

## Country group Road Map

### *Mozambique*

## Content

A. Objective of the group work.....	3
B. Background.....	3
C. Analysis of nutrition problems .....	3
D. Objectives and targets related to nutrition issues .....	5
E. Interventions to enhance the nutritional impact of agriculture investments .....	6
F. Priorities for information systems.....	7
G. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms .....	9
H. Capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture.....	9
I. Costing / funding issues.....	10
J. Next steps.....	11

## Participants:

First Name	Last Name	Organization / Post	Email	Participation
Lucia	Luciano	National Deputy Director of Economics	lucialuz_2007@yahoo.com.br	No
Raimundo	Matlule		-	Yes
Albertina	Alage	Deputy Director of Extension	albertinaalage@yahoo.co.uk	Yes
Helio	Douto	Nutrition Department /planning	<a href="mailto:heliodouto@gmail.com">heliodouto@gmail.com</a>	Yes
Luis	Matsinhe	Ministry of Finance	<a href="mailto:luis.matsinhe@mf.gov.mz">luis.matsinhe@mf.gov.mz</a>	Yes
Julio Santos	Filimone	Deputy Director of Plan	<a href="mailto:jfilimone@mpd.gov.mz">jfilimone@mpd.gov.mz</a>	Yes
Eduarda	Mungoi	Advisor and Focal	<a href="mailto:eduardamungoi268@hotmail.com">eduardamungoi268@hotmail.com</a>	Yes

		point for National Committee for Food Fortification (CONFAM)		
Machungo	Martins	National Reach Facilitator	<a href="mailto:paula.machungo@wfp.org">paula.machungo@wfp.org</a>	Yes
Saquina	Mucavele	Coordinator of MUGEDE (Leading organization for ROSA)	mugede@gmail.com	Yes
Carina	Ismael	Nutritionist	<a href="mailto:carinaismael@gmail.com">carinaismael@gmail.com;</a>	Yes
Marcela	Libombo	National Coordinator of Technical Secretariate of Food Security and Nutrition, SUN focal point	mlibombo@setsan.org.mz	Yes
Jaquelino	Massingwe	MSU	<a href="mailto:jaquelino@yahoo.com">jaquelino@yahoo.com</a>	Yes
Jafar	Ali	Ministry of Education	<a href="mailto:Jafar.Aly@mined.gov.mz">Jafar.Aly@mined.gov.mz</a>	Yes
Felicidade	PANGUENE	FAO Nutrition focal point	<a href="mailto:Felicidade.Panguene@fao.org">Felicidade.Panguene@fao.org</a>	Yes

## A. Objective of the group work

To build consensus on key nutritional problems in the country and identify ways to ensure these nutritional problems are effectively addressed in food security and agriculture strategies and investment plans

*(Specify the name of the policy/investment plan which was reviewed during country group work)*

- **MULTISECTORAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION OF CHRONIC UNDERNUTRITION IN MOZAMBIQUE 2011 – 2015 (2020)**
- **STRATEGIC PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PEDSA 2010-2019**

## B. Background

*You could provide here further information about the status of your country in the CAADP process:*

0. *Launch of the process (Focal Point appointed, CAADP launch, TC appointed, experts engaged)*
  1. *Compact design and signature*
  2. *Development of Investment Plan*
  3. *Technical review of Investment Plan*
  4. *Business meeting*
  5. *Implementation*
  6. *M&E / Impact assessment*

*You could also insert here key activities that were carried out in preparation for the workshop (i.e. setting up a multi-sectoral country team, production of the NCP, identification of key relevant policy and strategies (including main National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan – NAFSIP; organization of a pre-workshop meeting with country team members, etc.) and specify the objectives of these pre-workshop activities.*

**GAFSP RECEIVED**

## C. Analysis of nutrition problems

1. **What are the main nutrition problems in your country? Have malnutrition rates changed over the last decade? Will it change further in future 10 years? If so, how? What do you think are the major reasons for these changes?**

*Guidance: Consider the various types of malnutrition. Analysing trends (seasonal and historical) can help identify causes of malnutrition and understand the evolution of the situation. Do not forget to consider issues within urban areas and urban-rural linkages; as well as HIV and AIDS*

### NUTRITION PROBLEMS

- Stunting
- wasting
- underweight
- obesity

- anemia children 75-2002 to 69-2011, women 54-2011
- deficiency VitA children 69-2002 and Iodo, urine in children in school age 60.3-2004 )

#### CHANGES

- stunting from 48%-2003 to 43%- 2011
- wasting from 5.1 to 5.9
- underweight 20.9 to 14.9
- obesity women 3.9 to 4.2
- overweight 10.3 to 16.4.
- Changes in underweight that may achieve the MDG that is 15 and also wasting; obesity tend to increase

#### REASONS FOR CHANGES

- Increase the work on of supplementation of micronutrients and deworming;
- increase coverage of water, increase the sanitation and hygiene activities;
- expansion of hospital network;
- increase of employment;
- increase of production and productivity
- Ingestao alimentar aumentou de 1750 Kcal to 2500 Kcal
  
- Lack of human resources to provide care services and nutrition treatment.

Province Trends: some provinces have tendency to increase the stunting in the northern except Niassa province

- Reasons increase of stunting:
  - inadequate consume of micronutrients,
  - baixas taxas de aleitamento materno,
  - insufficient access to basic health services;
  - cultural e religious reasons/tabus
  
- reasons for increase of wasting in central provinces:
  - Floods
  
- reasons to micronutrients (anemia) trend in decreasing:
  - due to national programs, deworming, national programme for malaria.
  
- insufficient nutrition education activities
  
- Differences between urban and rural: urban stunting 35 and rural 51.4 to 41.5. reasons:
  - the quality of life decrease and urban poverty is constant.
  - Minimum intervention of NGOs in urban areas

**2. Are particular geographic areas / population groups (age, gender, infant and young child, people living with HIV, type of socio-economic groups, etc.) more vulnerable to malnutrition? Which ones, and why?**

- **Geographical areas of the** undernutrition: Central and Northern provinces and the southern still unacceptably high.
- **Target groups: 0-5 years** HH in extreme food insecure, **Adolescents and women in reproductive age**
- **Gender: stunting is less 40 in girls and 44 to boys. Educational level of the women: none 47%, primary 43%, high school 26.9%, non information 49.3%**
- Reasons to choose as target group:
  - inadequate consumption of food,
  - low illiteracy rates,
  - early marriage,
  - inadequate health services,
  - health water and sanitation services,
  - diseases including HIV

**3. Are the main nutrition problems and causes for malnutrition that you have identified already described in your NAFSIP? If not, which information should be added?**

*E.g. different types of malnutrition, key nutritional trends, analysis of nutritionally vulnerable groups and geographic areas, immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition*

- Stunting reasons, are in PNISA ( national investment Plan) and PMARDC ( national action plan for chronic malnutrition).
- **Information to add: objective D don't talk about specifically about fortification. On D include fortification process where is necessary. On Chapter about staple crop don't talk about biofortification.**
- **The objectives need to be aligned with the introduction. On cash crop include focus on marketing and not in consumption. On priority objective, reformulate to include availability of other livestock products ( meat).**
- On the programmes: highlight biofortification. On fisheries subprogramme emphasize consumption not only for commercialization. on Livestock subprogramme: include consumption of livestock products (meat and by products). On research sub programme: include word biofortification. On food security programme: align table 17 with subprogramme for promotion of food and promotional security and allocate the budget.

## **D. Objectives and targets related to nutrition issues**

**4. What specific objectives and targets would you need to include in your CAADP Compact and / or CAADP Investment plan to ensure that nutrition is effectively addressed (incl. linkages between HIV and nutrition)?**

*Guidance: try to be more specific than "reducing malnutrition" / or "improving food and nutrition security" which are impact level goals. Example: Contribute to reducing stunting by ... by 20 .. / Contribute to improving dietary diversity ...*

5. On the basis of the nutrition objectives that you have formulated above (related to agriculture), how could specific objectives in the NAFSIP be revised / formulated to better address nutrition issues?

- Information to add: integration of biofortification on PNISA, expand the concept.

6. Should any specific population groups (age, gender, infant and young child, people living with HIV, type of socio-economic groups, etc.) or geographical areas be targeted to achieve these objectives?

- PNISA not need to focus more in most vulnerable people, target on subprogrammes.

7. What nutritionally vulnerable groups / geographic areas do you recommend to add / further target in the NAFSIP?

- Children and adolescents for some subprogrammes: ex milk and dairy products.

### E. Interventions to enhance the nutritional impact of agriculture investments

8. How can existing food and agriculture programmes be “transformed” to support the achievement of the propose nutrition objectives / targets and meet the needs of identified target groups? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.

*Guidance: Start by identifying existing programmes and think about what worked / did not work until now. Then identify ways to maximise the nutritional impact of these programmes. Make sure that proposed interventions are adapted to different livelihoods. Make sure that the proposed strategies are:*

- relevant to address the nutrition problems and causes that were identified,*
- feasible given existing capacities*
- have maximum impact for minimum investments*
- provide opportunities to create synergies and complementarities with other initiatives*

Objectives	Programs
(a) accelerate the production of staple and nutritious food products;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Crop Program</li> <li>Fisheries and Aquaculture</li> <li>Livestock Program</li> <li>Agricultural Extension Program</li> <li>Agriculture Irrigation Program</li> <li>Agricultural Research Program</li> <li>Food Security and Monitoring and Multi-sectorial Coordination Program</li> </ol>

(b) guarantee income for producers;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mechanization Support Program</li> <li>2. Agricultural Research Program</li> <li>3. Cash Crop Program</li> <li>4. Financial Service Program</li> <li>5. Agriculture Irrigation Program</li> <li>6. Agribusiness Service Program</li> <li>7. The Rural Roads Program</li> </ol>
(c) ensure access and secure tenure of the necessary natural resources;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land for Agriculture Propose Program</li> <li>2. Institutional Development Program</li> <li>3. Mapping and Remote Sensing Program</li> <li>4. Forest and Wild Life Program</li> <li>5. Institutional Reform Program</li> </ol>
(d) provide specialized services geared towards the development of the value chain; and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Post-harvest Management Program</li> <li>2. Post-Harvest Management and Marketing Program</li> <li>3. Financial Service Program</li> <li>4. The Rural Roads Program</li> <li>5. The Agricultural Statistics and Information Services</li> <li>6. Program to Improve Access to and Used of high Nutritional Value Food</li> </ol>
(e) boost the development of the areas of greatest agricultural and commercial potential.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial Service Program</li> <li>2. Food Security and Monitoring and Multiresctotal Coordination Program</li> <li>3. The Rural Roads Program</li> <li>4. The Agricultural Statistics and Information Services</li> </ol>

**9. How can agriculture policies and investments create incentives (for producers, processors, retailers and consumers) to improve nutrition? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.**

**10. Should any new interventions be piloted / implemented to complement existing programmes? Suggest concrete steps to take / interventions.**

- Scale up high nutritious food through biofortification
- diversification and food Fortification at country level
- Promotion of indigenous commodities

## **F. Priorities for information systems**

**11. Do existing information systems provide the information you need to adequately plan nutrition and agriculture interventions? If not, how should these be strengthened? What are priority actions for improving food and nutrition security information systems?**

EXISTING FSN INFORMATION SYSTEMS:

- **GAV: Vulnerability Assessment:** 2 vezes por ano (uma avaliacao de fundo que se realiza normalmente em Abri/Maio e uma de monitoria normalmente em Agosto )
- **Integrated Agricultural Information System (IAI -Inquerito Agricola Integrado).** Former TIA (Sistema integrado de informacao Agricola): production of agrarian statistics; information on agricultural production, livestock production, hh food security, income sources. This information is related to rural areas. Its done annual.
- **Sistema de Informacao de Mercados e Precos (SIMA):** agricultural marketing information system. The focus is on agricultural products at three level, retail, wholesaler and producer. SIMA includes product flow and transport costs. Weekly and monthly
- **INFOCOM:** system of data collection and analyses of all food products at retail level. Focus on urban markets. Monthly basis
- **National Nutrition Surveillance System:** it collects information on monitoring and evaluation of the Nutrition, Rehabilitation Program (PRN). This system includes 38 sentinel posts across the country. Monthly report
- **DHS - Demographic Health Survey:** it collects health demographic information. Done every 4 years.
- **Education Statistic System (EDU STAT):** monitoring and evaluation of the school network, including teachers, students. School enrollment and achievement information systems, provided on annual basis.
- **Contingency Plan:** it focus on the emergency information it annual basis
- **Whether Forecast** done by the Institute of Meteorology

HOW TO IMPROVE:

- Desegregation of information
- Improve quality of information analysis and use of data for planning and monitoring, and decision making process
- Work with other source of information
- Involve more author's in the gathering of information
- Pomote the dissemination of information using multimedia's channel on really time basis



## G. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

### 12. What needs to be coordinated and for what: what do you want to achieve with coordination?

- Strengthen the multi-sectorial coordination at all level from the policy and strategic design to development of plan including the M&E component, to achieve: common vision alignment, efficiency use of resources, efficacy and efficiency, accountability and timing and transparency.

### 13. How should existing coordination mechanisms be strengthened to better integrate nutrition in agriculture policies and programmes, and better integrate agriculture in nutrition policies and programmes?

- Strengthening multi-sectorial platform
- Capacity building at all level for better integration of nutrition agriculture and vice versa
- Sharing of best practices and exchange of experience
- Sustained engagement and commitment

### 14. Which partners (national institutions, development partners, private sector) / initiatives (SUN, REACH, etc.) should be involved for strengthening the nutritional impact of agriculture policies and programmes?

- Government,
- civil society,
- development partners,
- Academy,
- privates sectors,
- media,
- UN and donor agencies

## H. Capacities needed for integrating nutrition in agriculture

### 15. What are the most critical capacity gaps for achieving the proposed objectives? How would you address these gaps in the short and long term?

*Guidance: Look at operational, strategic and research capacities for both individuals and institutions.*

- Institutions:
  - Operational
  - Reinforce the decentralization process including the institution capacity
  
  - Strategic
  - High level Institutional arrangement
  - Capacity to conduct advocacy on food and nutrition security at all levels

- Joint planning to ensure the synchronization of planning process including the budgeting for plan operationalization.
- Research
- Capacity building for applied research
- Individuals:
  - Operational
  - Insufficient number and limited capacity on nutrition within health, agriculture (extensionists), social affairs and education sectors

## I. Costing / funding issues

### **16. How can you use existing resources to address some of the priorities (in terms of interventions, information systems and capacities) identified above? Where would you need new resources?**

- Joint planning exercises among sectors allows for optimal use of existing resources and non-duplication.
- Need additional commitments and mobilization of resources for funding investment plan (20% funded to date).
- There is urgent need for capacity development in tracking investments.

## J. Next steps

### **Guidance: Think about:**

- **How each team member will report back to their individual organization?**
- **How to sensitize/influence decision-makers to take on board recommendations coming out from the workshop?**
- **What are the key events/opportunities to integrate your suggestions on nutrition (e.g. in the CAADP process; during a SUN meeting; during a national high level meeting, etc.)?**
- **What are your needs for external support/assistance?**
- **Who will be the main contact person for nutrition-related issues in the CAADP process after the workshop?**

Atividade	Responsável	Data	Comentários (p.e. recursos necessários, possíveis constrangimentos)
Participants will produce a joint proceeding produce report to be presented to the Minister of Agriculture, especially to the CAADP focal point, and to their own sector/institution.	All team	18/09/2013	
Held a technical meeting with DE to assess whether the comment raised during the Ag-Nutrition Meeting could be integrated into the PNISA	CAADP Focal point	First week Oct.	
Sectors to ensure the integration of nutrition sensitive activities into planning /budget.			
Organize a stakeholders meeting to present/discuss PNISA's harmonization in the nutrition sensitive activities	CAADP Focal Point Agriculture with HKI/RAC support	End October	With Technical Assistance from FAO

Follow up the integration of nutrition on the CAADP process	MINAG (DE and SETSAN	November	With technical support of REACH and SUN Movement and HKI
From external support, we need capacity building on Monitory and evaluation, and resources mobilization	Ministry of Agriculture	December	With technical support of REACH and SUN Movement and HKI