Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

# Mozambique: Improving monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity for reporting on climate change adaptation

Country: **Mozambique**
Year: 2020
Approach: **Training in M&E**
Focus area: Adaptation to climate change in the agriculture sector

Summary

The government of Mozambique has taken preliminary steps to set up a national M&E framework for climate change. This framework will help the country assess how climate investment in key strategic areas such as agriculture, water, social protection and health will lead to improved climate resilience. Results from the M&E framework will help with meeting global reporting requirements related to adaptation under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

This case study highlights how a national M&E system for climate change can provide a foundation for meeting global reporting commitments without placing undue burden on countries. However, Mozambique's framework is not yet operational due to insufficient capacity for assessing the impacts of climate adaptation actions; and a limited understanding of global reporting requirements. Therefore, more M&E capacity building is needed to operationalize the framework; implement Mozambique's national M&E system for assessing adaptation results; and meet reporting requirements. In 2020, FAO delivered a four-week M&E virtual training program to bridge some of these capacity gaps.
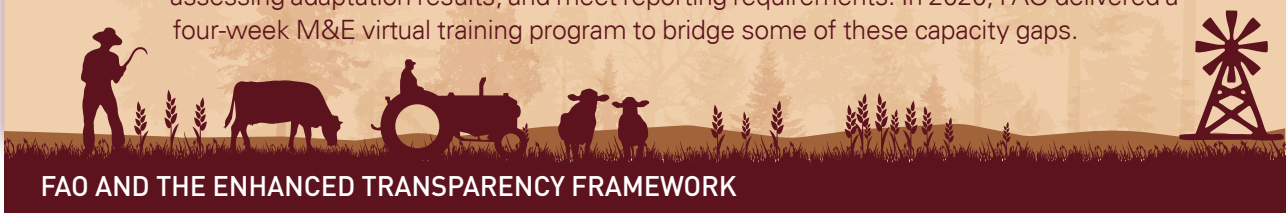
FAO AND THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

Background

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its coastal geographical location. The country is exposed to tropical cyclones, droughts and intense storms. More than 75 percent of rural livelihoods are in the agriculture sector and most people are small-scale subsistence farmers. High dependence on rainfall is the primary cause for the vulnerability of the agriculture sector and less than 3 percent of the land is irrigated (FAO, 2007). Agriculture is thus a strategic sector in the national climate strategy and M&E framework for climate change.

The National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change (*Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação e Mitigação de Mudanças Climáticas- ENAMMC*) is the underlying climate policy defining how climate investment decisions are made in Mozambique. The National Climate Change Monitoring and Evaluation System (*Sistema Nacional de Monitoria e Avaliação das Mudanças Climáticas - SNMAMC*) assesses the extent to which the climate strategy contributes to reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events; and provides the basis for global reporting.

With a suite of indicators to measure resilience, adaptive capacity, vulnerability and development impact, Mozambique's national M&E system for climate change is well suited for assessing the effectiveness, resilience and results of adaptation actions (Area F- of the Adaptation part of the Biannual Transparency Report) and the global goal on adaptation (GGA) (See Box 1, next page).

Main challenges

The M&E training workshop revealed several reasons why Mozambique's M&E system has not yet been implemented. These include a lack of:

▶ **capacity:** for implementing the M&E framework and assessing the impact of adaptation actions;

▶ **understanding:** of how national indicators can be used to report on global conventions; and

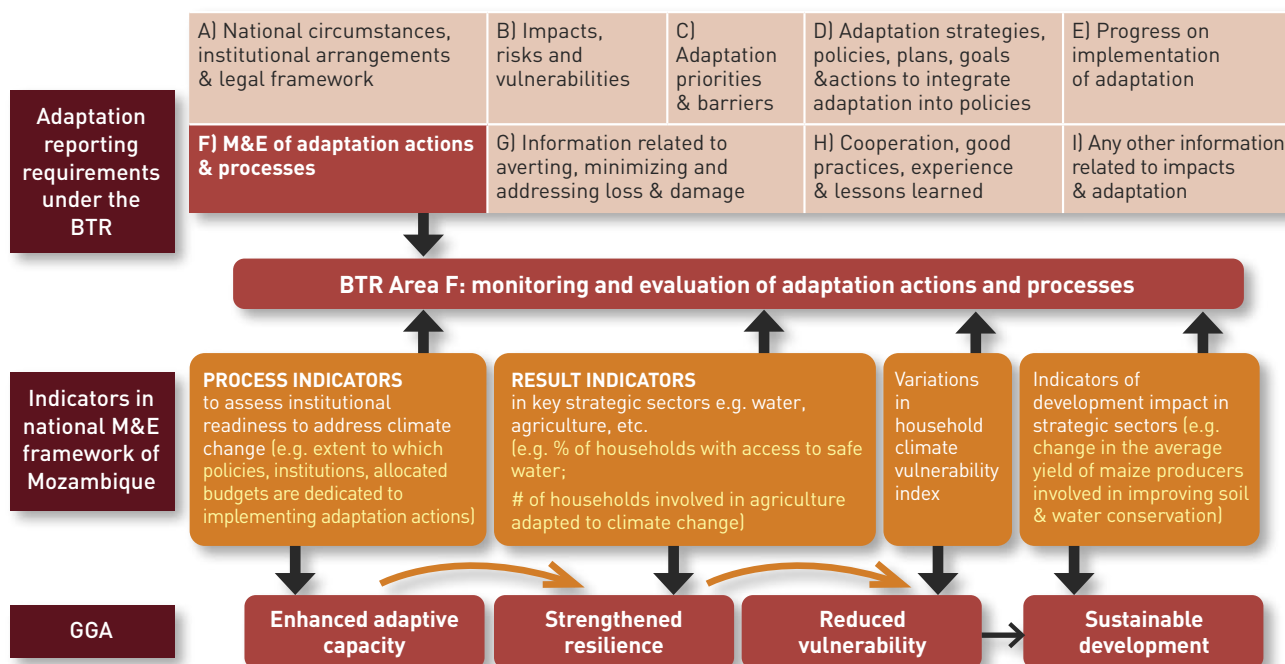▶ **resources:** for monitoring climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies.

Process

FAO's transparency team organized the "M&E for adaptation in the agriculture sector" training course which allowed around 25 participants to:

▶ gain a shared understanding of the objectives, scope and approaches for M&E processes in adaptation in the agricultural sector in the framework of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF); and

▶ improve reporting by reviewing the technical elements of the SNMAMC relevant to the agriculture sector.

BOX 1: HOW MOZAMBIQUE'S M&E SYSTEM CAN INFORM THE BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORTS (BTRS) AND THE GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION (GGA)

Mozambique has an M&E framework with a suite of parameters that can help measure progress against the GGA and Area F of the BTR.

Adaptation reporting requirements under the BTR	A) National circumstances, institutional arrangements & legal framework	B) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities	C) Adaptation priorities & barriers	D) Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals &actions to integrate adaptation into policies	E) Progress on implementation of adaptation
	F) M&E of adaptation actions & processes	G) Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss & damage	H) Cooperation, good practices, experience & lessons learned	I) Any other information related to impacts & adaptation	

BTR Area F: monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes

Indicators in national M&E framework of Mozambique

PROCESS INDICATORS to assess institutional readiness to address climate change (e.g. extent to which policies, institutions, allocated budgets are dedicated to implementing adaptation actions)	RESULT INDICATORS in key strategic sectors e.g. water, agriculture, etc. (e.g. % of households with access to safe water; # of households involved in agriculture adapted to climate change)	Variations in household climate vulnerability index	Indicators of development impact in strategic sectors (e.g. change in the average yield of maize producers involved in improving soil & water conservation)

GGA

Enhanced adaptive capacity	Strengthened resilience	Reduced vulnerability	Sustainable development

Mozambique's M&E framework has core indicators for measuring the impact of adaptation actions. A range of sectoral results indicators can be used to report on effectiveness, resilience and results (area F) of the BTR; and measure progress against the GGA. It thus helps assess the "*enhanced adaptive capacity, strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the global temperature goal*" (Paris Agreement, article 7, paragraph 1).

Outcome

The training highlighted key areas which needed additional support to make the M&E system usable for ETF reporting. Specific challenges that have hindered the implementation of the current M&E framework include:

▶ a lack of capacity to define and assess the main impact indicators (including the agriculture sector indicator);

▶ the need for a methodology to calculate a composite vulnerability index and readiness indicators; and

▶ limited capacity to use national M&E data to inform adaptation reporting.

Conclusion

Once implemented, a national climate change evaluation M&E system will help Mozambique improve reporting related to international conventions. It will help with assessing the long-term benefits of adaptation investments; and formulating future policies and programmes.

Building on existing national systems can help countries avoid the burden of creating new systems. Greater M&E capacity is needed to operationalize the framework and help Mozambique meet its reporting requirements. The training program delivered by FAO set the foundations for capacity support which development agencies can further nurture to build reporting capabilities.

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