Country PerformanceReporting Template on progress made for implementing the June 2014 Malabo Declaration

Country Name: **Mozambique**

Performance Category	Country Information
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 2018.*** ***Indicator:*** CAADP process completion Index in (**CAADPPro**)	**Specific actions taken so far for thetarget:** Mozambique signed its CAADP Compact in 2011, and in the same year produced a strategic plan for the agriculture sector (known as the PEDSA). The PEDSA aims to transform the agricultural sector into a "prosperous, competitive, equitable and sustainable agriculture sector" able to contribute to food security, and raise the incomes of rural households. In 2013 the Government of Mozambique launched a national investment plan for agriculture (PNISA) operationalizing the PEDSA's policy framework, which is well aligned with the principles of CAADP. In 2016, Mozambique initiated the mid-term evaluation process of PNISA in partnership with the World Bank. At the moment, the PNISA evaluation process is in progress and will end in August 2017. The recommendations and findings of the evaluation will be used as a basis to develop activities leading to the achievement of the goals set forth in the MALABO Declaration Achievements on completing CAADP Process:

Progress item	**2016 Progress (p_i)** *"Yes"* = 100%| *"No"* = 0	**Comments**
1. Existence of Communication on internalizing CAADP, p1	Yes=100%	Mozambique has brochures of National Agricultural Investiment Plan (NAIP) that were

		shared with the Agriculture Development partners. The CAADP, compact was signed on 9th December 2011. The document was socialized at all levels with various stakeholders and is available on the website. www. fsg.afre.msu.edu/mozambique/caadp Plataform of CEPAGRI (NewAllliance), AgriRed e CCSA.
2. Existence of National CAADP Roadmap for implementing Malabo, p2	No=0	No roadmap has been developed to implement the goals of the Malabo Declaration. However, our Social Economic Plan reflects some of the goals set out in the Malabo Declaration
3. Existence of NAIP Appraisal Report, p3	Yes=100%	The progress o NAIP has been evaluated in the two Joint Review reports of the Agricultural Sector. The intermediate evaluation of the PNISA is in progress.
4. Existence of the New NAIP, p4	No=0	The new NAIP has not yet been prepared. However, this will be done on the basis of the results of the ongoing mid-term evaluation.
5. NAIP implementation reflected in national budget, p5	Yes=100%	The NAIP implementation is annually budgeted in the Social Economic Plan (PES)
6. Existence of NAIP M&E System, p6	Yes=100%	MASA makes M & E of PES activities in NAIP. There is no specific NAIP M&E system. At least twice a year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Safety (MASA) carries out assessment to evaluate the performance of the Agricultural Sector.

			Activities included in the NAIP are planned and budgeted annually in the PES.
	7. Existence of NAIP implementation progress Report, p7	Yes=100%	At the same time, monitoring and evaluation reports on PES activities also assess the progress of the NAIP implementation
	CAADP process completion Index is : CAADPPro = Average (p_i)	CAADPPro=(100+0+100+0+100+100+100)/7=71.4%	

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  There are specific documents that can be consulted, such as the NAIP brochures in the Portuguese and English versions available at the MASA Directorate of Planning and International Cooperation. As well, CAADP's PACTO is available in both Portuguese and English languages, on the following website: www. Fsg .afre.msu.edu / mozambique / caadp. Finally, there is the World Bank report on the implementation of NAIP prepared in 2017 and the two reports on the implementation process of the Joint Review in the Agricultural Sector prepared in 2014 and 2017

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-

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  - The Agricultural Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA) was created in 2013. It serves as a platform for an effective and regular dialogue on agrarian policies, review and mutual responsibilities between the key stakeholders in the Agrarian Sector (Public Sector, Private Sector Private, Producers' Organization, Cooperation Partners and Civil Society).

- Achievements on establishing Multi-sectorial coordination body and multi-stakeholder body:
  - Institutionalize the CCSA
  - Establish the specific functions of each group of CCSA members
  - Establish the CCSA secretariat
  - Hold the 2 meetings established per year for CCSA
  - Promote the active participation of several actors in the CCSA
  - Produce deliberations during CCSA meetings and follow up on them

stakeholder coordination body, Qc) by 2018.

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

Progress item	**Progress (Qc_i)**	**Weight (w_i)**	**Qc_i x w_i**	**Comments**
- Existence of the TORs, p_{TOR1}	Sim	*100%*		CCSA has TORs
- Reflection of the key elements, p_{TOR2}	Sim	*50%*	*2/4*100*	The TOR reflects the objectives and cle indicates the responsibilities and tasks each actor. However, the document do not have the business plan or the proje budget for its implementation
- Representation of stakeholders, p_{TOR3}	Sim	*100%*		All key actors are represented and eac of them has its own responsibility well defined.
- Relevance of membership, p_{TOR4}	Sim	*100%*		MASA represents the Government the i the CCSA through, Directors and officials. The Civil Society is represente National and International NGOs and Producer Organizations
- Existence of List of official nominees *(number + seniority)* and affiliation, p_{TOR5}	Não	*0*		There is no fixed list of participants' na But the name of the Institutions
1.Existence of quality terms of reference: Qc_1 = average ($p_{TOR(i)}$)		*10%*	*7%*	
- Performance for meetings held, p_{IMP1}		*25%*	*6.25%*	A total of 8 planned meetings (2 meetings per year), 2 were carried o being one in 2014 and another in 2017

	- Level of engagement, p_{IMP2}	Sim	*84.27%*	*21.06 %*	In 2014, out of a total of 60 invited people 42 participated. While in the 2017 meeting of a total of 92 people were Invited and 84 participate in the meeting
	2. Level of implementation of the coordination actions $Qc_2 = (p_{IMP1} + p_{IMP2})/2$		*25%*	13.6%	
	- Total number of organizations,N_{org}	5			The CCSA is composed of 5 organizations, Namely: the public sector, the Private (CTA), Civil Society (AcademicsONGs) Producers (FENAGRI), Producers Organization (MUGEDE).
	- Total number of meetings organized, N_{mO}	2			As indicated in the previous parameter
	- Number of organizations present at the meetings organized, $\sum N_{orgi}$	5			As indicated in the previous parameter
	3.Level of participation and inclusiveness, $Qc_3 = \sum(N_{Orgi}) / (N_{org} \times N_{mO})$	50%	*25%*	12.5%	
	- Total number of recommendations taken during the evaluation period, N_{RT}	5			Recommendations given at the Joint Review meeting where the progress of PNISA was assessed
	- Total number of decisions taken with out of the number of recommendations during the evaluation period, N_{DT}	3			
	- Number ofdecisions implemented, N_{DI}	No Available			

	4. Level of commitment to decisions, $Qc4 = (N_{DI} / N_{RT})$	0	*20%*	0	
	Total expected senior attendance per meeting, T_{SA}	67			
	Total number of meetings organized, N_{mO}	2			
	Observed total senior attendances, $\sum O_{SAi}$	50			
	5. Level of Representation, $Qc_5 = \sum O_{SA(i)} / (N_{mO} \times T_{SA})$	37%	*20%*	7.5%	
	Existence of, and Quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body, $Qc = \sum(Qc_i \times w_i)_{i=1 \text{ to } 5}$	*40.6%*			

▪ **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

- TORs, invitations, minutes and attendance lists of CCSA meetings are available at the MASA Planning and International Cooperation Directorate.
- The Comité de Coordenação do Sector Agrário-CCSA,) is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the PNISA. The CCSA is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and it is composed by public services, as well as members of development corridors; development partners, private sector organizations; agricultural organization; and civil society

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

Target:
Evidence-based policies and institutions that

▪ **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

- Review of normative instruments to facilitate entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector
- Creation of new normative instruments to facilitate entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector
- MASA led a stocktaking of existing studies and reports to identify gaps in the knowledge base and information needed to support policy design and evidence based decision-making. GOM in collaboration with development partners then set out to fill these gaps. This produced Strengthening Mozambique's Capacity for Agricultural Policy

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 2018.

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

Analysis, Productivity, Growth, and Poverty Reduction, funded by USAID with Michigan State University. MSU, IFPRI and ReSAKSS support government's efforts to reduce poverty through evidence based research, capacity strengthening, and strategic communication.

- Achievements on evidence based policies and institutions:

Item	Progress	Comments
- Total number of policies and strategies in the NAIP, TNP	12	Five-Year Government Plan (2015-19); Mechanization Program; Irrigation Strategy; Agro-business Program; Operational Plan for Agricultural Marketing; Operational Plan for Food Production (POPA); Operational Plan for Agrarian Development (PODA); Integrated Agricultural Marketing Plan (PICA); Integrated Program for the Transfer of Agrarian Technologies (PITTA); Livestock Production Intensification Program for 2015-2019

		(PIPEC); National Rice Production Program (2015-2019).
- Number of policies and strategies that are evidence-based, NEP	11	POPA is the only policy that did not benefit from exhaustive research at the time of its elaboration.
1. Evidence-based policies and strategies evidence (%), EPE = NEP/TNP	91.6%	
- Number of policies and strategies elements in the NAIP that required supportive institutions (laws and regulations), NRI	12	All policies require institutional support.
- Number of institutions (laws and regulations) that exist to support policies and strategies NIP	8	Seed Regulation (Decree 12/2013); Regulation of Fertilizers (Decree 11/2013); Regulation for the Protection of Plant Varieties (Decree 26/2014); Decree on Reduction of VAT rate for agricultural products; Revision of the Customs Tariff Law 11/2016, which includes Reduction of VAT by 60% in projects and hydraulic works,

		Decree on exemption from VAT on goods of class K (capital goods) of the agricultural sector, Extension of reduction of the rate Incident on diesel
2. Supportive institutions -laws and regulations- (%), : EPI = NIP/NRI	66.6%	
- Number of required fulltime staff positions for planning and M&E, FTP	503	514
- Number of staffing positions filled, FTS	46	0
3. Full-time equivalent staff dedicated to agricultural policy planning, implementation and M&E within the Ministry of agriculture (%), FTE = FTS/FTP	9.1%	
Evidence-based policies, supportive institutions and corresponding human resources, EIP = (EPE + EPI + FTE)/3	(91.6+66.6+9.1)/3=56%	

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  - Number of filled staff positions only reflects officials at central and provincial level. Does not include information at the district level (HRD Statistics). In 2016 Government just admitted extension officers. Due to lack of resources Government is not admitting new staff.

PC 2.1i
Public Expenditures to Agriculture.

Target:
Increase public expenditures to agriculture as part of national expenditures, to at least 10% from the year 2015 to 2025.

Indicator:
Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure (in %), is:
(**ţPAE**)

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  Establishment of budget lines to finance agrarian projects, with emphasis on the District Development Fund and the Agrarian Development Fund.
  Creation of budget lines for the financing of agrarian projects, highlighting the District Development Fund and the Agrarian Development Fund.
  Revenue collection
- Achievements on public expenditures:

Item	2015	2016
1. Total Public Expenditure in local currency unit (lcu): TPE	200 490,000,000.80	208 998,000,000.80
2. Public Agriculture Expenditure in local currency units (lcu): PAE	13,193,000.000.00	15,165,000,000.00
Public agriculture expenditure as share of total public expenditure (in %), is: ţPAE = 100 x PAE / TPE	6.5%	7.2%

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  -Data were extracted from the General State Account. The Heads of State and the African Union committed themselves to allocate at least 10% of public expenditure in the agrarian sector under the Comprehensive Agrarian Development Program in Africa (CAADP), but in the two years of evaluation the Government of Mozambique allocated 6.5 % In 2015 and 7.2% in 2016 of the expenditure to the agricultural sector.

PC 2.1ii
Public Expenditures to Agriculture.

Target:
Ensure adequate intensity of agricultural spending by keeping annual public agriculture expenditure as %

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  -
- Achievements onintensity of agricultural spending:

Item	2015	2016
1. Public Agriculture Expenditure in local currency units (lcu): PAE	13,193,000.000.00	15,165,000,000.00
2. Agriculture Value Added (lcu), AgGDP	101,978,000,000.00	104,630,000,000.00

of agriculture value added to no less than (or at a minimum of) 19% from the year 2015 to the year 2025.

Indicator:
Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added (**PAE_{AgGDP}**)

Public Agriculture Expenditure as % of agriculture value added, $PAE_{AgGDP} = 100 \times PAE / AgGDP$	12.93%	14.49%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

-Data were collected from the Ministry of Economy and Finance.- Expenditures in the agricultural sector in 2015 corresponded to 12.935% of the value added, while in 2016 it was 14.49% which indicates an increase in public expenditure in the agricultural sector in 2016 compared to 2015. The 19% target can be reached if the Government continue to invest in the agrarian sector.

PC 2.1iii
Public Expenditures to Agriculture.

Target:
Ensure that Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed to implement the NAIPs is fully disbursed to countries. The target is to have 100% ODA disbursement annually from 2015 to 2025.

Indicator:
ODA disbursed to agriculture as % of

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

(I) Joint planning,

(Ii) Transparency in the use of public and private funds,

(Iii) mutual commitment

(Iv) Creation of a dialogue platform (CCSA) where the government shares with development partners the potential and challenges of the agrarian sector.

- Achievements on ODA disbursement:

Item	2015	2016
1. Official Development Assistance (ODA) for agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishery, gross disbursements (US$), agODAD	170,294,628.08	No Information
2. ODA for agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishery, commitments (US$): agODAC	443,960,619.73	No information

commitments (**ODA**)

ODA disbursed to agriculture as % of commitments (%), ODA = 100 x agODAD/agODAC	38.35%	-

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  -These data were taken from the 2015 report prepared by SPPED. The amount disbursed by the partners was low in relation to the commitment in 2015. No data was available for 2016.

  Most likely these levels will drop significantly in 2015 and 2016 as donors withdraw their direct budget support

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 private sector investment to government investment in agriculture (**ţDPrPb**)

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  -Engaging development partners to finance the agricultural sector

  -Produce and share results of agricultural activities with partners.

  -Create a dialogue platform (CCSA) where the government shares with development partners the potential and challenges of the agrarian sector.

  -Promotion of private investment through the New Partnership for Africa's Growth Program

  -Prioritization of the development of the value chain of agricultural products in the 6 development corridors

  -Insertions / reduction of taxes for the import of agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, irrigation pipes, tractors sows

  - Extension of 10% IRPC for agriculture for another 10 years

  - Specific models and water rates for agriculture that stimulate investment

  - Reduction of 60% in the rates of imports of materials for hydraulic projects

  - Non-payment of VAT for locally produced agricultural products

  - Diesel Subsidy

- Achievements ondomestic private investment:

Item	2015	2016
1. Total Agricultural Investments, TAI	30182.01	31385.53

2. Government Agriculture Expenditure (lcu), GAE	13 193.00	15 165.00
3. Official Development Assistance (ODA) for agriculture, forestry, and fishing, gross disbursements, agODAD	5619.72	Not Available
4. Foreign Direct Investment, FDI	3.043,.00	1 565.00
5. Domestic Private Investment in Agriculture, DPrIA = TAI - GEA - agODAD - FDI	8326.29	16218.97
Ratio of domestic private sector investment to government investment in agriculture (%), is ţDPrPb = 100 x DPrIA / GAE	63.11%	46.69%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  -MEF / General State Account and CPI. It was not possible to capture the total investment in the agricultural sector for the both year of analysis. The ratio of domestic private sector investment to government investment in agriculture in 2015 was 86.1% and it reduced for 51.6% in 2016 (In 2016 we did not included the Official Development Assistance (ODA) for agriculture, forestry, and fishing, gross disbursements.

  To increase the investiments budget government using mechanism to expand which are heightening the country vulnarability to fiscal risk: (i) Increasingly financed throughborrowing, adding adding to the government direct liabilities,

PC 2.3
Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture.

Target:
Ensure that government investment leverage at least Y times foreign private direct

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**
  - Engaging development partners to finance the agrarian sector
  - Produce and share results of agricultural activities with partners.
  - Create a dialogue platform (CCSA) where the government shares with development partners the potential and challenges of the agrarian sector.
- Achievements on foreign private sector investment:

Item	2015	2016

investment in agriculture sector by 2025. (SILENT).

Indicator:
Ratio of foreign private direct investment to government investment in agriculture (**ţFPrPb**)

1. Foreign Direct Investment, FDI	3 043.00	1 565.00
2. Government Agriculture Expenditure (lcu), GAE	13 193.00	15 165.00
Ratio of foreign private direct investment to government investment in agriculture(%), ţFPrPb = 100 x FDI / GAE	23.7%	10.32%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  -CPI Source and General State Account. The foreign direct investment ratio for government investments in agriculture in 2015 was 23.07% and in 2016 it was 10.32%. There was a decrease in foreign direct investment projects in 2016

PC 2.4
Market Access.

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

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  -Access to finance continues to be a constraint for agriculture development. Thus, in recent years the Government has adopted policy measures aiming at expanding the banking network, which is based on the extension of banking services to the districts, as well as the construction of infrastructures linking the districts, which has allowed the expansion of banking services. In addition to the coverage of banking services, a number of activities are also underway to enable access to credit, including: Promotion of rural finance programs;-Implementation of the District Development Fund;-Credit loans (low interest rates) offered by the Agrarian Development Fund

- Achievements on market access:

Item	**2016**
- Total number of men engaged in agriculture, NtAgM	2,667,579
- Total number women engaged in agriculture, NtAgW	5,143,305
1. Total number of men and women engaged in agriculture, NtAg = NtAgM + NtAgW	7,810,884

- Number of men engaged in agriculture that have access to financial services, *NfsAgM*	19,117
- Number of women engaged in agriculture that have access to financial services, *NfsAgW*	10,907
2. Number of men and women engaged in agriculture that have access to financial services, NfsAg = NfsAgM + NfsAgW	30,024
Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services, is : $ţAgFs_t$ = 100 x NfsAg / NtAg	0.38%

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  -

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*

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**
  - Reduction of import taxes on fertilizers
  - Internal fertilizer production (Existing in the center of the country a factory that produces fertilizer)
  - Demining of information on the importance of using agricultural inputs
  - Increase in retailers of agricultural inputs

- Achievements on fertilizer use (organic and/or inorganic):

Item	2015	2016
1. Total fertilizers consumption (N+P, N+P+K) in Kg, Fc	170,521.42	Not Available
2. Arable Land and Permanent Crops in hectare, L	4,591,000	
Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land), Fz = Fc/L	3.7	

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  -A study on fertilizer consumption was carried out in 2014. In 2015 and 2016, no evaluation was made. According to statistics,

land) (**Fz**)	the use of fertilizers in Mozambique is still far below, ranging at 4 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare against 50 kg per hectare established by the Abudja Declaration -
PC 3.1ii **Access to Agriculture inputs and technologies** ***Target:*** Increase the size of irrigated areas (as per its value observed in the year 2000), by 100% by the year 2025. ***Indicator:*** Growth rate of the size of irrigated area (R_iIA)	▪ **Specific actions taken so far for the target:** • Design and implementation of the irrigation strategy • Infrastructure Forum to establish Public and Private Partnerships for investment in the construction of infrastructures, • Reduction of VAT by 60% for material used for the construction of hydraulic and irrigation infrastructures, • Irrigation Program • In February 2015, the Council of Ministers has submitted to the Parliament a request for approval of an updated regulatory framework for irrigation associations, defining mandates and accountabilities for the operation, maintenance and management of public irrigation infrastructure. ▪ Achievements on irrigated areas:

Item	**2004**	2013	2014	2015	**2016**
1&2-Irrigated areas**(IA)**	1916	5805	9158	1010	2333

Growth rate of the size of irrigated area (in %), R_iIA **(%) =100 x (**IA_{2016}**-**IA_{2000}**) /**IA_{2000}	17.8%

- **Sources of verification and Specific comments:**

  -The above-mentioned growth rate is based on the year 2004. Since it was not possible to have data on irrigated areas of 2000. Information before 2004 is aggregated, while the analysis is annual. In the last two years the Government and the partners have been making significant investments to increase irrigated areas.

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.

Indicator:

Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings)to the total national

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  -
- Achievements onseed varieties/breeds/stocking materials:

Item	**2015**	**2016**
Commodity 1 =		
1. Total national quality agriculture inputs requirement for the considered commodity i *(*$AgIR_1$*)*		
2. Supplied quality agriculture inputs for the commodity 1 *(*$AgIS_1$*)*		
3. Ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity *(*R_1*)*		
Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity 1(in %), is : $tAI_1 = 100 \times (R_{1.2016} - R_{1.2015}) / R_{1.2015}$		
Commodity 2 =		

inputs requirements for the commodity(in %), is : ***(ţAI$_t$)***	1. Total national quality agriculture inputs requirement for the considered commodity i *(AgIR$_2$)*		
	2. Supplied quality agriculture inputs for the commodity 2 *(AgIS$_2$)*		
	3. Ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity *(R$_2$)*		
	Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity2 (in %), is : *ţAI$_2$ = 100 x (R$_{2.2016}$ - R$_{2.2015}$) / R$_{2.2015}$*		
	Commodity 3 =		
	1. Total national quality agriculture inputs requirement for the considered commodity i *(AgIR$_3$)*		
	2. Supplied quality agriculture inputs for the commodity 3 *(AgIS$_3$)*		
	3. Ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity *(R$_3$)*		
	Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity 3 (in %), is : *ţAI$_3$ = 100 x (R$_{3.2016}$ - R$_{3.2015}$) / R$_{3.2015}$*		
	Commodity 4 =		
	1. Total national quality agriculture inputs requirement for the considered commodity i *(AgIR$_4$)*		
	2. Supplied quality agriculture inputs for the commodity 4 *(AgIS$_4$)*		

3. Ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity *(R_4)*		
Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity 4 (in %), is : *ţAI$_4$ = 100 x ($R_{4.2016}$ - $R_{4.2015}$) / $R_{4.2015}$*		
Commodity 5 =		
1. Total national quality agriculture inputs requirement for the considered commodity i *($AgIR_5$)*		
2. Supplied quality agriculture inputs for the commodity 5 *($AgIS_5$)*		
3. Ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity *(R_5)*		
Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity 5 (in %), is : *ţAI$_5$ = 100 x ($R_{5.2016}$ - $R_{5.2015}$) / $R_{5.2015}$*		

Insert more commodity if necessary

Overall	
Average Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements, ţAI= average (ţAI$_i$)	

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  -

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**)

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**
  - Implementation of the PITTA program
  - Fields of demonstration of production technologies in the extensionistsfild's and producers
  - Increase in number of extension agents
  - Use of extension networks for crop-yielding enterprises
  - Use of extension networks of non-international organizations

- Achievements onaccess to quality agricultural advisory services:

Item	2016
1. Number of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services, NFAgAS	1151669
2. Total Number of farmers, NF	4000000
Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services (%), AFAgAS = *100 x*(NFAgAS/NF)	28.8%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

-Data regarding the number of Producers with access to Extension services were extracted from the Integrated Agrarian Survey (IAI) in the year 2015. Despite the great effort that the Government and partners have been making for technology transfer, the coverage still low (28.8%). In 2016 Public Extension services assisted 634.345 farmers, NGO's assisted 281.638 farmers, and private sector assisted 235.641 farmers.

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**)

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  - Financing of research projects through the national research fund

- Achievements on investment in agriculture research and development:

Item	2015	2016
1. Total Agricultural Research Spending, TARS	5,898648780	5,325,936.00
2. Agriculture, value added, AgGDP	101,978,000,000.00	104,630,000,000
Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP (%), ţTARS =*100 x*TARS/AgGDP	5.7%	5.09%

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:

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

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  - Application of land law that guarantees secure land rights via traditional occupation;
  - Implementation of the ongoing Safe land Programme (Programa Terra Segura) it prescribes for the issuance of five million secure land Rights (DUAT's) titles until 2019, it will increase the number of farm household with secure Land rights through the programme abovementioned.

- Achievements on access to land:

Item	2016

2018.

Indicator:
Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights, (**ţHhSL**)

1. Total number of farm households in the country, N_TFHh	4.000.000
2. Number of farm HHs with secured land rights , NFHhSL	397.993
Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights, ţHhSL: **ţHhSLt = *100 x*NFHhSLi / NTFHht**	10%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**
  - Data on the number of farm households was extracted from the Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAI), carried out by MASA in 2015.
  - The number of farm household with secure land rights was provided by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). Although the proportion of farm household is still low, there is an effort by the government to reverse the current scenario.

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**)

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**
  - Availability of improved seeds and fertilizers;
  - Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation in areas with greater agricultural potential;
  - Establishment of National Agricultural Mechanization Program, valued at US $ 32.3 million, the first batch of equipment comprising 513 tractors.
  - Increase of areas cultivated;
  - Hiring and training of extension workers and greater assistance to producers;
  - Promotion of poultry and horticultural credit line in the southern region of the country;
  - Construction of fish farming tanks;
  - In the Sub-Sector of veterinary was developed the following actions;
  - Increase of funding in the livestock developmentprogrammes, construction of treatment sleeves, allocation and purchase of vaccines to farmer and construction of slaughter house.

- Achievements on labor productivity:

Item	Baseline Value (average 2011-2015)						2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average	
1. Agriculture value added in constant US dollars (AgGDP) **(10^6 $USD**	2.781	2.836	2.889	2.997	3.090		3.171
2. Agricultural worker (W)	Data not Available	Data not Available	Data not Available	Data not Available	7.246.041		Data not Available
3. Agricultural value added peragricultural worker (constant 2010 USD), AgW=AgGDP/W**(10^3)**	Data not Available	Data not Available	Data not Available	Data not Available	426,4		Data not Available
Growth rate of Agriculture value added per agricultural worker (in %), ţAgW = *100 x*(AgW_{2016} - $AgW_{av.}$) / $AgW_{av.}$	Insufficient data						

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:
  - Agriculture value added was provided by the National Statistics Institute - INE (www.ine.gov.mz). Regarding the number of agricultural workers, it was extracted from the Family Budget Survey (IOF) 2014/15 and we do not have data for 2011-2014. It should be noted that the periodicity of the IOF is 5 years.

PC 3.2ii Agricultural Productivity

Target: Double (increase by 100%) the current agricultural land productivity levels,

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**
  - Availability of improved seeds and fertilizers;
  - Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation in areas with greater agricultural potential;
  - Establishment of National Agricultural Mechanization Program, valued at US $ 32.3 million, the first batch of equipment comprising 513 tractors was landed.

by the year 2025 from the year 2015.

Indicator:
Growth rate of agriculture value added, at constant US dollars, per hectare of agricultural arable land (**ţAgL**)

- Increase of cultivated areas;
- Hiring and training of extension workers and greater assistance to producers;

▪ Achievements on land productivity:

Item	Baseline Value (average 2011-2015)						2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average	
1. Agriculture added value in constant US dollars (AgGDP) **(10^6 $USD)**	2.781	2.836	2.889	2.997	3.090		3.171
2. Agricultural arable land in hectare (L) (10^3)	Data not Available	5.683	6.282	5.139	4.591		4319
3. Agriculture value added in constant US dollars per hectare of agricultural arable land (AgL=AgGDP/L)	Data Not available	499	460	583	673	554	730
Growth rate of agriculture value added, at constant US dollars, per hectare of agricultural arable land(in %), ţAgL = *100 x*(AgL_{2016} - $AgL_{av.}$) / $AgL_{av.}$	31,77 %						

▪ **Sources of verification and Specific comments:**

- Agriculture value added was provided by the National Statistics Institute - INE (www.ine.gov.mz).
- In relation to data referring to arable land were extracted from the Agricultural Survey. For 2016, data on arable land, area harvested and production below were calculated on the basis of linear regression for 4 consecutive years (2012-2015).
- According to the Bank of Mozambique in 2014, agriculture that includes animal production, hunting and forestry was the sector

with the greatest weight in the economy, contributed with about 34 percent of GDP.

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 the commodity *i* ($\dot{Y}I_i$)

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:

Mozambican Government has as a guiding instrument the PEDSA and PNISA in the Agriculturalsector,and one of the objectives is increase productivity and production. The MASA has dedicated a special attention to achievement of the goals recommended in PEDSA 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. Assistance to Producers: 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 agricultural development incubators with intensive use of machinery and equipment for preparation and leveling of ground (rice) and harvester, Its management is public-private partnership approach of service centers / machine 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 national production of chickens through production of feed using local raw material (soy and corn) to reduce imports of chickens.

- Achievements on agriculture yield levels:

Item	Baseline Value (average 2011-2015)						2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average	
Commodity 1 =Maize							

1. Total production of commodity 1 (Pd_1)	Data Not available	1.177.390	1.173.709	1.357.220	1.017.157		1.107.000
2. Total size of the production unit of the commodity 1 (L_1)	Data Not available	1.572.009	1.722.500	1.703.500	1.570.526		1.636.000
3. Yield of commodity 1($Y_1=Pd_1/L_1$)	Data Not available	0,75	0,86	0,8	0,65	0,77	0,67
Growth rate of the yield of the commodity 1, $\text{ŧ}YI_1$ = *100 x*($Y1_{2016}$ - $Y1_{av.}$) / $Y2_{av.}$	(13%)						
Commodity 2 =Rice							
1. Total production of commodity 2 (Pd_2)	Data Not available	101.548	114.012	155.741	126.883		153000
2. Total size of the production unit of the commodity 2 (L_2)	Data Not available	363.400	403.700	376.500	230.600		236500
3. Yield of commodity 2 ($Y_2=Pd_2/L_2$)	Data Not available	0,28	0,28	0,41	0,55	0,38	0,65
Growth rate of the yield of the commodity 2, $\text{ŧ}YI_2$ = *100 x*($Y2_{2016}$ - $Y2_{av.}$) / $Y2_{av.}$	71%						
Commodity 3 =Cassava							
1. Total production of commodity 3 (Pd_3)	Data Not available	4.098.997	Data Not available	4.136.265	3.579.078		3.418.000
2. Total size of the production unit of the commodity 3 (L_3)	Data Not available	762.598	Data Not available	870.300	620,6052		609.000
3. Yield of commodity 3 ($Y_3=Pd_3/L_3$)		5,38	Data Not	4,75	5,77	5,30	5,61

			available				
Growth rate of the yield of the commodity 3, ŋYI_3 = *100 x*($Y3_{2016}$ - $Y3_{av.}$) / $Y3_{av.}$	5,93%						
Commodity 4 =Cashew							
1. Total production of commodity 4 (Pd_4)	112.753,45	65.092,64	83.140,92	63.080,53	81.240,95		104.179,25
2. Total size of the production unit of the commodity 4 (L_4)							
3. Yield of commodity 4 ($Y_4=Pd_4 / L_4$)							
Growth rate of the yield of the commodity 4, ŋYI_4 = *100 x*($Y4_{2016}$ - $Y4_{av.}$) / $Y4_{av.}$	The Cashew subsector does not capture cashew production areas. Most of the producers of this crop are from the family sector..						
Commodity 5= Cotton							
1. Total production of commodity 5 (Pd_5)	70 649	184 141	64 797	96 153	47 900		40 629
2. Total size of the production unit of the commodity 5 (L_5)	**128,000**	**188,890**	**142,857**	**157,143**	**120,000**		101404
3. Yield of commodity 5 ($Y_5=Pd_5 / L_5$)	0,552	0,975	0,472	0,522	0,382	0,581	0,421
Growth rate of the yield of the commodity 5, ŋYI_5 = *100 x*($Y5_{2016}$ - $Y5_{av.}$) / $Y5_{av.}$	(57%)						
Commodity 6 =Fisheries							
1. Total production of commodity 6(Pd_6)	194,352	208,977	222,822	252,379	303.384		594297

2. Total size of the production unit of the commodity 6(L_6)							
3. Yield of commodity 5 ($Y_6=Pd_6 /L_6$)							
Growth rate of the yield of the commodity 6, ţYI$_6$ = *100 x*(Y5$_{2016}$ - Y5$_{av.}$) / Y6$_{av.}$							

Commodity 7= Chickens							
1 Total production of commodity 7 (Pd7)	40 502.6	52 679.1	55 633.7	63 631.1	75 161.2		75 769.3
2.Total size of the production unit of the commodity 7 (L7)							
3. Yield of commodity 7 (Y7=Pd7 /L7)							
Growth rate of the yield of the commodity7, ţYI7 = (Y7$_{2016}$ - Y7$_{av.}$) / Y7$_{av.}$							

Insert more commodities if necessary, and the 11 AU priority commodities (if not already listed).

The 11 AU priority commodities are:

-Rice, -Maize, -Legumes, -Cotton, -Oil palm, -Beef, -Dairy, -Poultry and fisheries, -Cassava, -Sorghum and -Millet.

Overall	
Average Growth rate for all commodities reported , ţYI= average (ţYI$_i$)	

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:
  - Data on the production of Maize, Cassava, Cotton, Rice, Chicken, Cashew Nuts were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Integrated Agricultural Survey, National Veterinary Department, and Cashew and Cotton Institutes.
  - In relation to fishery production the data were provided by the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries.

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

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  -
- Achievements onPost Harvest Loss:

Item	Baseline Value (average 2011-2015)						2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average	
Commodity 1							
1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 1, Pd_1	Data Not available	1.177.390	1.173.709	1.357.220	1.017.157		1.107.000
- Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	available	Data Not available
- Loss at Storage; Lst	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		Data Not available
- Loss at Transport; Ltr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		Data Not available
- Loss at Processing; LPr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		Data Not available
- Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		Data Not available

- Loss at Sales; Lsl	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
2. Loss (million tons) of the commodity 1, $Ls_1 = Lhv + Lst + Ltr + Lpr + Lpc + Lsl$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not Available
3.Post Harvest Loss for the commodity 1, $PHL_1 = (Ls_1 / Pd_1) x 100$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
5. Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses of the commodity 1, $ţPHL_1 = 100 x (PHL_{1.av} - PHL_{1.2016}) / PHL_{1.av}$	N/A						
Commodity 2=Rice							
1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 2, Pd_2	NãoDisponí vel	101.548	114.012	155.741	126.883		153000
- Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Storage; Lst	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Transport; Ltr	Data Not available	Data Not	Data Not	Data Not	Data Not		Data Not

		available	available	available	availabl e		available
- Loss at Processing; LPr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Sales; Lsl	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
2. Loss (million tons) of the commodity 2, $Ls_2 = Lhv + Lst + Ltr + Lpr + Lpc + Lsl$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
3.Post Harvest Loss for the commodity *2*, $PHL_2 = (Ls_2 / Pd_2) x 100$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
4. Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses of the commodity 2, $ţPHL_2 = 100 x (PHL_{2.av} - PHL_{i.2016}) / PHL_{2.av}$							
Commodity 3=Cassava							

1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 3, Pd_3	N/A	4.098.997	N/A	4.136.265	3.579.078		3.418.000
- Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		N/A
- Loss at Storage; Lst	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		Data Not available
- Loss at Transport; Ltr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		Data Not available
- Loss at Processing; LPr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		Data Not available
- Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available		Data Not available
- Loss at Sales; Lsl	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Data Not available
2. Loss (million tons) of the commodity 3, $Ls_3 = Lhv + Lst + Ltr + Lpr + Lpc + Lsl$	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available		Data Not available

3.Post Harvest Loss for the commodity *3*, $PHL_3 = (Ls_3 / Pd_5) \times 100$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
5. Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses of the commodity 1, $\acute{t}PHL_3 = 100 \times (PHL_{3.av} - PHL_{3.2016}) / PHL_{3.av}$							
Commodity 4= Cashew Nuts							
1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 4, Pd_4	112.753,45	65.092,6 4	83.140,9 2	63.080,53	81.240, 95		104.179,25
- Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Storage; Lst	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Transport; Ltr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Processing; LPr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Data Not	Data Not	Data Not	Data Not	Data Not		Data Not

	available	available	available	available	availabl e		available
- Loss at Sales; Lsl	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
2. Loss (million tons) of the commodity 4, $Ls_4 = Lhv + Lst + Ltr + Lpr + Lpc + Lsl$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
3.Post Harvest Loss for the commodity *4*, $PHL_4 = (Ls_4 / Pd_4) x 100$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
5. Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses of the commodity 4, $ţPHL_4 = 100 x (PHL_{4.av} - PHL_{4.2016}) / PHL_{4.av}$	Data not available						
Commodity 5=Cotton							
1. Production (million tons) of the commodity 5, Pd_5	70 649	184 141	64 797	96 153	47 900		40 629
- Loss at Harvesting; Lhv	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Storage; Lst	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not availabl e		Data not available

- Loss at Transport; Ltr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Processing; LPr	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Packaging; Lpc	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
- Loss at Sales; Lsl	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
2. Loss (million tons) of the commodity 5, $Ls_5 = Lhv + Lst + Ltr + Lpr + Lpc + Lsl$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
3.Post Harvest Loss for the commodity *5*, $PHL_5 = (Ls_5 / Pd_5) x 100$	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not available	Data Not availabl e		Data Not available
Reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses of the commodity 5, $ţPHL_5 = 100 x (PHL_{5.2015} - PHL_{5.2016}) / PHL_{5.2015}$							

Insert more commodities if necessary, and the 11 AU priority commodities (if not already listed).
The 11 AU priority commodities are:
-Rice, -Maize, -Legumes, -Cotton, -Oil palm, -Beef, -Dairy, -Poultry and fisheries, -Cassava, -Sorghum and -Millet.

	Overall
Average reduction rate of Post-Harvest Losses for all the commoditiesreported, ţPHL_t = average ($\text{ţPHL}_{i.t}$)	Data Not Available

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:

- **Data not available for Post-Harvest loss.**

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:

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**
- In 2015 The National Institute for Natural Disaster Management had a budget for natural disaster victims of around US $ 7,894,975.5; this amount was directed to the victims of calamities in the 2014/2015 season with focus on floods Of Licungo in Zambézia and floods in Niassa, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. In 2016 $20,235,065.2 USD was made available for the following activities:
- Food assistance to 1.4 million people affected by drought and reinforcement of support from partners; and
- Preparedness actions and humanitarian assistance for people affected by floods recorded during the rainy season 2015/206.
- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action to ensure assistance and social integration of people living in poverty and vulnerability in 2015 were assisted 204,492 children in difficult situations against 155,048 in 2016.
- Under the direct social action and productive social action programs, 438,875 households were assisted in 2015, corresponding to about 16% of5 years government Plan (PQG-2015-2019), PQG planned 17%. By 2016, 478,501 households were served, corresponding to 17% of households in poverty and vulnerability, below the 20% planned by 2016.

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

- In the scope of Social Protection, the Ministry of Education and Human Development is implementing the National School Feeding Program and aims to reduce in a sustainable way the negative impact of food insecurity and malnutrition in the education sector, namely: Poor school attendance, school drop-out, absenteeism and school failure. To ensure the success of this programme there is integration between the different sectors of government-creation of the Multi-sector group.

▪ Achievements on social protection:

Item	**2015**	**2016**
1. Budget Allocation to social protection Cash Transfers for food and cash reserves, BA_{CT}	Data not Available	Data not Available
2. Budget Allocation to social protection Emergency Food Supplies, BA_{EFS}	7.894.975	20.235.065,2
3. Budget Allocation to social protection School Feeding, BA_{SF}	69.598,4	150.182,7
4. Budget Allocation to social protection Other protective services , BA_{Other}	77. 687. 640	82. 290. 770
5. Total Budget Allocation to social protection, **TBA_{SP}** = $BA_{CT} + BA_{EFS} + BA_{SF} + BA_{Other}$	85.652.213,4	102.676.017,9
6. Total Budget Requirements for social protection, TBR_{SP}	108.124.995	109.650.245,5
Budget lines on social protection as percentage of the total resource requirements for coverage of the vulnerable social groups (in %), ţSP = 100 x TBA_{SP} / TBR_{SP}	79%	94 %

▪ **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

These data were extracted from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action, Ministry of Education and Human Development and National Institute for Natural Disaster Management.

PC 3.5i
Food security and Nutrition

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

Indicator:
Prevalence of stunting (**St**)

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

In order to reverse the current situation and achieve the targets on of Food and Nutrition Insecurity and Chronic Malnutrition indicators advocated in the 5 years government Plan (PQG-2015-2019), strategic actions are being taken at the level of coordination as well as implementation, in a holistic and multi-sectoral approach to know:

- Improve the insertion and budgeting of nutrition-sensitive interventions in 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, Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources;
- Promote the production and consumption of foods of high nutritional value at the community level, prioritizing the use and utilization of locally produced products.
- Prioritize geographical areas: populations with high population density and higher rates of malnutrition;
- Focus on interventions under the most vulnerable: window of the first 1000 days of life + rural areas;
- Ensure that all defined actions are implemented efficiently: in the same place, at the same time, for a minimum period (> 3 years), with minimum coverage (≥80%) and quality.
- This stratetegic action is based on a Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique 2011-2014 (2020).

-

- Achievements on stunting:

Itm	2015	2016
Prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old), St	43%	Data Not Available

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

-These data were extracted from the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), the baseline for the year

2013 food security, the next survey will be done in 2019

PC 3.5ii
Food security and Nutrition

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

Indicator:
Prevalence of underweight (**Uw**)

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  - Mozambique has developed and approved the Multi-sectoral 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 per cent (IDS 2011) to 30 percent in 2015 and 20 percent in 2020.
  - The actions taken to achieve the goals established in the PAMRDC (2011-2020) are:
  - Strengthen interventions with an impact on the health and nutrition of women of childbearing potential before and during pregnancy and lactation,
  - Strengthen nutritional activities aimed at children in the first two years of life,
  - Strengthen activities with an impact on the nutritional status of adolescents,
  - Households with a view to improve access to and use of foods of high nutritional value.

- Achievements onunderweight:

Item	2015	2016
Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old), Uw	21%	Data not Available

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  These data were extracted from the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), the baseline for the year 2013 food security, the next survey will be conducted 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**)

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:

  Actions taken to reduce chronic acute malnutrition are reflected in the PAMRDC (2011-2020)

- Achievements onwasting:

Item	2015	2016
Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 old), W	7%	Data not Available

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  These data were extracted from the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), the baseline in 2013 food security, 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.

Indicator:
Proportion of the population that is undernourished (**U**)

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  -
- Achievements onundernourishment:

Item	2015	2016
Proportion of the population that is undernourished (% of the country's population), U	DatanotAvailable	DatanotAvailable

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  -

PC 3.5v
Food security and Nutrition

Target:
Increase the proportion of women at reproductive age

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  -
- Achievements onMinimum Dietary Diversity-Women:

Item	2015	2016
1. Proportion of minimum Dietary Diversity-Women, MDDW	Data not available	Data not available

that attain the minimum dietary diversity by 50%, by the year 2025.

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

Increase rate of the proportion of Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (in %), ţMDDW = 100 x ($MDDW_{2016}$-$MDDW_{2015}$) / $MDDW_{2015}$	--------	----------

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  -

PC 3.5vi
Food security and Nutrition

Target:
Reach at least 50% of children 6-23 months that have the minimum acceptable diet by the year 2025.

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

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  Actions taken to reduce chronic acute malnutrition are reflected in the CDMRD (2011-2020)

- Achievements on child Minimum Acceptable Diet:

Item	2015	2016
Proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the Minimum Acceptable Diet, MAD	11%	Data not available

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**
  - These data were extracted from the Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN), the baseline in 2013 food security, the next survey will be done in 2019.

PC 4.1i
Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction

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

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**
- MASA has dedicated special attention to the growth of GDP in Agriculture in the following areas:
- Research: generation and transfer of technologies (basic seed, tissue culture, artificial insemination, conservation agriculture, post-harvest technology, vaccines and embryo production).
- Assistance to Producers: Increase in 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.
- Mechanization: establishment of agricultural development incubators with intensive use of machinery and equipments for

2025.

Indicator:
Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars (**aAgGDP**)

preparation and leveling of ground (rice) and harvester, Its managementispublic-private partnership approach of service centers / machines parks.

- Intensive production of vegetables: 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.
- 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) aiming at reducing chicken imports.
- Apropos of the fisheries sector, during 2015 and 2016 the following actions were carried out which contributed for good performance of the sector namely :
- Populated 1896 fish farming tanks in the year of 2015 throughout the national territory;
- Motorization of fishing boats;
- Training of 1329 small-scale fishermen and aquaculture and improved fishing and aquaculture techniques in the year of 2015;
- Construction and operation of 3 first sale fish markets;
- Monitoring of the exploitation of resources at sea and inland waters; and
- Granting of credit to the semi-industrial fishing sub-sector.

▪ Achievements on agricultural GDP growth:

Item	Baseline Value (average 2011-2015)						2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average	
1. Agriculture value added, in constant US dollars (AgGDP)	2.781	2.836	2.889	2.997	3.090	**2.918,60**	3.171
3. Annual growth rate of Agriculture value added, in constant US dollars (tAgGDP)		2.0	1.9	3.7	3.1	2 .7	2,6

Growth rate of the agriculture value added, in constant US dollars(aAgGDP)							**2.5**

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:

Agriculture Added Value was provided by the National Statistical Institute (INE) (*www.ine.gov.mz*).

The results indicate that the performance of the agricultural sector in 2016 was lower than the average of the previous four years. This may be explained by the poor performance of the world economy including Mozambique. On the other side of the spectrum, the effect of El Nino, which assaulted the southern and central regions of the country, which resulted in prolonged droughts and combined effects of heavy rains and cyclones contributed significantly to the poor performance of the sector. While the southern region was plagued by prolonged droughts, the central and northern regions of the country were plagued by heavy rains, winds and cyclones that resulted in losses and factors of production.

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

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  -
- Achievements:

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  - ***Stand-by for more research***

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 poverty line, (**dpovN**)

- **-Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

In Mozambique, poverty alleviation is associated to the development of agricultural sector. This is because agriculture is the mainstream source of income to 80% of the population and also contributes with about 23%-24% in GDP. Thus, the sector is pointed as being the main factor for the reduction of poverty.

In fact the Government of Mozambique through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA in Portuguese) has devoted particular attention to boost the GDP growth in the agriculture sector by putting in place a number of action with reference of:

i. Capacity building / Research: Promotion of training courses to both farmers and agricultural officers; and technology transfer (e.g. techniques for basic seed production, artificial insemination, conservation agriculture, post-harvest technology, vaccines administration and embryo production).

ii. Assistance to Producers: The government is committed to improve the coverage of extension officers throughout the country. Therefore, it has been designed an ambition project which intends to hire about 2.061extension officers by 2019. So far the government has contracted 1.261 technicians who are in charge of transferring technologies to farmers.

iii. Mechanization: establishment of agricultural development incubators through Public Private Partnership (PPP) with an intensive use of machinery and equipment covering all stages of crop production. The government throughout the country in the six corridors of PEDSA 67 service centres.

iv. Intensive vegetable production: In order to mitigate the impacts of climate change and climate patterns, MASA do assist farmers by providing farmers with 80 shade cloths of 0.25 ha every year.

v. Intensive Production of Poultry: Aiming at reducing chicken imports, the government to increase the national production of chickens, through the production of rations using local raw material (soy and corn) aiming at reducing chicken imports.

On the other hand, in the fisheries sector the following activities were carried out:

- Fish-farming: In 2015, about 1896 tanks was populated with fishes throughout the country;

- Motorization of craft for fishing;

- Training of 1329 small-scale fishermen and aquacultures in improved fishing and aquaculture techniques in the year

2015;

- Construction and operation of 3 first sale fish markets;

- Monitoring of the exploitation of resources at sea and in territorial waters; and

- Granting of credit to the semi-industrial fishing sub-sector.

- Achievements on national poverty line:

Item	Baseline Value					2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population), (phrN)		69.4	54.1	54.7	46	
Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at national poverty line, dpovN = 100 x ($phrN_{2015}$-$phrN_{2016}$)/ $phrN_{2015}$			22.04%	(1,1)	15.9	

- **Sources of verification and Specific comments:**

-Data was picked from the 2014/2015 IOF Report published by INE available at *www.ine.gov.mz*

PC 4.1iv Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction

Target: Reduce poverty level by at least 50%, at

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  -
- Achievements on international poverty line:

Item	Baseline Value					2016
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	

international poverty line, from the year 2015 to the year 2025.

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

1. Poverty headcount ratio at international poverty lines (% of population), phrl						
Reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio, at international poverty line, dpovl = 100 x ($phrl_{2015}$- $phrl_{2016}$)/ $phrl_{2015}$						

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:
  -

PC 4.1v
Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction

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

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

The Government intends to increase the national agricultural production by improving the marketing system. Thus the Government's commitment is evident in several documents and guidance instruments such as the Agricultural Marketing Strategy (ECA) 2006-2009, the Strategic Plan for Agrarian Development (PEDSA) 2014-2020, the Integrated Plan for Agricultural Marketing (PICA) and in the Operational Plan for Agricultural Marketing (POCA) which was recently launched by the executive.

All the above instruments present a set of actions based on the country's economic and rural development policies aimed at fostering the growth and development of trade in agricultural products, inputs and services with a view to stimulate efficiency, effectiveness, equity and transparency for all actors in the agricultural marketing chain.

The PEDSA, in particular, defines market access as one of the four fundamental pillars for the pursuit. Under PEDSA umbrella, the Government has carried out several activities aimed at boosting the agricultural market access, for example:

1. Holding a national agrarian marketing fair every year in Maputo named *Feira Agricola, Comercial e Industrial de Maputo* (FACIM);
2. Holding of agrarian marketing fairs in all Districts of the country, at least once a year;

3. Improving access to market information for producers through radio, TV and other communication systems;
4. Development of partnerships between producers and local agribusiness to overcome difficulties of family producers regarding access to agricultural inputs, market sales and improvement of agricultural technologies;
5. Promotion of contract production mainly for cash crops, such as cotton, sugar cane and cassava.

Also with the aim of catapulting the agrarian marketing, the Mozambican Head of State launched in the last May the first National Agricultural Marketing Forum of 2017, which laid the foundations for a new approaches to the marketing process. The new approaches have as main strategy the promotion the access of both internal and external markets, to empower the actors of the commercialization chain and to promote agro-processing for the improvement of the trade balance.

- Achievements on wholesale-farm-gate price gap:
-

PRODUCT 1: BEANS

Item	2015	2016
1. Average weighted farm gate price , FgP	38.58	55.55
2. Average weighted Wholesale/Market Price, WsP	51.86	79.8
3. Gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price, Gfgws = 100 x (FgP - WsP)/WsP	-25.60%	-30.38%
Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price (in %), ţfgws = 100 x ($Gfgws_{2016}$ - $Gfgws_{2015}$) /$Gfgws_{2015}$	18.67%	

PRODUCT 2: SMALL GROUNDNUT

Item	2015	2016

1. Average weighted farm gate price , FgP	40.12	59.62
2. Average weighted Wholesale/Market Price, WsP	52.54	91.01
3. Gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price, Gfgws = 100 x (FgP - WsP)/WsP	-23.63%	-34.49%
Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price (in %), ţfgws = 100 x ($Gfgws_{2016}$ - $Gfgws_{2015}$) /$Gfgws_{2015}$	45.90%	

PRODUCT 3: BIG GROUNDNUT

Item	**2015**	**2016**
1. Average weighted farm gate price , FgP	39.64	59.33
2. Average weighted Wholesale/Market Price, WsP	46.77	78.57
3. Gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price, Gfgws = 100 x (FgP - WsP)/WsP	-15.24%	-24.48%
Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price (in %), ţfgws = 100 x ($Gfgws_{2016}$ - $Gfgws_{2015}$) /$Gfgws_{2015}$	60.63%	

PRODUCT 4: COWPEA

Item	**2015**	**2016**

1. Average weighted farm gate price , FgP	19.5	37.81
2. Average weighted Wholesale/Market Price, WsP	31.13	54.39
3. Gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price, Gfgws = 100 x (FgP - WsP)/WsP	-37.36%	-30.48%
Reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farmgate price (in %), ţfgws = 100 x ($Gfgws_{2016}$ - $Gfgws_{2015}$) /$Gfgws_{2015}$	18.49%	

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

Prices of agricultural products were provided by the Agricultural Market Information System Unity (SIMA), which is a unit within the MASA and has the task of collecting, processing and disseminating information on the price dynamics of some agricultural products from the main agricultural markets of the country. However, SIMA does not cover all priority crops highlighted in PEDSA. For further clarification, please access the website: www.masa.gov.mz.

The results indicate that between 2015 and 2016, there was an increase in the price gap between the wholesaler and the retailer. Of the analysed products, the main highlight goes to large peanut (60.63%), followed by small peanuts (45.90%), beans (18.67%) and cowpea (18.49%).

However, analyses of the annual assessment of the gap between wholesale and producer prices suggest different results. In 2016, there was a larger price gap, with peanuts being the most prominent product with 34.49%, followed by cowpea (30.48%), beans (30.38%) and large peanuts (24.48%).

For the year 2015, the data indicates that the largest gap was recorded in cowpea (37.36%), beans (25.60%), small peanuts (23.63%), and large peanuts (15.24%).

The high price gap between the wholesalers and producers registered in 2016 may be related to several factors, such as the

	economic crisis that has shaken several countries, including Mozambique, and the high operational costs, mainly of transportation from production sites to the centres of consumption due to political - military tension in the main production zones, especially in the Central and Northern regions of the country.
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 commodity 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)**	▪ **Specific actions taken so far for the target:** With the approval of the Law no. 15/2011, of August 10, Mozambique began formally with the process of constitution and operationalization of Public - Private Partnerships (PPP). This law arises from the need of the State to seek for sharing responsibilities with the private sector in the management of certain services and to provide certain goods to the population with the necessary efficiency and quality for the benefit of citizens. The operationalization of PPPs is done through counterparts that can be granted by the contracting State or through the sale of those services or goods produced by private contractors. Therefore, the Government has been involved in efforts to attract the private sector to become more involved in PPPs. As an example, the Mozambican Head of State launched the Infrastructure Forum in June 2017. In this forum, the Government has launched a portfolio of projects already identified in four strategic areas, namely: Transport and Communications; Mineral Resources and Energy; Housing and Water Resources; and Agriculture and Food Security. Also under implementation of the National Plan of Investment (NAIP) the Government has identified 15 value chains, of which 7 are priorities, which are being developed along the 6 development corridors. Under the umbrella of NAIP were established Service Centers which aim to increase the current levels of production and agricultural productivity. A total of 77 Agricultural Service Centers (CSAs) were established, of which 25 CSAs are public (12 in the South, 7 in the Central and 6 in the North) and 52 are Private (18 CSAs in the South, 18 in the Central zone and 16 in the Northern provinces). In particular, the Agricultural Service Centres were implemented in the scope of PPP framework. Also in the purpose of building farmers capacity, under PPP framework, 513 tractors were allocated with the respective implements of which 162 in the South zone, 213 in the Central zone and 138 in the North zone, corresponding to a 100%

allocation level of the tractors made available under the National Agricultural Mechanization Program.

Despite the fact that, a huge investment has been applied to boost farmers capacity the Program outputs remain unknown which demands for more research.

- Achievements on priority agricultural commodity value chains that involve smallholder agriculture :

Item	2016
1. Priority commodity value chains, list $\{PC_i\}$	Rice, maize, cassava, poultry, cotton and cashewnut
- Total volume of trade for the priority commodity i, V_{Ti}	*Not available*
- Volume of trade between smallholders and target buyers of the the priority commodity i, V_{smhi}	*Not available*
2. Percent of volume of trade between smallholders and target buyers of the priority commodity *i*, $t_{smhi} = V_{smhi}/V_{Ti}$	*Not available*
- Number of smallholders integrated into the value chain of the priority commodity i, N_{smhi}	*Not available*
- Total suppliers that are supplying the market of the value chain of the priority commodity i, NT_i	*Not available*
3. Percentage of smallholders as part of the total suppliers, supplying that market of the priority commodity i, $\eta_{smhi} = N_{smhi}/N_{Ti}$	*Not available*
4. Priority commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture, list $\{PCsmhi\} = \{PCi / (t_{smhi} \times \eta_{smhi}) >= 25\% \}$	
Number of priority agricultural commodity value chains for which a PPP is established with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture, Nc = count (list {PCsmhi})	

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  -

PC 4.3
Youth job in agriculture

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 value chains(**ţYth**)

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

The Government of Mozambique upholds its commitments to reduce poverty through the implementation of strategic measures to stimulate the employability of young people in the agricultural sector. As an example, during the period under review, a number of actions were carried out in this area, in particular:

1. Creation of agrarian credit lines for young people;

2. Encouragement of youth entrepreneurship supported by training programs with a greater impact in rural areas;

3. Identification of opportunities for young people and provision of scholarships to pursue studies in the field of agriculture in the country and overseas;

- Achievements on youth employment:

Item	2016
1. Total number of youth at working age in the country, TN_{Ythi}	8,619,429
- Number of youth who do any agriculture related work as paid employees for any agriculture entreprise or SME (AgN_{ythE})	*Not available*

- Number of youth who work as self-employed in their own business or profession or on their own farm (AgN$_{yth}$SE)	1,906,696
- Number of youth who work 15 hours per week or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise (AgN$_{yth}$FE)	4,715,700
2. Number of youth that is engaged in new jobs in agricultural value chains, (cumulative counting from the year 2015), AgN$_{Yth}$ = AgN$_{yth}$E + AgN$_{yth}$SE + AgN$_{yth}$FE	6,622,396
Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains, ţYth = 100 x AgN$_{Yth}$/ TN$_{Yth}$	76.83%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

The total number of young people of working age in the country and of young people working in their own fields was provided by INE (www.ine.gov.mz).

The number of young people who work 15 hours a week or more in family farms, but not self-employed, was picked from the IAI Reports (*InquéritoAgrárioIntegrado*). Although IAI questionnaire does not specify the number of minimum hours in which young people work, for the purposes of this Report it was assumed that IAI data capture the information requested. This decision is due to the conclusion that the IAI captures information about people living in the same family. Therefore, it will be assumed that these work more than 15 hours in the family farms.

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 information (empowered) by 2023.

Indicator:
Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture, **(ţWE)**

▪ **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

- Over the years, the Government of Mozambique has demonstrated a great commitment to the empowerment of women in all spheres of society. In this context, the Government approved and operationalized several guiding instruments, with reference to the Gender Strategy in the Agrarian Sector 2005 - 2010, approved in 2005 as well as the integration of gender aspects in the current legislation. Moreover, the Government is working on designing the Gender Strategy for the Agrarian Sector 2016-2025 which aims to increase the level of women's involvement, especially in the agrarian sector.

- In order to improve women's agricultural production and productivity levels, the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) has been carrying out specific gender support activities, for instance under the implementation of Farmer Field Approach the government has been paying particular attention to the involvement of women

▪ Achievements on Women empowerment:

Item	2016
1. Total number of women engaged in agriculture, Ntw	5,143,305
- Number of women that have: a) Input in productive decisions and b) Autonomy in production, (NDE_1)	1,258,412
2. Proportion of women that make Decisions about agricultural production, $ţDE_1 = NDE_1 / Ntw$	24.46%
- 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)	6,435
3. Proportion of women that have Access to and decision-making power about productive resources, $ţDE_2 = NDE_2 / Ntw$	0.125%
- Number of women that have Control over use of income (NDE_3)	1,258,412
4. Proportion of women that have Control of use of income, $ţDE_3 = NDE_3 / Ntw$	24,46%

- Number of women that have: a) Group member and b) Speaking in public (NDE_4)	1,593,300
5. Proportion of women that have Leadership in the community, $ţDE_4 = NDE_4 / Ntw$	29,43%
- Number of women that have: a) Workload and b) Leisure (NDE_5)	Not Available
6. Proportion of women that have time allocation for leisure, $ţDE_5 = NDE_5 / Ntw$	Not Available
7. Number of women empowered in agriculture, $NwE = f(NDE_1, NDE_2, NDE_3, NDE_4, NDE_5)$ *using mathematical set method.*	4,116,559
Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture, $ţWE = 100 \times NwE / Ntw$	80%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

The data in the table were taken from the Integrated Agrarian Survey (IAI). However, due to lack of data regarding 2016 since the survey was not carried out data for that specific year was determined using proxy indicators techniques. Thus, data from the year 2015 was considered as the same for 2016.

For this study, it was considered that women, who have autonomy in production and have control over the use of income, are female heads of household.

While the number of women belonging to a group and expressing themselves publicly, it was provided by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS).

PC 5.1

Intra-African Trade in agriculture commodities and services

Target:

Triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, by the year 2025 from the year 2015.

Indicator:

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

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

With the aim of improving the business environment, as well as establishing facilities for cross-border trade of goods and services in the African Continent, the Government of Mozambique has signed several bilateral agreements. In 1996, Mozambique signed the SADC trade protocol, which has being implemented since 1st January 2001.

The SADC protocol called for the gradual reduction of tariffs and the removal of non-tariff barriers by 2008, at which time 85% of goods would have zero tariffs. Thus, in the light of this Protocol since January 2008, about 85% of the products in the customs tariff in Mozambique are already liberalized. Meanwhile, from all SADC countries that ratified the protocol with Mozambique excluding Congo and Angola, South Africa was the last country to benefit from the full liberalization on importing and exporting goods, which took place in 2015.

- In addition to the Protocol signed with the countries of the SADC region, Mozambique is in the process of negotiating with the countries of other blocs in Africa. Two agreements are in the process of negotiation: one with the COMESA countries and another tripartite protocol involving three SADC, COMESA and East Africa Country (EAC) blocs.

- Achievements on Intra-African Trade for agriculture commodities and services:

Item	2015	2016
i)- Value of intra- African imports for agriculture goods, IAMg	225,321,167	212,028,302
ii)- Value of intra- African imports for agriculture services, IAMs	Not available	Not available
iii)- Value of intra- African exports for agriculture goods, IAXg	58,912,424	39,457,211
iv)- Value of intra- African exports for agriculture services, IAXs	Not available	Not available

	4. Value of intra- African trade (imports and exports) for agriculture goods and services, in constant US dollars 2010, IAT = IAMg + IAMs + IAXg + IAXs	284,233,591	251,485,512
	Growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, in constant US dollars (in %), ţIAT = 100 x (IAT_{2016} - IAT_{2015}) / IAT_{2015}	(11.52%)	

▪ **Sources of verification and Specific comments:**

-The information was provided by the INE. However, the data are aggregated not making the any distinct between goods and services for both years. The weak performance of the rate of the growth of the trade in 2016 may be due to the economic recession which the country experienced in 2016. It is important to realize that there is no available information on agricultural services. Both the Central Bank of Mozambique and the National Institute of Statistics were not able to provide such information.

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:

Trade Facilitation Index(**TFI**)

▪ **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

-In order to facilitate the entry of people and goods within the Country, in the last two years, the Government signed several bilateral agreements with other Countries, highlighting:

- Visa Facilitation Agreement between the Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Angola. This memorandum was signed in February 2016 and its main object is to speed up the issuing visas to the citizens of both countries within five (5) working days from the date of the request and with duration of stay for a maximum period of 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 both countries the right to enter and remain in the territory of each of the parties, free of visas, for a period of up to 90 days from the previous period of 30 days.

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

- Approval of the Decree No. 3/2017. 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 border that becomes issued without the additional 25%for citizens from Countries where Mozambique does not have an Embassy. So that anyone can obtain this visa as long as the person meets the requirements.

- Mozambique, also signed the SADC trade protocol with all member states except Angola and Congo. While in terms of visas, Mozambique has signed visa-free agreements for both 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.

Achievements on trade facilitation:

Item	**2016**
1. Physical infrastructure (PI)	41.79%
2.Information and communication technology (ICT)	39.24%
3. Border administration (BA)	66.31%
- Number of countries with bilateral agricultural trade related agreements (NTA)	12
4. Bilateral Agricultural trade related agreements, ATA = 100 x NTA/54	28%
- Number of countries with visa free entry (NVF)	15
- Number of countries with visa on arrival (VA)	39
5. Immigration IM = 100 x (NVF+VA)/54	100%
Trade Facilitation Index, TFI = (PI + ICT + BA + ATA + IM)/5	55.02%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  Data on Physical infrastructure, Information and communication technology and border administration was picked The Africa Competitive Report 2017, available at www.weforum.org/acr.

  While data on Border Administration were extracted from the '' The World Bank Doing Business Report available at: www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/mozambique/

  Meanwhile, the number of countries with bilateral agreements on agricultural trade has been provided by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC). And lastly, visa information was obtained from the National Migration Service.

PC 5.2ii
Intra-African Trade Policies and institutional conditions

Target:
Reduce the Domestic Food Price Volatility Index to less than 7.5% by 2025.

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

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  --Aumentar a produçãointerna.....

- Achievements on Domestic Food Price Volatility Index:

Item	2015	2016
Domestic Food Price Volatility Index, CV	2.65	6.03

- Sources of verification and Specific comments:

  The Coefficients of Variation (CV) for each of the both years were calculated based on the Monthly Consumer Price Indexes (CPI), which were provided by INE. The CV is equal to the standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean, multiplied by 100%. The results suggest that between 2015 and 2016 there was a marked increase in the food prices over 100%. A number of factors were responsible for the price increase registered in 2016, especially the El Nino effect that manifested itself as extreme temperatures, floods and prolonged droughts in the Southern region of the country and in the form of floods, floods and cyclones in the Central and North Regions of the Country. These climatic events translated into negative effects especially in the agricultural performance, less supply of food and its high demand.

  In addition to the El Nino effect, the strong depreciation of Metical against dollar and the political-military conflict in the main regions with productive potential also led to low indices of agricultural production and productivity.

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- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  The Government of Mozambique is committed to build the capacity of the population to become resilient to climate change and weather variability.

  In this context, the Government has already included climate change aspects in several sectorial guiding instruments aimed at simultaneously reducing the impacts of Climate Change (MC) and promoting low carbon emission. These instruments include the Poverty Reduction Plan (PARP); The Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agrarian Sector (PEDSA); The Basic Social Action Strategy; The Tourism Strategy; The National Strategy for Water Resources; The Disaster Management Master Plan; Master Plan for Disaster Management Policy; The Intervention Strategy in Informal Settlements in Mozambique and its Plan of Action; The Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy; The Energy Strategy; Strategy for Reducing Emissions Resulting from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +).

  In addition, there is still a great effort by the Government to include, at all levels, aspects related to Climate Change in the sectorial planning and in the Economic and Sectorial Plans (PES).

- Achievements on households are resilient to climate and weather related risks:

Item	2015	2016
1. Total number of farm, pastoral, and fisher households, NagHH	-------	4,162,187
2. Number of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate variability and related risks, NRagHH	---------	13,008
Percentage of farm, pastoral, and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks (in %), ţRAgHhi = 100 x NRagHH/NagHH	----------	0.31%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

The number of agricultural producers was considered as the total number of farms household which were captured in the 2015 IAI survey. Since the survey was not carried out in 2016, for this report it was considered to be the same for both 2015 and 2016.

While, the number of fishermen was provided by the Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MMAIP). The figure was collected in the last Fisheries Census which was held in 2012. Therefore, it was assumed that the number of fish households remains the same as 2012 census (162,187 fish households).

Lastly, the number of households that are resilient to climate stresses was provided by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). In fact, the institution is carrying out a project aiming at building households resilience to climate stress called Community Action Plans for Adaptation (PACA). Under this project MITADER has been working throughout the country in building resilience. As a matter of fact, 10.997 households from nine communities (Matsequenha, Mahelane, Mafuane, Kala-kala, Michangulene, Changalane, Namaacha-Sede, M'bolera and Ponte de Lurio) have benefited from the project.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in collaboration with the African Development Bank, is implementing the Mozambique - Sustainable Land & Water Resources Management Project (SLWRMP) which seeks to build farmers resilience. Under this project, MASA has been working on assisting horticultural and grain producers along the Limpopo Valley in the Province of Gaza. In fact, it has been built 15 multi-functional wheels which benefits 603 horticultural households; 18 dams for 718 horticultural households and 88 spray irrigation kits for 710 horticultural and grain households.

In the same scope of view, the Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique together with the African Development Bank is engaged in building farmers resilience along the Limpopo Valley in the Province of Gaza. In the light of this agreement, the Baixo Limpopo Irrigation Scheme which is a public Company within the Ministry of Agriculture is planning to irrigate about 3.050 hectares of land and will benefit over 8200 smallholder farmers. The rehabilitation is on-going process and is expected to be finalized by 2018.

Equally important, apart from the aforementioned irrigation projects already underway, the Government through the Ministry of Sea, Inland Water and Fisheries (MMAIP) has been taken in place throughout the country Programs which sights to promote

aquaculture practices as an alternative way to reduce pressure on fisheries.

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**)

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

Mozambique is among the African countries most vulnerable to climate stresses. The Mozambican Government, aware of the need to improve the adaptation and mitigation capacity to CC, has signed several environmental agreements and protocols. For example, Mozambique is a signatory of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1995 and is also a signatory of the Hyogo Action Plan (2005-2015) and the Paris Convention (2015) on Climate Change.

All these protocols advocate the need for all signatory countries to adopt responsible measures that simultaneously contribute to reducing disaster risks and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Thus, following the protocols, the Government has developed several actions. As an illustration, Mozambique designed the National Climate Change Strategy and has strengthened the Inter-Institutional Group working on Climate Change, which is a representative committee of Public and Private Sector, Civil Society and academy. Therefore, eight strategic areas of intervention have been identified, of which agriculture and fisheries are the most vulnerable. Specifically for the land sustainable practices management, the following actions has been taken in place:

1. Conservation agriculture and nutrition soils Programs
2. Regeneration of mangroves and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems

- Achievements on sustainable land management:

Item	2015	2016
1. Agriculture area under SLM, ASLM	Not available	Not available

2. Total agriculture area, AA	4,591	4,319
Share of agriculture land under SLM practices (in %), SSLM = 100 x ASLM /AA		

- Sources of verification and other specific comments:
  -

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

Indicator:

Existence of

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  The Government has approved several guiding instruments aimed at improving resilience of the population and support to those in need in emergencies. Those instruments include:

  1. Law 15/2014 on Disaster Management and its Regulations;
  2. Documents on Cyclone Early Warning and Flood Warning Systems.

  Under those guiding instruments the Government stresses its commitment to assist people in building resilience. As a matter of fact, the Government has approved government budget-lines for both disaster preparedness policy and strategy, and Early warning and response systems and social safety nets.

- Achievements on availability of budget lines on resilience building:

Item	2015	2016
1. Existence of government budget-lines on disaster preparedness policy and strategy, EI_{RB1}	100%	100%

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

2. Existence of government budget-lines on Early warning and response systems and social safety nets, EI_{RB2}	100%	100%
3. Number (proportion) of households covered by index insurance, EI_{RB3}	Not available	Not available
Existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives (in %), EI_{RB} = average $(EI_{RBi})_{i=1 \text{ to } 3}$	66.67%	66.67%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

  The information was provided by the National Institute for Natural Disaster Management (INGC). However, according to INGC there is no data regarding the proportion of families covered by the insurance index. Important to realize is that the Government is currently working on the Disaster Management Fund decree. Through this fund it is expected to be carried out several researches which may come up with the key insights on climate change vulnerability as well as insurance.

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.

Indicator:

Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

  From 2013 to 2015, Mozambique recorded a remarkable growth in the Index of Capacity to Generate and Use Agriculture Statistical Data and Information. The country jumped from 65.2% registered in 2013 to 70.6% in 2015. This evolution is thanks to a number of reforms at both institutions MASA and INE which are responsible for generating agrarian statistics, specifically:

  1. Improving the quality of infrastructures for analysis and processing of information and the degree of coordination between MASA and INE;
  2. Integration of the information collection system in the Strategic Plan for the Agrarian Development (PEDSA);
  3. Approval and Publication of the Manual on Procedures for the Production of Agrarian Statistics in the National Statistics;
  4. Approval and Publication of the Manual on Technical Operations of National Statistics;
  5. Approval and Publication of the Code of Conduct for the Production of Official Statistics;

data and information, **(ASCI)**

- Achievements on capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data:

Item	2015	2016
Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information, ASCI	70.6%	-------

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

The data were taken from the last Agriculture Statistical data and Information (ASCI) Assessment Report carried out in 2015. This assessment is held every two years and the previous one was held in 2013, which suggests that the next assessment will be done in 2017.

PC 7.2
Peer Review and Mutual Accountability

Target:
Foster alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectorial efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability, (reach 100% for the Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review, ECI) by

- **Specific actions taken so far for the target:**

With the aim to operationalize CAADP, the Government through MASA has established platforms for dialogue which involve agricultural stakeholders. For instance, the Joint Sector Analysis Group (JSR) was created, which meets once a year and its main task is to assess the degree of compliance with the CAADP targets. This evaluation is mainly based on four key pillars, specifically:

1. The sustainability of the process in terms of inter- and intra-institutional co-ordination;
2. The effectiveness of agrarian policies to achieve the goals;
3. Financial commitments;
4. Technical capacity of existing sectors to carry out the tasks.

In addition to JSR there are also other previously established dialog platforms. Under the coordination of the Agrarian Development Fund (FDA), and leadership of His Excellency Minister of Agriculture, agricultural stakeholders meet regularly to discuss the performance of the sector and review the policy matrix.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through the National Directorates of Planning and International Cooperation (DPCI), has been

2018.

Indicator:
Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review, **(ECI)**

coordinating the processes of agricultural policy design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of activities. These processes are carried out with the involvement of various agricultural stakeholders. In addition to the DPCI, other MASA Directorates have also been establishing dialogue platforms through forums organized by the respective sub-sectors. For example, the Forums of the Producers and Cotton Exporters, Forum of Cashew Exporters, Forum of Tobacco Exporters, Tea Exporters, Poultry Forum, Land Consultation Forum and Platform for seed dialogue. In addition to these sectorial forums, there are also other forums that bring together all actors of the commercial agriculture, called the Agribusiness Forum.

It is also important to be noted that since 2011 it has been established the development partners' coordination group called the Donors Working Group on Agriculture and Rural Development (AgRED).

AgRED is chaired by both European Union and 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 development actors. The members of AgRED meet ordinarily once a month and extraordinarily wheneveritjustifies.

- Achievements on inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability:

Item	2016 Progress
- Number of mutual accountability principles satisfied by the country, MAPS	5
1. Adherence to mutual accountability principles (%), AMAP = (MAPS/6) x 100	83.3%
- Number of best practices satisfied by the country, BPS	7
2.Existence of mutual accountability mechanism and platform (%), EMAP = BPS/12 x 100	58.3%
- Number of key areas covered by the country's review report, NKAA	4
3. Coverage of agricultural review report, CARR = (NKAA/6) x 100	66.67%

Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review, **ECI = (EMAP + AMAP + CARR) / 3**	(87% + 58.3% + 66.67%)/3 = 69.43%

- **Sources of verification and other specific comments:**

The tables content were picked from the last Joint Sector Review Report (JSR) 2017 which is available at the National Directorates of Planning and International Cooperation (DPCI) of MASA. This Report indicates that five principles of mutual accountability have been respected by the Country, namely:

1. Agreed performance indicators;
2. Evidence-based analysis;
3. Inclusive of key stakeholders;
4. Transparent dialogue; and
5. Commitment to implement recommendation from review

The CAADP recommends the establishment of an Agrarian Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA), which is intended to be responsible for monitoring NAIPimplementation.Therefore, the CCSA was created and this body is represented by the following organisms: public sector, international cooperation agencies, private sector, organizations of producers and civil society. The body is chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA).

Apart from MASA, there are also nine public institutions which are co-members of the platform, including: (i) Ministry of Economy and Finance; (ii) Ministry of Industry and Commerce, (iii) Ministry of Labor, (iv) Ministry of Transport and Communications, (v) Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, (vi) Ministry of Land and Rural Development , (Vii) Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action, (viii) Ministry of the Sea, Inland Water and Fisheries and (ix) Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

The CCSA terms of reference have already been developed and they clearly indicate the specific activities of each member. The terms of reference also recommend that CCSA should meet ordinarily twice a year, being in the first and third quarter of each year. However, since the CCSA was established, the body met for the first time on 15May of this year.

Although no meeting was held neither in 2015 nor 2016, DPCI has involved various agrarian development actors in the implementation of PEDSA. Experiences of the involvement of CCSA members have already been shared in other countries. As an example, Mozambique shared these experiences at the JSR meetings which took place in Ethiopia, Ghana and South Africa where members presented their experiences in implementing PEDSA.

The JSR Report has identified some constrains in the CAADP implementation, the first gap is the inconsistent participation of CCSA members to CCSA meetings which weaken the planning of involvement of broad range of stakeholders in JSR process. The second gap is the inexistence of CCSA secretariat to serve as the engine for the implementation of JSR process in the country. The last gap is the inexistence of MOZSAKSS which could provide technical support for the implementation of JSR process.

Despite the fact that, the country failed to achieve some best practices it is reasonable to affirm that some best practices have been implemented, including: (i) JSR Steering Committee; (ii) JSR Terms of Reference; (iii) Broad group of relevant stakeholders for JSR; (iv) JSR Review Team; (v) JSR Report; (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 made in implementing the Malabo Declaration, by availing the regular country Biennial Report to the AU Assembly.

Indicator:
Country Biennial

- Specific actions taken so far for the target:
  -
- Achievements on availing the regular country Biennial Report for the AU Assembly:

Progress item		2016 Progress (p_i) *"Yes" = 1 | "No" = 0*	Weight (w_i)	$BR_i = p_i \times w_i$	Comments
1. Existence of Draft 1 Country Biennial Report that has been validated at country level, and has been reviewed with national stakeholders' amendments (eg. JSR process), BR_1			*25%*		
2. Quality of the Draft 1 of the Biennial Report measured with n *(number of parameters reported by the country)* against N *(total number of parameters reflected in the country reporting format)*, BR_2		n	*= 25% / N*		
	Existence of Draft 2		*12.5%*		

Report submission, **(BR)**	validated at subregional level, and which has taken into account amendments on data harmonization and alignment, BR_3	*Did the Country participate in the validation*		*12.5%*		
	4. Submission of the Biennial Report by the country to the AUC/NPCA through RECs, BR_4			*25%*		
	Country Biennial Report submission, BR = $\sum(w_i \times p_i)$					
	▪ Sources of verification and other specific comments: -					

Observations on the Evaluation and other general comments

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