



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Country Programming Framework
for Mozambique
2016-2020

July 2016

Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three government priority areas to guide the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) partnership and support with the Government of Mozambique – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during 5 years from 2016 to 2020.

The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP), Universities, NGOs and Development Partners working in FAO related areas.

I. Country context and priorities

In accordance with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Africa's policy framework for agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food security and nutrition, economic growth and prosperity for all, the Government of Mozambique has developed a national framework for actions including policies, strategies and plans.

As a global frame, the **Agenda 2025** aims to provide a set of guidelines for medium and long-term actions for leaders and decision makers in the public and private sectors and in civil society. Designed through a participatory process, the strategy includes 5 pillars namely (i) human development, (ii) social development, (iii) economy and development, (iv) governance, and (v) other sectors. The **National Development Strategy (ENDE)** for the period 2015-2035 supplements it highlighting the need to improve country's underlying competitiveness to diversify the economic base through strengthening the links between the mineral extraction sector and other sectors. The strategy seeks to oversee a process of structural transformation in Mozambique that will focus on the agricultural and fisheries¹ sectors, manufacturing, mining and the tourism industry.

As an instrument triggering action, the **Rural Development Strategy (EDR)** has been elaborated to ensure that sectorial policies, strategies and plans are consistent with a pro-rural transformative approach. The main goal of the EDR is to reach by 2025 a level of human development in rural areas three times greater than that in 2005. It has five specific objectives namely, (i) increased competitiveness, productivity and rural accumulation pattern, (ii) a productive and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, (iii) increased human capital, innovations and technologies, (iv) increased social capital, infrastructures and institutions, and (v) good governance and market planning.

Taking into account both national strategic planning instruments and regional and global development objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the **Government Five Year Program (PQG)** for 2015-2019 sets out the Government's priorities and development objectives. The program has a strong focus on the role of agriculture as a fundamental component of development and of industrialization and the government plans to promote increased productivity in the family sector. Out of the five priorities of actions the most relevant for FAO are to "Promote employment and improve productivity and competitiveness" and the "Transparent and sustainable management of the natural resources and environment". The PQG includes the reduction of stunting as an indicator in the human development pillar. It is the main guiding document from which FAO priorities were identified.

More specifically on the agricultural sector, the **Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (PEDSA)** for the period 2011-2020 sets a target of at least 7% of annual economic growth in the sector. This growth is planned to be realized through a doubling of yields and an

¹ In this document, the fisheries sector includes capture fisheries and aquaculture subsectors

increase of cultivated land by 25% by 2019, while ensuring the sustainability of Mozambique's natural resources. PEDSA's vision is a prosperous, competitive, equitable and sustainable agricultural sector, as an answer to the challenges linked to food and nutrition security as well as agricultural markets at the national and global levels. To guide the implementation of PEDSA, a range of strategies and plans has been developed to define sub-sectoral priorities. They include, among others, the Strategic Plan for Livestock, the Reforestation Strategy, the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programme, the National Forestry Plan, the National Strategy of Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change the Agricultural Research Strategy, the National Biofuel Strategy, the Irrigation Strategy, the National Extension Programme, the Agribusiness Master Plan, the Mechanization Strategy and the Gender Strategy for the Agricultural Sector.

To achieve PEDSA and CAADP objectives, the **National Investment Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PNISA)** has been developed to operationalize actions in the period 2014-2018. The PNISA, apart from the PEDSA, takes into consideration the implementation of other subsector strategies adding to the goal of 7% annual agricultural growth, the intention to reduce the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years to below 20% by 2020, and the reduction of the proportion of the population in Mozambique that suffers from hunger by half by 2015.

More specifically, in the Food and Nutrition Security domain, the **Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN II)** 2008–2015 and the **Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMRDC)** 2010–2020 have been the guiding documents. **ESANII** general objective is to guarantee that all citizens have at all time, physical and economic access to food, and can therefore enjoy an active and sustainable life achieving their human right to adequate food. It aims to address this challenge with a right-based approach making an explicit reference to the right to food. The evaluation of ESAN II and formulation of ESAN III are foreseen for 2016. The **PAMRDC** supplements ESAN providing a framework for actions that aim at reducing the current chronic under nutrition rate by 24 percentage points from 44% in 2008 to 20% in 2020. It includes some specific objectives for each impact group, including youth, pregnant women, and women of child-bearing age as well as children under the age of five.

On the natural resource sector, there are three documents that constitute the legal framework upholding Mozambique's land tenure system namely the 1995 **National Land Policy**, the 1997 **Land Law** and the 1998 **Land Law Regulations**. They are relatively progressive, protecting communities and promoting the principle of equity with equal access to land for men and women.

From 2016 FAO Mozambique is part of the Regional Initiative 2: "Sustainable production intensification and Value Chain Development in Africa". The planned CPF interventions will contribute to this regional initiative and to the achievement the following regional priority actions for Africa as defined by the 28th Regional Conference for Africa:

Regional Priority 1: Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems.

Regional Priority 2: Reduction of vulnerability to threats to food security and nutrition

Regional Priority 3: Improved management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources

These regional priorities are aligned with the three Government strategic objectives selected for the CPF.

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

Given the country policy framework presented above, an effort was made to converge Government priorities with FAO's mandate and comparative advantages, as well as the main objectives defined for the next UNDAF. Therefore, in this CPF FAO Mozambique will address three priority areas:

Priority area A: Improve selected value chains for food and nutrition security

This priority area contributes to PQG Priority III - Strategic Objective I: "To improve productivity and production in all sectors with emphasis on Agriculture", which covers aspects related to research,

fisheries production, agribusiness, food security and agricultural production. The related UNDAF outcome is “Vulnerable populations are more food secure and better nourished” (UNDAF Prosperity area - Outcome 1).

Approximately 89% of total households are engaged in Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries or Forestry (Pop census, 2007), and agriculture and livestock are the main source of revenue for approximately 55% of households. The agriculture is mainly rain fed with very low production and productivity of the main food crops, as compared to other African countries. There is very limited use of improved agricultural inputs or irrigation and the post -harvest losses are estimated at 30%. Additionally, since the majority of agricultural work is done by women, gender inequality and poor access of women to resources tends to perpetuate low productivity, food insecurity and malnutrition. Indeed, in Mozambique, 24 % of households are food insecure and there is an extremely high level of chronic under-nutrition (43%) which affects almost one in every two children under the age of five years (DHS 2011), being one of the major development concerns for the Government.

The outputs set for the CPF under this priority area (as reflected in Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 – 2020), focus on an enabling an evidence-based and gender responsive policy environment for improved food and nutrition security, where producers from the agriculture and fisheries sectors have the knowledge, capacity and means to engage in the sustainable production of nutritious and safe food for their own consumption and for national and international markets. Addressing food safety issues throughout the agri-food chains supporting the value chain actors for more inclusiveness in the production and marketing systems is a priority. All this combined with an equitable access to resources, linking interventions with social protection aspects, will open opportunities in terms of markets (local, national, regional and international) resulting in increased income levels and improved food security and nutrition for both men and women.

Priority area B: Ensure transparent and sustainable management of natural resources and environment

This priority directly contributes to PQG Priority V - Strategic Objective II: “To ensure the integration of Blue-Green Economy and Green Growth agenda in national development priorities, ensuring conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources”. This government result focuses on environment sustainability including land management and the related UNDAF Outcome is “Most vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from inclusive, equitable and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment” (UNDAF Planet Area - Outcome 9).

Mozambique is rich in natural resources especially in rural areas where about 70% of the population lives and depends on these resources for its livelihood. There are an estimated 36 million hectares of arable land. Although country’s land law protects the rural poor, through the recognition of customary tenure over land, access to arable land is a controversial issue. Forests cover an area of 54, 8 million hectares (70% of the country’s surface area) and wildlife is rich and diverse with considerable potential for development. The major challenges for the sustainable management and use of natural resources include deforestation, illegal logging, poaching, poor law enforcement and weak knowledge and capacity among institutions and local communities.

The CPF outputs under this priority area (as reflected in Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 – 2020) address Governance of natural resources and environment aiming to improve transparency, inclusiveness and gender sensitiveness. Technical support to key stakeholder platforms and fora and the dissemination of the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* are some of the key interventions foreseen. It will also contribute to develop capacity to design and implement evidence-based policies and investments while introducing and disseminating best practices on sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. Additionally, financial mechanisms for natural resources management will be enhanced to ensure transparent and

equitable benefits for the rural communities, with attention to gender equity.

Priority area C: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to climate change, threats and crisis

This priority area directly contributes to PQG Priority V - Strategic Objective III: “To reduce the vulnerability of communities, the economy and the infrastructures to climate risks and natural and man-made disasters”, which addresses environmental management including awareness, disaster response and climate change. The UNDAF Outcome 10 “Communities are more resilient to the impact of climate change and disasters” relates to this government objective.

Mozambique ranks third among the African countries most exposed to risks from multiple weather-related hazards, suffering from periodic floods, cyclones and droughts. Its geographical configuration and location combined with the limited capacity to prevent and mitigate damaging losses represent high levels of risk. More than 60% of the population lives along its 2,700km coastline, and is therefore highly vulnerable to cyclones and storms. Over 25% of the population is exposed to natural hazards. Floods, epidemics and cyclones are the most frequent disasters, although drought affects by far the largest number of people. While strides have been made by the Government of Mozambique and development partners in reducing risks resulting from natural hazards and climate change, key challenges and critical gaps still exist.

CPF Outputs under this priority area (as described in Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 – 2020) attempt to address some of the key underlying factors and barriers to progress in building resilience to disasters and enhancing adaptation to climate change among communities and institutions. Under this priority improved and better coordinated mechanisms for information management for disaster risk reduction will be promoted. Particular attention will be paid to disadvantaged women, youth and communities within vulnerable geographic areas. FAO role as co-lead with WFP of Food Security Cluster, which is composed of UN and NGOs with government participation, is crucial for the successful implementation of this output. Additionally, the capacity of communities, government, and civil society to build resilience and adapt to climate change will be strengthened. Through Farmer Field Schools methodology, improved technologies and practices will be transferred to smallholder farmers and agro meteorological information will be made accessible to stakeholders, including vulnerable small farmers. FAO work will complement and contribute to the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), currently being implemented by MITADER with support of several partners including UN Agencies, international and local NGOs.

FAO’s work in promoting sustainability in agriculture, forestry and fisheries is based on the principles and approach underpinning the Common vision for *Sustainable Food and Agriculture* (SFA). Under the SFA, sustainability can only be achieved if it fully integrates its three dimensions, giving people a central role in addressing sustainability issues, and building co-constructed solutions through multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral dialogues.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

The total resource requirement for the CPF is 45 million USD of which 29.5 million USD are currently available. With an anticipated TCP allocation of 2 million USD excluding emergency, the resource mobilization target from external sources is 12.5 million USD. The new TCP projects (including Telefood projects) will be used strategically and catalytically to support pilot initiatives with concrete and visible results for leveraging additional resources. Although the potential for resource mobilization at the national level has been limited, it is important to review and investigate new and innovative partnerships. Currently, main funding partners for FAO Mozambique are the European Union (EU), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Belgium Fund for Food Security (BFFS), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, the Governments of Italy and Brazil, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of Mozambique.

FAO Mozambique has been engaging in more proactive resource mobilization efforts applying in a competitive way to call for proposals from different development partners. Active participation in

partners groups on Agriculture (AgRed), fisheries and natural resources, regular meetings for sharing information as well as joint missions to the field are opportunities to improve visibility contributing for resource mobilization. UN joint programming and comprehensive approaches are preferred by most development partners. There are significant efficiencies and advantages in working with other UN agencies where mandates and areas of expertise complement each other.

Strong interaction with government at all levels is critical in delivering the field programme. In order to benefit from funding channeled through direct state budget support, there is the need for continuous efforts and advocacy for Unilateral Trust Fund projects.

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Mozambique and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Mozambique and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

Partnerships with private sector and civil society along the whole chain, paying particular attention to small farmers and women are crucial. Additionally, joint work in major thematic areas contributes to increased awareness and impact of interventions. The implementation of the UN Agenda for the Reduction of Chronic Under-nutrition (2015-2019) in Mozambique, developed by FAO, IFAD, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO is an example of important joint effort and partnership.

FAO's impartial role allows a good positioning to support the country development agenda, as a broker bringing together different actors from civil society, private and public sectors, and academia to dialogue and develop strategic partnerships. MASA is the lead line ministry with which FAO will work for the implementation and monitoring of the CPF. Equally important is the involvement of the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development and the Ministry of Industry and Trade for CPF implementation. Other relevant institutions are the National Institute for Statistics (INE), the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), the National Institute of Meteorology (INAM), as well as government departments related to health and education for FAO nutrition interventions. Civil Society Organizations with strong presence in the field and good knowledge of local communities are critical for project implementation and sustainability, while Academia plays an important role in research and policy areas.

The annual report will be an opportunity to review the CPF during the 5 years of implementation and it will be shared with Government main counterparts. Every year, the progress of output implementation will be measured through the CPF Results Matrix (Annex I).

Major changes in country circumstances may be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

By endorsing the CPF 2016-2020 (*insert date and reference of Govt letter*) FAO and the Government of Mozambique are committed to collaborating to the fullest extent possible with regard to available capacity and resources, to achieve the proposed objectives and actions.

Annexes

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 - 2020

Priority area A: Improve selected value chains for food and nutrition security

Country Outcome 1: Improve productivity and production in all sectors with emphasis on agriculture - PQG Priority III, Strategic Objective I

Related UNDAF Outcome: Vulnerable populations are more food secure and better nourished - Outcome 1

Regional Priority: Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 1.1: Government and stakeholders' capacity strengthened to design and implement evidence-based and gender-responsive agriculture and food and nutrition security related policies, programmes and investments</p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator: 1.1.1</i></p>	<p><i>At least 3 policy/legislative/ programmatic documents that incorporate FNS formulated/ revised as follows:</i></p> <p><i>ESANIII by 2018</i> <i>PAMRDC by 2018</i> <i>Agriculture Law by 2020</i> <i>5 year Government Plan (2020-2024) by 2020</i></p>	1.350.000	100.000	324.000	0	926.000	MASA/SETSAN, MITADER, MIMAIP, UEM, INE, MEDH, ME, Parliament
<p>Output 1.2: Producers in agriculture and fisheries sectors have enhanced capacity to adopt sustainable production techniques for own consumption and improved market participation</p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.1</i></p>	<p><i>At least 4 innovative agriculture practices (conservation agriculture, use of adapted seed varieties; water management practices, Integrated Pest Management techniques) introduced through FFS by 2020 and 2 innovative fishing practices introduced by 2020</i></p>	9.450.000	4.671.293	4.028.707	0	750.000	MASA (SETSAN, IIAM), MEDH, MITADER, INAQUA, INAM, WFP, Selected NGOs
<p>Output 1.3: Public sector institutions are supported to improve their capacity to design and implement better strategies and regulatory frameworks, and to provide public services related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality</p> <p><i>Corporate Output Indicator: 4.1.4</i></p>	<p><i>At least 3 regulatory frameworks (FMD Strategy, Plant Protection Act, Animal Health Act) formulated/reviewed by 2020</i></p> <p><i>At least 200 MASA staff and 400 community facilitators (disaggregated by sex) with capacities strengthened to improve public services</i></p>	2.700.000	2.165.311	534.689	0	0	MASA, MIC

	<i>(vaccination against NC Disease, control of FMD, production of improved vaccines) by 2020</i>						
Output 1.4: Value chain actors are provided with technical support to promote equitable, inclusive, efficient and sustainable agri-food chains <i>Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.3</i>	<i>At least, 30,000 value chain actors of maize, cassava, pulses and horticulture (disaggregated by sex) with improved capacities on production, post-harvest, processing and market linkages by 2019</i>	6.750.000	6.059.192	690.808	0	0	MASA, Farmers' Associations, MIC
Output 1.5: Institutions and communities acquire the knowledge to transmit and adopt appropriate practices and behaviors to improve nutrition <i>Corporate Output Indicator: 1.1.1</i>	<i>Nutrition education component of PAMRDC implemented by 2020 (Schools with nutrition education, communities with nutrition oriented home gardens and FFS methodology with nutrition mainstreamed)</i>	6.750.000	6.627.058	122.942	0	0	MASA, MISAU, Ministry of Education and Human Development (MEDH)
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government outcome 1		27.000.000	19.622.854	5.701.146	0	1.676.000	

Priority area B: Ensure transparent and sustainable management of natural resources and environment

Country Outcome 2: Ensure the integration of Blue-Green Economy and Green Growth agenda in national development priorities, ensuring conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources – PQG Priority V, Strategic Objective II

Related UNDAF Outcome: Most vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from inclusive, equitable and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment - Outcome 9

Regional Priority: Improved management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 2.1: Governance, design and implementation of evidence-based policies and investments on environment and natural resources (land, water, forestry and fisheries) and environment improved in a transparent, inclusive and gender sensitive manner <i>Corporate Output Indicator: 2.2.2</i>	<i>At least 2 policy processes (Forest Forum, Climate change platform) and the setting of a cross-sector dialogue supported by 2019</i>	1.080.000	42.000	838.000	0	200.000	MITADER, MASA, MICULTUR, MIC, Selected NGOs and Private Sector

Output 2.2: Government institutions and rural communities with enhanced capacity to implement best practices on sustainable management of natural resources and the environment <i>Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.2</i>	<i>At least 3 initiatives on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM: vegetative re-growth, selective thinning and pruning, non-timber forest products) introduced in selected districts by 2020</i>	4.320.000	762.500	3.357.500	0	200.000	MITADER, MASA
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government outcome 2		5.400.000	804.500	4.195.500	0	400.000	

Priority area C: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to climate change, threats and crisis

Country Outcome 3: To reduce the vulnerability of communities, the economy and infrastructure to climate risks and natural and man-made disasters – PQG Priority V, Strategic Objective III

Related UNDAF Outcome: Communities are more resilient to the impact of climate change and disasters - Outcome 10

Regional Priority: Reduction of vulnerability to threats to food security and nutrition

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 3.1: Mechanisms for information management on disaster risk reduction and response to crisis are enhanced and coordinated <i>Corporate Output Indicator: 5.4.2, 5.4.3.</i>	<i>Food Security Cluster strengthened through FAO coordination; Food crisis prevention and management system are set up and functional to effectively respond to crisis by 2018</i>	1.890.000	100.000	790.000	0	1.000.000	MASA, INGC, SETSAN, WFP, FEWSNET
Output 3.2: Capacity of communities (and women in particular), government, and civil society to build resilience and adapt to climate change is strengthened <i>Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.2</i>	<i>SHARP methodology applied in selected Farmer Field Schools by 2018 CCA interventions identified and implemented in selected districts by 2020</i>	10.710.000	9.000.000	1.710.000	0	0	MASA, MITADER, INAM
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government outcome 3		12.600.000	9.100.000	2.500.000	0	1.000.000	

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

FAO actively participates in the UNDAF taking lead roles in the areas relevant to its mandate. In the current UNDAF (2012-16), FAO and WFP convene the Economic Area and lead Outcome 1 related to the increase of production and productivity in the primary sector to improve food and nutrition security. With UNDP, FAO co-leads Outcome 3 on sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction.

FAO was deeply involved in the formulation of the new UNDAF 2017-2020, contributing to most of the areas, while concentrating efforts in the previously identified priorities. The UNDAF was developed jointly among UN agencies and with Government institutions and partners in line with the principle of “Delivering as One” and Global Partnership for Effective Cooperation. The framework is based on a situation analysis of the main development issues in the country, a reflection on UN’s comparative advantages and lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous UNDAFs. The design of this CPF largely benefitted from the consultation process undertaken during UNDAF formulation.

The UNDAF is aligned with Government Five Year Programme (PQG and it strives towards a situation where “The population of Mozambique, especially those living in the most vulnerable conditions, enjoy prosperity through equitable access to resources and quality services in a peaceful and sustainable environment”. The UNDAF is organized around four results areas, related to SDGs:

PROSPERITY: contribute to an economic development which is inclusive, transformative and sustainable and benefits all in Mozambique.

PEOPLE: assist and develop systems and capacities for sustainable human and social development which ensures the provision of basic services for all people living in the country.

PEACE: support consolidation of national unity, peace and sovereignty for all.

PLANET: support changes for sustainable and transparent management of natural and environmental resources.

Within these four results areas there are 10 defined outcomes to which the UN in Mozambique will contribute. The specific contribution of United Nations’ Agencies to each Outcome is defined through a series of 37 Outputs.

FAO and WFP led the formulation of Outcome 1 under Prosperity Area: “Vulnerable populations are more food secure and better nourished”. Additionally, FAO co-led Outcome 9: “Most vulnerable people in Mozambique benefit from inclusive, equitable and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment”. Contributions were also made to Outcome 2 on sustainable economic transformation; Outcome 5 on a more effective system of social protection; Outcome 7 on youth; and Outcome 10 on resilience, climate change and disasters.

The Common Budgetary Framework is prepared yearly and FAO provides information on the existing resources from ongoing projects and pipeline with strong potential for approval. This and other UNDAF processes (annual reporting and planning, evaluations, etc) are supported by the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group where FAO is well represented.

Joint UN resource mobilization has become important and also common in Mozambique. FAO is involved in some programmes with other UN Agencies funded by the European Union (3 RBAs), the Belgium Fund for Food Security (FAO, WFP, UNCDF, UN Women) and the Government of Brazil (FAO and WFP).

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Mozambique				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2016 Month June		End: Year 2020 Month December		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: Year 2016 Month June		End: Year 2020 Month December		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Government priority 1: Improve productivity and production in all sectors with emphasis on agriculture					
Output 1.1: Government and stakeholders' capacity strengthened to design and implement evidence-based and gender-responsive agriculture and food and nutrition security related policies, programmes and investments	Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ESAN)	TCP Facility. Support to SETSAN for the evaluation of ESAN II and formulation of ESAN III	2016-2017	40.000	MASA, in particular SETSAN
	Cost of Hunger	TCP Facility. Support to SETSAN to undertake the Cost of Hunger study in Mozambique	2016-2017	40.000	MASA, in particular SETSAN
	Agriculture Statistics for decision making	The project is designed to address the need for a coordinated and integrated approach to the agricultural statistics system. It recommends the use of new integrated methodologies for Agricultural Annual Survey and Early Warning using the sampling frame of the census as a benchmark to design its subsamples	2016-2017	445.949	MASA and INE
	Strengthen Linkages between agriculture and Social Protection	The project would strengthen the Social Protection (SP) linkages to agriculture by: supporting social protection policy dialogue, expanding local procurement initiatives (complementing the previous PAA – Africa project) and assisting impact evaluation of the country SP strategy	2018-2019	200.000	MASA, MEDH and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS)
	Youth employment	The project would support government in the design and implementation of	2018 -2019	200.000	MASA and Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJD)

		strategies that more effectively target rural youth in accessing decent work in agriculture and integrate youth issues into national agricultural investment plans			
Output 1.2: Producers in agriculture and fisheries sectors have enhanced capacity to adopt sustainable production techniques for own consumption and improved market participation	Aquaculture	The project will provide technical and material support to male and female farmers in order to: (i) enhance their capacity to form and/or manage strong farmer associations, (ii) run aquaculture as a business (run aquaculture activities as commercial ventures), (iii) produce and market sufficient good quality seeds, (iv) produce and market sufficient good quality feed, (v) acquire and apply good fish farming practices and efficient technologies	2016-2017	449.594	National Institute for Aquaculture (INAQUA)
	Horticulture	The project is intended to support building organizational and technical capacity of farmers' organizations for job creation and agro processing in the horticulture value chains. Diversified crops will be promoted aiming at improved nutrition	2016 - 2017	300.000	MASA
Government priority 2: Ensure the integration of Blue-Green Economy and Green Growth agenda in national development priorities, ensuring conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources					
Output 2.1: Governance, design and implementation of evidence-based policies and investments on environment and natural resources (land, water, forestry and fisheries) and environment improved in a transparent, inclusive and gender sensitive manner	Forest Forum	The project will assist the Government with improving inter-ministerial coordination and civil society and private sector participation in relation to forest through a multi-stakeholder forum for discussions	2018-2019	200.000	MITADER
Output 2.2: Capacity to implement best practices on sustainable	Sustainable energy – MOPANI	The project will address deforestation and forest degradation due to firewood and	2018-2019	200.000	MITADER and Ministry of Mineral Resources and

management of natural resources and the environment developed		charcoal production by identifying and implementing appropriate management plans for the Mopani woodlands, especially for charcoal production using efficient production techniques			Energy
Government priority 3: To reduce the vulnerability of communities, the economy and infrastructure to climate risks and natural and man-made disasters					
Output 3.1: Mechanisms for information management on disaster risk reduction and response to crisis are enhanced and coordinated	Emergency response	TCP to request in case of an emergency to provide immediate assistance to affected families in need of agricultural inputs to resume their productive lives, as well as strengthen information management systems, including support to IPC	2016-2017 2018-2019	500.000 500.000	MASA and INGC