

FAO Country Programming Framework

– Within the UN Delivering as One –

MOZAMBIQUE 2012-2015



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AgRED	Agriculture and Rural Economic Development Partners Group	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
BFFS	Belgian Fund for Food Security	MDG 1C	Reduce by half the proportion of people suffering from hunger by 2015
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CAP	Agricultural Census	MINED	Ministry of Education
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management	MF	Ministry of Finance
CFSAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission	MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
CPF	FAO Country Programming Framework	MINEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries	MJ	Ministry of Justice
CSO	Civil Society Organizations	MJD	Ministry of Youth and Sports
DaO	Delivering as One	MP	Ministry of Fisheries
DNEA	National Directorate for Agrarian Extension	MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
DRG	UN Development Results Group	MS	Ministry of Health
DUAT	Land Use Right	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
EC	European Commission	NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework
ESAN	Strategy on Food Security and Nutrition	ODA	Official Development Aid of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
EU-MDG	European Union Millennium Development Goal 1c project	PAMRDC	Multi-Sector Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PARP/PRS	Poverty Reduction Action Plan
FAOSTAT	FAO Statistical Data Base	PEDSA	Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector
FRA	FAO Forestry Resource Assessment	PES	Government Economic and Social Plan
GCP	FAO/Government Cooperative Program	PNISA	National Investment Plan for the Agricultural Sector
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	RAF	FAO Regional Office for Africa
GEF	Global Environment Facility	REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger
GoM	Government of Mozambique	SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
HIV/ AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	SETSAN	Technical Secretariat on Food Security and Nutrition
IDPPE	Small Scale Fisheries Development Institute	SFS	FAO Sub Regional Office for Southern Africa
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	SSADP	Small Scale Aquaculture Development Plan
IMF	International Monetary Fund	SUN	Scaling-up Nutrition Movement
INE	National Statistics Institute	TIA	Agricultural Survey
INSIDA	National Survey on HIV-AIDS prevalence, behavior risks and prevalence	UN	United Nations
MAE	Ministry of State Administration	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
MIC	Ministry of Industry and Trade	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
MICOA	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs	VG	Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forest in the context of National Food Security
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey	WB	World Bank
		WFP	World Food Program
		WHO	World Health Organization



1. Preamble

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) defines the medium-term priorities of FAO in support of the program of the Government of Mozambique (GoM) for 2012-2015. The CPF responds to the strategic objectives of FAO and emphasizes its catalytic role in developing sustainable capacity to improve food and nutrition security at country level. It also opens the way to enhance partnerships with government institutions and other stakeholders, particularly the UN agencies.

The current CPF builds on the achievements and lessons learnt from the previous cycle and the evolving context and priorities of the GoM, particularly the increasing emphasis placed on the key role that agriculture and related areas play in the fight against poverty, hunger and social and geographic inequalities.

The formulation of the CPF was conducted in parallel with the development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012-2015). The UNDAF was developed in conjunction with the National Action Plan for Poverty Reduction 2011-2014 (PARP 2011-2014) whose central objective is to reduce poverty from 54.7% in 2009 to 42% in 2014. This approach enabled the UN agencies to (i) align to UN key principles, (ii) focus on their comparative advantages and core functions; and (iii) coordinate and integrate their response to the country's development objectives defined in the Five Year Government Program (2010-2014) and its action plan (PARP 2011-2014).

The new UNDAF incorporates, for the first time, the entire program of FAO. While the present programming framework defines the strategic areas of FAO assistance, its implementation arrangements are flexible enough to accommodate emerging issues that may arise over the next four years. Annual and mid-term reviews of the CPF implementation, in parallel with the UNDAF, provide the context within which adjustments will be possible.

The GoM through the signing of the UNDAF 2012-2015, from which this document is derived, has already endorsed the CPF. FAO and the GoM are committed to jointly pursue the achievement of the objectives of the CPF and to ensure the estimated financial resources.

2. Outlook of agricultural and food security situation



2.1 The country context

Mozambique became independent in 1975 and almost immediately after was engulfed in a civil war, which ended in 1992. Since then, its overall economic growth has been impressive with an annual GDP growth rate of over 7.5% in each of the last five years, leading to an estimated GDP of USD 10.5 billion in 2011 (IMF, 2011).

Despite the apparent impressive economic growth rates and progress made in recent years, poverty continues to be severe and widespread. An analysis of the Poverty Assessment surveys conducted in 1996/7, 2002/3 and 2008/2009 by the National Statistics Institute (INE), showed that poverty in Mozambique is extensive in every dimension and remained practically the same from 2003 to 2009, with even a slight increase (from 54,1% to 54,7%). According to a Food Security and Nutritional baseline study conducted in 2006, 35% of family units are still in a condition of food insecurity and a survey conducted in 2011 showed that 43% of rural children under age five suffer from chronic malnutrition (MICS, 2011). Economic growth has also been unevenly distributed among social groups and geographic areas. It is estimated that, despite the high average increase of per capita income, the lower quartile of the population has benefited less than the highest quartile (IMF, 2011). Social, economic, spatial and gender-based inequalities contribute to political exclusion and inability for people to influence collective decisions that affect their lives.

The country's 23 million population is mostly young and increasingly urban. Youth unemployment is a key development issue, with a high population growth rate of 2.8% and an estimated 300,000 new entrants into the labor market every year (Labor Force Survey, 2004/5). Only a small proportion of these are absorbed by the large capital-intensive megaprojects. The overall unemployment rate stands at 27%. The formal economy is largely urban and only accounts for about a third of all employment (32%). As a result many young entrants into the labor market are forced into marginal jobs in the informal economy, both in rural and urban areas, with little prospect of secure employment. The main challenges for sustainable

employment creation both in rural and peri-urban areas are high illiteracy levels, scarce vocational and technical training opportunities.

Women play a key role in farming, collecting firewood and hauling water. They are also usually required to care for the family, thereby increasing the burden on farming and other productive activities. Generally, women have weaker property and contractual rights to land, natural resources, water and other means of production despite the efforts made by the Government to promote gender equality. In addition, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in rural areas is contributing to the deterioration of women's socioeconomic and household food security situation. This is reflected by the higher incidence of poverty among households headed by women than those headed by men (57.8% and 53.9% respectively). There is a tendency and risk of increased feminization of poverty, as many of the new job opportunities are more accessible to men than to women. In spite of Mozambique's high potential for growth, numerous risks, particularly related to land tenure and environment, are foreseeable in the future. Land conflicts between agricultural small holders and big investors are already taking place, which show the need for an adequate application of the land law and its regulations, and the establishment of fair partnerships between investors and small holders.

Recent discoveries of massive natural gas reserves in the Rovuma Basin in the northern coast of Mozambique are, according to the World Bank, expected to generate investments of about USD 50 billion, approximately 5 times the current annual GDP (WB, 2012). Such huge investments, together with others that are already taking place in several provinces to extract mineral resources, will undoubtedly impact (and are already impacting) on the environment and the livelihoods of the rural population who may forcibly be displaced from their native lands. Another risk linked with the increasing reliance on the extractive sector is its possible depressing effects on the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector and agriculture as a consequence of the appreciation of the national currency.

The country's physical infrastructure, which was devastated during the long civil war, although being recovered and expanded, remains a major barrier to sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in rural areas. This is having a negative impact on the development of markets in rural areas, particularly food and agricultural markets.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic remains one of the greatest threats to development and is not showing signs of decreasing, an indication that prevention campaigns are not yielding significant results. Latest estimates indicate that the national HIV prevalence for adults between 15 and 49 years of age is 11.5%; prevalence in women is higher than in men (13.1 and 9.2%, respectively); and the urban population is more at risk (15.9%) compared to the rural population (9.2%) (MS, 2010).

There is general recognition and strong evidence that Mozambique can considerably increase production and become a surplus country, thus also contributing to the food and nutrition security of the Southern Africa region (WB, 2005 and 2007). The macroeconomic environment and prospects are conducive to increased investments in the sector and rural areas.

Realizing its productive potential to meet the increasing domestic demand, fuelled by the rapid population growth, urbanization and per capita income as well as tourism, and taking advantage of the trade opportunities in the region, are the main challenges confronting the country. An increased political commitment to agriculture and related areas is expected to have high spillover effects and positive externalities in terms of food security and nutrition improvement, employment generation and reduction of geographic and social inequalities.

In particular the country is faced with the challenge of transforming the prevailing smallholder low-productivity subsistence agriculture into high-productivity market oriented agriculture. Prerequisites for this to happen are the reduction of vulnerability to risks, both natural and economic, improvement of infrastructure to link remote agricultural producing areas to markets, expanded use of technologies and irrigation, development of a conducive environment for private investments, development of human capital, including adequate technical and business skills for youth, and an efficient governance system.





2.2 Nutrition, agriculture and other sectors relevant to FAO

Agriculture, fisheries and forestry continue to play an important role in the Mozambican economy and are central determinants of local diets. In 2009, the sector's contribution to GDP was dominated by crop production (78%), followed by forestry (9%), livestock (7%) and fisheries (6%). According to national estimates, the sector represented 30.9% of GDP in 2011 and is expected to grow by 9.9% in 2012. About 80% of the population depends heavily on agriculture as their primary source of livelihood, and about 73% lives in rural areas. If the expected sector growth is achieved, there will be considerable improvement in its performance, which over the last decade has been lagging far behind the target of 6% annual growth rate set by CAADP.

Nutrition. 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). Around 18% of children are underweight, with children in rural areas almost twice as underweight as those living in towns and cities. The level of wealth of the families in which the children live plays an important role in their nutritional status. The more affluent the family is, the lower the rate of occurrence of cases of children under the age of five with low weight.

In the northern part of Mozambique the diet is mainly composed of maize and cassava - staples with low protein content. Maize is the dominant staple in the centre and southern parts of the country. Urban households consume mostly maize and imported wheat. With the exception of green leafy vegetables, which often accompany the staples, the supply of micronutrient-rich foods (other vegetables, fruit, and foods of animal origin) is dramatically low. Cereals, starchy roots and tubers provide almost 80% of the dietary energy supply. This very poor level of dietary diversification has not improved for the last 40 years and is currently the lowest in the region. The reasons for this lack of diversity include limited variety of production, difficulty of access (physical and financial) to nutritious foods, limited nutrition knowledge, and constraints that affect child feeding and care such as women's heavy workload.

Agriculture. Mozambique's agriculture is strongly bipolar, split between 3.2 million small farmers, producing 95% of the agricultural GDP, and about 400 commercial farmers producing the remaining 5%. It is practiced on less than 10% of the arable land under rain fed conditions (only 3% of the arable land is currently irrigated) and largely in areas affected by frequent droughts and floods. Difficult access to credit and markets, low input productivity, the dominance of rain fed agriculture and the high dependence on food imports, make agriculture a very vulnerable sector. Crop productivity has remained low because of the low uptake of modern production technologies (5-10% of farmers use improved seed, 5% use fertilizer, average fertilizer use in 2008 was 5.3 kg/ha and 10% use animal traction), the limited access to financial incentives, and poor access to output markets and value chains. Post-harvest losses are extremely high (average 30% of production) and the quality of the final product is generally low due to poor handling and storage practices. All these negatively affect farm-gate prices and quantities commercialized. This situation is exacerbated by the bargaining power of large traders who tend to exert a further downward pressure on the price paid to producers. Smallholders in Mozambique still operate mostly as individual producers and only 6.5% are organized in small associations.

As per MINAG information, the public extension service has about 870 extension workers reaching less than 8% of smallholder farmers (DNEA, 2012). It is complemented by advisory services provided by NGOs (with about 670 extension workers) and the private sector (about 540 extension workers). It is also supported by the Farmer Field School facilitators that are spread in many provinces where this agricultural extension methodology was introduced. In general, the public extension service is weak mainly because of low staff motivation, logistic problems as well as low technical capacity.

Land. It is widely recognized that security of land tenure is an important factor in increasing agricultural production and reducing poverty. A fundamental aspect of the 1997 land legislation in Mozambique is the recognition of rights acquired through customary occupation of land. New investors are required to enter into negotiation with communities to formally acquire land use rights (DUATs). This is a complex process that, if not properly observed, may raise land conflicts. Meanwhile, demand for land is being fed by a growing economy and by the ever increasing interest of investors in new activities such as mining, ecotourism, wildlife ranching and the production of bio-fuels and ethanol. The potential impact of the land legislation on the development and improvement of the living conditions in the rural areas is still far from being fully realized. The major policy challenge that emerges is how to support farmers to exercise their acquired rights,

alongside private or community-investor partnerships in such a way as to attract the investment essential to boost the agricultural economy without overriding the land rights of the local population.

Crop production. Maize and cassava are the main food crops grown by 80% of smallholders, covering 35% of cultivated land. They are mostly consumed locally although some maize produced in the northern Mozambique is exported, while imports from South Africa satisfy part of the local demand in the southern region. Other major food imports are wheat and rice, worth 97 million USD and 152 million USD in 2009 respectively (UN data, 2011). Annual average cereal production has been growing at 4 - 5% a year, from 995 000 tones in 1995 to around 1 720 000 tones in 2006, but in 2007 and 2008 the total cereal production was down to around 1 430 000 tones, mainly due to adverse weather conditions (TIA, 2008). Cash crops occupy only 5.7% of the total area cultivated (CAP, 2011). The main traditional export crops

are sugar cane, copra, tobacco, cashew nuts, tea, cotton, sesame and citrus fruits. Cotton and tobacco are mainly produced through out-grower schemes constituted by 16% of smallholder farmers. Other smallholder cash crops include coconut, sesame, soybean and cashew nuts. Large-scale private farming is mainly confined to sugar cane, tea, tobacco and coconut production.

Animal health and production. Animal production plays a fundamental role in the lives and nutrition of the rural population, particularly poultry and small ruminants (reared by 65% and 25% of rural families, respectively - TIA, 2007). For livestock, the population of cattle has grown from 791,179 in 2002 (TIA, 2002) to 1,407,941 in 2012 (MINAG, 2013). However, during the same period, the herd size of small ruminants, poultry and swine declined. Endemic diseases, such as African Swine Fever, Newcastle Disease, and parasitic diseases, in particular gastro-intestinal parasites, have had a negative impact on stock productivity and growth, thus constituting a major obstacle to the development of the sector. Other diseases, not endemic in the country but with episodic outbreaks such as Foot-and Mouth Disease, Trypanosomosis, Theileriosis and Heartwater, may impair on efficient territorial animal production. Although not present in the country but with notable outbreaks in neighboring countries, Rift Valley Fever and *Pest des Petits Ruminants* are serious disease threats.

Beef and poultry provide more than 80% of the meat supply to formal outlets, mainly based in urban areas. Cattle ranching is now developing but the dairy and beef industries remain insignificant.

Fisheries. Mozambique has an extensive coastline of 2,780 km indented with several major rivers (Limpopo, Save, Pongué, Zambezi and Rovuma) and also two important freshwater bodies (Chora Bassa and Lake Nyassa). With a continental shelf of between 50-200km wide, the country has diverse marine biotopes and a wide range of resources suitable for artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial exploitation (Baloi et al, 1998¹). A large part of the country's exports and a significant component of GDP, especially in the 80's, were derived from prawns fished mainly by industrial and semi-industrial sub-sectors. However rising costs of fuel and decreased shrimp prices have undermined this contribution (WB, 2009). Currently the fisheries sector contributes 3% to GDP and 8% to foreign exchange (MP, 2010).

According to the artisanal fisheries census of 2007, there is a large artisanal subsector providing the livelihoods of about 280,000 fishermen using 39,400 boats of which only 2-3% are motorized. This

¹ Baloi, A.P., N. Premegi, R. van der Elst, A. Govender (1998): Towards Sustainable Development. The Artisanal Fisheries of Southern Part of Nampula Province.



subsector is the main supplier of fish for the country's population along the coast, in the populated cities and large towns, as well as inland where it supplements the catch from inland water bodies. Because of the limited boat and gear capacity, artisanal fishermen operate near the coastline and rarely venture into the productive water beyond.

The potential for inland aquaculture is estimated to be around 250 000 ha from which 30,000 ha are suitable for shrimp aquaculture. However only around 2500 ha are presently being used (Fisheries Master Plan, 2010-2019). Long standing constraints of small-scale aquaculture include low adoption of aquaculture practices by farmers, chronic shortages of quality fingerlings, high cost of fish feed, inadequate extension services, lack of comprehensive training packages and materials, and poor marketing support.

Forestry and wildlife. According to a government forestry survey published in 2007 50% of land (40 million hectares) was covered by natural forest (Marzoli, 2007ⁱⁱ). As per FAO Forest Resources Assessment of 2010, this area was reduced to 39 million due to increased deforestation (FRA, 2010).

Most of the forest products and services are not accounted for in the national statistics, and the sector contribution to the national economy and poverty alleviation is still underestimated. Every year these resources suffer much pressure, which leads to deforestation and forest degradation, particularly along the main corridors and close to the cities. While local communities in rural areas use forest for their subsistence, the main causes of deforestation and forest degradation are commercial activities such as intensive demand of firewood and charcoal in urban areas, the conversion of forest to large commercial agricultural areas, commercial logging and more recently, the development of mining activities and its impacts (e.g. resettlement areas and infra-structure development).

The main challenges of the forestry sector are related to effective community-based forest management and forest management and monitoring by the government, including timber production and wood energy (representing 300.000 m³/year and 18.000.000 m³/year respectively; FAOSTAT, 2010), climate change adaptation, mangroves conservation (essential for shrimp production) and vegetation fire management which all have a huge impact on forest resources conservation.

Uncontrolled hunting during the war led to a dramatic decrease in wildlife. However these resources have been increasing slowly in the conservation areas since the signing of the Peace Agreement. Demographic

pressure on conservation areas with expansion of subsistence agriculture, combined with recovering wildlife resources result in increasing incidents of conflicts between humans and wildlife with some severe consequences for food security and human lives in human-wildlife conflict hotspots. One of the main challenges in the wildlife sector remains illegal hunting/poaching and bush meat trade. Its impact on wildlife conservation can be disastrous if the current trends are not reversed. There is potential for game ranching and hunting concessions which require the development of models for sustainable use of wildlife for food security and revenue generation.

Climate change adaptation and building resilience to climate hazards. Mozambique is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change and extreme weather manifested by the increasing frequency and intensity of drought, floods and cyclones. Climate change poses a fundamental cross-cutting challenge with significant impacts on the agricultural livelihoods (crops, livestock, forests and fisheries) and food security of the rural population, which is already compounded by widespread poverty. Climate related risks and disasters will significantly increase in the coming decades particularly in the vast areas of arid and semi-arid regions with water scarcity and where the natural resource base is under serious pressure. In order to meet this challenge, urgent action is essential to strengthening capacity for climate change adaptation and building resilience.

Agro-Processing. Integrated value chains to add value to agricultural products are still at an incipient stage, due to production problems, the quality of the products, lack of functional markets and issues related to market information systems, high transport costs, limited access to financial services and credit. There is significant room for the establishment of small and medium scale agricultural processing, as was shown from recent investments in maize, tea, tobacco and cashew nut processing structures. Since the end of the 1990s, some NGOs have promoted small-scale agro-industries, such as maize mills and oil presses in rural areas. However there is little information on the economic size of those operations and their benefits. Existing opportunities are not being fully taken advantage of and the domestic agro-industrial sector has still not responded to the liberalization of trade relations between the SADC countries. Consequently, the export potential is being under-used and the domestic food market (urban) is increasingly dominated by fresh and processed produce from SADC countries, notably South Africa. This situation has caused a trade balance deficit.

ⁱⁱ Marzoli, A. (2007): Avaliação Integrada das Florestas de Moçambique. Inventário Florestal Nacional. DNTF/MINAG.

3. FAO comparative advantages



FAO is committed to supporting the country in the achievement of its development objectives on the basis of the Organization’s comparative advantages and in accordance to its mandate and Strategic Framework. FAO vision is a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmental sustainable manner. To achieve FAO’s goals, Member Countries, including Mozambique, have agreed that FAO’s work in the region should focus on the following six areas:

- a) Promotion of Sustainable Increase in Agricultural Production and Diversification
- b) Promotion of Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources
- c) Support to Market Access and Sanitary Measures for Better Trade
- d) Information and Knowledge Management
- e) Emergencies
- f) Global Priorities

As Mozambique is a Delivering as One Country, the FAO CPF is fully integrated into the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) which assures complementarity and synergies with all UN Agencies. Additionally, in the framework of the three Rome-based agencies - FAO, WFP and IFAD – agreement, program implementation at country level is being enhanced, particularly in the areas of food security and nutrition. Examples of this collaboration are the UN joint program on Value Chains and the present formulation of a joint program to “Accelerate Progress Towards MDG 1C in Mozambique” (EU-MDG).

FAO is a partner of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH), an integrated approach aiming to accelerate progress towards the MDG-1 target of halving the proportion of underweight children under age five. This initiative brings together the comparative advantages of the four UN agencies (FAO, WFP, UNICEF and WHO) to scale-up food and nutrition actions together with government, NGOs and private sector stakeholders.

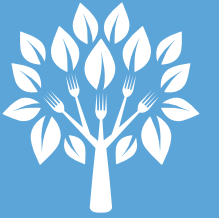
The comparative advantages of FAO are also assessed taking into account the historical record of the Organization in the country and the capacity demonstrated by the country office to deliver through the mobilization of the required technical and financial resources. These criteria have been subsequently positively matched against the perception of FAO partners through the extensive consultation process conducted within the context of UNDAF. This process involved several consultations with government institutions, donors and civil society organizations prior to its endorsement by the GoM.

In Mozambique, FAO has been working to improve food and nutrition security through 9 thematic areas: a) crop production, crop protection and nutrition education; b) policy support; c) agricultural statistics; d) good governance and land; e) fisheries; f) forestry and wildlife; g) agricultural marketing; h) disaster mitigation; and i) climate change adaptation. In 2011 FAO implemented thirty projects with an approximate budget of USD 12 million. Ten of these projects were implemented under the UN Delivering as One (DaO) modality.

Over the years FAO has been a central government partner in many areas, particularly: governance on food and nutrition security (e.g. the Land Law, the Forestry and Wildlife Law, the Fisheries Law, the Rural Development Strategy, the Territorial Planning Policy and Law, the Food Security and Nutrition Strategy, the Multi-Sector Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition); introducing and disseminating important methodologies (Farmer Field Schools, participatory land and natural resources management, animal and plant disease control) and technologies (conservation agriculture, post-harvest management).

FAO has also shown a strong delivery capacity demonstrated by the following factors: (i) the annual delivery reaching on average more than USD 8 million over the last five years, corresponding to 80% of the budget; (ii) the increasing trend of the delivery; (iii) the management of complex multi-year projects; and (iv) the strong synergies and partnerships developed with others, particularly WFP and IFAD.

The new CPF cycle confirms the strengths of FAO in the above-mentioned areas and provides special attention to emerging government priorities such as climate change, nutrition education and youth employment. It also increases focus around a programmatic approach, thus strengthening synergies among projects.



4. Programming for results

The formulation of the CPF was conducted in parallel with the UNDAF 2012-2015. The process started with a Country Situation Analysis and a UN Position Paper on Mozambique Development Challenges that was based on the PARPA II Review and on the UNDAF 2007-2009 evaluation of 2010. It was also based on the previous FAO programming cycle 2008-2012 (NMTPF, 2008-2012).

Under the global umbrella statement “Reduced poverty and disparities to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people in Mozambique by 2015” the UNDAF document aims to achieve eight strategic results in collaboration with GoM institutions, civil society and other development partners in the economic, social and governance areas.

Based on the assessment done, the dialogue with national partners and in compliance with the national priorities, the CPF 2012-2015 will focus on the following three priority areas: i) governance on food and nutrition security; ii) food availability, access and consumption; and iii) environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction(Table 1). These will contribute to FAO strategic objectives and regional priorities (Annex 1). Human rights, gender, youth employment and HIV/AIDS are critical cross-cutting issues which will be mainstreamed in the action plan. *The recently approved Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forest in the context of national food security (VG)* were taken into consideration as a key reference for all three CPF priority areas as they all touch on tenure governance issues.

In the process of strategic thinking to improve the food security and nutrition situation of the most vulnerable, the challenges identified are presented as a problem-tree in Annex 2. These include:

- a) Low production and productivity of smallholder farmers, mainly due to dependence on rain fed agriculture; lack of agricultural inputs, particularly quality seed and fertilizers; inadequate food and cash crop production techniques; poor management and control of endemic plant and animal diseases and outbreaks of transboundary diseases; high rate of post-harvest losses; climate change factors; illiteracy

of producers, particularly women; scarce vocational and technical training opportunities; households headed by children or old people mainly due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic; and incidence of child labor.

- b) Low production and productivity of small scale fisheries derived from limited access to improved boats and fishing production gear; use of inadequate fishing techniques; weak development of aquaculture; climate change factors; poor management of fishing resources; over-exploitation of resources; and inadequate processing and conservation techniques.
- c) Insufficient and low efficient markets, mainly due to poor infrastructures; limited dissemination and utilization of prices and market information; weak access to financing services and credit; and primary products with no value addition.
- d) Weak governance for food and nutrition security due to inadequate policy and legal frameworks; lack of reliable information and statistics; insufficient capacity to process and analyze information; weak planning capacity; and structural economic changes at international, regional and local levels. These are generally caused by unexpected increases of prices of fuel; soaring of food prices; lack of subsidy policies to support production and trade in agricultural products; lack of adoption and adaptation to international and regional conventions.
- e) Inadequate food consumption due to low income of households; limited knowledge and skills related to diet and nutrition; constraints to family care – such as women’s workload; lack of diversified production; and shortage of energy for food preparation.
- f) Poor management of natural resources, particularly land, water, forest and wildlife; and low resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change and other environmental threats.
- g) Cross-cutting issues to the challenges are the wide-spread poverty situation; the prevalence of non decent work (informality, precarious working conditions, lack of opportunities for vocational training and entrepreneurship development, limited access to social protection and representation); the high incidence of youth unemployment and underemployment; child labor in agriculture; the HIV/AIDS pandemic; high incidence of diseases, particularly malaria and tuberculosis; and gender inequalities.

Based on this analysis and taking into account the FAO strategic objectives and regional priorities, the CPF for Mozambique will focus on 3 main areas, 5 outcomes and 14 outputs, as shown in table 2.



TABLE 1. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PRIORITIES IN VARIOUS POLICY DOCUMENTS AND THE PRESENT CPF

Relevant Government Priority Areas (PEDSA 2010 -2019)	UNDAF 2012-2015 Priority Areas	Relevant UNDAF Outcomes 2012-2015	CPF 2012-2015 Priority Areas	CPF 2012-2015 Outcomes
Agriculture production and productivity and its competitiveness	Economic	Vulnerable groups (with a particular focus on women) demand and ensure production and productivity in the primary sector in order to increase their own food security Vulnerable groups access new opportunities for improved income and livelihoods with a special focus on decent employment	Food availability, access and consumption	Sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households
Land, water, forests and wild-life resources		Sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction to benefit all people, particularly the most vulnerable	Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	Resources management, the resilience to climate change and the capacity to respond to disasters
	Social	Equitable provision of quality and essential social services to ensure improved well-being for all vulnerable groups ¹	Food availability, access and consumption	Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households
Legal framework and policies conducive to agricultural investment	Governance	Strengthened democratic governance systems and processes guarantee equity, rule of law and respect of human rights at all levels	Governance on food and nutrition security	Improved governance for food and nutrition security with a right to food approach
Agricultural institutions		Government and civil society provide coordinated, equitable and integrated services at decentralized levels		
Cross-cutting issues: human rights, gender, youth employment, and HIV/AIDS.				

¹ CPF outcome “Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households” under “Food Availability, Access and Consumption” priority area is aligned with this UNDAF outcome.

TABLE 2. CPF PRIORITY AREAS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

CPF 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	3.1.1 Local communities with improved knowledge on land, water, forestry and wildlife resources management 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

Under priority area 1 - Governance on food and nutrition security – the CPF will support the Government, particularly the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries, Industry and Trade, Justice, Planning and Development and the National Institute of Statistics, to strengthen governance policies and mechanisms for food security, particularly related to land tenure, agriculture, fisheries, and forests at all levels taking into consideration equitable development and right to food approach. This will be done in close collaboration with other UN agencies to align food and agriculture policies and legal frameworks with other sector policies, including health, education and social protection.

Under priority area 2 - Food availability, access and consumption – the CPF aims to improve the food security situation by increasing and diversifying the production of agriculture and livestock, seeking the transformation of subsistence agriculture into a competitive, sustainable and market-oriented venture, promoting access to more and better jobs for all (including women and youth) and new opportunities for improved income and livelihoods. It will also support fishing communities to adopt improved and more productive techniques concerning handling, storage and conservation of fishery products. Under this priority area particular attention will be given to the nutrition situation of rural people, especially women and children, through appropriate targeting and by ensuring improve diet quality.

Under priority area 3 - Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction - the CPF aims to ensure a sustainable ecosystem management (including protection of local biodiversity) at national and local level increasing its contribution to food security, livelihoods improvement and revenue generation. This will be done through better management of forests and wildlife products and services, the correct use of pesticides reducing the risk to human health and the environment associated with them, adaptation and mitigation to climate change and increasing the resilience of poor families to threats and shocks.

FAO's active involvement in the existing food security working groups, the Agriculture and Rural Economic Development Partners Group (AgRED), and other UN and donor thematic groups will facilitate continuous collaboration with key stakeholders and supply-side partners and contribute to the overall achievements of the results.

5. Estimated resource requirements and mobilization strategy



The total financial requirements for the implementation of the CPF over the four year period amounts to USD 60 million which represents an increase of 15% compared to the previous programming cycle, NMTPF 2008-2012. Of this amount, 18.3% are secured funds and 81.7% correspond to the funding gap. 79% of the funding gap is being negotiated with various donors, particularly EC, Netherlands, Sweden, BFFS, GEF, UN One Fund and FAO through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

Table 3 provides an overview of the indicative resource allocation per CPF priority areas. More details are provided in Annex 3. These estimates are specified and updated annually within the Common Budgetary Framework of the UNDAF Action Plan.

The FAO Representation in Mozambique, in close coordination with FAO Offices at Headquarters, Region (RAF) and Sub-Region (SFS), and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, will support the resource mobilization efforts needed to cover the existing financial gap.

The FAO Representation in Mozambique, in close coordination with FAO Offices at Headquarters, Region (RAF) and Sub-Region (SFS), and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, will support the resource mobilization efforts needed to cover the existing financial gap.

Resource mobilization takes place in a generally favorable context for agricultural and food security related areas as shown by a steady increase of ODA disbursements over the last decade and a significant acceleration in the last five years following the food crises of 2008 and 2010. Also worth noting is the renewed interest of the GoM in these sectors and the emergence of new non-OECD partners, particularly Brazil, India and China, which are active mainly in the energy and infrastructure sectors, but are also attracted by the biofuel industry and agri-business in general.

It is anticipated that the largest share of external funding will consist of bilateral funding (GCP) thus confirming the high relative importance of this funding modality for FAO. The UN One Fund, which was the second most important source of funding in the previous programming cycle, is practically exhausted, but may recover during the current UNDAF cycle, thus supporting the narrowing of the CPF funding gap. On the other hand, increasing contributions are expected from GEF particularly for projects aiming at improving environment and natural resources management. On the other hand, increasing contributions are expected from GEF particularly for projects aiming at improving environment and natural resources management.

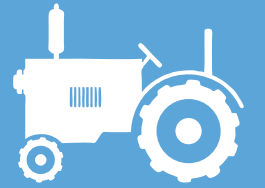
TABLE 3. OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES

CPF PRIORITY AREAS	Ongoing Projects ('000 USD)	GAP ('000 USD)		TOTAL
		In Negotiation	To be Mobilized	
Priority area 1: Governance on food and nutrition security	2,912	8,600	3,488	15,000
Priority area 2: Food availability and nutrition	3,477	26,200	6,323	36,000
Priority area 3: Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	4,666	4,660	344	9,000
TOTAL	11,045	38,800	10,155	60,000





6. Implementation



The CPF will be implemented through programs and projects under the overall coordination of the FAO Representation and the GoM. Relevant staff from the FAO Representation and FAO Headquarters, Regional and Sub-Regional Offices will closely follow and support the CPF components.

In the framework of the UNDAF, the implementation of the CPF will complement and create synergies with activities from other UN agencies, particularly the ones that are part of the UNDAF Economic Area.

At national level the main implementation partners include the GoM - particularly the Ministries of Agriculture (MINAG), Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), Industry and Trade (MIC), Fisheries (MP), Planning and Development (MPD), State Administration (MAE), Education (MINED) and Justice (MJ), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJD); cooperation partners – particularly the group of donors supporting the agricultural sector and rural development (AgRED); civil society organizations; and the private sector.

Local governments and NGOs are the main implementation partners at provincial, district and community levels, while community leaders are important partners in supporting beneficiaries' identification, organization and mobilization.

As the CPF is fully integrated in the UNDAF 2012-2015, it will also be influenced by the overall coordination of the UNDAF. This coordination will be done within each Development Results Group (DRG) and, at the highest level, by a Steering Committee represented by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MINEC), Planning and Development (MPD), Finance (MF) and other Ministries involved in cooperation with the United Nations as well as UN Heads of Agencies. This committee is co-chaired by the Minister of the MINEC and the UN Resident Coordinator. The Steering Committee also integrates representatives of the UN, Civil Society Advisory Committee and Development Partners (donors) with observer and consultative roles.

All CPF programs and projects are formulated in close consultation with the above-mentioned partners, following a results-based approach methodology. Their guiding documents/agreements for implementation follow the FAO standard project format that includes a results matrix with M&E indicators.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation



Progress towards the achievement of CPF results will be monitored both at outcome and output levels based on the indicators defined in the results matrix and in line with the M&E Plan. For the outcome indicators, which are aligned with national indicators or sector-specific plans, the data will be drawn from national sources. Indicators at output level will be monitored through projects. While output indicators will be monitored annually, outcome indicators will be monitored in the middle and at the end of the CPF in parallel with the UNDAF cycle. Some indicators, baselines and targets can only be established when concrete projects are formulated and funded in the framework of the CPF.

The CPF will also be reviewed every year in the framework of the Annual UNDAF Review, under the leadership of the UNDAF Steering Committee. This review will serve as the main mechanism for monitoring and analyzing progress towards the achievement of CPF and UNDAF results. It will also allow taking stock of lessons learnt and good practices.

At the end of 2013, the United Nations will prepare a UNDAF progress report which will highlight the contributions of the UN to the national results, as defined in the PARP and the Government 5-year Plan. It will cover the first 2 years of UNDAF implementation. This report will be made available to FAO Headquarters as it will present an in depth analysis of the UNDAF implementation of which FAO's CPF is an integral part.

Being part of the UNDAF, the CPF will be subjected to an external evaluation covering the entire programming cycle of the UNDAF. This evaluation will be conducted in the penultimate year of the UNDAF implementation (2014) in close collaboration with national stakeholders. Its aim will be to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the UN system's contributions to the national priorities. Together with the UNDAF progress report, the findings from the evaluation will guide the UN strategic planning exercise of the subsequent UNDAF.



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

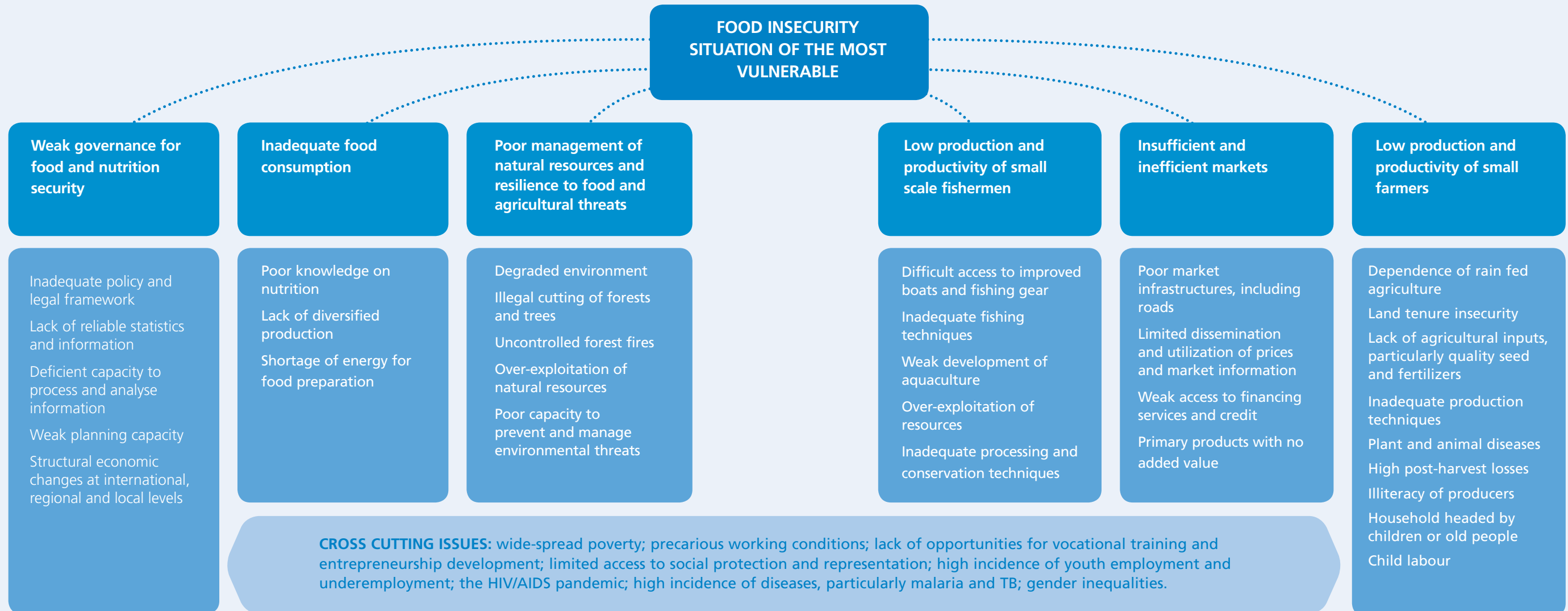
RP2 - Promote Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources

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	1.1, 1.3	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1
Food availability, access and consumption	Sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity	2.1, 4.2	1.1, 1.2, 3.2, 4.3
	Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources	2.1	1.2, 3.2, 4.3
	Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households	1.3	4.3
Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	Improved natural resources management, resilience to climate change and capacity to respond to disasters	2.1, 5.3	2.2, 2.3

Annex 2. Situation analysis: problem-tree



Annex 3. CPF Budget and financial gap

	Area % of total budget	Total	Ongoing	GAP	
				In Negotiation	To be Mobilized
Priority Area 1: Governance on food and nutrition security	25%	15,000	2,912	8,600	3,488
Outcome 1.1 Improved governance for food and nutrition security	100%	15,000	2,912	8,600	3,488
Output 1.1.1 Enhanced policy, legal and planning frameworks on food and nutrition security with a right to food approach	2%	300	239	0	61
Output 1.1.2 Enhanced governance of agriculture and livestock services to meet regional and international standards	1%	150	0	0	150
Output 1.1.3 Improved tenure governance and strengthened capacity of related institutions	80%	12,000	2,173	8,600	1,227
Output 1.1.4 Strengthened food security and nutrition related statistics	17%	2,550	500	0	2,050
Priority Area 2: Food availability, access and consumption	60%	36,000	3,477	26,200	6,323
Outcome 2.1 Sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity	80%	28,800	1,264	23,000	4,536
Output 2.1.1 Small farmers use improved agricultural and animal production techniques in a sustainable way	65%	18,720	964	18,450	-694
Output 2.1.2 Small farmers use improved post harvest techniques and add value to production	20%	5,760	300	2,050	3,410
Output 2.1.3 Individual farmers and farmers organizations with improved access to markets	5%	1,440	0	0	1,440
Output 2.1.4 Animal health and phytosanitary practices improved by small farmers and service providers	9%	2,592	0	2,500	92

	Area % of total budget	Total	Ongoing	GAP	
				In Negotiation	To be Mobilized
<i>Continue Priority Area 2:</i>					
Output 2.1.5 Improved capacity for prevention and control of threats from endemic and transboundary animal plant pests and diseases	1%	288	0	0	288
Outcome 2.2 Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources	5%	1,800	1,498	0	302
Output 2.2.1 Artisanal fishermen and aquaculture producers use improved techniques in a sustainable way	60%	1,080	1,498	0	-418
Output 2.2.2 Fish traders with improved quality products and access to markets	40%	720	0	0	720
Outcome 2.3 Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households	15%	5,400	715	3,200	1,485
Output 2.3.1 Vulnerable households, primary schools and organizations at community level with improved knowledge on nutrition	50%	2,700	282	0	2,418
Output 2.3.2 Vulnerable households with diversified production and consumption of nutritious food	50%	2,700	433	3,200	-933
Priority Area 3: Environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk reduction	15%	9,000	4,656	4,000	344
Outcome 3.1 Improved natural resources management, resilience to climate change and capacity to respond to disasters	100%	9,000	4,656	4,000	344
Output 3.1.1 Local communities with improved knowledge on land, water, forestry and wildlife resources management	20%	1,800	294	2,000	-494
Output 3.1.2 Enhanced adaptation and mitigation capacity of vulnerable communities to climate change and emergencies	75%	6,750	771	2,000	3,979
Output 3.1.3 Improved capacity to prevent and manage environmental threats	5%	450	3,591	0	-3,141
Grand total:	100%	60,000	11,045	38,800	10,155

Annex 4. CPF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Matrix

4.1 CPF M&E ACTION MATRIX – OUTCOME LEVEL

Priority area	Outcome	Indicator, baseline and target	Source of Verification	Risks and assumptions
1. Governance on food and nutrition security	1.1 Improved governance for food and nutrition security with a right to food approach	Indicator: % of the population with chronic food and nutrition insecurity Baseline: 35% (2009) Target: 25% (2014)	Vulnerability Assessment annual reports from SETSAN and CFSAM (2009 and 2014)	Government continues to prioritize food security and nutrition
2. Food availability, access and consumption	2.1 Sustainable increase of crop and animal production and productivity	Indicator: Cereal production Baseline: 2,616,934 tons (2008-09) Target: 3,500,000 tons (2015) Indicator: average number of chicken per household Baseline: 5 Target: 10	MINAG agricultural campaign reports (2009-2010 and 2014-2015)	Climate conditions Availability of funding to support the productive sector
	2.2 Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources	Indicator: fish catches by small scale fishing sector Baseline: 125,000 tons (2008) Target: 151,250 tons (2015)	IDPPE Annual reports	
	2.3 Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households	Indicator: % of the population with chronic food and nutrition insecurity Baseline: 35% (2009) Target: 25% (2014)	Vulnerability Assessment – annual reports from SETSAN and CFSAM reports (2009 and 2013)	
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	Indicator: Number of vulnerable communities with capacity to adapt to climate changes Baseline: 18 communities (2011) Target: 50 communities (2015)	Vulnerability Assessment annual reports from SETSAN and CFSAM (2009 and 2015)	Political and financial commitment from national and international partners to climate change and disaster risk reduction Devastating natural disasters

4.2 CPF M&E ACTION MATRIX – OUTPUT LEVEL

Priority area	Outcome	Outputs	Indicator, baseline and target	Source of Verification	Risks and assumptions
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	<p>Indicator: Legislative or strategic documents that include Food and Nutrition Security and Right to Food concepts</p> <p>Baseline: UNDAF, PARP, ESANII and PAMRDC</p> <p>Target: 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</p>	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	Political will to conduct the processes and interest to keep Food and Nutrition Security at the top of national agenda
		1.1.2 Enhanced governance of agriculture and livestock services to meet regional and international standards	<p>Indicator: New or revised legislation reflecting regional and international standards</p> <p>Baseline: Animal and plant legislation</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>		
		1.1.3 Improved tenure governance and strengthened capacity of related institutions	<p>Indicator: Number of communities informed about their land rights with assistance of paralegals</p> <p>Baseline: 70 (2009)</p> <p>Target: 130 (2015)</p>	UNDAF annual reports	Trained paralegals able to communicate in local languages
		1.1.4 Strengthened food security and nutrition related statistics	<p>Indicator: Agrarian statistics master plan in place</p> <p>Baseline: no (2011)</p> <p>Target: yes (2015)</p>	MINAG – master plan in place	Capacity of MINAG statistics department

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Priority area	Outcome	Outputs	Indicator, baseline and target	Source of Verification	Risks and assumptions
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	Indicator: Total number of farmer field schools (FFS) graduated (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 230 (2011) Target: 3,300 (2015)	UNDAF and MINAG annual reports	Availability of agricultural staff from MINAG to receive training on FFS methodology
		2.1.2 Small farmers use improved post harvest techniques and add value to production	Indicator: Number of small farmers trained on improved post-harvest techniques that store their produce in improved silos (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 6,000 (2011) Target: 30,000 (2015)	UNDAF and MINAG annual reports	Availability of agricultural extension workers to be trained in post-harvest techniques
		2.1.3 Individual farmers and farmers organizations with improved access to markets	Indicator: TBD* Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		Existence of established farmers associations
		2.1.4 Animal health and phytosanitary practices improved by small farmers and service providers	Indicator: Number of households with access to vaccination against Newcastle Disease Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Baseline and target TBD under the EU-MDG Project. Progress and final reports of the EU-MDG project	
		2.1.5 Improved capacity for prevention and control of threats from animal and plant pests and diseases	Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
	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	Indicator: Number of fish farmers trained in improved aquaculture practices (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Baseline and target to be determined during design phases of future projects	
		2.2.2 Fish traders with improved quality products and access to markets	Indicator: Number of fish traders or processors trained in handling/conservation/ marketing (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Baseline and target to be determined during design phases of future projects	

*TBD – To be determined

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Priority area	Outcome	Outputs	Indicator, baseline and target	Source of Verification	Risks and assumptions
	2.3 Improved nutritional status of vulnerable households	2.3.1 Vulnerable households, primary schools and organizations at community level with improved knowledge on nutrition	Indicator: Number of children from primary schools benefitting from nutrition education Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Indicator: Number of households trained on nutrition Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Baselines and targets to be determined under the EU-MDG Project. Progress and final reports of the EU-MDG project	Availability of teachers to be trained
		2.3.2 Vulnerable households with diversified production and consumption of nutritious food	Indicator: Number of women trained in nutrition with home gardens established (disaggregated by age) Baseline: TBD Target: 28,800 (2015)	Progress and final reports of the EU-MDG project	
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	3.1.1 Local communities with improved knowledge on land, water, forestry and wildlife resources management	Indicator: Number of community natural resources management committees created Baseline: 10 (2010) Target: 80 (2015)	UNDAF and MINAG annual reports	
		3.1.2 Enhanced adaptation and mitigation capacity of vulnerable communities to climate change and emergencies	Indicator: TBD Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Indicator, baseline and target to be determined during formulation of GEF funded projects	
		3.1.3 Improved capacity to prevent and manage environmental threats	Indicator: Obsolete pesticides and associated waste safeguarded or disposed Baseline: 0 tons Target: 180 tons Indicator: Action Plan to reduce risks posed by Highly Hazardous Pesticides in place Baseline: no (2012) Target: yes (2014)	Progress and final reports of three obsolete pesticide projects	Increases in international transportation and disposal prices of obsolete pesticides Weather impact on safeguarding operations of obsolete pesticides

*TBD – To be determined

Annex 5. Review of major programs, laws and policies in areas of FAO's mandate

The challenges of the agricultural sector and rural livelihoods are well reflected in the national development plans and strategies formulated in the last two decades. Of importance are the Agricultural Policy and Implementation Strategy (1995), the Land Law (1997) and its regulations (1998), the Forestry and Wildlife Law (1999) and its regulations (2002), the Fisheries Law (1986) and its regulations (2005), the Rural Development Strategy 2007-2015 (2007), the Territorial Planning Policy and Law (2007), the Food Security and Nutrition Strategy 2007-2015 (ESAN II, 2007), the Multi-Sector Action Plan to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC, 2011-2014); the Irrigation Strategy (2008), the Agricultural Intensification and Diversification Strategy (2008), the Green Revolution Policy (2008), the National Strategy for Human-Wildlife Conflict Management (2009), the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (PEDSA, 2011), the 5-year Government Plan 2010-2014 and the Poverty Reduction Action Plan (PARP 2011-2014).

Being a REACH country, Mozambique has recently joined the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement (SUN), demonstrating that reducing malnutrition is one of its political priorities. Being a REACH (Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger) country, Mozambique has recently joined the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement (SUN), demonstrating that reducing malnutrition is one of its political priorities.

The government's Five Year Program for 2010 – 2014 and the agricultural-related policies, strategies and plans recognize the importance of a sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity to improve the present food security situation and income of the rural households, and the importance of land management and administration for the sustainable use of natural resources. They also underline the importance of the government in creating enabling conditions to make agriculture competitive and resilient to the impacts of climate change.

In the forestry sector, a number of national policies and laws have been introduced with the aim of attaining a sustainable management of natural resources. Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) and the ministerial diploma approved in 1995, allowing local communities to benefit from 20% of the harvesting timber tax revenue, are some examples of initiatives introduced to involve local communities in the control and rational use of forests. The process is hampered by inadequate government capacity for an effective implementation of such systems and many communities are not prepared to claim the benefit that they are entitled to.

The country's Small Scale Aquaculture Development Plan 2009-2013 recognizes the private sector as the driving force behind social and economic development. Under this Plan, the role of the government is to support both commercial and fish farmers with the building blocks for production; such as loan packages, applied research on species and access to fingerlings and feed.

As per the National Investment Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PNISA, 2013-2017), presently under preparation in the framework of CAADP and PEDSA, main investments are foreseen for component 1 of Production and Productivity (84%). Budgetary allocation under this component places irrigation first (30%), followed by research (26%), fisheries (13%), food crops (11%), extension (9%), cash crops (6%), animal production (3%), and mechanization (3%).



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