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A group of farmers

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FOREWORD

Mozambique is blessed with vast fertile land for agriculture. 80 percent of the population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods, and this activity represents 24.3 percent of the GDP. Unfortunately, Mozambique is also prone to recurrent natural disasters like the two cyclones that devastated the country in 2019, leaving 2.2 million people in need of assistance.

Building on its technical expertise and longstanding experience in the country, FAO spared no effort to bring relief to affected populations and secure the livelihoods of farmers in the aftermath of the cyclones. In the same spirit, the Organization continues to bring knowledge and global experience to overcome the challenges facing the country.

At a time when the effects of climate change hit hard, FAO works with the Government by tapping into national and international resources to bolster institutional efficiency for climate change adaptation and mitigation. In parallel, capacity development efforts in key strategic areas lay the foundation for a more food secure future.

We could not have achieved these milestones without the excellent collaboration with government institutions and consistent patronage of our donors and partners. I wish to thank you for all the support you have continued to give us and pledge our commitment to the achievement of Zero Hunger and the overall 2030 Agenda.

HERNANI COELHO DA SILVA
FAO Representative in Mozambique

ABBREVIATIONS

ABC: Brazilian Cooperation Agency
BFFS: Belgian Fund for Food Security
CAADP: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAP III: Agriculture and Livestock Census
CCA: Climate Change Adaptation
CCU: Environment and Climate Change Unit
DNEA: National Directorate of Agricultural Extension
ESAN: Food and Nutrition Security Strategy
EU: European Union
FFS: Farmer Field School
GEF: Global Environment Facility
GSU: Global Support Unit
IIAM: Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique
INAM: National Institute of Meteorology
MASA: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MIMAIP: Ministry of Sea, Interior Waters and Fisheries
MITADER: Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
NDC: National Determined Contribution
ND: Newcastle disease
NFP: National Forest Program
NRMC: Natural Resources Management Committees
SETSAN: Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security
OFDA: Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PAMRDC: Multi-Sector Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition
PEDSA: Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector
PES: Payment for Ecosystem Services
PFS: Pastoralist Field School
PNISA: National Agricultural Investment Plan
WB: World Bank
WFP: World Food Programme



OUR PARTNERS IN 2019

Our partners during 2019 were the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) of the U.S. State Department, the Department for International Development (DFID), the European Union (EU), Global Environment Fund (GEF), the Government of Flanders, the Government of Germany, the Government of Mozambique, the Government of Sweden, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank (WB), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Main provinces covered by FAO programme are Gaza, Manica, Sofala, Nampula, Zambézia and Cabo Delgado and limited interventions in Niassa, Tete, Inhambane and Maputo province.

FAO MOZAMBIQUE AND THE ZERO HUNGER GOAL

2 ZERO
HUNGER



FAO supports the Government of Mozambique track progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at national level.

Voluntary National Review for Mozambique

The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Ministry of Economy and Finance started during 2019 the VNRs structured around four thematic areas: social, economic, environment and governance. **FAO is engaged in the social, economic and environment areas.** The first draft report will be presented in early 2020. It will shed light on the progress made on SDGs implementation as well as help identify related gaps and areas that need to be prioritised.

FAO's support to SDG monitoring

- **FAO supported the inclusion of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in the Household Budget Survey** (IOF – Inquérito aos Orçamentos Familiares), a national survey conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). This will allow the country to report for the first time on the severity of food insecurity experienced by individuals or households (SDS indicator 2.1.2) based on data that is representative at the country level. This information is crucial to assess the prevalence of food insecurity, identify vulnerable populations, guide and monitor the effects of food security policies and programs and identify risk factors and consequences of food insecurity.



- **FAO formulated the project "Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions"** in order to raise much-needed resources to address capacity gaps in monitoring progress on the SDGs. As such, this project will focus on developing the capacities of the national institutions responsible for collecting, computing and disseminating the SDG data and indicators.

2019 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



Technical and policy support

- ✓ Forestry Policy and the National Forest Programme (2020-2035) developed and approved with FAO technical support.
- ✓ The strategic documents for the next agrarian sector planning cycle (replacing the expired Strategic Program for the Development of the Agricultural Sector and the National Agricultural Investment Plan) developed.



Capacity development on agriculture

- ✓ Through the extension services support, 17 500 farmers extended their skills on crop and livestock production techniques, post-harvest and marketing.
- ✓ 150 technicians improved their knowledge on Fall Armyworm management through the FAO National Capacity Development programme.



Production and value chain development

- ✓ Capacities of more than 1 100 small-scale producers and processors to effectively engage in the cassava value chain developed.
- ✓ The FAO e-voucher programme benefited 58 000 farmers through subsidized agricultural inputs.



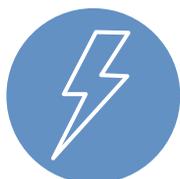
Improving nutrition

- ✓ Over 31 000 women and 75 000 children increased consumption of nutritious food, meal frequency, and knowledge on nutrition and hygiene practices.



Climate change adaptation and resilience

- ✓ FAO supported the establishment of an ministerial Environment and Climate Change Unit (CCU) that will coordinate interventions and report on climate change-related matters.
- ✓ 26 government technicians increased their capacity on generating of seasonal agrometeorological forecasts.



Emergencies: responding to Cyclone Idai and Kenneth and drought

- ✓ FAO assisted more than 290 172 households affected by cyclones Idai and Kenneth.
- ✓ FAO assisted 18 000 households to mitigate the impacts of drought in Gaza.
- ✓ FAO mobilized USD 19 million for emergency response related to the Cyclones.

PRIORITY AREA A



IMPROVE VALUE CHAINS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

OUTPUT I BETTER PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND INVESTMENTS

Supporting policy design for the agricultural sector

FAO provided technical and financial support to the foundation work for the formulation of the strategic documents guiding the agricultural sector in Mozambique for the next five years. These should replace the expired **Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (PEDSA)** and the **National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNISA)**.

In this context, along with other development partners, FAO contributed with:

- An update to the study on public expenditure in agriculture for the period 2009-2017 which aims at informing food and agriculture policy decisions.
- Technical support to the study "Rationalization of the investment in the agrarian sector" funded by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). This study aimed at informing the formulation of the new strategic documents for the sector.

FAO and other development partners supported the Government in the reactivation of the **Agricultural Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA)**, and its technical secretariat. The CCSA is a multi-sectoral body established to coordinate agricultural development throughout the country with the involvement of all stakeholders, including the Government, donors, civil society, private sector and academia.

Support to statistics and data collection

FAO supports the implementation of the **Master Plan for Food and Agricultural Statistics**. This master plan aims at improving agricultural statistics by generating better data and information, as well as aligning statistics to relevant policy frameworks such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In this context, the following results were attained:

- The Early Warning System and the annual production estimates generated through the Integrated Agriculture Survey (IAI) have been aligned to ensure consistency and improve coordination.
- The IAI questionnaire was revised, and new parameters were incorporated to make the survey more comprehensive and aligned with the SDGs and Malabo Declaration indicators.
- A new sampling framework for agricultural statistics was designed and will inform the 2020-2021 Agriculture and Livestock Census (CAP III), the Early Warning and the IAI systems.

FAO support contributed also to move from paper-based data collection to digital formats, which will reduce the costs of data entry and cleaning and will allow timely availability of results.

Enhancing data collection and registration of farmers

During 2018, FAO designed a **web-based registration system (cadastro) to map agricultural producers**, in particular family farmers in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). The tool allows for the collection of a wide range of data, such as features of the household, access to social protection schemes, type of farming, inputs used, production and income. **This system was pilot tested in Gaza province in 2019** and handed over to the government for fine-tuning and final adjustments before its roll out nationally in 2020, subject to funding availability.

OUTPUT II ENABLING SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

Enhancing production for better food security

Through the **Farmer Field School (FFS) and Pastoralist Field School (PFS) extension methodologies**, FAO continued strengthening the capacity of MASA to provide quality agriculture extension services. This resulted in

significant increases in production, productivity, seed availability and, crop diversification have been registered.

During 2019, **more than 17 500 smallholder households engaged in 703 FFs**. FAO continued the expansion of the FFSs with 104 additional groups, and 171 extensionists trained in the FFS methodology. In this context, FAO financially supported 99 FFSs to conduct microprojects on sustainable economic activities such as livestock production, seed production, crop production, and agro-processing. In addition, 45 seed multiplication groups and associations benefitted from technical support, which enabled them to produce 48 tons of improved seeds sold and used among farmer communities.

In order to increase seed availability of improved crop varieties, FAO continued **supporting farmers and the Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM)** and the private sector through seed breeding and multiplication programmes. In this regard, 8 new crop varieties were released to the market and can now be multiplied and become available to farmers. Additionally, 689 crop variety demonstration plots were established in the provinces of Gaza, Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia and Sofala.



Farmer Field School session in Manica.



A Farmer in a demonstration field supported by FAO in Maratane.
©FAO/ Telcínia Nhantumbo

Providing refugees with livelihood opportunities

FAO and its partners contributed to **enhance the livelihoods of refugees and hosting communities in Maratane Refugee Camp** in Nampula province. FAO introduced income generating activities related to agriculture and livestock, engaging 60 people on poultry, 123 in sesame and ground nuts and 367 in horticulture.

Assistance to refugees and surrounded communities started in 2017 and up to now 877 people (340 women and 537 men) benefited. Analysis conducted shows that **beneficiaries engaged in poultry have increased their average monthly income in USD 80**. On the other hand, those engaged in horticulture production are now earning an average of USD 240 per household per season, and those engaged in sesame and groundnuts production earn USD 200 per season.

Moreover, as a result of a partnership with a local private company, a shop to supply poultry inputs was set up within the Refugee Camp. This shop is managed by one of the FAO beneficiaries and is contributing to enhanced poultry market linkages.



Poultry raising in Maratane Refugee Camp.
©FAO/ Telcínia Nhantumbo

Fostering sustainable and productive fisheries

With a 2 700 km long coastline and vast areas of inland waters, **Mozambique's aquaculture sector could be an important driver for socio-economic development and food security.** Yet fish production in aquaculture has been declining due to high production costs and poor production techniques. Unlocking the sector's full potential hinges on the one hand on strengthening the fish value chain, from the production of fingerlings, through to conservation and processing facilities, and marketing. On the other, it is essential to expand the knowledge and technical capacities of sectoral institutions and farmers.

FAO strengthened the capacity of the **Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), the private sector and fish farmers** in Inhambane province increasing local tilapia production and productivity. The main interventions consisted of improved food and nutrition practices on feed preparation, and increased availability of artisanal feed production equipment distributed to tilapia producing associations.

Capacity development programmes benefited about 100 fish farmers in Inhambane province. The programme equipped them with much-needed technical skills on key areas such as feed manufacturing using locally available ingredients, identification of quality fingerlings and sex identification, hatchery management, production of fry and fingerlings, and grow-out of tilapia.

To continue support fish farmers associations, technicians and 30 extension workers from the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (central level) and Provincial Directorate of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (at province and district level) were trained in diverse methods for fingerling production.

A fisher woman in Inhambane Province.

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OUTPUT III SUPPORTING THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND PROVIDING SERVICES

Animal health

In recent years, FAO's support to massive vaccinations campaigns against Newcastle disease reduced chicken mortality rates from 90 to 10 percent. This year's follow up to this intervention showed that awareness raising activities have been effective, and up to 600 000 of the households supported have continued vaccinating their chickens even without the direct support of FAO. In 2019, FAO supported the **distribution of over 12 million doses of the vaccine against Newcastle**, and the vaccination of livestock against anthrax, lumpy skin, black leg and foot-and-mouth disease which **reduced the mortality rate from 90 to 19 percent**.

Hygiene measures are fundamental to minimize health risks associated with animal production. In this context, **FAO works to bring national food processing hygiene practices in line with international standards**. To this end, FAO increased the capacity of 12 food processors and 3 technicians from the Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM) on food safety practices and technologies.

Monitoring the Fall Armyworm

FAO deployed a **national capacity development programme to strengthen the Government and NGOs ability to adequately address the Fall ArmyWorm** (FAW), which was present throughout the country in 2019. The programme benefitted over 150 technicians from MASA and the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and Food Security (DPASA) on sustainable and integrated pest management and on the FAW Monitoring and Early Warning System. These activities were complemented with the **distribution of 1 200 manuals on FAW to FFS extension workers, and media dissemination activities** to raise the awareness among the general public and among farmers in particular.

OUTPUT IV TOWARDS MORE EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE, EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE AGRI-FOOD CHAINS

Enhancing the cassava value chain

Being drought tolerant, the use of cassava is especially effective to boost the resilience of farmers in areas such as Gaza province, affected by recurrent droughts. FAO continues strengthening the capacity of small-holder farmers and small enterprises to benefit from the cassava value chain through training programmes and improved access to agricultural inputs. As a result, **farmers increased their incomes and new employment opportunities were created**, which in turn stimulated the local economy.

In this context, more than 1 100 small-scale producers and processors increased their knowledge and skills thanks to capacity development programmes. 320 small-scale producers (224 women) were trained in cassava home processing and 501 (456 women) were trained in post-harvest handling and storage of cassava roots. 286 producers (217 women) from 32 communities had access to quality cassava cuttings and adopted a value chain commercial approach to cassava production.

In addition, 2019 saw the consolidation of the District Cassava Platforms created in 2018, which provided a forum to share challenges and opportunities to promote cassava production, marketing and related issues.

- ✓ 1 100 small-scale producers and processors increased their capacities.
- ✓ 2 practical guides on cassava production and processing were produced.
- ✓ 320 producers, 224 women and 96 men, were trained in cassava home processing.
- ✓ 95 hectares of new cassava fields established.
- ✓ 1 cassava processing machine installed, benefitting around 60 producers.
- ✓ An irrigation scheme was installed for cassava multiplication.



Farmer growing cassava and maize.

©FAO/ Gaudêncio Monteiro

Increasing production through agricultural subsidies e-voucher

For the transmission of subsidies for a limited set of agricultural inputs, in 2015, FAO developed a system of electronic vouchers (e-voucher). This system aims at improving farmers' access to agricultural inputs and support the expansion of a network of agro-dealers to make this inputs available in rural areas. This intervention is coupled with improved seeds varieties demonstrations to increase knowledge, diversity and demand for quality seeds.

An impact evaluation study of the intervention revealed that a **substantial enhancement of production and productivity capacity of local communities was achieved, which boosted agribusiness activities and expanded the local economy.** The beneficiary households cropped between 6 and 22 percent higher amounts of beans and maize than non-beneficiaries. The area cultivated as well as the quantity harvested were also significantly higher. In addition, post-harvest

- ✓ 2 463 farmers benefited from subsidized agricultural inputs.
- ✓ 29 farmers engaged in seed multiplication were trained in business management to ensure continuous supply of quality seeds.

New project: Inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction

FAO started the implementation of a new project in Nampula and Zambézia that will contribute to inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction in the context of food security and climate change. The project, which started its inception phase in 2019, is funded by the European Union and deployed in partnership with the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), The World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) and the National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS).



BENEFICIARIES STORIES

e-VOUCHER: AN OPEN WINDOW TO BUSINESS

Araújo André Niquissone is a man of vision. He **joined the FAO e-voucher programme in 2014 because he wanted to establish himself as an independent agro-dealer**. In the first year, he started doing mobile sales of manure, fertilizers and certified seeds in remote communities. He started reached groups that ordered at least 10 bags of manure or other inputs.

The introduction of the electronic e-voucher system in 2015 strengthened the input distribution network in the rural areas. Araújo seized on the opportunity and **created a network of quality agricultural input suppliers. At the same time he hired local community workers as retailers**, a strategy that helped him to expand his business and raise his sales. "When I saw that in one place, over twenty people would come to buy, I decided to establish a sales point to create loyalty among the community," he said.

In 2018, he sold more than 27 tons of hybrid seeds: "With the e-voucher I have no doubt that I will sell." With the end of the programme, Araújo anticipates an initial decrease in sales volume, but he trusts this will increase again eventually because people got used to using improved inputs.

"The producers now know that quality seeds do bring them benefits."



Beneficiaries of the e-voucher programme after receiving seeds and tools in Manica province.

©FAO/ Telcínia Nhantumbo



Care mothers from the FAO nutrition programme in a cooking demonstration.

©UN Mozambique/Karel Prinsloo

OUTPUT V IMPROVING NUTRITION

Improving nutrition at community level

2019 marked the end of an FAO's five-year programme aimed at addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition through nutrition education, communication for behavior change and home gardens. This programme targeted women of childbearing age and children below five years at community level as well as primary schools.

In 2019, over **31 000 women were trained in nutrition, hygiene, health and the production of highly nutritious vegetables and fruits**. Likewise, education programmes on hygiene, health and nutrition education were implemented in primary schools, benefitting over 75 000 children.

An impact study revealed that this intervention achieved solid results, including:

- **Increased consumption of nutritious foods.** The project adopted a food-based approach to address the high prevalence of vitamin A deficiency among women and children in the intervention area. This was done by promoting the production and consumption of crops rich in beta-carotene, such as orange or yellow-fleshed sweet potato, carrot, and amaranths, a strategy that has proved successful provided the significant growth on consumption reported.
- **Increased meal frequency:** beneficiaries reported greater frequency of meal consumption for children 2-5 years of age, children and adolescents 5-18 years of age, and adults.
- **Nutrition knowledge and adoption of key child nutrition practices:** beneficiaries reported higher knowledge for 8 of the 11 indicators related to nutrition knowledge, including: 1) recall of names of food groups; 2) meals needed by pregnant women, 3) significant adoption of exclusive breastfeeding and practices of feeding the child the first milk (colostrum), 4) frequency of breastfeeding for a baby under six months of age, 5) key foods for child's enriched porridge, 6) causes of malnutrition, 7) symptoms of malnutrition and, 8) feeding a sick child.
- **Adoption of hygiene practices:** beneficiaries reported a higher and statistically significant difference in improved treatment of drinking water and handwashing.

PRIORITY AREA B



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

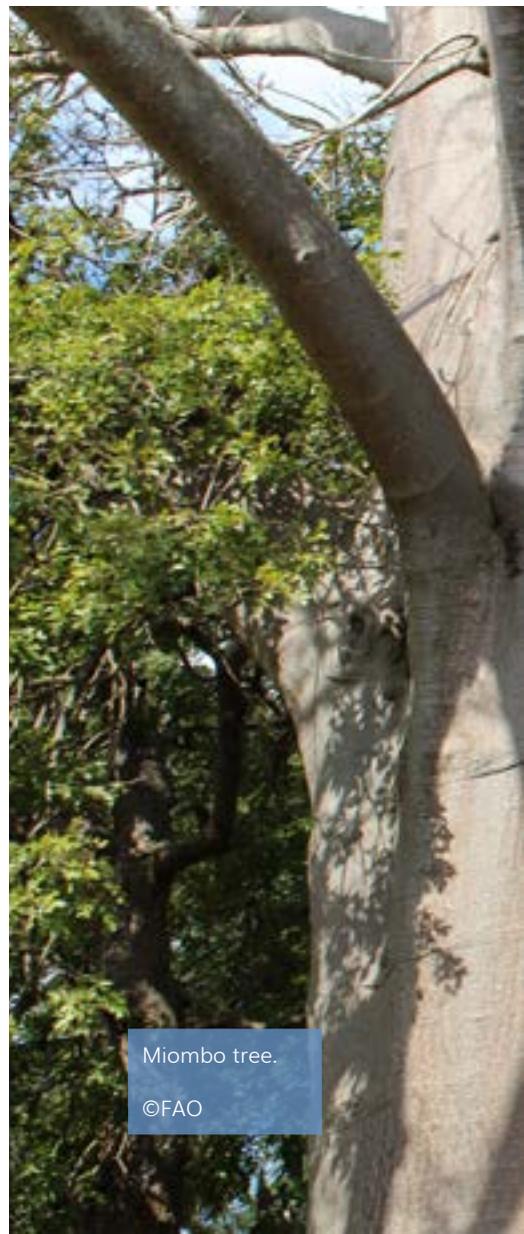
OUTPUT I PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND EVIDENCED-BASED POLICIES

Ensuring sustainable forest management and governance

FAO supported the **formulation of the Forestry Policy, strategy and action plan, as well as the National Forest Programme**. These documents provide a common vision for the country's forests from 2020 to 2035 and financial mechanisms for implementation. In order to inform the Forestry Policy and the National Forestry Programme, FAO produced three policy briefs: a) Timber Production Value Chain – Native Forest in Mozambique, b) Projection of Deforestation in Mozambique: Forestry map 2035. and c) Constructing a shared strategic vision for forestry in Mozambique.

The Government of Mozambique identified the need to revise the forest concessions framework. After literature review, field work and consultations, FAO is proposing to **move from forest concessions to Forest Management Units (FMUs)**. FMUs are a much more advanced and inclusive system for forest monitoring and management that respond to a set of explicit objectives and plans and follows up on long-term progress. Due to its complexity, the transition from the forest concessions framework to the FMUs requires changes at district, provincial and national levels. As such, discussions are ongoing to define transition options, while an immediate interim plan of action is put in place.

In addition, FAO is developing a **nation-wide Forest Information System**, which will serve to provide relevant actors with access to accurate data to inform decision making related to sustainable forest management. The system has four main components, namely: 1) automated forest licensing; 2) management planning, 3) monitoring, and 4) law enforcement. The first component has been completed and linked to the existing national forestry and rural infrastructure data management system in Zambézia and Cabo Delgado.

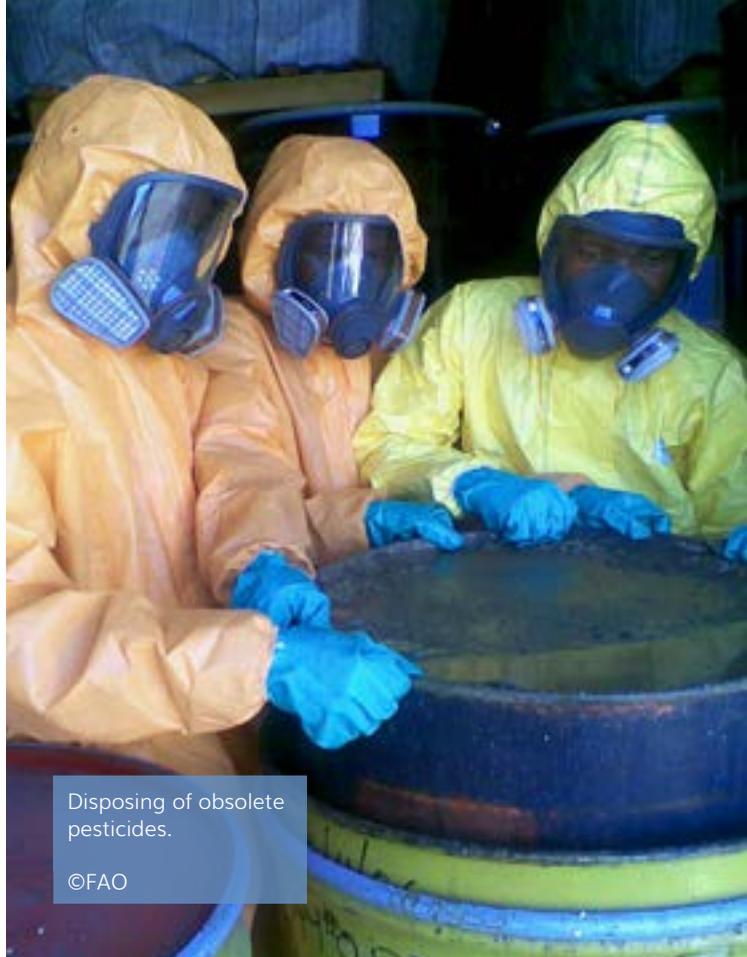


Miombo tree.

©FAO

Reducing national emissions and adapting to climate change

In relation to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) process, FAO supported **coordination of interventions in the agricultural sector, awareness and dissemination of NDC priorities, and capacity development on monitoring tools for Climate Change Adaptation** to multisectoral stakeholders. In addition, FAO contributed to the conduction of a rapid situational assessment to evaluate progress on the actions that have been taken in the context of the NDC. This assessment is expected to leverage the engagement of development partners in the NDC process.



Disposing of obsolete pesticides.

©FAO

OUTPUT II ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management of obsolete pesticides

FAO reduced risks associated with obsolete pesticides and improved capacity of government technicians and farmers on pesticide handling, management and disposal. In 2018, a total of 288 tons of obsolete pesticides were collected and stored under strict safety conditions for appropriate disposal outside the country. In 2019, **204 tons of obsolete pesticides and empty containers were exported and disposed** and the remaining 84 tons are going to be exported and disposed in 2020. The Government of Mozambique and FAO are striving to mobilize resources to repack and export for disposal of about 66 tons of obsolete pesticides and to redo a national inventory of obsolete pesticides. If new stocks are identified, there will be a need to safeguard and dispose to protect lives and the environment.



Woman farmer in a farm.

©UN Mozambique/Karel Prinsloo.

Protecting natural resources through payment for ecosystem services (PES)

To guide the revision of the decree that states that 20 percent of forest taxes should be reverted to the community, FAO conducted two studies, namely:

1) Situation Analysis of the Forest Environmental Services in Mozambique and its potential for climate change mitigation and adaptation; and 2) Experiences of Payment for Ecosystem Services and lessons for Mozambique.

Developing multi-stakeholder capacities on PES

FAO continued **expanding institutional capacities** related to implementation of best practices to improve the livelihoods of people living in Zambézia province, while sustaining the ecosystem. In particular, FAO fostered multi-stakeholder discussions in order to ensure a common understanding of the concept and build awareness of the need to scale up the use of PES as a successful strategy to protect natural resources.

The Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and 21 Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMCM) in Gaza province benefitted from **capacity development programmes conducted at community level**. In addition, FAO conducted 4 forest inventories, and prepared their respective Integrated Management Plans.

FAO **strengthened the capacities of private sector institutions** linked to the Mozambican Association of Timber Operators (AMOMA). After trainings on associativism and its benefits, 5 associations were constituted, and the National Federation of Timber Operators was created. The latter will serve as a platform where timber operators will be able to discuss opportunities and constraints of the timber value chain and find solutions collectively.

PRIORITY AREA C



INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS TO CLIMATE CHANGE, THREATS AND CRISIS

OUTPUT I IMPROVING INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESPONSE TO CRISIS

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AFTER CYCLONES IDAI AND KENNETH

In March 2019, Cyclone Idai, the strongest cyclone to ever hit the African continent, caused torrential rains and winds to Sofala, Zambezia, Manica and Inhambane provinces. The storms generated riverine and flash flooding and subsequent deaths, destruction of livelihoods and properties. Idai left more than 600 people dead and an estimated 1.85 million people in need. In April, Cyclone Kenneth hit Cabo Delgado. It produced wind gusts of up to 220 km/h and left 374 000 people in need. As a consequence of **both Cyclones and a previous tropical depression (Desmond)**, **2.2 million of Mozambicans deprived of their means of subsistence and were left in need of assistance.**

The Food Security Cluster, under FAO and WFP coordination, led the planning and response to the emergency situation. In the aftermath of the Cyclones, **FAO launched the 2019 Emergency Response Plan** with the following key areas: post-cyclone assessments, provision of agricultural inputs through electronic vouchers and/or direct distribution; provision of small-stock and veterinary livestock support; provision of boats, fishing gear, cool boxes and boat repair; rehabilitation of infrastructures and nutrition-sensitive agriculture and education.



Seeds and tools distribution point in Sofala province after cyclone Idai.

©FAO / Telcinia Nhantumbo



Woman receiving seeds in Cabo Delgado after cyclone Kenneth.

©FAO/ Gaudêncio Monteiro

In the context of the emergency, FAO conducted 3 surveys:

Post Cyclone Idai Mozambique Rapid Agricultural Livelihoods Needs Assessment: it aimed at understanding the impact on livelihoods of small-scale farmers and fishing communities, and their perspectives to identify priority needs. It was conducted in April in 21 affected districts of Sofala, Manica and Zambezia provinces jointly by FAO and the government provincial services for agriculture and food security, and provincial services of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, with participation and support from the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Federation of the Red Cross. This assessment was coordinated with food security cluster partners.

Crop and Food Security Assessment: it was implemented countrywide to: a) assess the 2019 cereal production, and estimate the overall cereal supply and demand situation in the country; b) assess the impact to the fisheries and aquaculture sector caused by Cyclone Idai; c) evaluate food staples markets; and d) evaluate food security conditions at the macro level. The survey was conducted at a national level in May 2019 by FAO in partnership with WFP and MASA.

Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: it was conducted to identify damage, loss and recovery needs across 16 socio-economic sectors in the Cyclone affected provinces and a recovery strategy, further developed by the Cabinet for the Reconstruction of Post-Cyclone Idai, established by the Government of Mozambique evaluate food (staples) markets. The survey was led by the GoM and conducted by a team of experts from different Ministries with support from the United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the European Union, the African Development Bank and other development partners. The survey was conducted in April and May and covered the provinces of Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Tete. FAO and the European Union co-led the assessment of the productive sector including agriculture, fisheries, industry and commerce.



Farmer receives seeds from
FAO after Cyclone Idai.
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FAO supported MASA in the development of a **strategy to address the different climate shocks threatening agricultural livelihoods**. This strategy aims to make Mozambique more resilient to the impacts of climate change, reduce gas emissions and create financial and human capacity to respond to emergency situations. This was followed by a joint declaration by the Government and the international community emphasizing the need to break the vicious cycle of destruction and reconstruction brought about by natural hazards and aggravated by climate change.

FAO assisted a total of 290 172 households, of which 21 000 immediately after the cyclone with maize and beans seeds, and 269 172 with inputs such as vegetable and cereal seeds and tools to enhance their agricultural production capacity. From these households, over 56 000 households benefited with inputs through electronic vouchers. To reduce the risk of seeds being used as food by cyclone affected farmers, FAO and WFP combined **seed and food distributions for a total of 15 000 vulnerable households**.

By the end of 2019, FAO trained fishing communities on improved fishing practices. In addition, work was on-going to re-equip 800 fisher folks with compliant fishing gear, repair 110 damaged boats, and replace 30 destroyed boats.



Farmer receives seeds from FAO after cyclone Idai.

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Resource mobilization in the context of the emergency

At the onset of the crisis, the Government of Mozambique declared State of Emergency and subsequently, FAO and the UN System activated Level 3 humanitarian emergency protocol from April to September 2019, which surged additional staff and resources to the country response. By the end of the Level 3 period **FAO secured up to USD 19 million** thanks to generous contributions from the Government of Mozambique, the World Bank, Belgium, Austria, the European Union, the United States of America, United Kingdom, the Central Emergency Response Fund, and complemented by FAO internal funding.

Assisting drought-affected communities

The southern provinces of Mozambique are affected by recurrent droughts, resulting in high levels of food insecurity, malnutrition and water scarcity. This year, poor rainfall and the fall armyworm invasion contributed to low production, particularly of maize, the main staple crop. In this context, **FAO assisted 18 000 families in Gaza province with the provision of maize and vegetables seeds and watering cans** enabling them to grow their own vegetables and crops, and mitigate the effect of food shortages.

BENEFICIARIES STORIES



STARTING FROM ZERO AFTER CYCLONE IDAI

Elisa Saize is a farmer from Matarara, in Manica province. With farmland in the lower reaches of the nearest river, **she lost all of her maize production in the floods.** She has a family of eight people and depends on agriculture to survive, consuming most of her produce and selling the rest to afford other necessities. After receiving maize and bean seeds from FAO, she hopes to be able to see some results in the second agricultural season in July-August.

João Bomero lives in Nhachedzia, in the district of Macate, which was also badly affected by the cyclone. After the floods he lost five hectares' worth of maize, sesame, beans and fruit trees.

“The gale destroyed the whole farm. It started on the Thursday night and when I went out the next day to check the land, there was nothing left.”

João used to sell his produce in the city centre, mostly fruit, but now he has lost everything on the eve of the harvest. “The river filled up a lot. All the lowlands were lost.” After receiving seeds from FAO he expects to revive his farm: “I will have to restore the land first to plant these seeds, because the floods destroyed the soil.”



Elisa Saize, local farmer from Matarara locality received an agricultural kit from FAO.

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OUTPUT II BUILDING RESILIENCE AND ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

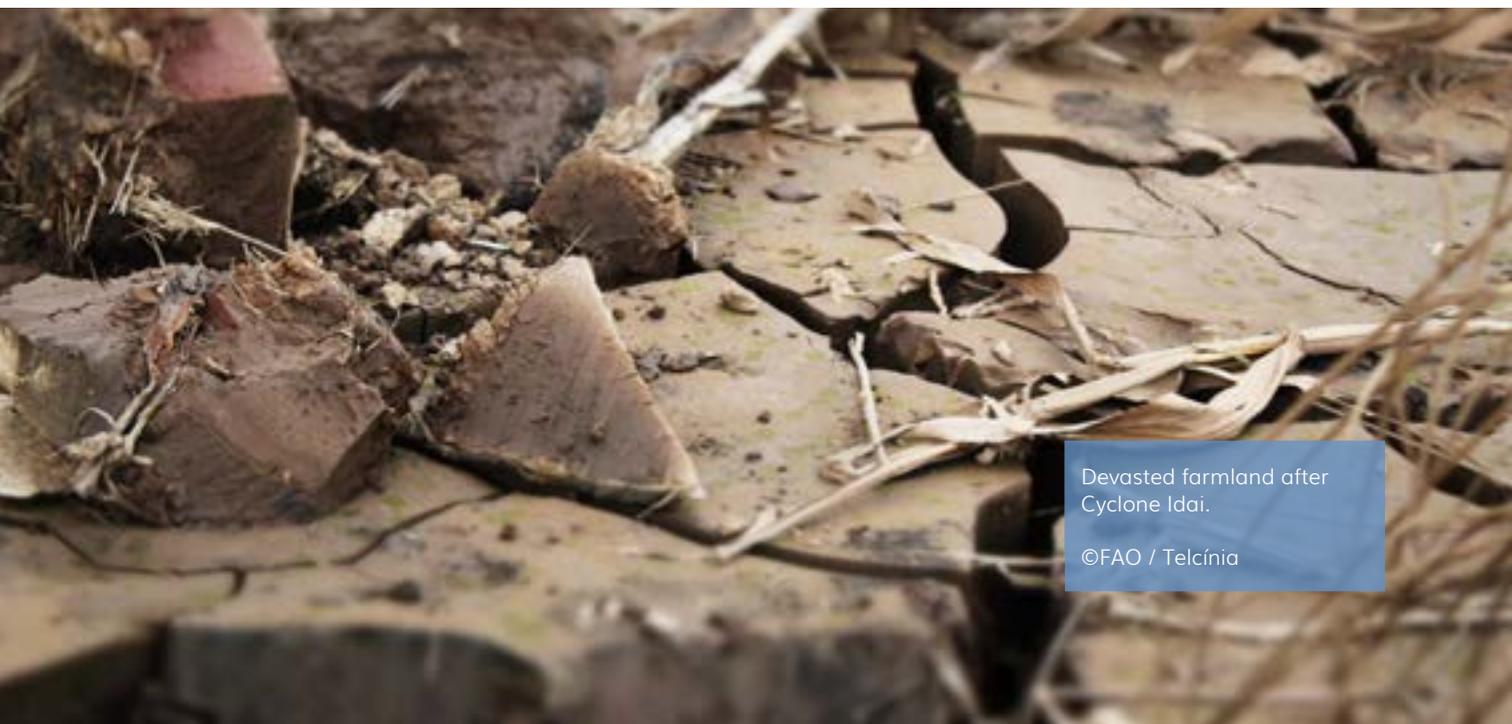
Enhancing coordination on climate change

With funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), FAO supported the **establishment of a ministerial Environment and Climate Change Unit (CCU) to coordinate and report on all climate change-related matters**, including follow up actions to the Malabo Declaration in Mozambique. During 2019, the CCU focused on the adequate mainstream of climate change adaptation measures into national policies and plans, including the Nationally Determined Contributions and the Terms of Reference for PEDSA II and PNISA II.

In addition, **FAO built the capacities of CCU members and other government officers** through trainings on climate change adaptation strategies and practices. Particular attention was paid to developing the capacities of MASA and MITADER to report on progress related to the Malabo Declaration and the National Determined Contribution. To that end, 30 technicians from the CCU were trained on Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors (TAAS), Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Local

Better access to agro-meteorological information

In 2018, FAO **strengthened institutional capacity to generate seasonal agrometeorological forecasts** by training 20 technicians (extension officers, radio operators and farmers) from Gaza, Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces on collection, production and interpretation of agro-meteorologic information that can be broadcasted on radio, newspaper and TV. In 2019, 6 technicians completed a four month training on Geographic Information Systems in Angola and agro meteorology in Italy and the 20 technicians trained during the previous year participated in a follow up workshop organized by FAO to enhance their practical skills. As a result, extension officers, community radio operators and farmers are now able to interpret agro meteorology information and apply the knowledge in their agriculture system.



Devasted farmland after Cyclone Idai.

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Farmer from Gaza province supported by FAO on seeds after drought.

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Capacity development and technologies to adapt to climate change

FAO continued **developing the capacities of farmers and extension officers in climate change adaptation strategies**. Training programmes have enabled extensionists to provide support to farmers in the adoption of improved CCA strategies and practices. As a result, 58 000 farmers learnt how to diversify the crop system, use organic fertilizers and sustainable soil management practices and water resources which small farmers can afford and are environmentally friendly.

The Farmer field schools served as a platform to disseminate and expand knowledge. In this context, 116 FFS groups will implement adaptation plans prepared with FAO technical support and based on challenges and

solutions suitable for each local context.

Over 1 200 FFS facilitators were trained in ecosystem resilient practices, adaptation to climate change and quality seed production. Conservation agriculture practices were also taught through 38 FFS groups, benefitting 950 farmers in Gaza, Manica, Sofala and Tete provinces.

- ✓ 3.8 hectares of CA model fields were established.
- ✓ 82 demonstrations plots of CA practices were established.
- ✓ 34 community seed banks were established.
- ✓ 34 seed multiplication fields (total 58 ha) were established.



Farmer after getting seeds and tools through FAO emergency programme assisting families affected by cyclone Kenneth.

