tendo em conta as acções de adaptação às mudanças climáticas que são desenvolvidas nestas localidades: a comunidade será questionada acerca das mudanças que se espera obter das acções e o último impacto esperado. Aqui também serão identificados os indicadores e pressupostos.

Este processo permitirá ao Governo Distrital testar a efectividade do processo de implementação das acções de redução da vulnerabilidade e adaptação às mudanças climáticas, bem como (compreender a lógica das acções e resultados previstos) e identificar os obstáculos que impedem a realização de resultados satisfatórios das acções com vista a reduzir a vulnerabilidade e promover o desenvolvimento.

Este trabalho é uma contribuição para o processo de elaboração dos planos locais de adaptação às mudanças climáticas, instrumento fundamental para mobilização de fundos para implementação de projectos de adaptação às mudanças climáticas, com prioridades claramente identificadas.

2. Objectivos

Conduzir um processo de reflexão sobre a relação entre as acções de redução da vulnerabilidade aos riscos climáticos e as mudanças que as acções produzem em termos de adaptação das comunidades e promoção do desenvolvimento local, como uma contribuição para a elaboração dos planos locais de adaptação às mudanças climáticas.

3. Resultados

Com esta missão espera-se obter os seguintes resultados:

- A lista das principais actividades de subsistência que a população do distrito desenvolve;
- Como as actividades são afectadas por eventos climáticos extremos;
- A lista (e prioridades) de acções de redução da vulnerabilidade aos riscos climáticos;
- Os resultados imediatos, o processo e os impactos da implementação das acções de redução da vulnerabilidade aos eventos climáticos;
- Uma lista de indicadores (e pressupostos) para medir todos os níveis do processo de redução da vulnerabilidade, adaptação e desenvolvimento;
- Elementos para elaboração do plano local de adaptação às mudanças climáticas.

4. Agenda

Dia 02 de Dezembro de 2013

N	Tempo	Actividade	Observações
1	13:30 – 13:35	Apresentação da agenda	
2	13:35 – 13:45	Abertura	
3	13:45 – 13:55	Breve explicação das actividades do dia	
4	13:55 – 14:55	Discussão em Plenária (Actividades de Subsistência, Prioridades de redução de Risco)	
5	14:55 – 15:05	Intervalo	
6	15:05 – 15:50	Trabalhos em grupo (reflexão sobre a relação entre acções e mudanças esperadas)	
7	15:50 – 16:30	Apresentação dos resultados dos trabalhos em grupo	
8	16:30 – 16:45	Resumo do dia e fecho.	

Dia 03 de Dezembro de 2013

N	Tempo	Actividade	Observações
1	08:00 – 08:05	Apresentação da agenda	
2	08:05 – 08:15	Abertura	
3	08:15 – 08:25	Breve explicação das actividades do dia	
4	08:25 – 09:30	Discussão em Plenária (Relação entre as acções)	
5	09:30 – 09:40	Intervalo	
6	09:40 – 11:00	Trabalho em grupo (Identificação dos indicadores e pressupostos)	
7	11:00 – 12:15	Apresentação dos resultados dos trabalhos em grupo e perguntas de esclarecimentos	
8	12:15 – 12:30	Encerramento.	
9	12:30 -	Almoço	

Annex 3: Draft of the workplan for Mozambique

Version 2 - 18.12.2013							2013	2014					Task status	IIED TA support (Irene Karaby)	# of days	Month of Conclusion
Task	**Milestone**	**Explanation**	**Deliverables**	**Lead**	**Support**	**Where**	**DEC**	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**May**				
1.Milestone: Review of relevant literature, Policies and Strategy at Central level and Sectors, development of the Final set of Indicators for the M&E system	**Final Set of Indicators document ready forsharing among stakeholders.**	This document together with results of the ToC developmet at sub national level should contribute significantly for the National M&E System on CC														February
1.1 -Request TA Inputs and comments (Nádia Adrião and Luis Artur) to the draf set of indicators developed in the context of the CC M&E.			Set of Indicators on sectors draft 2	Melq	Maló/L.Artur/Nádia Adrião.	Maputo		**W4**					in progress	comments on the indicators development and document presentation	2 dyas	January
1.2 -Polishing and finalizing the set of indicators to submit to relevant stakeholders.			Set of Indicators on sectors - final document	L.Artur	Irene	Maputo			**W2**				not started		2 days	February
2.Milestone:Establish a Theory of Change, scope and linkage within Mozambique scale.	**ToC estabilished and linked with LAPs Methodology in Mozambique.**	Identify the relevant outputs, outcomes and impacts to be evaluated. Which indicators are most appropriate given the scope and scale identfied.														January
2.1 -Field work (development of district TOC, indicators and assumptions) at Guijá District, Gaza Province.		Implementation of the ToC development methodology using the LAPs work in Guijá District	Relevant data collection @ distirct level, working with district staff working on planning, various sectors	Irene	Sergio Maló/Zacarias Macuacua	Guijá	2nd -3rd						Complete	Irene was leading the work in Guijá	4days	December
2.2 -Field work Report Writing, draft 1 (Guijá - ToC)		Writing field work process and results based on the ToC development methodology, indicators, and other technical acievments	ToC development field work report to feed in the next steps, including Guijá LAP development and Q3	Maló	Irene	Maputo	12th						In progress	review and comments on the document	1 day	December
2.3 -How to Guide for the LAPs development, draft 1		Writing up the guidelines to develop the LAP, including CC basic cientific theory, the vulnerability assessment based on the CVCA, the ToC Methodology and the LAP matrix	How to Guide for the LAPs, draft 1	Maló	Luis Artur	Maputo	19th						not started	review and comments on the document	1 day	December
2.4 -Q3			Quartely Report 3	Melq	Maló	Maputo		10th					not started	review and comments on the document	1 day	January
2.5 - Review and comments on the "Guijá ToC" and "How to Guide" documents,preparing draft 2 to present at stakeholders meeting in Maputo			Draft 2 of the reports: Guijá ToC and How to Guide.	Maló	Irene and Melq	Maputo		15th					not started	review and comments on the document	1 day	January
3. Re-launch of TAMD in the context of the LAPs development in Mozambique	**GoM and Stakeholders informed and supporting TAMD work in Mozambique.**															January
3.1 -TAMD technical meeting in Maputo (internal re-launch of TAMD for SCIMOZ, ACCRA members).		Team meating in Maputo with Simon Anderson, Irene, Melq , Maló - in the afternoon it will include ACCRA Members and SCIMOZ key representatives	Review of the existing agreements and plans, futher opportunities.	Simon/Melq	Irene, Maló	Maputo		TBC 22nd (afternoon)					not started	Attend the meeting in Maputo	5 days	January
3.2 -TAMD preliminary report on the development of the ToC in Guijá and the How to Guide for LAPs development and the follow up plans.		To Re-lauch TAMD work in close support to MICOA/Directored of Cooperation to support the development of the LaPs, especificaly piloting in Guijá district.	Final Report on the ToC development and the How to Guide for LAPs presented to MICOA and other stakeholders.	Melq	ACCRA members (with previous consutation with country steering committee)- Simon	Maputo		TBC 23rd (moorning)					not started	as above		January

MOZAMBIQUE TAMD FEASIBILITY STUDY QUARTER THREE REPORT, 10/01/2014
Annex 3

Version 2 - 18.12.2013							2013	2014					Task status	IIED TA support (Irene Karaby)	# of days	Month of Conclusion
Task	**Milestone**	**Explanation**	**Deliverables**	**Lead**	**Support**	**Where**	**DEC**	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**May**				
4. Milestone:Development of the Guijá LaP and TAMD Final report.	**Guijá District LAP final Document in Place + TAMD Final Report (see 4.5).**															March
4.1 -Development of the Guijá's LAP: Field Work within 2 communities for CVCA assesmet and ToC methdology Development (Track 2).		Development of Guijá LAP based on the ToC methodology and application of the CVCA at community level working close with MICOA district Governemnt.	Guijá LAP	Luis Artur	Maló/Saide/Macuacua	Guijá			W3				not started			February
4.2 -Thecnical Field work Report Writing, Guijá's LAP Draft 1 to submit back to district for review and further approval.		Document to including aspects of the process, analysis and technical for the work developed in the field.	Draft 1: Field Work Technical Report and LAP (product)	Maló	Luis/Irene	Maputo			W4	W1			not started	review and comments on the document	1 day	February
4.3 -Data Analysis, Field Work Reports draft 2 (based on the draf2 TAMD Mozambique will present a interim report on the workshop in Nairobi by March W3 and a to the stakolders in Maputo before that in one morning meeting following the model used on the trainning methodology development stage).		Development of the draf 2 Reports: Technical Report including finds of the CVCA and ToC development based in Guijá District and the LAP	Draft 2: Field Work Technical Report, LAP (product)	L. Artur	Maló, Irene	Maputo				W2			not started	review and comments on the document	2-3 days	February
4.3a - Stakeholders meeting in Maputo one morning to review and comment the field work (MICOA technical team, Danida, UNDP, MPD technical people and ACCRA members in country)		Stakeholders meeting to review and comment the LAP draft 2 work.	Inputs and Comments from Stakeholders	Melq	L.Artur/Maló	Maputo				W3 (one morning)			not started	review and comments on the document		March
4.4 -TAMD interim Report		Development of the interim report based on TAMD work in Guijá - Mozambique.	TAMD Interin Report to be presented at the Workshop in Nairobi	L.Artur	Irene, Maló	Maputo				W2-3			not started	review and comments on the document	1 day	March
4.5 - Review of TAMD documents to develop a final report based on IIED guidelines to be guiven in advance (by Feb 2014) based on the technical and interim report - this will be the final document on TAMD work in Mozambique linked on the development of Local Adaptation Plans (Guijá) and development of a set of indicators at National level.		Complete the TAMD report based on the IIED guidelines related to the utility andfeasibility of TAMD framewrok based on activities developed in Mozambique - this will include a period of comments and review of the document (v1, v2) untill getting a final version.	TAMD Final Report Developed	L.Artur	Irene,Maló (Melq and Simon)	Maputo					W1-W3		not started			April
4.5b - IIED Final comments and further approval of the TAMD Moz Reports.		This is to allocated enough time for IIED technical team to review the documents produced in Moz.	TAMD MOZ final report reviewed by IIED	Simon	Irene	UK					W4	W2	not started			May
4.6 -Present the Report to GoM and Stakeholders			Launch of the TAMD report in country	Melq	L.Artur/Maló	Maputo						W4	not started			May
4.7 -Q4			Quartely Report 4	Melq	L.Artur/Maló	Maputo					10th		not started	review and comments on the document	1 day	April
4.8 -Q5			Quartely Report 5	Melq	L.Artur/Maló	Maputo						10th	not started	review and comments on the document	1 day	May
5. -Exchange Visit to Kenya and TAMD meeting		Facilitate GoM representatives to participate on a exchange visits with Kenya GoM.	Exchange Visit Report	Melq/Irene	Irene (to assist on writing the exchange report)	Nairobi				TBC			not started			March
6. -TAMD Regional Technical Meeting		ALL TAMD Tech. Staff Meeting		L.Artur/Maló		Nairobi				TBC			not started			March
7. -Review of TAMD results - SCIMOZ/IIED		Evaluation of the Results of TAMD work in Mozambique and ways forward.	Possible ways forward for the IIED/SCIMOZ partnership	Simon/Melq	SCIUK/SCIMOZ	Maputo					W2		not started			April

Annex 3: Draft of the workplan for Mozambique

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.

Project materials

Climate Change

Keywords:
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), TAMD, Mozambique

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