

Food and Agriculture Organization

Mozambique Country Programme Report

2013



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

OFFICE OF THE FAO REPRESENTATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

FAO MOZAMBIQUE ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BFFS	Belgian Fund for Food Security
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CPF	FAO Country Programming Framework
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFP	Fisheries Support Fund
FFS	Farmers Field School
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HHP	Highly Hazardous Pesticides
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Corporation
INE	National Statistics Institute
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field and Life School
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MICOA	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs
MINED	Ministry of Education
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa Development
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat for food Security and Nutrition
SFS	FAO Sub Regional Office for Southern Africa
TCP	FAO Technical Cooperation Program
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
WFP	World Food Program

SUMMARY

THIS ANNUAL REPORT of the FAO Representation summarizes the work done by the Organization in 2013 to achieve the medium-term priorities defined in the Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Mozambique 2012-2015 in support of the program of the Government. The CPF is fully integrated in the UN Development Assistance Framework for Mozambique-UNDAF 2012-2015 – and responds to the strategic objectives of FAO emphasizing their catalytic role in developing sustainable capacity to improve food and nutrition security at country level. The document concentrates in three priority areas, namely governance on food and nutrition security; food availability, access and consumption; and environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction.

2013 was a year of great promises and challenges for the country and for FAO. It was also an important year in terms of monitoring and evaluation of our 4-year program that is precisely in the middle of its programming cycle.

FAO activities were implemented through 23 projects, with a total delivery value of approximately USD 6 million. Those projects covered all the areas of the CPF with particular incidence in two outcomes: sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity; and natural resources management, resilience to climate change and capacity to respond to disasters. Annex 5 - CPF results and monitoring framework – shows that most of our interventions are on track, with the exception of few affected by the security situation in the central part of the country.

IN THE FRAMEWORK of the emergency situation faced in the Limpopo river basin in the first quarter of 2013, FAO, together with WFP, chaired the Food Security Cluster to coordinate response to support vulnerable farmers affected by flooding to rebuild their productive life.

In terms of future perspectives, in order to address the vulnerability of Mozambique to the impact of climate change and, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), a project identification proposal to increase the adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, was submitted to and approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Additionally, as pressure on land and forests continues to be very high due to economic development, a second phase of project “Legal education and support for women to secure and exercise land and resources rights in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic”, funded by Norway, is under preparation for resource mobilization. A project proposal on forestry conservation and sustainable livelihoods was also submitted to GEF.

3.2
MILLION
SMALLHOLDER
FARMERS



ACCOUNTS FOR
95%
OF MOZAMBIQUES
AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION



COUNTRY CONTEXT AND FAO ASSISTANCE

Agriculture is the main income-generating activity of Mozambique. Some 3.2 million smallholder farmers (cultivating an average of 1.4 ha) account for 95% of the country's agricultural production. Most of this production is for subsistence purposes and is characterized by low yields. The country has a deficit in rice and wheat and a surplus of maize in the northern provinces. In 2012, the sector's contribution to GDP was 23%, dominated by crop production (83.9%), followed by forestry (8.7%) and livestock (7.4%).

Despite the central role of the food and agriculture sector in local livelihoods, the nutritional situation in Mozambique remains very poor; 43% of children under age five are chronically malnourished (stunted) due to chronic illness and poor diet (MICS, 2011).

The Third Poverty Assessment report 2003-2009, showed that poverty levels in Mozambique stagnated during this period, contrary to what had happened in the previous 5 years characterized by a significant reduction of poverty indicators from 69.4% in 1997 to 54.7% in 2002. A new Poverty Assessment Survey is likely to take place in the period July 2014-June 2015.



**AGRICULTURE'S
CONTRIBUTION
TO GDP IS**

23%

DIVIDED IN:

83,9%
CROP PRODUCTION

8,7%
FORESTRY

7,4%
LIVESTOCK

In 2013 political stability and security were threatened by tensions between the government and the main opposition party, RENAMO, around the electoral process. Due to lack of agreement, in the second semester of 2013, military confrontations took place in the central area, disrupting the country's economy.

FAO projects with field activities in the area were also distressed by the situation and, consequently, the expected result indicators declined.

Negotiations between the Government and RENAMO resumed in January 2014 with the support of national observers and mediators. A consensus is expected to be reached soon to pave the way to the presidential and parliamentary elections that are scheduled for October 2014.

Preliminary results of the last cropping season 2012/2013 indicate that the production of cereals, estimated at 2,3 thousand metric tonnes, increased by 3,7% compared to the previous season. Global increase on food crops (cereals, legumes, oleaginous, roots and tubers) was around 4,4%. This in spite of the emergency situation caused by floods in the central and southern areas of the country in the first quarter of 2013. Heavy rains and flooding affected approximately 450,000 people throughout the country. In Gaza Province alone 250,000 people were affected, including 29,500 children under age 5. In the framework of the Food Security Cluster, FAO provided support to the Government in coordinating donors and NGOs' response to support farmers to resume production activities. Funds were also mobilized from CERF, Austria and Iceland enabling FAO to assist around 19,000 families with seeds and agricultural tools.

Management of natural resources, including land access and tenure security of small holders, continue to be a key area of concern, despite the presence of a progressive and relevant policy and legal framework. Over the past decade, extractive industries and mega-projects have been driving economic growth, although with minimal impact on job creation and overall poverty reduction.

The HIV and AIDS pandemic remains one of the greatest threats to development.

FAO assistance to Mozambique is reflected in the Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 that was prepared in parallel with UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015.

This exercise took also into account the new FAO Strategic Objectives and Regional Priorities. Three priority areas of intervention were identified with 5 outcomes and 14 outputs as shown here.

PRIORITY AREA	CPF OUTCOMES	CPF OUTPUTS
1. Governance on food and nutrition security	1.1 Improved governance for food and nutrition security with a right to food approach	1.1.1 Enhanced policy, legal and planning frameworks on food and nutrition security
		1.1.2 Enhanced governance of agriculture and livestock services to meet regional and international standards
		1.1.3 Improved tenure governance and strengthened capacity of related institutions
		1.1.4 Strengthened food and nutrition security related statistics
2. Food availability, access and consumption	2.1 Sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity	2.1.1 Small farmers use improved agricultural and animal production techniques in a sustainable way
		2.1.2 Small farmers use improved post harvest techniques and add value to production
		2.1.3 Individual farmers and farmers' organizations with improved access to markets
		2.1.4 Animal health and phytosanitary practices improved by small farmers and service providers
		2.1.5 Improved capacity for prevention and control of threats from animal and plant pests and diseases
	2.2 Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources	2.2.1 Artisanal fishermen and aquaculture producers use improved techniques in a sustainable way
		2.2.2 Fish traders with improved quality products and access to markets
	2.3 Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households	2.3.1 Vulnerable households, primary schools and organizations at community level with improved knowledge and skills on nutrition
		2.3.2 Vulnerable households with diversified production and consumption of nutritious food
	3. Environment, natural resources, climate change, and disaster risk reduction	3.1 Improved natural resources management, resilience to climate change and capacity to respond to disasters
3.1.2 Enhanced adaptation and mitigation capacity of vulnerable communities to climate change and emergencies		
3.1.3 Improved capacity to prevent and manage environmental threats		

The harmonization of the CPF results matrix with FAO Strategic Objectives and Regional Priorities is shown in Annex 1.

In 2013 field activities of FAO were implemented through 23 projects that covered all priority areas of the CPF. Their specific contribution to the outcomes and outputs of the CPF may be seen in Annex 2: CPF results and monitoring framework. FAO's presence in the country can be seen in Annex 3.



SECTION 1

COUNTRY-LEVEL RESULTS

1.1 PROGRESS
IN ACHIEVING
CPF RESULTS

A. CPF PRIORITY AREA OF GOVERNANCE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

This is an area with one outcome ***“improved governance for food and nutrition security with a right to food approach”*** and three outputs: *enhanced policy, legal and planning frameworks on food and nutrition security, enhanced governance of agriculture and livestock services to meet regional and international standards*, *“improved tenure governance and strengthened capacity of related institutions”* and *“strengthened food and nutrition security related statistics”*. Main achievements under each output are as follows:

1. Under output ***“enhanced policy, legal and planning frameworks on food and nutrition security”***, and with funds from the Technical Cooperation Program of FAO (TCP), assistance was provided to prepare the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (PNISA). The PNISA was approved in November 2012, submitted to NEPAD for Peer Review in December and presented to donors in a Business Meeting held in Maputo in April 2013.

With funding from Norway, assistance was also provided to advocate the concept of Right to Food (RtF) and to integrate it into key policies, laws and programs. In this regard, right to food champions were identified; a communication plan on RtF was prepared for the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) and advocacy materials produced and distributed; a SETSAN website with a section on RtF was launched; seminars on RtF were conducted for members of the Parliament, of the National Human Rights Commissions and government officers; a communication on advocacy strategy for the implementation of the Multi-Sector Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC) was prepared; and technical support was provided to the technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP).



2. Under output **“enhanced governance of agriculture and livestock services to meet regional and international standards”**, and with funding from FAO TCP, a project proposal was formulated at the request of the Government to design a National Foot and Mouth Disease Surveillance and Control Plan and create capacity to implement this plan.
3. Under output **“improved tenure governance and strengthened capacity of related institutions”**, and with funding from FAO TCP, assistance was provided to the Land Consultative Forum to improve land and other natural resources management in the country. In 2013 two Land *Fora* were held to discuss the transfer of land rights, the land taxation system, the revision of the Land Forum Decree and the standards for the organization of district services of cadastre. Two study tours to Angola and Brazil involving 4 senior officers of the National Directorate on Land and Forestry from the Ministry of Agriculture were also funded.
4. Under output **“strengthened food and nutrition security related statistics”**, with funding from the Bill Gates and Melinda Foundation, assistance was provided to strengthen the CountryStat website, a data base on agriculture and livestock statistics. Since 2011 to the end of 2013, 26 government officers from INE and MINAG were trained to collect, analyze and upload data in this database. Training was provided through workshops organized by FAO in Rome, Tanzania and Ghana. With funding from the state budget in 2013, technical assistance was provided to INE in the processing and analysis of the data derived from the agriculture and livestock census 2009-2010. A technical workshop was held to present the results of the census and 2 monographies containing analyses of 8 thematic areas were produced.





CATANDICA,
MANICA
PROVINCE

Alberto for example, is a beneficiary of an FAO voucher programme funded by the EC, considerably increased his production thanks to improved quality seeds and training in efficient production techniques. His family is now food secure and his children can go to school. Alberto is sharing his knowledge with his farmer neighbors and showing the advantages of using certified seeds. This will have a long term positive impact in food security at family level.



Domingos Santos, a farmer integrated in a Farmer Field School (FFS) in whose testimony shows considerable changes in his life thanks to increased yields. His neighbors started to replicate his experience and it was life changing for his community. He built 3 houses with good construction material, his children are going to school and the whole family is food secure throughout the year. According to Elisa Narciso, she learned a lot with the group work and sharing of experiences through FFS. She learned about different subjects from planting techniques, ways to cope with diseases, organic fertilizers production to HIV and nutrition concerns. Her way of thinking changed and she feels empowered to produce more and better ensuring food security and nutrition of her family.



NHAMATANDA,
SOFALA
PROVINCE



B. CPF PRIORITY AREA OF FOOD AVAILABILITY, ACCESS AND CONSUMPTION

This is an area with 3 outcomes: sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity; sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources; and Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households. Main achievements in the framework of the first outcome of this area **“Sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity”** are mentioned below.

1. Under output **“small farmers use improved agricultural and animal production techniques in a sustainable way”**, FAO in Mozambique has been investing a lot of human and financial resources in the Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology throughout the years and activities in this area have been the main channel to achieve this CPF output. Main development partners supporting this area are the EC, BFFS, UN and Government. During 2013, a FFS master trainer course was conducted for 20 MINAG extension officers; around 350 FFS facilitators were trained, of which 92 are extension workers from MINAG and the remaining ones are farmers. Part of those facilitators established 272 FFS (262 in Manica and Sofala Provinces and 10 in Tete Province) and 82 more FFS are expected to be established by the end of this agricultural season in Manica, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula Provinces. With funding from FAO, EC and the Government of Brazil, support was also provided to the Government in the area of agricultural inputs, particularly seed and fertilizers. In this regard, in 2013, 20 MINAG technicians were trained in seed quality control and contributions were provided to the development of the national seed policy; a regional seminar involving government officers and agro-dealers from Manica and Sofala Provinces was held to discuss the implementation of a voucher program for the distribution of agricultural inputs, particularly seed and fertilizers; a partnership was established with the International Fertilizer Development Corporation (IFDC) for the identification, selection and training of agro-dealers involved in the distribution of agricultural inputs through the use of vouchers in Manica and Sofala Provinces; partnerships were also created with a local NGO – MAGARIRO - to facilitate the establishment of local committees

350
**FARMER FIELD
SCHOOL
FACILITATORS
TRAINED IN 2013**



for the selection of beneficiaries, and with local agro dealers; a paper voucher system involving 7,000 farmers was implemented in Manica and Sofala Provinces; agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) were distributed to 20 farmers' associations in Tete Province;

With funding from the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS) aiming at improving the food security and nutrition situation of households in HIV/AIDS affected areas of 4 districts of Sofala and Manica Provinces (Gorongosa and Caia and Gondola and Macossa, respectively), 10 partnership agreements were signed with the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture (DPA) of Manica and Sofala Provinces and with the Economic District Services (SDAE) of Caia, Gorongosa, Gondola and Macossa Districts for capacity reinforcement to follow the implementation of the FFS activities in the areas covered by the project.

2. Under output **“small farmers use improved post harvest techniques and add value to production”**, FAO in Mozambique is using FFS to introduce post-harvest training in order to expand the technical assistance from production to marketing. With funding from BFFS, Brazil and UN, 71 new trainers (41 farmers and 30 extension workers from Tete Provinces) on post-harvest techniques were trained and replicated the training to 497 farmers from farmers' associations. As a result, 391 of those farmers sold 300 metric ton of their maize production to WFP. Additionally, 73 farmers/artisans were trained on post-harvest techniques (from Manica, Sofala and Tete Provinces), including the construction of “Gorongosa type” silos. All these training resulted in the construction of 109 demonstration silos (18 in Manica and Sofala and 91 in Tete Province).
3. Under output **“Individual farmers and farmers' organizations with improved access to markets”**, with funding from the BFFS, 1 training in small business creation was conducted in Caia district for 30 members of the Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) associations.

With funding from the government of Brazil covering 3 districts of Tete Province, 41 farmers, members of farmers associations, and 30 government staff were trained in organizational development of associations and leadership; 19 farmer associations were supported to legalize and acquire business permits; and a refreshment training on business planning was conducted and 18 farmer associations supported to elaborate their business plans.



**ANGONIA,
TETE
PROVINCE**

Maria Brigida, a farmer member of Chiguirizano Association, in Angonia district of Tete Province, increased her maize production from 4 to 8 hectares from 2010 to 2012, after benefitting from post-harvest training and a “Gorongosa” silo provided by FAO through a UN Joint Programme. Brigida constructed the second silo with her own resources which allows for storage of larger quantities and better quality of maize that can be sold when prices are higher. This considerably improved food security and income of her family.



**DEMONSTRATION SILOS
CONSTRUCTED:**

109

**OF THE GORONGOSA
TYPE IN 2013**



VILANKULOS,
INHAMBANE
PROVINCE

Asta, the president of a Fish Market Association and Credit Group in Vilankulos, Inhambane Province, is an entrepreneur and ice producer. She participated along with other fish traders (mostly women) in a course on fish processing, provided by FAO with funding from Italy, to ensure improved quality of fish produce. “A key problem in keeping the fish fresh is the lack of cold storage facilities and bad hygiene, that is why I started my business”.





4. Under output **“animal health and phytosanitary practices improved by small farmers and service providers”**, improved practices were disseminated through the FFS program implemented in the scope of several ongoing projects.
5. Under output **“improved capacity for prevention and control of threats from animal and plant pests and diseases”** a regional program for capacity building to prevent the animal disease *“peste des petits ruminants”* covering Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia, was initiated in the last quarter of 2013. A work plan covering Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces was prepared and approved.

Main achievements in the context of the second outcome of this area **“sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources”** are the following:

1. Under output **“Artisanal fishermen and aquaculture producers use improved techniques in a sustainable way”**, and with funding from Italy, support was provided to the Small Scale Fisheries National Institute and to the Fisheries Support Fund in improving the living conditions of the fishing communities of Gaza and Inhambane Provinces, through improved and sustainable fisheries production, productivity and marketing. From 2008 to December 2013 significant progress was made in the training of artisans in support of fisheries production and productivity: 45 boat builders have been trained in the construction of a new fishing vessel (Moma-type), which resulted in improved quality of construction and maintenance of traditional vessels for open sea fishing. 4 boats of this type have been built and there are signs of growing interest in the community in expanding this fleet. In support of the increasing use of outboard motors in the project area, 90 marine mechanics were trained in the repair and maintenance of the most commonly used engines. Around 60 fishermen have been trained in the construction and use of improved fishing gears. This has resulted in the construction of more than 120 new fishing gears, and, in some areas, to increasing catch rates up to two fold.

755

WOMEN FROM
FISHING
COMMUNITIES
IN CREDIT AND
SAVING GROUPS
IN 2012 AND 2013

2. Under output ***“fish traders with improved quality products and access to markets”*** and with funds provided by Italy for Gaza and Inhambane Provinces, significant training and outreach activities in the area of fish processing and handling was delivered, as a way to improve quality, food safety and value addition. Around 500 processors and traders participated in training courses related to both tradition processing methods (salting and drying) as well as the use of ice, and general fish handling. Impacts have included the construction of an increased number of elevated drying racks, and a general reduction in post harvest losses. In 2013 the construction of two primary markets was commissioned to supply basic services to traders as well as serve as a focus for both wholesale and local retail activities. Support was also provided to grassroots community organisations: fisheries councils were established and/ or strengthened as the main vector for community participation on fisheries and resource co-management. These councils are fully integrated into the expanding national systems for fisheries co-management. The project also supported the development and expansion of rotating savings and credit groups in fishing communities. By the end of 2013 the number of groups was 61 with 1359 participants, 755 being women. The levels of savings and investment were generally high, and have helped both with social obligations, domestic investments, fish trading, maintenance of fishing gear and purchase of capital equipment. Through the credit component the project assisted the Fisheries Support Fund to set out a long term revolving credit fund for the fisheries sector. The FFP lends the funds to micro-finance organisations in the project area, who in turn lend to end beneficiaries. To the end of 2013 the project has committed around \$700 000 to the revolving fund, with further commitments under preparation. The micro-finance organisations working with these funds financed an investment portfolio covering production, processing and trading. In addition to capital funds, the project supported improved credit management within the FFP through the provision of technical assistance and the development of operating manuals. In the area of institutional development, the project supported the training of field technicians in the fisheries extension network in several areas, particularly savings and credit, fisheries technology and statistical sampling.

Main achievements under the third outcome of this area **“improved nutritional status of vulnerable households”** were the following:

1. Under output **“vulnerable households, primary schools and organizations at community level with improved knowledge and skills on nutrition”**, the capacity of the Ministry of Education (MINED) in agriculture, entrepreneurship and nutrition training was strengthened, with support from FAO and the UN. Training manuals on agriculture, livestock, food processing, nutrition and entrepreneurship were developed and approved for primary schools and 55 teachers-trainers from the Teachers Training Institutes of MINED were prepared in the use of these manuals. In 2013 a draft of the teachers training curriculum in nutrition education was prepared and discussed with the National Directorate for Special Programs of MINED, and the revision of the nutrition manual for primary schools *“Vamos Comer”* started.

With funding from the UN One Fund and the Government of Brazil, a nutrition education program was launched in Tete Province, providing training in nutrition to primary school teachers and supporting the creation of school gardens; 54 farmers and 4 extension officers of Cabora Bassa and Changara districts were also trained in horticulture production techniques.

2. Under output **“vulnerable households with diversified production and consumption of nutritious food”**, with funding from the BFFS, 172 practical training sessions on nutrition focused on the preparation of meals with local products were conducted by nutritionists from the health sector in Gorongosa district involving 1729 breastfeeding mothers, 274 pregnant women and 162 men.



C. CPF PRIORITY AREA OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

A TRAINING PACKAGE ON GENDER AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS WAS DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED

This is an area with one outcome “Improved natural resources management, resilience to climate change and capacity to respond to disasters” and 3 outputs: “local communities with improved knowledge on land, water, forestry and wildlife resources management”; “enhanced adaptation and mitigation capacity of vulnerable communities to climate change and emergencies”; and “improved capacity to prevent and manage environmental threats”.

1. Under output “**local communities with improved knowledge on land, water, forestry and wildlife resources management**”, with funding from Norway, support was provided to the Government and local communities aimed at ensuring that rural women have secure land rights, both in the community context (a greater role in land management decisions and adaptation/reform of customary rules) and at individual level as right holders. In the period 2010-2013 a comprehensive training package on gender and women and children’s rights was developed and implemented by the Juridical and Judicial Training Centre (CFJJ) of the Ministry of Justice for the training of paralegals and district officers; 19 paralegals trainings were conducted in Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Zambézia, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Inhambane Provinces involving 490 people from NGOs and community leaders. Participation of women in those trainings rose from 18% in 2010/2011 to 46% in 2013. Trained paralegals received follow-up assistance in their work within their communities. This assistance was provided through partnerships established with local NGOs, particularly *Centro Terra Viva (CTV)* and *Associação das Mulheres Desfavorecidas da Indústria Açucareira (AMUDEIA)*. As a result, 545 community meetings were carried out by the paralegals all over the country. 7 district seminars targeting government officers were also conducted in Niassa, Sofala and Maputo Provinces addressing 201 officers who improved their knowledge on land rights. In addition to the training and field activities, communication and advocacy campaigns to raise awareness on women’s land rights and gender equality, especially in the context of HIV-AIDS related tenure insecurity, were launched.



15,000

FARMERS WERE
ASSISTED WITH
AGRICULTURAL
TOOLS AND
SEED DURING
THE FLOODING
EMERGENCY IN 2013

**TRAINING
COURSES ON
SUSTAINABLE
NATURAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
WERE
CONDUCTED**

Communication materials were produced (T-shirts, 'capulanas'¹, posters, calendars, brochures, flyers, videos, community theatres) to spread information all over the country. Important results of these joint efforts were the decrease of discriminatory practices towards women, the recognition by traditional courts of widow's and children's rights, the appointment of women as customary judges, and the registration of land titles in favour of vulnerable women.

With funding from a global project funded by EC focusing on forest law enforcement, the Department of Forestry of the University Eduardo Mondlane conducted, in 2013, a study on illegal logging in Mozambique. The study findings were presented and discussed by government, civil society and private sector.

With funding from the BFFS, 2 training courses on sustainable natural resource management were conducted for 80 members of Natural Resource Management Committees of Macossa district in the Province of Manica (50) and Gorongosa district in the Province of Sofala (30).

Also, with funding from the BFFS, 2 training courses in beekeeping were held in Macossa and Caia districts, Province of Sofala, involving 30 participants each from local bee-keeping associations. Beekeeping equipment (beehives, protective beekeeping clothing, hive tool, bee smoker and bee feeder) was also distributed; a theatre drama group was reactivated to support the bushfire awareness campaign of 2 natural resources committees of Dunda and Mussanganze (district of Macossa) involving about 400 participants among committee members and district officers; bushfire awareness campaigns were also carried out in Caia district involving 2 natural resources committees with the participation of about 120 committee members.

Support was provide to the Implementation of the National Strategy on Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Mitigation with funding from FAO TCP. Pilot activities focused in three pilot provinces, namely Cabo Delgado, Tete and Gaza Provinces and assisted in establishing a standardized HWC database with information collected and analysed from 2006 onwards; some 60 field technicians from the Ministries of Agriculture and Tourism were trained in data storage and management and in the utilization of GPS technology; a HWC tool kit designed in Zimbabwe was adapted to the conditions of Mozambique and the 60 field technicians above-mentioned were trained on its use; to prevent attacks from crocodiles to the local people, particularly women and children who use the margins of the rivers on a daily basis for their household chores, a prototype of "crocodile proof pool" was conceived and constructed in Zambeze River, Tete Province.

¹ *Capulana* – traditional women's cloth

In the framework of output **“enhanced adaptation and mitigation capacity of vulnerable communities to climate change and emergencies”** support was provided to a UNDAF large program, funded by the UN One Fund, that aims to increase resilience and food security in the Limpopo River Basin. FAO activities within this program were focused on forestry management and land delimitation of rural communities. In 2013, a baseline study on forestry resources of 10 communities was carried out and 10 community natural resources management committees were revitalized. Land delimitation and demarcation exercises were also conducted in 4 communities.

In the framework of the emergency situation caused by flooding in the Limpopo River Basin, in the first quarter of 2013, with funding from Austria and CERF, around 15,000 vulnerable farmers were assisted with agricultural tools and seed.

2. In the context of output **“improved capacity to prevent and manage environmental threats”**, a program aiming at reducing the risk to public health and environment posed by poor pesticide management and obsolete pesticide disposal, was designed with FAO support and is being implemented all over the country. This program is funded by the Government budget and EC. Activities cover several areas, namely inventory of obsolete pesticides; disposal of obsolete pesticides, buried pesticides, contaminated soils and contaminated containers; improved pesticide life cycle management; and monitoring and evaluation. Based on assessments carried out in 2012 to the soils of 15 sites suspected of having been contaminated with pesticides in Maputo, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula Provinces, which showed that 5 sites were affected, 423 samples were collected and sent abroad for analysis. Based on the results obtained, a strategy was designed to mitigate the problem and to dispose the heavy contaminated soils by an international contractor. A field survey was also conducted to identify and produce a list of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) in use in Mozambique; results of this survey were discussed in a national workshop attended by 35 technicians from government and NGOs and, as a result, an action plan for risk reduction of HHPs is being prepared. In all provinces, site visits to central stores with containers of pesticides that were collected in the previous phases of the project were carried out in order to assess their situation. Guidelines for the management of pesticides to support pesticide legislation were prepared. A regional Pesticide Stock Management training in South Africa, organized by FAO, was attended by the coordinator of the FAO team who, as a follow-up, trained government technicians in uploading and updating the inventory of pesticides. A study tour to Brazil on pesticide empty container management for 3 Government officials was conducted.



► In 2013 a program aiming at reducing the risk to public health and environment posed by poor pesticide management and disposal, was designed and implemented.



SECTION 1

COUNTRY-LEVEL RESULTS

1.2 EMERGING PRIORITIES- PROGRAMMATIC WINDOW

EMERGING PRIORITIES

THE EXTENSIVE FLOODING OF 2013 in the Limpopo River Basin brought attention, once more, to the vulnerability of Mozambique to the impact of climate change and extreme weather manifested by the increasing frequency and intensity of drought, floods and cyclones. In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and with the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs a project identification proposal to address these areas was submitted to and got approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). A USD 10 million project is now under formulation to reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global levels; increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level; and promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology.

The rapid economic growth that Mozambique is experiencing in the last years, fuelled by the rapid expansion of Mozambique's extractive industry sector, is placing a heavy pressure in land availability, natural resources management and tenure rights of small holders. In this context a project on sustainable land and natural resources management was prepared with Government to be implemented at local level. The project also foresees a wide dissemination of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. Funding for this project, initially foreseen from Netherlands and Sweden, did not materialize and we are now looking for another donor. A donor is also being sought for a second phase of project GCP/MOZ/086/NOR "Legal education and support for women to secure and exercise land and resources rights in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic". This second phase will cover part of the present concerns, focusing on community land rights and related gender equality issues.

A project identification proposal on forestry conservation and sustainable livelihoods aiming at sustainable management of forestry resources by local communities, jointly prepared with MINAG and MICOA, was also submitted to GEF and is in the process of approval.

Reliable agricultural statistics and their analysis to support the formulation of policy documents and plans continue to be an area of great concern to all stakeholders interested in the agricultural sector. With FAO technical assistance, a master plan on agricultural statistics was jointly prepared by INE and MINAG in 2012. In 2013, at the request of the Government, a project to implement this master plan was formulated. Funds are now being sought to materialize this project.



**MOST OF OUR
PROJECTS ARE
HOSTED BY
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INSTITUTIONS
ENSURING
OWNERSHIP IN
THE TRANSFER
OF TECHNICAL
KNOWLEDGE**





SECTION 2

COUNTRY-LEVEL RESULTS

LOOKING FORWARD

CHALLENGES, EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES AND NEXT STEPS

The implementation of our CPF highly depends on the relations established with government institutions, at central and local level, and other relevant partners among UN agencies, donors, NGOs and private sector.

As may be seen in annex 3 (location of FAO technical staff) most of our projects are hosted by Government institutions ensuring the transfer of technical knowledge to government counterparts and, this way, the sustainability of our interventions. This approach will continue to be followed in the future.

In the framework of UNDAF, our CPF creates complementarily with the activities of other UN agencies, particularly WFP, IFAD and UNWomen. Whenever necessary, special agreements are signed with UN agencies for the implementation of activities aiming at common UNDAF outcomes and outputs. This cooperation is being very fruitful and will be continued.

OUR WORKING RELATIONSHIPS with donors are mainly developed in the context of the Agriculture and Rural Economic Development Partners Group – AgRED – that meets every month. FAO actively participates in this working group. The group is an important platform to discuss issues of relevance to the development of the agricultural sector and to create consensus and harmonize donors' positions. It is also important to give visibility to FAO's work and present project ideas. Donors of specific projects are also regularly informed of ongoing activities through specific meetings and field visits.

NGOs are often invited and selected to be partners in the implementation of our projects, benefiting from the transfer of knowledge and support provided by the FAO technical team. On the other hand, the FAO team of experts also benefits from their field experiences.

Private sector, particularly agro-dealers, are being involved in the implementation of our project activities, particularly in the distribution of agricultural inputs (agricultural tools, seed and fertilizers) to vulnerable farmers through the use of voucher schemes. Past experience has shown the most reliable partners with whom we would like to foster our future cooperation.

In 2014 our CPF will be revised in parallel with the UNDAF document. So far, no major adjustments are expected. However, based on data collected from ongoing projects, baselines indicators and targets may be adjusted.

Due to present state of affairs related to large investment projects, it will be necessary to keep strong advocacy and activities in support of smallholder agriculture and sustainable natural resources management. In this regard the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance on Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forest in the context of Food Security will be an important tool to follow.



MISSÃO

**FORMAR TÉCNICOS MÉDIOS AGRÁRIOS
COMPETENTES PARA PRESTAR
SERVIÇOS DE QUALIDADE E CONTRIBUIR
NA PRODUTIVIDADE DO SECTOR
AGRÁRIO.**



ANNEX

ANNEX 1 – CPF ALIGNMENT WITH FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Strategic Objectives of FAO (SO):

- SO1: Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- SO2 - Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
- SO3 - Reduce rural poverty
- SO4 - Enable more inclusive and efficient food systems at local, national and international levels
- SO5 - Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

FAO Regional Priorities (RP):

- RP1 - Increase production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries
- RP2 - Promote Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources
- RP3 - Support to Market Access and Sanitary Measures for better Trade
- RP4 - Promote Knowledge Management Information and Advocacy in Africa

CPF 2012-2015 PRIORITY AREAS	CPF 2012-2015 OUTCOMES	FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FAO REGIONAL PRIORITIES
Governance on food and nutrition security	Improved governance for food and nutrition security with a right to food approach	SO1	RP1, RP2 and RP3
Food availability, access and consumption	Sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity	SO2 and SO4	RP1, RP2, RP3 and RP4
	Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources	SO2	RP1, RP3 and RP4
	Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households	SO1	RP4
Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	Improved natural resources management, resilience to climate change and capacity to respond to disasters	SO2 and SO5	RP2

ANNEX 2: CPF RESULTS AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

CPF PRIORITY AREA: 1. GOVERNANCE ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY








CPF outcome/ Outputs	CPF indicator	CPF indicator end target	Achievements to-date in relation to CPF indicator end target and challenges	Rating ¹
CPF outcome 1.1 Improved governance for food and nutrition security with right to food approach	% of the population with chronic food and nutrition insecurity Baseline: 35% (2009)	Target 2015: 25%	Achievements: No data available Challenges: A National Baseline is being conducted and results are expected in March 2014	Planned
CPF output 1.1.1 Enhanced policy, planning and legal frameworks on food and nutrition security	Legislative or strategic documents that include Food and Nutrition Security and Right to Food concepts Baseline: UNDAF, PARP, ESANII and PAMRDC	Target 2015: HIV Law (n°12), Agricultural Law, National Development Strategy, School Feeding National Programme, Children National Plan, Climate Change National Plan and CPLP Food and Nutrition Security Council	Achievements: HIV Law (n°12) – under formulation and FAO team is working to include RtF Agricultural Law – under formulation and FAO team is working to include RtF National Development Strategy – under formulation and FAO team is working to include RtF School Feeding National Programme – approved with RtF principles included Children National Plan – finalized with RtF included Climate Change National Plan - in process of approval with RtF included CPLP Food and Nutrition Security Council- Established with RtF as a guiding principle	On track
CPF output 1.1.2 Enhanced governance of agriculture and livestock services to meet regional and international standards	New or revised legislation reflecting regional and international standards Baseline: Animal and plant legislation	Target 2015: Revision of Animal Health Legal Framework to address Foot and Mouth Disease concerns	Challenges: No activities in this area during 2013	Planned
CPF output 1.1.3 Improved tenure governance and strengthened capacity of related institutions	Number of communities informed about their land rights with assistance of paralegals Baseline: 70 (2009)	Target 2015: 130	Achievements: 100 communities informed	On track
CPF output 1.1.4 Strengthened food and nutrition security related statistics	Agrarian statistics master plan in place Baseline: no (2011)	Target 2015: yes	Technically: First integrated agricultural annual survey (combination of early warning and TIA) was conducted in 2011/2012 agricultural season. Methodology and results were presented in December 2013 Institutionally: the establishment of a Statistics Directorate is awaiting MINAG wider institutional reforms	On track

¹ For activities, for which the implementation has not yet started as per planned schedule, grey colour coding can be applied.





CPF PRIORITY AREA: 2. FOOD AVAILABILITY, ACCESS AND CONSUMPTION





CPF outcome/ Outputs	CPF indicator	CPF indicator end target	Achievements to-date in relation to CPF indicator end target and challenges	Rating ¹
CPF outcome 2.1 Sustainable increase of crop and animal production and pro- ductivity	Cereal production Baseline: 2,616,934 tons (2008-09) Average number of chicken per household Baseline: 5	Target 2015: 3,500,000 tons (2015) Target 2015: 10	Achievements (2011-12): 1,506,196 (MINAG - VII Conselho Coordenador) No data available at the moment. Data to be collected in 2014 during Newcastle Vaccination Campaign	Moderately off track
CPF output 2.1.1 Small farmers use improved agricultural and animal production techniques in a sustainable way	Total number of farmer field schools (FFS) graduated (disag- gregated by sex and age) Baseline: 230 (2011)	Target 2015: 3,300	Achievements: 74 FFS graduated in 2012 (Project GCP/MOZ/079/BEL) men: 2,465 women: 3,289 Challenges: In 2013 the Project GCP/MOZ/079 planned to graduate 166 FFS. However, due to the security situation in the central region only 66 of the 262 established schools were evaluated (Manica and Sofala Provinces). Graduations did not take place in 2013. Project GCP/MOZ/111/EC did not start at the beginning of 2013 as initially scheduled. It was only approved in May 2013, therefore no FFS were graduated up to now. Project OSRO/ RAF/202/BRA established 10 FFS (Tete Province)	Significantly off track
CPF output 2.1.2 Small farmers use improved post harvest techniques and add value to pro- duction	Number of small farm- ers trained on improved post-harvest tech- niques that store their produce in improved silos (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 6,000 (2011)	Target 2015: 30,000	Achievements: 497 small farmers trained on post-harvest techniques (Tete Province) and 73 farmers/artisans on Gorongosa silos construction, of which 35 were women (Manica, Sofala and Tete Provinces). A total of 109 (18 in Manica and Sofala and 91 in Tete) new silos were constructed. Challenges: Project GCP/MOZ/111/EC did not start at the beginning of 2013 as initially scheduled. It was only approved in July 2013.	Significantly off track
CPF output 2.1.3 Individual farmers and farmers organizations with improved access to markets	Number of small farm- ers organizations estab- lished (legalized, and licensed for marketing purposes) Baseline: 0	Target 2015: 60	Achievements: 24 farmers Associations were established in Tete Province, 19 of them were legalized and licensed for market- ing purposes Challenges: Slow process in the government insti- tutions for the attribution of NUIT	On track
CPF output 2.1.4 Animal health and phytosani- tary practices improved by small farmers and service providers	Number of households with access to vaccina- tion against Newcastle Disease Baseline: TBD	Target 2014: 62,000 house- holds	Achievements: Challenges: GCP/MOZ/111/EC was only approved in July 2013. Vaccination campaigns will start in March 2014	Planned

CONTINUES: CPF PRIORITY AREA: 2. FOOD AVAILABILITY, ACCESS AND CONSUMPTION

CPF outcome/ Outputs	CPF indicator	CPF indicator end target	Achievements to-date in relation to CPF indicator end target and challenges	Rating ¹
				
CPF output 2.1.5 Improved capacity for prevention and control of threats from endemic and transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases	Number of PPR (Peste des Petits Ruminants) surveillance interventions in Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces Baseline: 0	Target (2014): 2 interventions in each Province	Achievements: Challenges: No activities in 2013. Regional project on PPR will produce results by the end of 2014. Approval of TCP on Foot and Mouth Disease foreseen for first quarter of 2014 will also contribute for this output.	Planned 
CPF outcome 2.2 Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources	Fish catches by small scale fishing sector Baseline: 125,000 tons (2008)	Target 2015: 151,250 tons	Achievements (2012): 185,000 tons	On track 
CPF output 2.2.1 Artisanal fishermen and aquaculture producers use improved techniques in a sustainable way	Number of fish farmers trained in improved aquaculture practices (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: TBD	Target: TBD	Challenges: No activities on aquaculture. At the time of CPF formulation an aquaculture component was foreseen in the project GCP/MOZ/111/EC to be implemented by FAO. However, this component was later transferred to IFAD in this same project.	
CPF output 2.2.2 Fish traders with improved quality products and access to markets	Number of fish traders or processors trained in handling/ conservation/ marketing (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 0	Target 2014 (cumulative): 500	Achievements: 500 fish processors trained in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces men: women:	On track 
CPF outcome 2.3 Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households	% of the population with chronic food and nutrition insecurity Baseline: 35% (2009)	Target 2015: 25%	Achievements: No data available Challenges: A National Baseline is being conducted and results are expected in March 2014	Planned 
CPF output 2.3.1 Vulnerable households, primary schools and organizations at community level with improved knowledge and skills on nutrition	Number of children from primary schools benefiting from nutrition education Baseline: TBD Number of households trained on nutrition Baseline: TBD	Target: TBD Target: TBD	Challenges: Projects GCP/MOZ/111/EC and GCP/MOZ/116/BEL were only approved the second semester of 2013. Results on nutrition will only be available in 2014	Significantly off track 
CPF output 2.3.2 Vulnerable households with diversified production and consumption of nutritious food	Number of women trained in nutrition with home gardens established (disaggregated by age) Baseline: TBD	Target 2015: 28,800	Challenge: Projects GCP/MOZ/111/EC and GCP/MOZ/116/BEL were only approved the second semester of 2013. Results on nutrition will only be available in 2014	Significantly off track 

CPF PRIORITY AREA: 3. ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

CPF outcome/ Outputs	CPF indicator	CPF indicator end target	Achievements to-date in relation to CPF indicator end target and challenges	Rating ¹
CPF outcome 3.1 Improved natural resources management and resilience to food and agricultural threats	Number of vulnerable communities with capacity to adapt to climate changes Baseline: 18 communi- ties assisted by FAO (2011)	Target 2015: 50 communities assisted by FAO	Achievements: 15 communities identified to benefit from capacity building on Climate Change in 2014	On track 
CPF output 3.1.1 Local communities with improved knowledge on land, water, forestry and wildlife resources man- agement	Number of community natural resources man- agement committees created Baseline: 10 (2010)	Target 2015: 80	Achievements: 4 new CGRN created in Sofala and Manica; and 17 revitalized in Manica, Sofala and Gaza Provinces. Challenges: security conditions deteriorated since October 2013, FAO project team could not develop their activities in Sofala and Manica	Moderately off track 
CPF output 3.1.2 Enhanced adaptation and mitigation capacity of vulnerable communities to climate change and emergencies	Number of families affected by disasters that received support from FAO Baseline: 0	Target 2013: 13,000	Achievements: 19,293 flood affected families received certified seeds in the Limpopo River Basin, Gaza Province 6,000 of these families also received agricultural tools	On track 
CPF output 3.1.3 Improved capacity to prevent and manage environmental threats	Obsolete pesticides and associated waste safe- guarded or disposed Baseline: 0 tons Action Plan to reduce risks posed by Highly Hazardous Pesticides in place Baseline: no (2012)	Target 2015: 180 tons Target 2014: yes	Achievements: Inventory of obsolete pesticide stocks updated in all provinces. Soils of 15 sites suspected of contamination with pesticides in Maputo, Sofala, Zambézia and Nampula Provinces were assessed and 34 sam- ples collected and sent abroad for analysis. Field survey was conducted to identify and pro- duce a list of HHPs in use in Mozambique. Achievements: Guidelines for the management of pesticides to support pesticide legislation were prepared and shared with stakeholders. These will be the base for the Action Plan formulation during 2014.	On track 

Score	Meaning
1	 Achieved or On track: Achievement of the outcome/output indicator end targets is as foreseen and impediments and risks are not expected to significantly affect the progress.
2	 Moderately off track: Achievement of the results - outcome/ output indicator end targets, is problematic and corrective actions needed – to overcome delays, impediments and risks.
3	 Significantly off track: Achievement of the results - outcome/ output indicator end targets, is significantly hindered due to impediments or risks, and major corrective action is needed, reorientation or cancelation.
-	 Planned: Actions, as per the planned activity schedule to achieve a specific result – outcome/ output are not yet under implementation – in cases where the FAOReps opts to present the whole results matrix, an indication that the activity is planned can be noted.

ANNEX 3 – FAO'S PRESENCE IN THE COUNTRY

FAO is implementing activities in 40 districts across the indicated Provinces

Nampula: District Technicians (2);

Tete: Agronomist (2); District technicians (3); security Guards (2);

Zambezia: Agronomist – FFS specialist (1); District technicians (2);

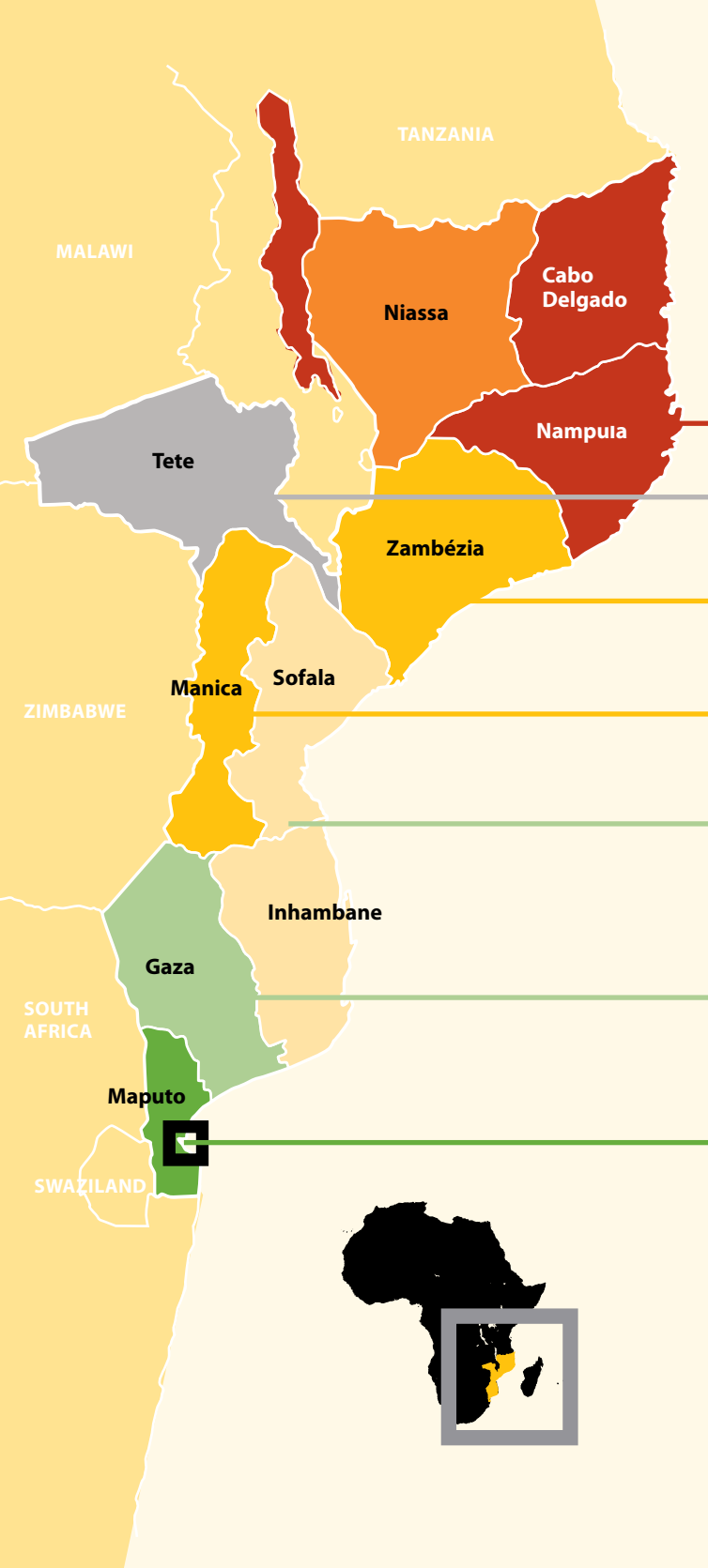
Manica: Post Harvest Specialist (1); District technicians (5); Drivers (1); Admin Assistant (1)

Sofala/Beira: Natural Resources specialist (1); Agronomist for FFS(1); M&E consultant (1); District technicians (3); Drivers (1); Admin Assistant (1);

Gaza: Natual Resources Specialist (1); Nutritionist (1); Driver (1); Veterinary (1)

Maputo: Country Office: 16 Staff members and 19 service contracts

Maputo Project CTAs : Civil Law – Gender and Natural Resources Rights(1); Project Coordinators : (Agronomist – Pesticides Specialist(1); Law -Right to Food (1); Law – Credit on fisheries sector(1); Policy advisor (1); Land and Natural Resources Advisor (1); Admin Assistants (3); Drivers (4); Nutritionist (1)



Title: FAO Country Programme Report 2013

All photos: © FAO Mozambique/Branquinho

Design: Daniela Cristofori

Published by: FAO Mozambique

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United Nations (FAO)

April 2014

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