REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA
E
SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR

II Biennial Review Report of Mozambique on the Implementation of the Malabo Declaration 2017-2018

Submitted to the African Union on 25/ 07/2019
Maputo, Moçambique

" Moçambique no aumento da produção e da produtividade rumo à fome zero "

PC 1.1
Country CAADP Process

Target:
CAADP process to be fully completed at the country level: ***Reach 100% of the completion, by the year 2020***.

Indicator:
CAADP process completion Index (**CAADPPro**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{1.1}$**	Mozambique signed its CAADP Pact in 2011, and in the same year developed a Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agriculture Sector (PEDSA), with the aim of transforming the agriculture sector into a "prosperous, competitive, equitable and sustainable agricultural sector" capable of contributing to food security and increase the income of rural households. In 2013, the Government of Mozambique launched the National Agrarian Sector Investment Plan (PNISA), operating the PEDSA policy framework, and aligned with the CAADP principles. In 2018 Mozambique validated the NAIP (PNISA) assessment report (2013-2017, with the collaboration of stakeholders in the agriculture sector. The recommendations and results of this assessment were used to extend the PNISA to two years (2018-2019). an action plan for the implementation of the extension of PNISA (2018-2019) was developed. Two joint sector review meetings were held in the agricultural sector, one in 2017 and the other in 2018, and three meetings of Agricultural policy research platforms being one in 2017 and two in 2018 .

Parameter	**Progress as at 2018 Yes or No**	**If No, comment and expected date to complete**
1. Existence of communication on internalizing or domesticating the Malabo Declaration, p1	Yes	Mozambique has the PNISA Evaluation Report that has been socialized with Agrarian Development partners and all stakeholders. This report and the first Biennial Report of the Malabo Declaration are available on the MASA website (www.masa.gov.mz). The social communication of the CAADP process was also carried out through two peer review seminars in the agricultural sector. one in 2017 and the other in 2018 and threemeetings of agricultural policy research platforms, one in 2017 and two in 2018.

	2. Existence of National Roadmap for implementing the Malabo Declaration, p2	Yes	Based on the results of MALABO's first biennial report, the country identified areas of poor performance and produced an action plan for the improvement of MALABO indicators. This action plan was presented at the Kigal summit in September 2018 and socialized with stakeholders from the agrarian sector in the country..
	3. Existence of Malabo-compliant NAIP Appraisal Report, p3	Yes	The PNISA Evaluation Report is available at www.masa.gov.mz and is in line with the objectives of PEDSA and CAADP. The report identifies key achievements and / or outcomes, gaps and challenges in achieving strategic goals and targets, including the key targets outlined in the Malabo Declaration.
	4. Existence of a Malabo-compliant NAIP, p4	Yes	The PNISA ended in 2017 and was extended to 2019 and is being implemented through an Action Plan [PNAS Extension Action Plan (2018-2019)]. The PNISA extension is in line with national and regional strategies as well as with the Government's Quinquanl Program (2015-2019), PEDSA (2011-2020) and the Malabo Declaration (2014).
	5. Malabo-compliant NAIP priorities reflected in national budget, p5	Yes	The programmatic priorities of PNISA in accordance with Malabo are reflected in the annual budget of the Social Economic Plan (PES).
	6. Existence of Malabo-compliant NAIP M&E system, p6	Yes	The PNISA evaluation report points to the strengthening of an M & E system. To complement the activities included in the PNISA extension, Terms of Reference for the Strengthening of the Monitoring and Evaluation System were produced and the process of strengthening the M & E system is underway with the help of the development partners
	7. Existence of Malabo-compliant NAIP implementation progress report, p7	Yes	There are two reports evaluating the progress of PNISA implementation. The first progress report was drawn up in 2014 and the second progress report in 2017. At the same time, the monitoring and evaluation reports on PES activities also

		assess the progress of PNISA implementation.

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:There are specific documents that can be consulted in particular; the PNISA brochures in the Portuguese and English versions available at the Directorate of Planning and International Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (DPCI-MASA). As well as the CAADP PACT in Portuguese and English, which are available on the website: www. fsg .afre.msu.edu / mozambique / CAADP.

PC 1.2

CAADP based Cooperation, Partnership & Alliance

Target:

Multi-sectorial coordination body and multi-stakeholder body fully established and operational at national level (reach 100% for the Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body, Qc) by 2020.

Indicator:

Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body (**Qc**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target?, **ACTION$_{1.2}$**	During the period under review two meetings of the Agricultural Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA) were held, one in 2017 and the other in 2018. These meetings were attended by all key actors in the agrarian sector including Cooperation and Development Partners and were re-activated financing partnerships in the agricultural sector and coordination mechanisms at all levels. As a result of these meetings, MASA has signed alliances with cooperation partners with AgRED and as a result of these alliances organizations such as AGRA, African Development Bank, Austria, FAO, IFAD, World Bank and others are financing activities in the sector

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**Progressas at 2018 (yes or No)**		**If No, comments**
1. Existence of quality terms of refereence (TORs), Qc_1			
1a. Existence of the TORs, p_{TOR1}	Yes		Terms of Reference (ToR's) were produced for the Agrarian Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA)
1b. Reflection of the key elements, p_{TOR2}	i. Alignment of the objectives	Yes	The ToRs reflect the objectives and indicate precisely the responsibilities and tasks of each stakeholder. A project to strengthen the operation of CCSA was developed in 2018 and this was financed by AGRA. This project includes the roadmap and budget for the effective operation of CCSA.
	ii. Roles and responsibilities	Yes	
	iii. Roadmap	Yes	
	Iv. Buget	Yes	
1c. Representation of stakeholders, p_{TOR3}	i. Government	Yes	All key stakeholders are represented and each has their own responsibility.
	ii.CSOs,	Yes	
	iii. Private sector	Yes	
	iv. Farmers	Yes	
	v. Farmer organizations	Yes	
1d. Relevance of membership,	i. Government	Yes	The Government is represented by

p_{TOR4}	ii.CSOs,	Yes	the Ministers and each Ministry is necessarily represented by the National Director and officials, representing the cooperation partners of the group - AgRED (bilateral, multilateral and other global initiatives), representative of the main organizations of the private sector of the agricultural branch, including the Confederation of Economic Associations of Mozambique (CTA), representatives of large producer organizations including the National Union of Peasants (UNAC) and Civil Society.
	iii. Private sector	Yes	
	iv. Farmers	Yes	
	v. Farmer organizations	Yes	
1e. Existence of list of official nominees *(number + seniority)* and affiliation, p_{TOR5}	Yes		There is a fixed list of participants and institutions

Parameter/Sub-parameter		**Progress as at 2018**	
2. Level of implementation of the coordination actions, Qc_2			
2a. Performance for meetings held, p_{IMP1}	Total number of meetings planned in the TORs for the evaluation period, NmT	4	
	Total number of meetings organized during the evaluation period, NmO	2	
2b. Level of engagement,	Number of invitationsreceived by the	Meeting 1:	120

p_{IMP2}	stakeholders for each meeting, NIN*(i)*	Meeting 2:	111
		Meeting 3:	number
		Meeting 4:	number
		...	number
	Total number of required participants in the TORs, NINT	The ToR's only mention the institutions that should be invited, not the number of participants.	

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**Progress as at 2018**	
3. Level of participation and inclusiveness, Qc_3	The CCSA is composed of five sectors (public sector, private sector, academia, Civil Society, Landscapers of Cooperation, Producers Organization).	
3a. Total number of organizations, N_{org}	5	
3b. Total number of meetings organized, N_{mO}	2	
3c. Number of organizations present at the meetings organized, $\sum N_{orgi}$	Meeting 1: 2017	33
	Meeting 2: 2017	number
	Meeting 3: 2018	35
	Meeting 4: 2018	number
	...	number

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**Progress as at 2018**
4. Level of commitment to decisions, Qc_4	
4a. Total number of recommendations taken during the evaluation period, N_{RT}	4

4b. Total number of decisions taken with out of the number of recommendations during the evaluation period, N_{DT}	4
4c. Number ofdecisions implemented, N_{DI}	4

Parameter/Sub-parameter	Progress as at 2018	
5. Level of Representation, Qc_5		
5a. Total expected senior attendance per meeting, T_{SA}	37	
5b. Total number of meetings organized, N_{mO}	2	
5c. Observed total senior attendances at each meeting, $\sum O_{SAi}$	Meeting 1:	37
	Meeting 2:	35
	Meeting 3:	x
	Meeting 4:	x
	...	number

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:The Agrarian Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA) is responsible for monitoring the implementation of PNISA and is headed by the Ministry that oversees the area of Agriculture and Food Security. It consists of public services, development corridor members, development partners, private sector organizations, producer organizations, academia and civil society.

PC 1.3
CAADP based Policy & Institutional Review/ Setting/ Support

Target:
Evidence-based policies and

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{1.3}$**	Design and approval of several instruments, including the abix enlisted, which are extremely competitive for the implementation of PEDSA / PNISA and the Malabo Declaration, with the ultimate objective of guaranteeing the country's food and nutritional security and regulating the functioning of the agrarian sector.

Parameter/Sub-parameter	Progress as at 2018

institutions that support planning and implementation are established and implemented by the country to deliver on Malabo (reach 100% for the Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources, EIP) by 2020.

Indicator:
Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources (**EIP**)

1. Evidence-based policies and strategies evidence: EPE	
1a. Total number of policies and strategies in the NAIP, TNP	20
1b. Number of policies and strategies that are evidence-based, NEP	20
2. Supportive institutions (laws and regulations): EPI	
2a. Number of policies and strategies elements in the NAIP that required supportive institutions (laws and regulations), NRI	12
2b. Number of institutions (laws and regulations) that exist to support policies and strategies NIP	6
3. Full-time equivalent staff dedicated to agricultural policy planning, implementation and M&E within the Ministry of agriculture: FTE	567
3a. Number of required fulltime staff positions for planning and M&E, FTP	772
3b. Number of staffing positions filled, FTS	

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:

PC 2.1i
Public Expenditures to Agriculture.

Target:
Increase Governmentexpenditures to agriculture as part of national expenditures, to at

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{2.1i}$**	he Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) has promoted the realization and socialization of studies on public expenditure in agriculture. In 2018, MASA initiated the development of a World Bank study of public expenditures in agriculture and this study showed that these are still below the 10% target of total public expenditure in the country. This result has been drawn up with a number of actors including the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Development Partners and the Private Sector to raise awareness of key actors financing the agricultural sector in order to increase investment in this sector.The PNISA evaluation report reported a shortfall of 85% in agricultural funding from 2013 to 2017. This resulted in the production of an action

least 10% from the year 2015 to 2025.

Indicator:
Government agriculture expenditure as % of total government expenditure (**ţGAE**)

plan to improve investment in the agricultural sector. From this plan, MASA started a project development activity to guarantee financing in the agrarian sector and currently MASA is implementing projects financed by the African Development Bank, the World Bank and AGRA.The PNISA evaluation report also recommended increasing private sector involvement in agriculture and reactivation of the Agricultural Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA) to increase the mobilization of funds for the sector. The MASA with the help of the World Bank has initiated the development of the private sector development strategy in agriculture and is in the stage of validation and finalization. The CCSA is being reactivated and the new terms of reference have already been developed and this platform will also serve as a mechanism for the mobilization of funds for the sector.

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Total Government Expenditure in local currency units (TGE)	240093,800,000.00	200 490000000.80	208 998000000.80	247265562000.00	302928100000.00
2. Governement Agriculture Expenditure in local currency units (GAE)	11445000000	100960000006	6402000000	8974000000	Data not available
2a. GAE on crops	502925989.77	639050543.67	650201879.34	738132964.47	Data not available
2b. GAE on livestock	191954091.02	180392442.86	79939573.94	136477437.94	Data not available
2c. GAE on forestry	481108459.27	854248401.22	272374471.17	41027706.75	Data not available
2d. GAE on fishing	734295379.12	541813742.60	501786202.19	520391194.50	Data not available

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  Data on total government expenditure are from General Account of the State 2014 to 2017. Citizen Budget 2018. The data referring to the expenditure of the Agriculture Sector referring to 2014 to 2017 was extracted from public expenditure study conducted by FAO under the *Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies* (MAFAP) in collaboration of MASA in 2018. Data on agricultural expenditure for different agricultural sector groups (crops, livestock, forestry and fishing) is from a public expenditure study conducted by FAO.
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PC 2.1ii
Public Expenditures to Agriculture.

Target:
Ensure adequate intensity of agricultural spending by keeping annual Governement agriculture expenditure as % of agriculture value added to no less than (or at a minimum of) 19% from the year 2015 to the year 2025.

Indicator:
Government agriculture expenditure as % of agriculture value added (**GAE_{AgVA}**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **$ACTION_{2.1ii}$**	MASA has been conducting study on public expenditure in agriculture sector in parternship with FAO through MAFAP. In 2018 MASA carry out a study on public expenditure in the agriculture sector in partnership with the World Bank, this study is in line with NAIP.

Parameter/ Sub-parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Governement Agriculture Expenditure in local currency units (GAE)	11445000000	10096000000	6402000000	8974000000	Not Yet available
2. Agriculture value added in local currency units (AgVA)- **10^6**	132.946	136.974	142.766	148.419	152.893
2a. AgVA for crops -**10^6**	107 028	109 820	114 769	119 292	123 256
2a. AgVA for livestock -**10^6**	8 461	8 971	9 113	9 689	9 791
2a. AgVA for forestry -**10^6**	9 178	9 701	9 921	10 131	10 339
2a. AgVA for fishing -**10^6**	8 279	8 482	8 962	9 308	9 508

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  Agriculture value added was provided by National Institute of Statistics (INE). Website: www.ine.org.mz
  The data referring to the expenditure of the Agriculture Sector referring to 2014 to 2017 was extracted from public expenditure study conducted by World Bank in collaboration of MASA in 2019.

PC 2.1iii
Public Expenditures to Agriculture.

Target:
Ensure that Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed to implement the NAIPs is fully

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **$ACTION_{2.1iii}$**	The results of the PNISA assessment showed a deficit of 85% in the financing of the same being mainly due to lack of disbursement of the development partners was shared with AgRED (a platform that aggregates all the development and cooperation partners in Mozambique).MASA has closely followed the initiatives of the cooperation partners via AgRED and has engaged them to increase their levels of funding in the agrarian sector. AgRED advises the reactivation of the CCSA to improve the coordination of activities in the agricultural sector and consequently the financing. CCSA is being reactivated and it is expected that funding levels will increase in the coming years and in particular in the new generation of PNISA

disbursed to countries. The target is to have 100% ODA disbursement annually from 2015 to 2025.

Indicator:
Official development assistance for agriculture, disbursement as % of commitment (**agODA**)

Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. ODA for agriculture, gross disbursements in current US$ (**agODAD**)	114.631.531	54.936.545	65.169.073	40.277.446	49.736.879
2. ODA for agriculture, commitments in current US$ (**agODAC**)	117.298.265	66.566.353	71.478.852	78.276.826	42.980.992

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:http://www.odamoz.org.mz/request/custom/ accessed 05/16/2019

PC 2.2
Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture.

Target:
Ensure that government investment leverage at least X times domestic private investment in agriculture sector by 2025.
(SILENT).

Indicator:
Ratio of domestic private sector investment in agriculture to agriculture value added (**ţDPrPb**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{2.2}$**	The NAIP assessment report recommended increasing private sector investment in agriculture.Thus, MASA developed terms of reference for the mobilization of funds for the design of a strategy of private sector involvement in agriculture, and the financing of DIFID in 2018 was secured for this purpose. In the same year the development of the strategy of private sector involvement in agriculture began and is already in the validation and finalization phase. MASA through the Agriculture Development Fund (FDA) is implementing the tripartite programinvolving government, private sector and cooperation partners. Through this program, MASA organizes meetings with these stakeholders to discuss the financing of the private sector in order to improve the participation of this sector in agriculture.

Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Domestic private sector investment in agriculture in current US$ (**DPrIA**)**(*10^6).**	183.09	2.20	14.32	0.75	3.81
2. Agriculture value added in current US$ (**AgVA**) **)(10^6).**	4.028,66	4.150,74	4.326,23	4.497,55	4.633,13

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  Domestic private sector investment in agriculture was collected in the APIEX at Ministry of Trade and Industry.

PC 2.3
Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture.

Target:
Ensure that government investment leverage at least Y times foreign private direct investment in agriculture sector by 2025.
(SILENT).

Indicator:
Ratio of foreign private sector investment in agriculture to agriculture value added (**ţFPrPb**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{2.3}$**	There is massive mobilization of international investment into agriculture sector. As a result, there is a notable growth of large farms resulting from increased private international investment in the agriculture sector, representing 9.67% of the total authorized investment.

Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Foreign private direct investment in agriculture in current US$ (FPrIA) **(10^6)**	358.15	92.24	47.44	29.21	38.5
2. Agriculture value added in current US$ (AgVA) **)(10^6).**	4.028,66	4.150,74	4.326,23	4.497,55	4.633,13

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:

These data were collected in the APIEX (Ministry of Trade and Commerce)and refer to the projects authorized in the respective periods.

PC 2.4
Market Access to Agricultural Finanace.

Target:
Ensure that 100% of men and women engaged in agriculture have access to financial services to be able to transact agriculture business, by 2025.

Indicator:
Proportion of men

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{2.4}$**	In addition to the formal financial market through commercial banks, microbanks and credit unions, the government has been implementing agricultural loan programs. Examples of these programs are SUSTENTA guarantee Fund with Banco Comercial de Investimento and BMI for the promotion of cashew processing, fishery development fund, value chains financing for meat, horticulture and poultry and input credits in cotton. The government has also developed strategies related to financial inclusion, namely Banking Strategy for the Economy, Rural Finance Strategy, Strategy for the Development of the Financial Sector (2013-2022) and National Strategy for Financial Inclusion.

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Total number of men and women engaged in agriculture (NtAg = NtAgM + NtAgW)	11.876.423	9.385.210	9.273.264	9.161.317	8.942.765
1a. Number of men engaged in	5.404.517	4.241.904	4.241.192	4.240.480	4.139.319

and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services (**ţAgFs**)

Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services (**ţAgFs**)

agriculture (NtAgM)					
1b. Number women engaged in agriculture (NtAgW)	6.471.906	5.143.306	5.032.072	4.920.837	4.803.446
2. Total number of men and women engaged in agriculture that have access to financial services (NfsAg = NfsAgM + NfsAgW)	135.510	60.202	94.118	115.648	90.763
2a. Number of men engaged in agriculture that have access to financial services (NfsAgM)	61.666	27.210	43.045	53.530	42.011
2b. Number of women engaged in agriculture that have access to financial services (NfsAgW)	73.844	32992	51.072	62.118	48752

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  Agricultural survey data were used. For the number of people who have access to financial services, this number is obtained by multiplying the percentage of households that received credit by the number of people.For the year 2016 and 2018, the average percentage of access to credit was used by the number of people. The number of people in 2016 and 2018 has been filled based on the demographic trends observed from the years in which we have the data from the Integrated Agricultural Survey.Data on access to financial services refer to access to credit for agrarian producers surveyed in the Integrated Agrarian Survey (IAI).These numbers are lower if we consider the total number of producers who have access to financial services such as bank and mobile account. However, these data are not collected under the IAI.
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PC 3.1i

Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies

Target:
Ensure minimum use of fertilizer for African agriculture development at level of consumption of at least 50 kilograms per hectare of arable land, from 2015 to 2025.

Indicator:
Fertilizer consumption *(kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)* (**Fz**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.1i}$**	The government is implementing the Strategic Fertilizer Program as well as the operationalization of the Fertilizer Management Regulation. Thus, in oder to improve access to agricultural inputs and technologies there some programms and projects are being implement in cotton sub-sector (input credit), FAO (e-voucher) and SUSTENTA programme (agriculture mechanization, irrigation kits)

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Total fertilizers consumption (N+P, N+P+K) in Kg, **Fc**					
1a. Nitrogen fertilizer consumption (N, FAOSTAT code 3102) in Kg, Fc_1	33.555.000	12.016.000	13.390.000	20.101.000	24.775.000
1b. Phosphate fertilizer consumption (P, FAOSTAT code 3103) in Kg, Fc_2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1c. Potash fertilizer consumption (K, FAOSTAT code 3104) in Kg, Fc_3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2. Arable Land and Permanent Crops in hectare, **L**					
2a. Arable land in hectares, L_1	5.560.000	5.560.000	5.560.000	5.560.000	5.560.000
2b. Permanent crops land area in hectares, L_2	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000

kg

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  Data on nitrogen fertilizer consumption comes from FAO STAT, (i) - a study of fertilizer consumption was carried out in 2014 and 2015 and 2016, there is no assessment was made, in the following years and (ii) - arable land and permanent crops data were FAOSTAT.

PC 3.1ii

Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies

Target:
Increase the size of irrigated areas (as per its value

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.1ii}$**	The successful implementation of the National Irrigation Program, the Maputo and Limpopo the project for development of Value Chain (ProSul) and the Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI), as well as the reduction of VAT for construction of irrigation systems and of the Infrastructure Forum whose focus was on the establishment of Public and Private partnerships for investment in the construction of infrastructures.

observed in the year 2000), by 100% by the year 2025.

Indicator:
Growth rate of the size of irrigated area (R_iIA)

Parameter	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Irrigated areas in hectares(IA)	**21.691**	**53.870**	**58.123**	**59.011**	**61.117**	**92.319**	**92.871**

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:

The data on irrigated areas comes from the National Institute of Irrigation (INIR). It should be noted that there was a significant increase in the irrigated area from 2016 to 2017 and continued in 2018. This increament was due to the implementation of the PROSUL and PROIRR as well as the rehabilitation of the Limpopo and Chockwe low irrigation systems, INIR in the rehabilitation of some irrigation systems. Data from the period 2000 to 2016 do not include the irrigated areas of sugarcane production.

PC 3.1iii
Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies

Target:
Double (100% increase) the current levels of quality agricultural inputs for crops (seed), livestock (breed), and fisheries (fingerlings), by the year 2025 from the year 2015.

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.1iii}$**	The success of this component, the increase of production areas through the PROSUL intervention and technical assistance, the use of improved and high yielding varieties, the promotion of pest resistant varieties (seeds / cuttings) by *Cervejas de Moçambique* and the proper practice of cultural futures. In the last five years productivity has been almost constant, due to the association of various causes, from the negative effects of climatic factors, to the prevalence of the El Ninõ phenomenon, characterized by a variation of the temperature in the period of capsule opening, deficit or excess of precipitation in critical periods of the crop, passing through the use of low quality seed, characterized by germinative power below 70%, the low level of adoption of technologies that promote productivity increase as the plant density, the low level of adoption of integrated pest and disease management and ending in the late distribution of production inputs by the development companies, which jeopardizes the producers' cultural operations.

Indicator:
Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings)to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity(in %), is : ***(ξAI_t)***

Parameter/Sub-parameter	Crop	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Total national quality agriculture inputs requirement for the selected crop (AgIRi)	Crop 1: Maize	**42,658.48**	**36,805.05**	**48,750 ton**	**48,950 ton**
	Crop 2: Beans	**80,463.30**	**72,702.00**	**77,800.00**	**80,700.00**
	Crop 3: : Cassava	9,532,400,000	,913,390,000	9,500,000,000	10,170,000,000
	Crop4: Cashew nuts	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Crop 5: Cotton	4000 **ton**	4000 ton	4000 ton	4000 ton
1a. Total area cultivated of the	Crop 1: Maize	1,706,339	1,472,202	1,950,000	1,959,000

selected crop *(Ac₁)*	Crop 2: Beans	804,633	727,020	778,000	807,000
	Crop 3: : Cassava	953,240	791339	950,000	1,017,000
	Crop4: Cashew nuts	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Crop 5: Cotton	120,000	101000	114,000	141,100
1b. Recommended seed rate of the selected crop, (*Rs₁)*	Crop 1: Maize	25 kgs/ha	25 Kg/ha	25 Kg/ha	25 Kg/ha
	Crop 2: Beans	100 kgs/ha	100 kgs/ha	100 kgs/ha	100 kgs/ha
	Crop 3: : Cassava	10.000 stakes/ha	10.000 stakes /ha	10.000 stakes /ha	10.000 stakes /ha
	Crop4: Cashew nuts	44 seedling nursery /ha	44 seedling nursery /ha	44 seedling nursery /ha	44 seedling nursery /ha
	Crop 5: Cotton	30 kg/ha	30 kg/ha	30 kg/ha	30 kg/ha
2. Total amount of quality seed of improvedvarieties sold for the selected crop *(AgIS₁)*	Crop 1: Maize	4,265.85	3,680.5	4,875.00	4,895.00
	Crop 2: Beans	8,046.33	7,270.20	7,780.00	8,070.00
	Crop 3: : Cassava	953,240,000	791,339,000	950,000,000	1,017,000,000
	Crop4: Cashew nuts	1.665.645	3.688.274	2.043.844	4.218.117
	Crop 5: Cotton	526	190	232	130
3. Ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the selected crop (Ri)	Crop 1: Maize	10	10	10	10
	Crop 2: Beans	10	10	10	10
	Crop 3: : Cassava	10	10	10	10
	Crop4: Cashew nuts				
	Crop 5: Cotton				

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  The data comes from the Balance of the Economic and Social Plan. However, this balance does not include information on

quality seed quantity of improved varieties provided by other actors in the agriculture sector such as development partners, non-governmental organizations, private sector among others.

Parameter	Livestock	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Total number of female animals at reproductive age *(NfcRa$_1$)*	Cattle	960.230	986.200	1.044.384	1.100.463
	Sheep	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Goats	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Pigs	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Camel	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Other	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2. Total number of female animals at reproductive age that are artificially inseminated, *(NfcRal$_1$)*	Cattle	Not available	Not available	120	450
	Sheep	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Goats	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Pigs	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Camel	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Other	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3. Extent to which improved breeds is used at national level by farmers(*Ri*)	Cattle	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Sheep	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Goats	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Pigs	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Camel	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	Other	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Mozambique only collects information on cattle. However, in the year 2015, the country was plagued by the El Nino phenomenon, which was characterized by severe drought in the south and floods in the northern region and one of the immediate consequences of this phenomenon was the mortality of cattle, followed of massive slaughter of animals, since many farmers in the family sector (the largest owner of livestock in the country) were not able to feed the animals.
It should be emphasized that the country has set up an embryo laboratory for the insemination of animals. However due to the high cost of insemination most of local farmers do not have the capital to do so as a consequence the laboratory ended up closing the door.

Parameter	2015	2016	2017	2018
Livestock (poultry)				
1. Total number ofchicken,*(Nch)*	15.198.059	16.261.923	17.400.258	18.618.276
2. Total number of day old chicks supplied or sold, *(N_{DOC})*	Not available	85.846.617	100.788.961	111.013.266
3. Extent to which day old chicks are used at the national level by farmers (*Ri*)	Not Available	13.960.310	17.537.539	20.668.756
Fish				
1. Total capacity (in number of fish) of fish ponds,*(Cfp)*	1.133	1.180	1.835	3.245
2. Total number of improved fingerlings supplied or sold, *(N_{Fgi})*	2.499.447	2.079.039	2.646.328	2.555.374
3. Extent to which the imporved fingerlings are used at the national level by farmers(*Ri*)	2.206.043	1.761.897	1.442.140	787.480

▪ Sources of verification and other specific comments:
These datas were obtained at National Directorate of Vetinary and Ministry of Fisheries.

PC 3.1iv
Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies

Target:
All farmers have access to quality agricultural advisory services that provide locally relevant knowledge, information and other services by 2018.

Indicator:
Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services (**AFAgAS**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.1iv}$**	The combination of efforts undertaken by the Government in the component of access to agricultural inputs and technologies, is mainly based on the hiring of more extensionists, the transmission of improved agricultural technologies, investments in hydraulic irrigation, release of new varieties of plants and breeding among others measures, dictate the growth of the Mozambican agrarian sector, which is reflected in the reduction of imports. The extension public services in 2014, covered about 128 districts. Following the creation of new districts, additional extension workers were required to cover the 153 Districts and 408 Administrative Posts, thus reinforcing the public extension network. Therefore, in 2014, the extension had about 1261 extensinistas, who assisted 644.301 farmers. In order to reduce the ratio of farmers / extensionist, the government increased number of extensionists for 1.934 to assist 730.111 farmers.

Parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Number of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services, NFAgAS	638.165	622.579	634.345	693,357	730,111
2. Total number of farmers, NF	11.876.423	9.385.210	9.273.264	9.161.317	8.942.765

▪ **Sources of verification and other specific comments**:
The data referring to the number of farmers with access to the Extension services were extracted from the Integrated Agricultural

Survey (IAI) and at National Directorate of Agricultural Extension.

PC 3.1v

Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies

Target:

Increase the level of Investments in Agricultural Research and Development to at least 1% of the Agricultural GDP, from 2015 to 2025.

Indicator:

Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP (**ţTARS**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.1v}$**	Enter text

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Total Agricultural Research Spendingin local currency units (lcu), TARS	290.705.937,92	172.260.444,50	64.301.971,52	43.294.959,38	
1a. Salaries (for scientists with PhD, MS, and BS), W	12.791.0612,68	91.298.035,58	45.654.399,78	30.089.996,76	Data is not available yet.
1b. Program and operations cost, POC	101.747.078,27	58.568.551,13	17.361.532,31	10.607.265,05	Data is not available yet.
1c. Capital investment, CI	84.304.721,99	20.671.253,34	771.623,65	2597.697,56	Data is not available yet.
2. Agriculture value addedin local currency units (lcu), AgGDP	132.945.900.000	136.974.400.000,00	142.765.600.000,00	148.419.000.000,00	Data is not available yet.

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  Regarding the total expenditure of agricultural research was extracted in the e-SISTAFE cited in the study in the analysis of Public Expenditure of the agricultural sector: 2013-2017 available at MASA-DPCI and World Bank office in Maputo.

PC 3.1vi

Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies

Target:

Ensure that 100% of farmers and agribusiness interested in agriculture have rights to access the required land by 2018.

Indicator:

Proportion of adult agricultural population with ownership or secure land rights over agricultural land (ţHhSL)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.1vi}$**	Enter text

Parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Total adult agricultural population in the country, NTFHh	11.876.423	9.385.210	9.273.264	9.161.317	8.942.765
1a. Number of men, $NTFHh_M$	5.404.517	4.241.904	4.241.192	4.240.480	4.139.319
1b. Nuber of women, $NTFHh_W$	6.471.906	5.143.306	5.032.072	4.920.837	4.803.446
2. Number of agricultural population with secure land rights, NFHhSL	Not Available	Not Available	397.993	468.037	536.033
2a. Number of men, $NFHhSL_M$	Not Available	Not Available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2b. Nuber of women, $NFHhSL_W$	Not Available	Not Available	Not available	Not available	Not available

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
- Under the ongoing Safe Earth Program, implemented by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), five million Land Use and Land Use Rights (DUAT's) will be issued and delivered on a massive basis until 2019, being also delimited, zoned and registered in the Land Information and Management System (SIGIT),
  (ii) - increasing the number of producers with DUAT through the Terra Segura Program.
- One of the major gains from the distribution of DUAT to producers is the reduction of the land conflict, as well as the improvement of negotiating capacity between investors and local communities when conducting community consultations to carry out investment projects.

PC 3.2i
Agricultural Productivity

Target:
Double (100% increase) the current agricultural labor productivity levels by the year 2025 from the year 2015.

Indicator:
Growth rate of Agriculture value added per agricultural worker (**ţAgW**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.2i}$**	Enter text

Parameter	Baseline (2011-2015) 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Agriculture added value in constant local currency units (AgGDP)								
1a. Agriculture added value in current local currency units ($AgGDP_{cu}$)	123.303.000.000	125.029.00.000.	128.237.000.000	132.945.900.000	136974400000	142765600000	148419000000	152893400000
1b. AgGDP deflator ($AgGDP_{def}$)	6,8	6,8	12,9	17,7	0,4	6,8	6,8	12,9
2. Total number of agricultural workers (W)	Not Available	879975	77546	76270	67535	**Not Available**	879975	77546

- Sources of verification and Specific comments: Added Value of Agriculture and the number of workers in the Agrarian Sector provided by the National Statistical Institute (INE) - www.ine.gov.mz. Regarding the number of workers in the Agriculture sector was extracted from the Family Budget Survey (IOF) 2014/2015 and we do not have data for the years 2011-2014. It should be noted that the periodicity of the IOF is 5 years. Data on the number of workers in the agricultural sector correspond to the number of agrarian workers enrolled in the National Institute of Social Security (INSS). These figures are below the actual number of agrarian workers, given that many are not registered with the INSS and there is a need to collect this information in the agricultural sector surveys.

PC 3.2ii
Agricultural Productivity

Target:
Double (increase by 100%) the current agricultural land productivity levels, by the year 2025 from the year 2015.

Indicator:
Growth rate of agriculture value added per hectare of agricultural land (**ţAgL**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.2ii}$**	This component includes the availability of improved seeds and fertilizers, contracting and training of extension workers and greater assistance to producers, construction and rehabilitation of regions in areas with greater agricultural potential, as well as the operationalization of the National Agricultural Mechanization Program, which increase of the areas planted by the establishment of 140 Agriculture Service Centers and 604 tractors with the corresponding tools, of which 162 were for the South, 295 for the Central zone and 158 for the Northern zone (of which 513 were allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, 71 by the Zambezi Valley Development Agency, and 20 by the Sustainable Devel- opment Fund). With the National Agricultural Mechanization Program, approximately 122,956 hectares were worked, equivalent to 67% in relation to the installed capacity of 184,680 hectares, benefiting 51,048 direct and 255,240 indirect farmers , and 1,876 jobs were created and production of about 367,434 tons of diverse crops.

	Baseline (2011-2015)							
Parameter	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Agriculture added value in constantlocal currency units (AgGDP)								
1a. Agriculture added value in constant local currency units ($AgGDP_{cu}$)	123.303.000.000	125.029.000.000.	128.237.000.000.	132.945.900.000	136974400000	142765600000	148419000000	152893400000
1b. AgGDP deflator ($AgGDP_{def}$)	6,8	6,8	12,9	17,7	0,4	6,8	6,8	12,9
2. Agricultural land in hectares (L)	36.000.000	36.000.000	36.000.000	36.000.000	36.000.000	36.000.000	36.000.000	36.000.000

- Sources of verification and Specific comments: Agriculture GDP and Agriculture Deflator is available at www.ine.gov.mz

PC 3.2iii
Agricultural Productivity

Target:
Double (100% increase) the current agricultural yield levels, by the year 2025 from the year 2015.

Indicator:
Growth rate of the yield of commodity *i* (ţYI_i)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.2iii}$**	The Government of Mozambique has as a guiding instrument the PEDSA and NAIP in the Agriculture sector, and one of the objectives is to increase productivity and production. The MASA has dedicated a special attention to the scope of the PEDSA goals in the following areas: A. Research: generation and transfer of technologies (basic seed, tissue culture, artificial insemination, conservation agriculture, post-harvest technology, vaccines and embryo production). B. Farmers Assistance: increase the number of extension workers from 1,261 in 2015 to at least 2,061 in 2019 to improve the coverage and supply of production support services. C. Mechanization: Establishment of agrarian development incubators using intensive machinery and equipment for preparation and leveling of ground (rice) and harvester, in a management approach in public-private partnership of service centers / machinery parks . D. Intensive Horticultural Production: Establishment of at least 80 greenhouses of 0.25 ha for the production of various vegetable seedlings for access by small producers throughout the year. E. Intensive Production of Eggs and Chickens: to increase the national production of chickens, through the production of rations using local raw material (soy and corn) to reduce the import of chickens.

Commodity	Parameter	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1: Maize	1.1. Total production (Pd_1)	Not available	Not available	1.173.709	1.357.220	1.017.157	1.107.000	1.224.015	1.231.382

	Not available	Not available	Not available	1.722.500	1.703.500	1.570.526	1.636.000	1.654.000	1.646.621
2. Beans	Not available	Not available	Not available	327.750	440.129	402.317	404.384	432.700	484.215
	Not available	Not available	Not available	690.000	800.273	804.633	727.020	778.000	807.024
3. Cassava	Not available	Not available	Not available		4.136.265	3.579.078	3.418.000	3.867.441	3.794.472
	Not available	Not available	Not available		870.300	620.605	609.000	325.003	322.549
4. Cashewnuts	Not available	Not available	Not available	83.140,92	63.080,53	81.240,95	104.179,25	139.088,53	129.644
	Not available	Not available	Not available		Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
5. Cotton	Not available	Not available	Not available	64 797	96 153	47 900	40 629	*52.145*	65.697
	Not available	Not available	Not available	142 857	157 000	120 000	101 000	114 068	141.091

Fish				222.822	252.379	290.913	303.384	340.213	1.040.859
Chickens				55.624	61.154	76.161	75.769	88.952	97.982

The 11 AU strategic agricultural commodities are: ***Rice, Maize, Legumes, Cotton, Oil palm, Beef, Dairy, Poultry and fisheries, Cassava, Sorghum and Millet.***

Insert more commodities if necessary or not listed in the 11 AU strategic agricultural commodities.

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:
  (I) - Data on the production of Maize, Cassava, Cotton, Beans , Chicken, Cashew Nuts was obtained at Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), the Integrated Agriculture Survey, the National Veterinary Directorate, and the Institutes (ii) - as a result of the work carried out by the sub-sector that consists of the integral management of cashew, the increase of production and productivity indexes has been noted, and (iii) - in relation to fishery production the data were given by the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries.
  It should be noted that the structure of the country's agricultural sector is composed of 3 types of farms namely: Large, medium and small farms. In relation to large farms, it should be noted that in the period under review there was an average growth of 17.3%, rising from 7.2% in 2014 to 19.73% in 2018; this evolution reflects the growth of national and international private investment in the agricultural sector. Small and medium-sized farms grew by an average of 8.3%, while averages increased by an average of 15.4%.

PC 3.3

Post-Harvest Loss

Target:
Halve (decrease by 50%) the current levels of Post-Harvest Losses (PHL), by the year 2025 from the year 2015.

Indicator:
Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for (at least) the 5

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.3}$**	Mozambique do not have data on the post-harvest loss component for priority crops. However, studies carried out by the FAO Representation in Mozambique (2010) indicate that post-harvest losses are estimated at 30 to 40%. Aware of this scenario, the Government of Mozambique, represented by MASA (National Directorate of Agrarian Extension in coordination with the Directorate of Planning and International Cooperation), is developing the Post-Harvest Management Strategy from the perspective of the value chain in its fullness. In parallel with this process, the Government of Mozambique and Development Partners are: (i) to establish structuring mechanisms to guarantee the production, disposal, processing and conservation of agricultural products, and (ii) to undertake various initiatives with farmers, such as the construction of improved Gorongosa-type barns, the construction of silos, especially in regions with great productive potential, with particular emphasis on specific projects such as the Post-Harvest Management Project implemented by the Consortium for the Analysis of

national priority commodities, and possibly for the 11 AU agriculture priority commodities(**ţPHL**)

Agricultural Policies, Food and Natural Resources (FANRPAN), HELVETAS and AGRIDEA which is being implemented in the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula. It is producing and de-mining improved post-harvest management technologies, highlighting the metal silo, as well as the preparation of the manual on this matter, available from the Directorate of Planning and International Cooperation.

Commodity	Parameter	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1: Maize	**1.1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 1, Pd_1**	Not available	Not available	1.173.709	1.357.220	1.017.157	1.107.000	1.224.015	1.231.382
	1.2a. Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	1.2b. Loss at Storage; Lst	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
	1.2c. Loss at Transport; Ltr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	1.2d. Loss at Processing; LPr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	1.2e. Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	1.2f. Loss at Sales; Lsl	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2: Beans	**2.1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 1, Pd_1**			327.750	440.129	402.317	404.384	432.700	484.215
	2.2a. Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	2.2b. Loss at Storage; Lst	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	2.2c. Loss at Transport; Ltr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

	2.2d. Loss at Processing; LPr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	2.2e. Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	2.2f. Loss at Sales; Lsl	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3: Cassava	**3.1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 1, Pd_1**	Not available	Not available	4.136.265	3.579.078	3.418.000	3.867.441	3.794.472	4.136.265
	3.2a. Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	3.2b. Loss at Storage; Lst	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
	3.2c. Loss at Transport; Ltr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	3.2d. Loss at Processing; LPr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	3.2e. Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	3.2f. Loss at Sales; Lsl	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
4: cashew nuts	**4.1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 1, Pd_1**		83.140,92	63.080,53	81.240,95	104.179,25	139.088,53	129.644	83.140,92
	4.2a. Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	4.2b. Loss at Storage; Lst	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	4.2c. Loss at Transport; Ltr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	4.2d. Loss at Processing; LPr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	4.2e. Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

	4.2f. Loss at Sales; Lsl	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
5: cotton	**5.1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 1, Pd_1**			96 153	47 900	40 629	*52.145*	65.697	64 797
	5.2a. Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	5.2b. Loss at Storage; Lst	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	5.2c. Loss at Transport; Ltr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	5.2d. Loss at Processing; LPr	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	5.2e. Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
	5.2f. Loss at Sales; Lsl	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  The Study conducted by FAO in Mozambique estimate losses of 30-40% in 2011, " Continental Programme on Post-harvest losses Reduction: Mozambique", it is available at http://www.fao.org/3/a-au873e.pdf. This study presents the post harvest losses in terms of quantity for maize, sorghum, rice and cassava. There is no recente study regarding post harvest in Mozambique and therefore, the available points of percentage losses were inputed to the respective crops. The government is now developing a strategy which will bring specific programs for measuring post harvest losses for various commodities and funds were secured to develop the strategy and a team of consultants was hired and it is now in the process of developing the strategy. Additionally, the FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security will undertake a study for assessing maize post harvest losses at different stages of value chain. The funds were secured and the consultant team was hired and preparing the inception report for the study.

PC 3.4
Social Protection

Target:
Commit within national budgets, budget lines that amount to 100% of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups, from 2015 to 2025, for use to support social protection initiatives, and to address any eventual disasters and emergencies with food and nutrition security implications.

Indicator:
Budget lines on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups (**ţSP**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.4}$**	Enter text

Parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Budget Allocation to social protection Cash Transfers for food and cash reserves in local currency units, BA_{CT}	Not available	Not available	Not available	1.020.000.000	900.000.000
2. Budget Allocation to social protection Emergency Food Supplies in local currency units, BA_{EFS}	Not available	315,799,000.00	127.480.910.00	162,379, 620.00	137.000.000,00
3. Budget Allocation to social protection School Feeding in local currency units, BA_{SF}	6.156.058,07	6.778.934,40	12.184.480,56	12.553.441,68	22.922,990,16
4. Budget Allocation to social protection Other protective services in local currency units, BA_{Other}	2,563,692.15	2,715,595.38	2,715,595.38	2,548.142	4,277,436.15
5. Total Budget Allocation to social protection in local currency units, ($TBA_{SP}=BA_{CT} + BA_{EFS} + BA_{SF} + BA_{Other}$)	318362692.2	12762991152	1022715595	1.065485431	3183626922
6. Total Budget Requirements for social protection in local currency units, TBR_{SP}	Not available	677.309.893,00	309.366.036,00	2.419.535.758,00	2.155.543.562,00

Data	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1a. Total number of beneficiaries of Cash Transfers for food and cash reserves, nBA_{CT}	Not available	Not available	155,048	1.379.728	440.515
2a. Total number of beneficiaries of Emergency Food Supplies, nBA_{EFS}	123,125	200,728	1,149,881	1,430,105	147,865

3a. Total number of beneficiaries of School Feeding, nBA_{SF}	12.134	14.411	15.598	16.154	64.975
4a. Total number of beneficiaries of Other Protective Services, nBA_{Other}		440.330	479.479	471.498	527.213

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
- Budget Allocation to social protection School Feeding it was obtained at Ministry of Education and Human Development.

Budget Allocation to social protection Emergency Food Supplies was obtained at Institute of Disaster Management,
While, Budget Allocation to social protection Other protective services was obtained at Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action.
Budget Allocation to social protection Cash Transfers for food and cash reserves was obtained through World Food Programme.

PC 3.5i Food security and Nutrition

Target: Bring down child stunting to 10%, by the year 2025.

Indicator: Prevalence of stunting (St)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION 3.5i**	To reverse the current situation and achieve the targets in the Food and Nutrition and Nutrition and Chronic Malnutrition indicators advocated in the Government's Five Year Program (2015-2019), a number of strategic actions are ongoing at the level of coordination and implementation, in a holistic and multisectoral process, namely: i. Improve the insertion and budgeting of nutrition-sensitive interventions in the sectoral Economic and Social Plan (PES). This aspect has been improving in recent years, with technical meetings with government sectors in the planning of actions to be included in sectoral PES, for example: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Ministry of Education and Human Development; Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action, Ministry of Land, Rural Development Environment, and Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources; ii. Promote the production and consumption of foods of high nutritional value at the community level, prioritizing the use and use of locally produced products. iii. Prioritize geographic areas: populations with high population density and higher rates of malnutrition; iv. Focus on interventions under the most vulnerable: window of the first 1000 days of life + rural areas; v. Ensure that all defined actions are implemented in an efficient manner: in the same place, at the same time, for a minimum period (> 3 years), with minimum coverage (≥80%) and quality. This strategic action is based on the Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique 2011-2014 (2020).

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Percent of children 0-59 month of age that is stunted(St)	43%	43.1%	43.1%	43.1%	43.1%
1a. Total number of children 0-59 months of age (T)	4 325 645	4 411 096	4 488 579	4 557 840	4 622 215
1b. Number of children 0-59 months of age that are stunted (S)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2. Percent of male children 0-59 month of age that is stunted (Hm)		Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2a. Total number of male children 0-59 months of age (Tm)	number	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

2b. Number of male children 0-59 months of age that are stunted (Sm)	number	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3. Percent of female children 0-59 month of age that is stunted (Hw)					
3a. Total number of female children 0-59 months of age (Tf)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3b. Number of female children 0-59 months of age that are stunted (Sf)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  Data were extracted from the Technical Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) through the 2011 2011, SETSAN 2013 and IOF 2015 baseline for the year 2011 food security, the next survey will be conducted in 2019 and the PAMRDC (2011- 2020).

PC 3.5ii Food security and Nutrition ***Target:*** Bring down under weight to 5% or less, by the year 2025. ***Indicator:*** Prevalence of	What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.5ii}$**	Recognizing the complexity and complementarity of the interventions of the different sectors in reducing Chronic Malnutrition, the Government approved the Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Chronic Malnutrition Reduction (PAMRDC, 2011-2015), which aims to reduce levels of malnutrition Chronic from 44% in 2010 to 30% in 2015 and 20% in 2020, a target adjusted by the Government to 35% by the end of this Five Year Program (2015-2019). In the context of the implementation of the PAMRDC, the following actions are carried out by the Government, civil society, private sector and academia: The Government, through various sectors, has promoted the de-worming of children and adolescents, prevention of early pregnancy, prenatal care, postpartum vitamin A supplementation, family planning, complementary feeding, production and consumption of nutritious foods, social protection of vulnerable groups, hygiene education and environmental sanitation, including the use of water from safe sources Sub- In 2013, the Civil Society Platform for Nutrition was established within the framework of the "Expanding Nutrition" movement, with the objective of supporting the implementation and monitoring of PAMRDC, and advocating effectively for the adequate allocation of resources to the activities at different levels (community, district, provincial and national levels). The platform launched in 2016 the advocacy campaign (Nutrition Generation), with the aim of ensuring greater ownership and accountability of policy makers in relation to chronic malnutrition, placing nutrition as a key factor for well-being, income and development of the child, the family, the community and the country. The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) as a development partner in the nutrition sector mobilizes public-private partnerships and provides financial and technical support to improve access to nutritious food for people and communities most vulnerable to malnutrition. The organization promotes financing and technical assistance to small, medium and medium-sized businesses and large businesses, which directly contribute to improving the availability,

underweight (**Uw**)	accessibility and accessibility of nutritious foods to low-income consumers. Also, it promotes food fortification including universal salt iodization. The academy has contributed in the training of nutrition technicians. In addition to formal training, several nutrition training courses have been carried out all over the country, such as the training on Food Management Assessment Methodology, which increases the number of people trained in nutrition issues. However, although the number of nutritionists in the National Health System has grown from 427 in 2016 to 542 in 2017, the Ministry of Health (MISAU) says that the country's need is 9.2 nutritionists per 100,000 inhabitants and at the moment the data show only 2.0 nutritionists per 100,000 inhabitants and with some differences between provinces. This shows that there is still much work to be done in the training component in order to meet the needs of the country.

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Percent of children 0-59 month of age that is Underweight (Uw)	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
1a. Total number of children 0-59 months of age (T)	4 325 645	4 411 096	4 488 579	4 557 840	622. 215
1b. Number of children 0-59 months of age that are Underweight (U)		Not available number	Not available	Not available	Not available
2. Percent of male children 0-59 month of age that is Underweight (Hum)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2a. Total number of male children 0-59 months of age (Tm)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2b. Number of male children 0-59 months of age that are Underweight (Um)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3. Percent of female children 0-59 month of age that is Underweight (Huf)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3a. Total number of female children 0-59 months of age (Tf)					
3b. Number of female children 0-59 months of age that are stunted (Uf)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old), Uw	Not available	Not available	Not available	7%	7%

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
- these data were extracted from the Technical Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) through the 2011, SETSAN 2013 and IOF 2015 baseline for the year 2011 food security, the next survey will be done in 2019 and the PAMRDC (2011 -2020).

PC 3.5iii Food security and Nutrition

Target: Bring down wasting to 5% or less, by the year 2025.

Indicator: Prevalence of wasting (**W**)

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.5iii}$**	Actions taken to reduce wasting are reflected in the Multisectoral Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC, 2011-2020).

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Percent of children 0-59 month of age that is wasted (W)	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
1a. Total number of children 0-59 months of age (T)	4 325 645	4 411 096	4 488 579	4 557 840	622. 215
1b. Number of children 0-59 months of age that are wasted (W_1)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2. Percent of male children 0-59 month of age that is wasted (Hwm)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2a. Total number of male children 0-59 months of age (Tm)					
2b. Number of male children 0-59 months of age that are wasted (Wm)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3. Percent of female children 0-59 month of age that is wasted (Hwf)					

3a. Total number of female children 0-59 months of age (Tf)	Not availabl e	Not availabl e	Not available	Not available	Not available
3b. Number of female children 0-59 months of age that are wasted (Wf)	Not availabl e	Not availabl e	Not available	Not available	Not available

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 old), W	Not availabl e	Not available	Not available	7%	7%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments**: This data was extrated from the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN) at Ministry of Agriculture, the baseline for the year 2013, the next survey will be done in 2019.

PC 3.5iv Food security and Nutrition

Target: Bring down undernourishment to 5% or less, by the year 2025.

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.5iv}$**	The actions taken to reduce undernutrition are reflected in the Multisectoral Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC, 2011-2020)

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Proportion of the population that is undernourished (% of the country's population), U	29.8	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5
1a. Total population (T)	**25,041,922**	**25,727,911**	**26,423,623**	**27,128,530**	**27,843,933**
1b. Number of people undernourished (Sf)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Indicator: Proportion of the population that is undernourished (U)	▪ Sources of verification and other specific comments: https://knoema.com/atlas/Mozambique/Prevalence-of-undernourishment

PC 3.5v Food security and Nutrition

Target: Increase the proportion of women at reproductive age that attain the minimum dietary diversity by 50%, by the year 2025.

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.5v}$**	Mozambique has developed and approved the Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMRDC 2011-2020), which aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children aged 0-5, from 43 percent (IDS 2011) to 30 per cent in 2015 and 20 per cent in 2020. In order to achieve this objective, the plan includes programs to improve the diet of women, especially during pregnancy. To this end, the Ministry of Health is implementing specific programs related to women's health, especially the dietary balance of pregnant women.

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Proportion of minimum Dietary Diversity-Women, MDDW	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1a. Total number of women at reproductive age(15-49 yrs), WT	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1b. Number of women at reproductive age (15-49 yrs) that attain the minimum dietary diversity, WMDDW	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	

▪ Sources of verification and other specific comments: This data is not yet available at Ministry of Health..

Indicator: Increase rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (**ţMDDW**)

PC 3.5vi Food security and Nutrition

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Target: Reach at least 50% of children 6-23 months that

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.5vi}$**	Mozambique has developed and approved the Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (PAMRDC 2011-2020), which aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children aged 0-5, from 43 percent (IDS 2011) to 30 per cent in 2015 and 20 per cent in 2020. In order for this objective to be achieved, the plan includes programs to improve the nutrition of children aged 6-23 months. To this end, the Ministry of Health is implementing specific programs related to the teaching of women in the preparation and administration of food that ensures balanced diet of children born remitted including the promotion of breastfeeding, having opened the first breast milk bank in the central hospital from Maputo.

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Percent of children 0-23 month of age that meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
1a. Total number of children 0-23 months of age (T_1)		Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
1b. Number of children 0-23 months of age that meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet(M)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

have the minimum acceptable diet by the year 2025.

Indicator: Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet (**MAD**)

2. Percent of male children 0-23 month of age that is stunted (HmM)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2a. Total number of male children 0-23 months of age (Tm_1)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2b. Number of male children 0-23 months of age that meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet(Mm)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3. Percent of female children 0-23 month of age that meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet(HwM)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3a. Total number of female children 0-23 months of age (Tf_1)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
3b. Number of female children 0-23 months of age that meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet(Mf)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet, MAD	Not available	Not available	Not available	11%	11%

- Sources of verification and other specific comments: This data will be available for next survey.
  -

PC 3.5vii Food security and Nutrition

Target:

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.5vii}$**	

Parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**

Reduce the level of food insecure Individuals by 50%, by the year 2025.

Indicator:

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (**FIES**)

Proportion of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	11%	11%

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  In relation to proportion of the population experiencing severe food insecurity there is only data available for 2017.
  We are expecting that the next survey will be done end of 2019. This data is available at Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

The Government has just set up National Council on Food and Nutrition Security, which is led by the Office of the Prime Minister involving several institutions whose activities affect food and nutrition security. Within this platform there are specific systems to guarantee access to food, drinking water, sanitation through specific programs.

PC 3.6i

Food Safety

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.6i}$**	Enter text

Target:

Operational

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**2018 Yes or No**	**If No, comments**
1. Existence of legal or policy and institutional frameworks on food safety, $FSSI_1$= average ($Lw_{(i)}$)		

and functional food safety systems that meet international best practices established (reach100% for the Food Safety Systems Index, FSSI) by 2025. ***Indicator:*** Food Safety Systems Index (FSSI)	1a. Existence of national food safety act or law updated at least in the last 10 years and covering the entire food chain Lw_1	Yes	
	1b. Existence of risk based food safety standards for at least 5 priority commodities, Lw_2	Yes	
	1c. Existence of competent regulatory institutions with clear mandates and coordination mechanism, Lw_3	Yes	
	2. Quality of monitoring and surveillance programmes, $FSSI_2$= average $(MS_{(i)})$		
	2a. Existence of a risk-based and coordinated food safety monitoring/surveillance plan, MS_1	Yes	
	2b. Existence of a national epidemiological database/system for food borne diseases MS_2	Yes	
	2c. Existence of a Food Safety response system with standard operating procedure, traceability and recall systems, MS_3	Yes	
	2d. Participation in reliable food safety information notification systems MS_4	Yes	
	3. Laboratory infrastructure, analytical capacity and laboratory performance, $FSSI_3$=average $(Lab_{(i)})$		
	3a. Existence of national assessment of in-country laboratory capacity, Lab_1	Yes	
	3b. Existence of demonstrable government programmes to build, equip (including human resource) and sustain competent laboratories, Lab_2 = average $(Elt_{(i)})$		
	Elt 1: - Existence of National training programme for the qualification of laboratory analysts	Yes	

Elt 2: - Existence of National laboratory standards qualification/ accreditation programme	Yes	
Elt 3: - Existence of National budget to support laboratory infrastructure and instruments maintenance as well as operational and CAPEX requirements	Yes	
3c. Existence of competent laboratories (government, official or private) and their demonstrable fitness for purpose; Lab_3=average ($Elt_{(i)}$)		
Elt 1: - Existence of Food testing laboratory (s)	Yes	
Elt 2: - Existence of Laboratory capability (infrastructure and instrumentation)	Yes	
Elt 3: -Existence of suitably trained people (Capacity) relative to the food safety regulations, (e.g at best the lab MUST be able to measure the analyte in the specific matrix as stipulated by the food law	Yes	
Elt 4: - Existence of Accredited laboratories in food analysis	Yes	
Elt 5: - Participation in an accredited Proficiency Test Scheme and inter-laboratory comparison programmes	Yes	
3d. Existence of national capacity building programmes on GAP and GMP, $Prog_1$ =average ($Elt_{(i)}$)		
Elt 1: Existence of Cacpcity building on GAP	Yes	
Elt 2: Existence of capacity building on GMP	Yes	
Elt 3: Existence of Capacity buiding on GHP	Yes	
4. Existence of programmes to facilitate/encourage compliance to food safety standards, $FSSI_4$=average ($Prog_{(i)}$)		
4a. Existence of national capacity building programmes in HACCP; $Prog_2$	Yes	

4b. Existence of national food safety awareness raising programmes/activities; $Prog_{3=}$ Average ($Elt_{(i)}$)		
Elt 1: Workshops	Yes	
Elt 2: Television/Radio programmes	Yes	
Elt 3: National Campaigns	Yes	
Elt 4: Billboards	Yes	
4c. Existence of national support/incentive for industry and producers (including private sector/SMEs), $Prog_4$	Yes	

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
- The information was collected at Ministry of Health. The country has established food security systems such as the National Council on Food Security and other specific programs to promote food security (school feeding program, social protection program) as well as policies and strategies aimed at promoting food security. In addition, the country has laboratories for quality analysis of food and water.

PC 3.6ii

Food Safety

Target:

Reach at least 50% for the Food Safety Health Index (FSHI), by 2025.

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **$ACTION_{3.6ii}$**	The National Council for Food and Nutrition Security through the Ministry of Health is implementing several public health promotion programs and in particular for the reduction of diarrheal diseases such as lectures on water quality and water treatment as well as individual hygiene to avoid diarrheal diseases.

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Rate of reduction of foodborne diarrheal diseases, $FSHI_1 = (FBDD_t - FBDD_{2015}) * 100 / FBDD_{2015}$					
1.a Total population in a given year, TP_i	25,041,922	25,727,911	26,423,623	27,128,530	27,843,933
1.b Number of diarrheal disease cases per year, NCDDi	702,585	769,566	753,405	693,580	612,246

Indicator:						
Food Safety Health Index (FSHI)	*Number of Food Borne Diarrheal Diseases per 100,000 people per year(FBDD$_t$)* *FBDD$_t$= (NCDDi x Mai x Mui)*100/TP$_i$* *(Multiplier to correct for attribution to foodborne causes, Ma$_i$ = 0.4 (Correction factor is provided based on current estimates)* *(Multiplier to correct for underreporting,Mu$_i$=to be provided)*					
	2. Rate of reduction of deaths in children under five years of age due to foodborne diarrheal diseases,FSHI$_2$= (FBDM$_t$ - FBDM$_{2015}$)*100/ FBDM$_{2015}$					
	2.a Total population of children in a given year TPCi	4,325,645	4,411,096	4,488,579	4,557,840	4,622,215
	2.b Number of cases of diarrheal mortality per year in children under 5, NCDM$_i$	374	450	383	199	157
	Number of foodborne diarrheal mortality per 100,000 children less than 5 years per year (FBDMt) *FBDM$_t$ = (NCDM$_i$ x Ma$_i$ x Mu$_i$)*100/TPC$_i$* *(Multiplier to correct for attribution to foodborne causes, Ma$_i$=0.4 (Correction factor is provided based on current estimates)* *(Multiplier to correct for underreporting, Mu$_i$= to be provided)*					
	3. Rate of reduction of the cases of liver cancer caused by dietary exposure to aflatoxin, FSHI$_3$= (FBHCC$_t$ - FBHCC$_{2015}$)*100 /FBHCC$_{2015}$					

	3.a Number of Liver Cancer cases per year $NHCC_i$	Not available	Not available	Not available		Not available
	Number of Foodborne HCC cases per year per 100,000 people, $(FBHCC_t)$ $FBHCC_t = (NHCC_i \times Mai \times Mu_i)/TP_i$ *(Multiplier to correct attribution of liver cancer cases due to exposure to aflatoxin,* $Ma_i = 0.33$ *(correction factor is provided based on current estimates) (Multiplier to correct for underreporting),* Mu_i *= to be provided*					

- Sources of verification and other specific comments: These datas are available at Ministry of Health.

PC 3.6iii

Food Safety

Target:

Reach at least 50% for the Food Safety Trade Index (FSTI), by 2025

Indicat

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{3.6iii}$**	Mozambique has been signing trade agreements with several trade facilitation countries. One of the agreements (the SADC agreement) is in place and Mozambique is benefiting from imports and exports of products free of aggravated taxes

Parameter/Sub-parameter	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1.*Number of shipments of food commodities exported per year*TNS_i	2059	6799	6692	7480	8590
2. *Number of rejections based food safety related trade violations in exported food commodities per year*$TR_t = \sum(TR_{V(i)})$					
2.a Violation type 1 and number of rejection TR_{V1}					
2.b Violation type 2 and number of rejection TR_{V2}					
2.c Violation type 3 and number of rejection TR_{V3}					

or:						
Food Safety Trade Index (FSTI)	*2.d Other violations/rejections* TR_{V4}					
	3. Total Rate of rejection per year, $TRR_t = \sum(RR_{V(i)})$					
	3.a Rate of Rejection for violation type 1 $RR_{v1}=TR_{v1}*100/TNS$	*0*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*2*
	3.b Rate of Rejection for violation type 2 $RR_{V2}=TR_{v2}*100/TNS$	*0*	*0*	*2*	*5*	*7*
	3.c Rate of Rejection for violation type 3 $RR_{V3}=TR_{V3}*100/TNS$					
	3.d Rate of Rejection for violation type 4 $RR_{v4}=TR_{V4}*100/TNS$					
	4. Rate of reduction in rejection of food commodities due to food safety violation (non-compliance) on the basis of data disaggregated by type of violation, ***FST =*** TRR_t ***-*** $TRR_{2015}*100/TRR_{2015}$					

- Sources of verification and other specific comments: These datas were only collected at DINAS while there are several sectors collecting this type of information for different products.

PC 4.1i Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION**$_{4.1i}$	The contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP averaged 22.3%. However, their behavior during the period did not change markedly. In 2014 and 2015, its contribution was in the order of 23%; and in 2016 and 2017, there was a slight slowdown, standing at 22%. The National Agrarian Investment Program (PNISA: 2013-2017 and PNISA: 2018-2019) foresaw annual growth of around 7%, while the Malabo Declaration foresees an annual growth rate of at least 6 % from 2015 to 2025.This suggests that the current agricultural performance in the period 2014 to 2017, the average rate of 4.6% per annum, is still below the targets set in these two instruments. This aspect requires the
Targe		

	country to make an additional effort to reach the goals set

t: Sustain annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%, from the year 2015 to the year 2025.

Indicator: Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant local currency units (**aAgGDP**)

Parameter	Baseline Values					2016	2017	2018
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
1. Agriculture value added, in constantlocal currencyunits (AgGDP)								
1a. Agriculture value added, in currentlocal currencyunits ($AgGDP_{cu}$) **10^6**	123 303	125 029	128 237	132.945,9	136.974,4	142.765,6	148.419	152.893,4
1b. AgGDP deflator ($AgGDP_{def}$)	Not available	5,9	1,3	6,8	6,8	12,9	17,7	0,4
3. Annual growth rate of Agriculture value added, in % (tAgGDP)								

1c. AgGDP deflator base year ($AgGDP_{def\text{-}year}$)	year

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:
- Agriculture value added and AgGDP deflator was provided by INE, it is available on: www.ine.org.mz

PC 4.1ii Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction

Target: Ensure that agriculture growth contribute to at least 50% to the overall poverty reduction target, from the year 2015 to the year 2025. ***Stand-by for more research***

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{4.1ii}$**	The reduction of poverty is the periority of the government of Mozambique and for this the government developed the national development strategy with a time horizon from 2015 to 2035. This strategy focuses on reducing poverty through the development of human capital, infrastructure, agriculture, inestigation and innovation and organization, coordination and institutional articulation. This strategy has been used as a basis for the design of development plans such as the economic and social plan. As a result of actions leading to poverty reduction, its insidiousness has fallen from 50% (46%) by 2015.

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:

PC 4.1iii Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction

Target: Reduce poverty level by at least 50%, at national poverty line, from the year 2015 to the year 2025.

Indicator: Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{4.1iii}$**	The government has encouraged private sector participation in agriculture and the development of value chains to improve competitiveness and increase GDP in the agricultural sector. The government identified development co-ordinators and the main value chains to be developed in the operational plan for the development of the agricultural sector. . These initiatives have been increased with the facilitation of licensing of private operators in the agricultural sector and reduction of import taxes of agricultural inputs in addition to reduction of rates of lectricity and diesel for agrarian activities.

Parameter	Baseline Value					2016	2017	2018
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
1. Population size (Pops)	Not available	Not available	Not available	25,041,922	25,727,911	26,423,623	27,909,778	28,747,071
2. Poverty national poverty line (NPL)	2138	2138	2138	1860	1860	1860	1860	Not available
3. Number of people under the poverty line (NPoor)	number	Not available	Not available	Not available	11.834.839	Not available	Not available	Not available
4. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population), (phrN)	51.7	51.7	51.7	46.1	46 .1	46.1	46.1	

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:Data on population numbers come from the National Institute of Statistics and data on poverty (poverty lines and insidence from poverty) come from poverty studies conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Finances. It should be noted that poverty studies are carried out every five years. The first evaluation was in 1996/1997, the second in 2002/2003, the third in 2008/2009 and the fourth in 2014/2015. Population data for 2018 were projected assuming an annual growth rate of 3%.
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poverty line, (**dpovN**)

PC 4.1iv Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction

Target: Reduce poverty level by at least 50%, at international poverty line, from the year 2015 to the year 2025.

Indicator:

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION**$_{4.1iv}$	n order to increase productivity and production to ensure food and nutritional security, increase farmers' income in a competitive and sustainable manner, and guarantee social and gender equity, 317 young people, 65 women and 193 men in the market and boost the creation of agrarian enterprises.

Parameter	Baseline Value					2016	2017	2018
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
1. Population size (Pops)	23,049,621	23,700,715	24,366,112	25,041,922	25,727,911	26,423,623	27,909,778	28,747,071
2. Poverty international poverty line (INPL)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	Not Available
3. Number of people under the poverty line (NPoor)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	11.834.839	11.834.839	11.834.839	Not Available
4. Poverty headcount ratio at international poverty lines (% of population), phrl					1.25	1.90	1.90	1.90

Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line, (**dpovl**)

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:

Data on population numbers come from the National Institute of Statistics and data on poverty (poverty lines and poverty lines) come from poverty studies conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Note that poverty studies are conducted every five years. The first evaluation was in 1996/1997, the second in 2002/2003, the third in 2008/2009 and the fourth in 2014/2015. The population data for 2018 was projected assuming an annual growth rate of 3%.

PC 4.1v Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction

Target: Contribute to poverty reduction by reducing the gap between the wholesale price and farm-gate

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{4.1v}$**	The continued liberalization of markets, improvement of access routes and provision of information on prices of agricultural products in different markets are the main actions that have been developed by the government leading to a reduction of the difference between producer and retail prices. Estas acções são potenciadas com os programas de aumento da produção agrárias tais como SUSTENTA e PROSUL que tem aumentado a oferta dos produtos e reduzindo os preços em todos os niveis.

Parameter	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Farm gate price, FgPi (i=1,2,3,4,5)				
1a. Commidity 1: Beans	37.41	55.51	49.14	46.84
1b. Commidity 2: Small Peanuts	39.13	60.93	57.87	47.80
1c. Commidity 3: Big Peanuts	39.14	59.45	49.49	39.83
1d. Commidity 4: cowpea	19.15	37.80	19.83	18.64
1e. Commidity 5: Maize	9.00	18.37	9.40	8.32
2. Farm gate sale, FgSi (i=1,2,3,4,5)				
2a. Commidity 1: name	37,41	55,50	49,14	46,84
2b. Commidity 2: name	39,13	60,93	57,87	47,80
2c. Commidity 3: name	39,14	59,45	49,49	39,83
2d. Commidity 4: name	19,15	37,80	19,83	18,64
2e. Commidity 5: name	9,00	18,37	9,40	8,32

price, by 50% by the year 2025, from the year 2015. ***Indicator:*** Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price **(ţfgws)**	3. Average weighted farm gate price, wFgP				
	1a. Commidity 1: Beans				
	1b. Commidity 2: Small Peanuts				
	1c. Commidity 3: Big Peanuts				
	1d. Commidity 4: cowpea				
	1e. Commidity 5: Maize				
	4. Wholesale/Market Price, WsPi	42.00	65.60	57.04	52.39
	1a. Commidity 1: Beans	45.87	82.97	71.62	55.28
	1b. Commidity 2: Small Peanuts	45.46	75.36	68.65	52.63
	1c. Commidity 3: Big Peanuts	25.68	36.50	30.11	27.29
	1d. Commidity 4: cowpea	11.59	23.81	17.05	13.01
	1e. Commidity 5: Maize				
	5. Average weighted Wholesale/Market Price, wWsP	42,57	65,60	57,04	52,39
	1a. Commidity 1: Beans	45,87	82,97	71,62	55,28
	1b. Commidity 2: Small Peanuts	45,46	75,36	68,65	52,63
	1c. Commidity 3: Big Peanuts	25,68	36,50	30,11	27,29
	1d. Commidity 4: cowpea	11,59	23,81	17,05	13,01
	1e. Commidity 5: Maize	42.00	65.60	57.04	52.39

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:data extracted from SIMA at Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security at www.masa.gov.mz

PC 4.2 Inclusive PPPs for commodity value chains

Target: Establish and/or strengthen inclusive public-private partnerships (PPP) for at least five (5) priority agricultural commo

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{4.2}$**	The public-private partnerships (PPPs) are promoted by the government and as a result of this effort, the government organized a seminar to catalyze PPPs in the agricultural sector in Chimoio in 2017. As a result of these efforts in 2017 and 2018, 30 and 28 agrarian private sector respectively

Commodities	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1. Priority commodity value chains, list {PC_i}						

Commodity	**Parameter**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Cotton	2a. Total volume of trade for the priority commodity i, V_{Ti}	*15655*	*15179*	*13946*	*14492*
	2b. Volume of trade between smallholders and target buyers of the the priority commodity i, V_{smhi}	*45850*	*42641*	*35963*	*65697*
	3a. Number of smallholders integrated into the value chain of the priority commodity i, N_{smhi}	*160000*	*144864*	*170094*	
	3b. Total suppliers that are supplying the market of the value chain of the priority commodity i, NT_i	*9*	*9*	*9*	*9*
Sugar	2a. Total volume of trade for the priority commodity i, V_{Ti}	*3084487*	294357	362947	*346211*
	2b. Volume of trade between smallholders and target buyers of the the priority commodity i, V_{smhi}	349338	2761504	2943497	3138880
	3a. Number of smallholders integrated into the value				

	chain of the priority commodity i, N_{smhi}				
	3b. Total suppliers that are supplying the market of the value chain of the priority commodity i, NT_i	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*
Rice	2a. Total volume of trade for the priority commodity i, V_{Ti}	9000	4500	6600	16000
	2b. Volume of trade between smallholders and target buyers of the the priority commodity i, V_{smhi}	940	2500	2800	4600
	3a. Number of smallholders integrated into the value chain of the priority commodity i, N_{smhi}	60	193	*240*	*293*
	3b. Total suppliers that are supplying the market of the value chain of the priority commodity i, NT_i				
Chicken	2a. Total volume of trade for the priority commodity i, V_{Ti}	75.161,2	75.769,3	*80.957*	*97.881,7*
	2b. Volume of trade between smallholders and target buyers of the the priority commodity i, V_{smhi}	*Not available*	*Not available*	*Not available*	*Not Available*
	3a. Number of smallholders integrated into the value chain of the priority commodity i, N_{smhi}	*Not Available*	*Not available*	*Not available*	*Not Available*
	3b. Total suppliers that are supplying the market of the value chain of the priority commodity i, NT_i	*Not available*	*Not available*	*Not available*	*Not available*

dity value chains with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture, by 2025.

Indicator: Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture (**Nc**)

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:

For rice the data comes from the Lower Limpopo Regadian. The sugar data comes from the National Sugar Institute and for cotton from the Cotton Institute of Mozambique.

In relation to total volume of trade for Chicken, these datas were provided by National Directorate of Vetinary but the current sistem do not capture other variables such number of smallholders integrated into the value chain as well as total suppliers.

PC 4.3 Youth job in agriculture

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{4.3}$**	The inclusion of young people in agriculture has been on the agenda of the Mozambican government. There are specific programs to promote entrepreneurship in young people exist in the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Gapi also has a program to finance young graduates for agricultural practice through the Agro-Jovem program.

Target: Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains, by the year 2025.

Indicator: Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture

Parameter/Sub-parameter	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Total number of youth at working age in the country, TN_{Ythi}	Not Available number	Not available	8.694.974	8.955.823
2. Number of youth that is engaged in new jobs in agricultural value chains, (cumulative counting from the year 2015), AgNYth				
2a. Number of youth who do any agriculture related work as paid employees for any agriculture entreprise or SME ($AgN_{yth}E$)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2b. Number of youth who work as self-employed in their own business or profession or on their own farm ($AgN_{yth}SE$)	4,428,863	4,350,856	4,272,848	Not available number
2c. Number of youth who work 15 hours per week or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise ($AgN_{yth}FE$)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  Data on the total number of young people of working age come from INE (National Institute of Statistic) and the number of young people involved in agriculture comes from the Agriculture survey. Note that in 2016 there was no conducted Agriculture survey and therefore this year's data are estimates based on available trends.

value chains(ţ Yth)

PC 4.4 Women participation in Agriculture

Target: Ensure that 20% of rural women have access to productive assets, including land, credit, inputs and financial services and

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{4.4}$**	Enter text Women are the most involved in agriculture in Mozambique and this result is due to the implementation of several programs that have as main aspect the gender and of these projects highlight SUSTAIN and PROSUL. There are also women's organizations that promote women's participation in agriculture.

Parameter	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Total number of women engaged in agriculture, Ntw	5.143.306	5.032.072	4.920.837	4.803.446
2. Number of women that have: a) Input in productive decisions and b) Autonomy in production, (NDE$_1$)	Not available	Not Available	Not available	Not available
3. Number of women that have: a)Ownership of assets, b)Purchase, sale or transfer of assets, c)Access to and decisions about credit (NDE$_2$)	32,992	51,072	62,118	48,752
4. Number of women that have Control over use of income (NDE$_3$)	**1,175,148**	**1,100,983**	**1,026,817**	**962,851**
5. Number of women that have: a) Group member and b) Speaking in public (NDE$_4$)	**163,271**	**159,740**	**156,209**	**152,482**
6. Number of women that have: a) Workload and b) Leisure (NDE$_5$)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
7. Number of women empowered in agriculture, NwE= f (NDE1, NDE2, NDE3, NDE4, NDE5)				

- Sources of verification and other specific comments: there is not complete data available to assess this indicator. However in terms of access to credit about 1% of rural women have access to credit. This percentage may increase with the inclusion of

information (empowered) by 2023. ***Indicator:*** Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture, **(ţWE)**	the number of women who have access to financial services (mobile accounts). The number of women who have income control corresponds to the number of farms that are led by women. These data including the number of women in a group come from IAI (Agriculture Survey)
PC 5.1 Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services ***Target:*** Triple intra-African trade in agricultural	What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{5.1}$**

- Visa Facilitation Agreement between the Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Angola. This memorandum was signed in February 2016 and has as its main object the granting of visas to citizens of both countries within five (5) working days of the date of the request and with a stay of up to a maximum of ninety (90 days)

- Addendum to the Visa Waiver Agreement on Diplomatic, Service and Ordinary Passports between the Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Tanzania. This agreement was signed in May 2015 and grants the citizens of the parties the right to enter and remain in the territory of each of the parties, exempt from visas, for a period of up to 90 days from the previous period of 30 days.

- Between Mozambique and South Africa on extending the period of stay of citizens of the two countries, from the current 30 days to 90. Visa Waiver Agreement in Ordinary Passports. In view of the process for an agreement b

- -Decree No. 3/2017 has been approved. This Decree amends two articles, namely Decree 108/2014, of December 31, and the Regulation of Law 5/93 of December 28, concerning the visa of frontier that becomes issued without the additional 25% for citizens from Countries where we do not have Embassy and anyone can obtain this visa

commodities and services, by the year 2025 from the year 2015.

	as long as it meets the requirements. - Mozambique, signed the SADC trade protocol with all member states except Angola and Congo. Whereas in terms of visas, Mozambique has entered into visa-free agreements with Diplomatic and Ordinary passports with 15 countries, including 11 from the SADC Region, namely: South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland , Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. And with the CPLP countries, Mozambique has signed agreements with four countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe.

Indicator: Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, in constant US dollars (ţIAT)

Parameter	Currency
1. Select the trade value reporting currency	

Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.1a. Value of intra-African imports of agriculture goods, in current [CURRENCY] (vMg)	Not available	13.266.630.000	12.132.514.000	15.277.921.000	17.654.663.000
1.1b. Value of intra-African imports of agriculture services, in current [CURRENCY] (vMs)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
1.2a. Value of intra-African exports of agriculture goods, in current [CURRENCY] (vXg)	Not available	2.255.168.000,00	2.472.869.000,00	3.977.877.000	4.562.236.000
1.2b. Value of intra-African exports of agriculture services, in current [CURRENCY] (vXs)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

	2010
2.Unit value ofagriculture goods and services	

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2.1 Unit value ofimported agriculture goods and services in current [CURRENCY] per metric ton (pM)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2.2 Unit value ofexported agriculture goods and services in current [CURRENCY] per metric ton (pX)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2.1a.Unit value of imported agriculture goods in [CURRENCY] per metric ton (pMg)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2.1b.Unit value of imported agriculture services in [CURRENCY]per metric ton (pMs)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2.2a.Unit value of exported agriculture goods in [CURRENCY]per metric ton (pXg)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
2.2b. Unit value of exported agriculture services in [CURRENCY]per metric ton (pXs)	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Parameter	2010
3.1a.Volume of intra-African imports of agriculture goods, in metric tons (qMg)	Not available
3.1b.Volume of intra-African imports of agriculture services, in metric tons (qMs)	Not available
3.2a.Volume of intra-African exports of agriculture goods, in metric tons (qXg)	Not available
3.2b.Volume of intra-African exports of agriculture services, in metric tons (qXs)	Not available

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:

Data on import and export of agricultural products are available at the Bank of Mozambique www.bancomoz.mz .

It is important to underline that the current information system does not capture imported and exported services from the agriculture sector as well as the quantities of products. Therefore, from 2020 onwards the system will be able to capture all datas required on this Performance Category.

PC 5.2i Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions.

Target: Fully establish trade facilitation measures by reaching 100% of Trade Facilitation Index by 2025.

Indicator:

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{5.2i}$**	Enter text

Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Physicalinfrastructure (PI)					
1a. Quality of roads	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4
1b. Quality of airports	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.5	2,267.5
1c. Quality of seaports	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9
1d. Quality of railways	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
2. Information and communication technology (ICT)					
2a. Firm level technology absorption	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	
2b. FDI and technology transfer	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	
2c. Availability of latest technology	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	
2d. Government procurement of advanced technology	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	
2e. Individuals using internet	5.4	7.8	9	17.5	17.5
2f. Fixed telephone lines	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
2g. Internet subscription	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
3. Borderadministration(BA)					
3a. Number of documents to export		8	8	8	8
3b. Number of days to export		3	3	3	3
3c. Costs to export					
3d. Number of documents to import		9	9	9	9
3e. Number of days to import		24	24	Not available	9
3f. Costs to import				Not available	

Trade Facilitation Index(TFI)

4. BilateralAgricultural trade-relatedagreements(ATA)					
4. Number of countries with bilateral agricultural trade related agreements (NTA)			12	12	12
5. Immigration(IM)					
5a. Number of countries with visa free entry (NVF)			15	16	16
5b. Number of countries with visa on arrival (VA).			39	39	39

- Sources of verification and other specific comments: these Datas were extracted from the World Economic Forum (2015-2018) The Global Competitiveness Report Index (2015-2018) as well as in the Ministry of Interior webiste: www.interior.gov.mz

PC 5.2ii Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions

Target: Reduce the Domestic Food Price Volatility Index to less than 7.5% by

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{5.2ii}$**	Enter text

Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.Price Indexes of Household Food Products (PF)					
1.2a. January	116.16	122.08	144.09	119.45	117.68
1.2b. February	117.11	125.73	150.15	120.43	118.44
1.2c. March	119.2	125.76	153.6	119.61	118.67
1.2d. April	119.52	122.57	159.46	120.43	118.02
1.2e. May	118.54	119.79	158.01	118.58	117.83
1.2f. June	117.25	118.47	158.87	115.53	116.07
1.2g. July	117.13	117.88	160.13	113.37	114.45
1.2h. August	115.65	118.22	161.53	112.61	114.37
1.2i. September	115.14	118.69	166.21	112.72	114.41
1.2j. October	115.44	123.62	171.8	113.03	114.66
1.2k. November	116.27	127.35	177.41	114.32	115.35
1.2l. December	117.68	138.29	187.77	116.62	116.82
Domestic Food Price Volatility Index	1.23	4.69	7.38	2.47	1.46

2025.

Indicator: Domestic Food Price Volatility Index(**CV**)

(CV)					

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:data provided by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) - www.ine.gov.mz.

PC 6.1i Resilience to climate related risks

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{6.1i}$**	Climate change has visibly affected the performance of the agrarian sector in Mozambique. As a result of the impact of climate change on agriculture, the government has designed the Action Plan for Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in 2017 and is currently under implementation. Several climate resilient agriculture programs are being implemented in the country such as conservation agriculture and other specific actions under PROSUL and SUSTENTA

Target: Ensure that at least 30% of farm, pastoral, and fisher households are resilient to climate and weather related risks, by the

Parameter	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
1. Total number of farm, pastoral, and fisher households, NagHH	3,601,907	3,699,307	3,907,368	4,024,589
2. Number of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate variability and related risks, NRagHH	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:A study on climate change reselience is lacking ... Mozambique has not yet been contemplated with an FAO-funded RIMA package. At the moment, We are not able to caputure this information. Therefore, the country is in the process of negotiating with FAO to use RIMA in order to capture the number of farmers and pastoral that are resilient to climate variability and related.

year 2025. ***Indicator:*** Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that have improved thier resilience capacity to climate and weather related shocks, (**ţRAgHhi**)	

PC 6.1ii Resilience to climate related risks ***Target:*** Ensure that at least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice. ***Indicator:*** Share of agriculture land under SLM practices (**SSLM**)	What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{6.1ii}$**	1. Mozambique is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Floods occur annually, whereas tropical and dry cyclones occur in the range of 3-4 years and therefore figure in the list of African countries most vulnerable to Climate Change (MC), the Government of Mozambique, aware of the need to improve the adaptability and mitigation capacity, signed several environmental agreements and protocols.For example, it is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1995 and is also a signatory to the Hyogo Action Plan (2005-2015) and the Paris Convention (2015) on Climate Change. All protocols , advocate the need for signatory countries to adopt responsible measures that simultaneously contribute to reducing disaster risks and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. 2. Following these instruments, the Government has developed several activities, for example, designed the National Strategy on Climate Change (ENMC) and reinforced the Inter-Institutional Group on Climate Change (GIIMC), representing the different Ministries, Private Sector and Civil Society, where eight strategic areas of intervention were identified, of which the agriculture and fisheries sectors are the most vulnerable 3. In the framework of improving resilience capacity in both sectors, the following actions were carried out: (i) -implementation of the National Forestry Program for purposes of forestry plantations for various purposes (environmental balance, recovery of degraded ecosystems and mitigation of effects of climate change), (ii) - Reinforced early warning system; (iii) - Soil conservation and nutrition programs developed; (iv) - Agricultural irrigation projects developed; (v) - Promotion of aquaculture as an alternative means of reducing pressure on fish; and (vi) - Regeneration of mangroves and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. 4. In order to calculate the agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management (SLMWM) practice in Mozambique was used the Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors (TAAS). It

	should be noted that staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Safety were trained in TAAS. Therefore, for the calculation of SLMWM it was applied the use of TAAS and the results obtained indicate that: a. There was a slightly decrease from 2015 to 2017 from 4,7% to 3,8%, it is in terms of the level of adoption of sustainable land management practice, this may be due to the drought period that mainly affected the south of the country. b. In terms of awareness there has been a dissemination effort of Climate smarte agriculture (CSA) but it is not accompanied by the increase of level production areas with CSA. c. According to the rating given for this category Mozambique has very low level of adaptation. This means that the country must make efforts so that in the next 5 years about 30% or more of production areas might be applied CSA). d. The bottom line, the TAAS allow to obtain the percentage of adaptation level for agricultural production systems category.

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Agriculture area under SLWM, ASLWM	4,7%	3,8%	Not available	Not available
2. Total agriculture land, L1	5.560.000	5.560.000	5.560.000	5.560.000

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments**:
  Implementation of the "National Forestry Program" for the purposes of forest plantations among the various purposes, environmental balance, recovery of degraded ecosystems and mitigation of the effects of climate change, climatic adversities, in general, conditioned the performance of government action, which required the Government to take measures for the consolidation of Peace, an essential condition for internal economic stability. Likewise, austerity measures and greater coordination of monetary and fiscal policies were implemented in order to regulate liquidity at the appropriate levels for the stabilization of the metical, focusing investment in key areas, in order to ensure fiscal sustainability, control and reduction of risks tax authorities.

PC 6.2 Investment in resilience building

Target: Create permanent investment budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, especially for disaster preparedness plans, functioning early warnin

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{6.2}$**	**Specific actions taken up to the time to reach the target**: the Government approved several policies and strategies for the management of natural disasters, with emphasis on: (i) The Government's Five-Year Program 2015-2019 - Priority V on Transparent Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment is embodied in Strategic Objective V , Reducing the vulnerability of communities, the economy and infrastructure to climate risks and natural and anthropogenic disasters. (ii) **Law no. 15/2014, of 20 of January** - Establishes the legal regime for risk and calamity management, including prevention and mitigation of disaster-damaging effects, development of relief and assistance, reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas . (iii**) National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change** approved by the Government in 2013 - With this strategy, the Mozambican Government seeks to identify key areas of action to reduce the severity of climate change impacts through adaptation and reduction actions climate risks. (iv) **Master Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2017-2030)** approved by the Government in 2017. This is a multisectoral instrument that aims to consolidate mechanisms for prevention, preparedness and response to extreme events. v) In Mozambique there is the Conventional Early Warning System for floods and cyclones (DNGRH and INAM, respectively) and the Community-Based Early Warning System with the involvement of the Local Risk and Disaster Management Committees (GLGRC) The community-based Early Warning System aims to involve communities in monitoring hydrometric levels as well as in the dissemination of alerts at the local level Among the tools used are: • Alert sirens - Mounted in Gaza Province (Limpopo Basin); • Community Scales - Assembled in the provinces of Inhambane / Sofala (Save Basin in Govuro) and in Sofala (Machanga Basin); • Community Sensors - Mounted in the provinces of Gaza (Limpopo Basin); Zambézia (Licungo Basin); Cabo Delgado (Messalo Basin); Inhambane (Save Basin in Govuro) and Sofala (Machanga Basin).

Item	2018	If No, comment
1. Existence of government budget-lines on disaster preparedness policy and strategy, EI_{RB1}	Yes	
2. Existence of government budget-lines on Early warning and response systems and social safety nets, EI_{RB2}	Yes	
3. Number (proportion) of households covered by index insurance and/or social protection schemes, EI_{RB3}	Not available	
3a. Number of households covered by weather based index insurance or social protection schemes, z,	Not available	

g and response systems, social safety nets, and weather-based index insurance, from 2015 to 2025.

Indicator: Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives(EI_{RB})

3b. Total number of vulnerable households and households at risk, Z	Not available number	

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments**:
  Information was provided by the National Institute for Natural Disaster Management (INGC). According to the institution, no data are available on the proportion of families covered by the insurance index. In the meantime, the Decree establishing the Disaster Management Fund is in the process of being enacted, which is expected to carry out several research on vulnerability to Climate Change.

PC 7.1 Country capacity for evidence based planning, implementation and M&E

Target: Reach at least 63 for the Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information (ASCI), by 2025.

Indica

What major action was undertaken in the last two years (or since the last BR report) to help acheive this target? **ACTION$_{7.1}$**	Specific actions taken so far to reach the target: from 2013 to 2015, Mozambique registered a remarkable growth in the Capacity Index to Generate and Use Statistical Data, rising from 65.2% in 2013 to 70.6% in 2015. This evolution is due to the coordination between the institutions responsible for generating agrarian statistics, (MASA and INE), highlighting:(i) - Improvement of the quality of infrastructures for analysis and information processing and the degree of coordination between MASA and INE, (ii) - Integration of the information collection system in PEDSA, (iii) - Approval and Publication of Manual on Procedures for the Production of Agrarian Statistic in National Statistics, (iv) - Approval and Publication of the Manual on Technical Operations of National Statistics; and (v) - Approval and Publication of the Code of Conduct for the Production of Official Statistics. Gains on the ability to generate and leverage agricultural statistical data:

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agricultural Statistics Capacity Index, ASCI	Not available	65.6	Not available	64.1	Not available

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:ASCI data is published every two years and so we have it for 2015 and 2017

tor: Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information, **(ASCI)**	

PC 7.2

Peer Review and Reciprocal Accountability

Target: Stimulate alignment, harmonization and coordination between en

What was the important action that has been taken in the past two years (or since the last BR report) to help achieve this goal? ACTION7.2

It is also important to note that, since 2011, the development partners' coordination group called the Donor Working Group on Agriculture and Rural Development (AgRED) has been established. It is chaired by the European Union and the World Bank and is composed of 30 International Cooperation Agencies. The main mission of AgRED is to support the implementation of PNISA and CAADP in general and to promote dialogue among various stakeholders in the sector. The members of AgRED meet ordinarily once a month and extraordinarily whenever it justifies.

Gains on inclusive mechanisms and platforms for reciprocal accountability:

Parameter /Sub-Parameter		As at 2018 Yes or No	If No, comment
1. Adherence to mutual accountability principles (%), AMAP = (MAPS/6) x 100 1a. Number of mutual accountability principles satisfied by the country, MAPS			
	i. Shared vision, objectives and strategies	yes	
	ii. agreed performance Indicadors	yes	
	iii. evidence based analysis	yes	
	iv. inclusive of key stakeholders	yes	
	v. transparent dialogue	yes	
	Vi. commitment to implement recommendation		
2. Existence of mutual			

multi-sectoral efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and reciprocal accountability (achieve 100% for inclusive and institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for reciprocal and

accountability mechanism and platform: EMAP 2a. Number of best practices satisfied by the country, BPS	1. Review/JSR Steering Committee	No	To be estiablished in 2019
	2. Review/JSR Secretariat	No	To be established in 2019
	3. Review/JSR Terms of Reference	yes	
	4. Financial and human resources	yes	
	5. Broad group of relevant stakeholders for the review or JSR	yes	
	6. Assessment of existing agricultural policy dialogue and review processes; data quality and analytical capacities	yes	
	7. Commissioned review/JSR relevant studies	yes	
	8. Review/JSR review Team	yes	
	9. Review /JSR Report	yes	
	10. Review /JSR validation meeting	yes	
	11. Action Plan	yes	
	12. Experiences to share with other countries		
3. Coverage of agricultural review report: CARR 3a. Number of key areas covered by the country's review report, NKAA			
	i. Development results	yes	
	ii. Agriculture sector performance	yes	
	iii. Financial and non-financial commitments including by NSAs	yes	
	iv. policy and institutional review	yes	
	v. assessment of linkages	yes	
	vi. Review recommendations	yes	

Verification source (s) and other specific comments:

1. 1. The content of the tables was chosen in the last Joint Sector Analysis Report (JSR) 2017, available from the Planning and International Cooperation Directorates (DPCI) of MASA. This Report indicates that five principles of mutual accountability have been respected by the country, namely: (i) - agreed performance indicators, (ii) - evidence based analysis, (iii) - including key stakeholders, (iv) - dialogue transparent; and (v) - Commitment to implement the evaluation / review recommendation.
2. 2. The CAADP recommends the establishment of an Agrarian Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA), as responsible for

peer review, ECI) by 2018. ***Indicator:*** Existence of institutionalized inclusive mechanisms for reciprocal accountability and peer review, (ECI)	monitoring and implementing PNISA. Therefore, CCSA was created and is represented by the public sector, international cooperation agencies, private sector, producer organizations and civil society. The body is chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA). 3. In addition to the MASA, there are also nine public institutions that are co-members of the platform, including: (i) - Ministry of Economy and Finance; (ii) Ministry of Industry and Commerce, (iii) Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security, (iv) Ministry of Transport and Communications, (v) Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, (vi) Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action, (vii) - Ministry of the Sea, Interior Water and Fisheries and (viii) Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology. 4. The Terms of reference of CCSA have already been developed and clearly indicate the specific activities of each member. The terms of reference also recommend that CCSA be held ordinarily twice a year, in the first and third quarters of each year. However, since the CCSA was established, the body met for the first time on 15 May 2017.Embora nenhuma reunião tenha sido realizada nem em 2015 e 2016, a DPCI envolveu vários actores de desenvolvimento do sector agrário na implementação da PEDSA. Experiências do envolvimento dos membros do CCSA já foram compartilhadas em outros países. Por exemplo, Moçambique compartilhou essas experiências nas reuniões do JSR que ocorreram na Etiópia, Gana e África do Sul, onde os membros apresentaram suas experiências na implementação da PEDSA. 5. The JSR Report identified some constraints in CAADP implementation, the first gap is the inconsistent participation of CCSA members in CCSA meetings that weaken planning and multi-stakeholder involvement in the Joint Sector Review process). The second gap is the absence of the CCSA secretariat which should serve as the driving force for the implementation of the JSR process in the country. The last gap is the lack of MOZSAKSS that could provide technical support for the implementation of the JSR process. 6. Despite the fact that the country has not been able to achieve some good recommended practices, it is reasonable to state that some recommended practices have been implemented, including: (i) JSR Steering Committee; (ii) JSR Terms of Reference; (iii) broad stakeholder group relevant to JSR; (iv) JSR Review Team; (v) Report of the JSR; (vi) JSR validation meeting; and (vii) Experiences to share with other countries.

PC 7.3

Biennial Agriculture Review Process

Target: Conduct a biennial Agriculture Review Process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting progress

What was the important action that has been taken in the past two years (or since the last BR report) to help achieve this goal? ACTION7.3	Enter text

Parâmeter/Sub-Parâmeter	**2018 Progress**
1. Biennial Country Report, BR1	

made in implementing the Malabo Declaration, by availing the regular country Biennial Report to the AU Assembly.

Indicator:

Country Biennial Report submission, (BR)

1.1. Has the report been validated? (Yes or no)	yes	The report was validated

	Stakeholder group	Yes or no	If yes, coment:
1.2. If yes, which stakeholder groups participated in the validation (Yes or No)	i. Government	yes	
	ii. CSOs	Yes	
	iii. Private Sector	yes	
	iv. Producers	yes	
	v. Producers Organization	yes	
	vi. DesenvolpmentPartners/ donors	yes	

This is generated by the eBR system	
Parâmetro /Sub-Parametro	**2018 Progress**
2. Quality of the 1st Draft of the Country Biennial Report, BR_2	Gerado pela eBR
2a. Number of parameters reported by the country against N	Gerado pela eBR
2b. Total number of parameters reflected in the country report format), BR_2	Gerado pela eBR

To be ser completed by RECy the REC

Parameter/Sub-Parameter	**2018 Progress**
3. 2º Draft 2 Biennial Report of the Country,BR_3	
3a. Has the country participated in or reaffirmed the ECN's issues in the validation of the ECN? (Yes or no or NA)	
3b. If not, explain	

To be ser completed by AUC/NPCCA

Parameter /Sub-Parameter	**2018 Progress**

4. Submission of the Country Biennial Report to the AUC / NPCA through RECs, BR_4	
4.1. Has there been any comment on the report sent to the REC by the AUC? (Yes or No or NA)	
4.2.1.If so, did REC respond satisfactorily? (Yes or no)	
4.2.2. If not, explain	

Verification source (s) and other specific comments:

Observations on the Evaluation and other general comments

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