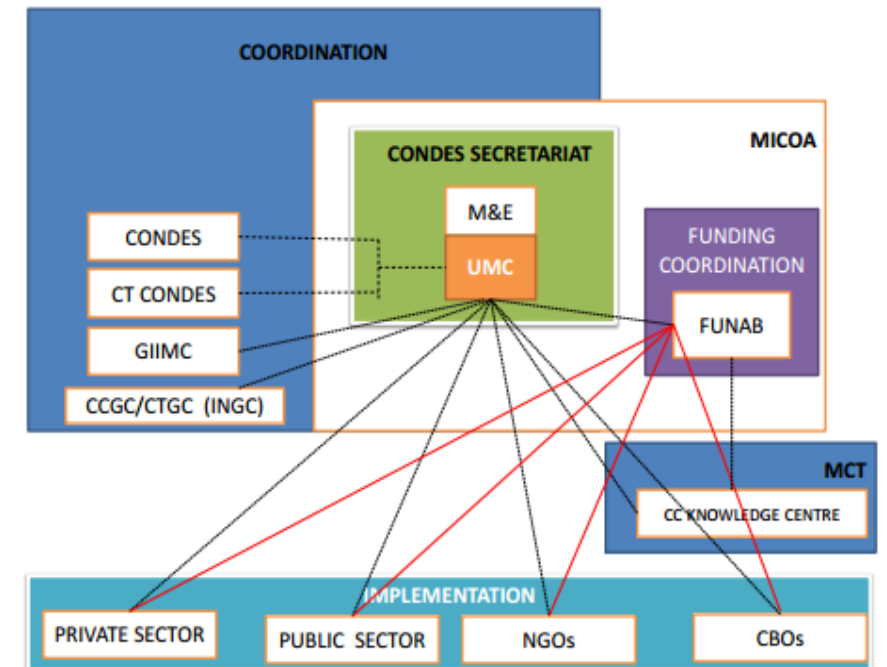


Mozambique National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation System

By Mozambique Team

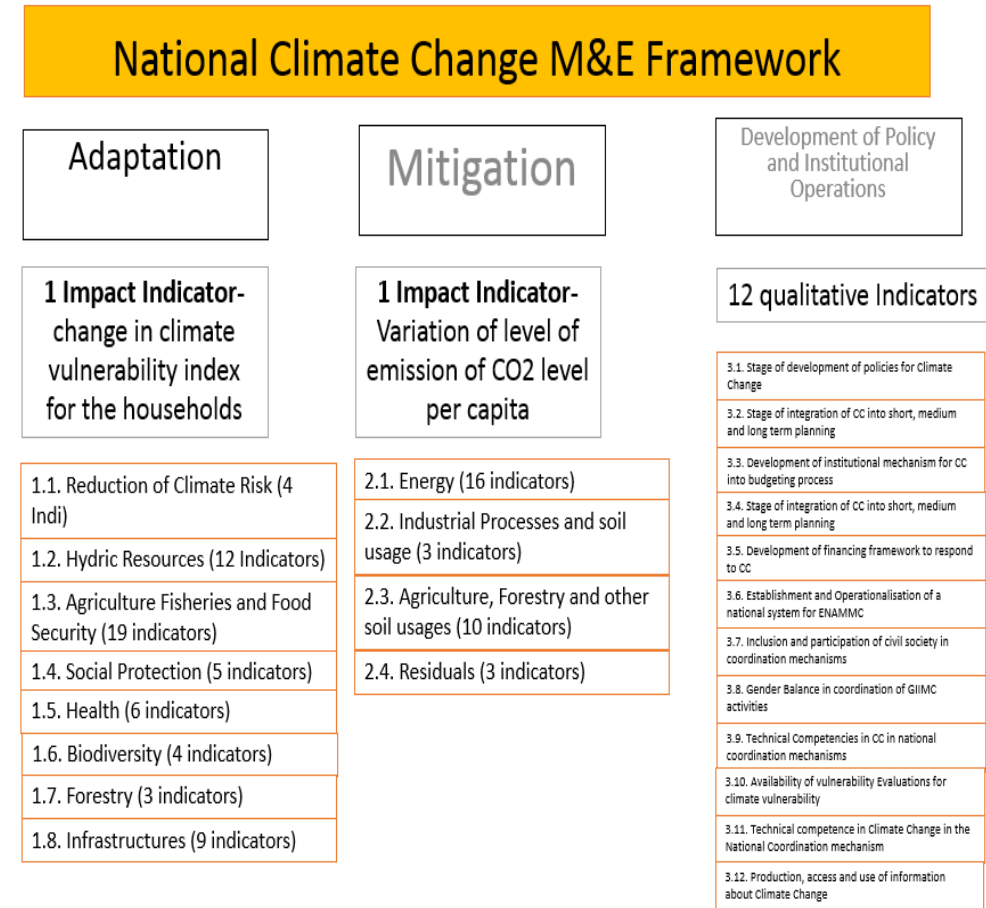
Introduction

- The Government of Mozambique approved the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (ENAMMC) in 2012.
- The Strategy calls for creation of a (Climate Change Coordination Unit-UMC) as a Center Monitoring and Evaluation of ENAMMC
- The UMC led the development of the National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SNMAMC) (approved by the council of Ministers in 2014)
- The UMC has led the creation of the Knowledge Management Center as a supporting instrument for M&E



Key features of SNMAMC

- 3 IMPACT INDICATORS (one for Mitigation, one for Adaptation and one for Development of Policy and Operations);
- 8 SECTORS ON ADAPTATION (Disaster Risk Reduction; Hydric Resources; Agriculture, Fisheries & Food Security; Social Protection; Biodiversity; Forestry; and Infrastructure;
- 4 SECTORS ON MITIGATION (Energy, Industrial processes, Agriculture, Residuals,
- Include Public Expenditure and Institutional Analysis (CPEIR),



Main challenges

- Improvement on Coordination mechanism for Climate Change M&E institutions (CONDES, MITADER, Academy of Science, FUNAB) and approaches (SNMAMC, ENAMMC, NAPA, DPO, PASA);
- Limited staff knowledge on Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation;
- Limited availability of quality data and reporting system from local to National level
- Limited infrastructural capacity (communication, working tools, transport)
- Limited Private Sector Engagement
- Lack of sectoral planning on Climate change to contribute to the National Planning instrument such as PQG 2015-2019

Opportunities

- SNAMMC is source of information on Climate Change
- SNAMMC is a planning tool because it reports on the progress made by institutions on integrating Climate Change into Sectoral Planning;
- SNAMMC is a financial tool because it provides the budget expenses per sector;
- Government committed and engaged at high level to mainstream climate change into sector planning

Preliminary Lessons Learnt

- Strong National Leadership can make efforts create a bigger impact on M&E of climate Change (Sector Minister, Country President)
- A National M&E System needs involvement of all sectors at Glance. Then Key sectors can be grouped into a smaller group most impacted. In Mozambique, key sectors (Education, State Administration) are very little engaged but are equally important.
- The Creation of Climate Change Working group (GIIMC) or climate Change Network Group is an advantage for M&E
- The Government and the World Bank have recognized the challenges in setting a Strong M&E system. Extra Efforts will be needed to ensure effective implementation
- The KMC data sharing has been instrumental for sharing M&E
- The PPCR Projects are triggering changes at Community level

- Thank You
- Obrigado

