# Stocktaking:

# Changes in African Agriculture resulting from the implementation of CAADP approaches

**Mozambique**

Purpose: to assess the progress that your country is making and the challenges your country is facing in implementing your CAADP NAIP. Focus on the progress you have made since the convening of your country’s high level Business Meeting that i) validated and endorsed investments and confirmed implementation readiness and ii) declared funding commitments and agreements on modalities and timelines to meet the funding needs of the country's investment plans.

Task: Review the post compact roadmap your country developed based on the results of the high level Business Meeting. Rank your progress in achieving changes in your country’s agriculture situation that have resulted because of the implementation of CAADP approaches.

### Consider

* The progress that has been made
* The major challenges you are facing in each area

Status Rankings

No policies or programs have been put in place

Policies and programs have been formulated but not implemented



Policies and programs have been implemented and progress can be measured

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| **CAADP Results Framework**  **Implementation Measurements[[1]](#footnote-1)** | **Status** |  |  |
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| 1. How would you assess the progress you have made on **increasing agriculture production and productivity?** |  |
| Narrative:  Consider the improved and inclusive policy design and implementation capacity that your country has developed since the NAIP was signed. Assess the work you have done on developing policies and programs that have led to increased agriculture production and increased agriculture productivity.  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |  |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications:   * The National Investment Plan (PNISA) still at early stages of implementation and thus, no major results could be reported on production and productivity * PNISA has brought a new vision and approaches to increase production and productivity * It is important to make a retrospective analysis of CAADP establishment as it sets the framework for increasing production and productivity * The process for the establishment of CAADP involved broad consultation and several steps, including NEPAD peer review and culminated with approval of PEDSA (Agriculture sector strategy) and PNISA and also the High Level Business meeting and the establishment of CAADP country team * Despite its short period, several developments have taken place, including: alignment and inclusion in PNISA of ESAN II, a strategic food security and nutrition document and PMARDC, a Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition. In addition, a dialogue structure was defined and agreed, including the creation of a Coordination Council for the Agriculture Sector (CCSA). * A policy matrix was developed and is under implementation to remove barriers perceived as constraints for agriculture development, particularly to improve legislation in the area of seed, fertilizer and land tenure * Estimates indicate that agriculture growth rate was of 4.6% in 2012 and 4.8% in 2013, this rate being influenced by floods and drought. * Rough estimates indicate that 11% of the national budget is now allocated to agriculture, this including budget for feeder roads, water and grain storage, fishery and credit, including a competitive development fund for each district   Joint planning and coordination with stakeholders to align with PNISA priorities is the main challenge. |  |
| 2. How would you assess the progress you have made on **improving the functioning of agriculture markets, increased markets, access and trade**? |  |
| Narrative:  Consider the specific improvements, policies and programs that your country has initiated and implemented to improve farmers’ access to agriculture markets and trade opportunities  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |  |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications:   * There were policies and programs initiated and implemented to improve farmer’s access to agriculture markets and trade opportunities. * Implementation of the already due agriculture marketing strategy (ECA II) under the Ministry of industry and trade has resulted in important public investments on grain storage structures in the northern and central part of the country * Spillover effect of these investments includes increased market opportunities during PNISA implementation. * More stable prices and market integration of agriculture commodities, particularly of cereals and vegetables due to public investments on infrastructures * Local produced vegetables and poultry are now prevailing in town markets of provincial capitals. * Strategy for improved business environment (EMAN II, under Ministry of industry and trade and approved in 2013) is under implementation. * Agriculture commodity exchange approved, but its implementation remains a challenge. * Market information system (SIMA) has been essential in providing market information * SIMA has been expanded to include vegetable crops and livestock products and in the near future will include forestry products. * There are programs, such as PROMER funded by IFAD, which promote farmer’s trading associations/organizations, access to financial services; provision of infrastructure at community level and technical assistance to improve post-harvest handling. * Investments in cold storage infrastructure to improve fish market * Regional (SADC) protocols under implementation to improve trade. |  |
| 3. How would you assess the progress you have made **in increasing private sector involvement along the agriculture value chain?** |  |
| Narrative:  Private sector involvement will be critical to sustaining the advances being made in agriculture production. Consider the status of the country’s Private Sector Investment Plan and the impact that the involvement of the Private Sector has had on strengthening the agriculture value chains.  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |  |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications:   * Private sector is not homogeneous in size, characteristics and needs thus; their challenges need to be properly and specifically addressed. * Public sector concentrates its effort to promote an enabling environment for agriculture and agribusiness improvement and strengthening. * Improvements on land management process and tax incentives stimulated national and foreigner private investments along agriculture value chain * Partnership involving outgrower model is increasing * Challenge: improve policies and incentives to fully integrate and engage private sector |  |
| 4. How would you assess the progress you have made on increasing the availability and access to food and access to productive safety nets? |  |
| Narrative:  Consider the types and number of policies and programs that you have initiated and implemented to ensure an adequate, dependable food supply for your population, the widespread availability, dependability and access to food supplies and the types of safety nets that have been put in place to ensure that the population has adequate nutrition on a consistent basis.  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |  |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications:   * Creation of SETSAN as coordinating and monitoring body of food security and nutrition * Developed production and productivity related policies and also policies related to food availability and access and also to productive safety. * These policies include the Action Plan for Food Production (PAPA, 2008-2011), National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS Response (PEN III, 2010-2014), National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB, 2010-2014), Strategic Plan for Agriculture Sector Development (PEDSA, 2011-2020), Multisectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC, 2011-2014/20), National Program for Food Fortification (PNFA, 2011-2015), National School Feeding Program (PRONAE, 2013-2014/20). * Food fortification program with cereal flours and cooking oil approved * Bio fortification initiatives ongoing, mainly the promotion of orange fleshed sweet potato. Programs promoting aquaculture and artisanal and small-scale fishing ongoing * Public investments on cold storage facilities for fish conservation. * Public investments on grain storage and conservation facilities contribute to security of food supply and price stabilization. * Improvements in food availability with surplus of maize and cassava being reported * Concerns exist on the deficit of rice and vegetables. * Food consumption improved: varied from 1750 Kcal/person/day in 2008 to 2500 Kcal/person/day in 2012. * Diet quality improved: number increased from 45% in 2008 to 67% of households in 2011 of households consuming acceptable diet. * Number of food insecurity affected people decreased from 520,000 in 2008 to 300,000 in 2012 * Number of food insecurity affected districts decreased from 56 to 21 during this same period.   Challenge: development of programmes for post harvest conservation at household level where crop losses are high. |  |
| 5. How would you assess the progress you have made on improving the management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture production? |  |
| Narrative:  Consider the work you have done to include programs and policies that specifically take into account the impact of agriculture production on your natural resources.  In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |  |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications:   * Development of a national agro-ecological zoning which facilitates the process of land registration and allocation * Public soil services being expanded * Implementation of conservation agriculture programmes * Irrigation strategic document approved in 2012 * Creation/establishment of the Nation Institute for Irrigation with a mandate to supervise irrigated perimeters, promote investments concerned with irrigation and guarantee water use efficiency in agriculture. |  |

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| 6. How would you assess the progress you have made regarding women small holder farmers? |  |
| Narrative:  Consider the work you have done to include programs and policies that specifically take into account gender and the role of women farmers.    In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |  |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications:   * Approved the National Program for Agriculture Extension (PRONEA) * Activities planned and developed under PRONEA contribute to the improvement of livelihood of rural women. * Activities comprise 1) training (crop production, post harvest conservation, agribusiness and processing), 2) association formation and strengthening (women being around 51% of the beneficiaries and 3) technical assistance (a total of around of 258407 women benefited in 2013) * Women as a target group on the dissemination of HIV related information. * Challenge: integration of gender issues in the planning process and development of gender related indicators |  |

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| 7. What other dynamics would you highlight regarding implementation of agreed investment plans? |  |
| Narrative:  Consider the work you have done to date and what type and level of impediments were encountered.    In ranking your progress, consider programs and policies that you have formulated and implemented, the challenges you have encountered and the success you have had in overcoming those challenges |  |
| Country Team Comments and Clarifications:   * Ministry of Agriculture and Development Partners are now in the process of establishing a comprehensive structure of dialogue at National level * Under discussion the organizational structure for PNISA coordination along the agriculture growth corridors * Restructuring process of the department dealing with monitoring and evaluation * Reforms to improve agriculture information system as recommended by FAO * Institutional reforms to align with PEDSA and improve service provision of the agriculture research and cotton and cashew nut institutes * Engagement for the establishment of a CAADP unity to support M&E and policy analysis. * Efforts ongoing to integrate and align all policy commitments under PNISA, including demands arising from G8 (New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition) and under agriculture and fishery development operations (AgFish DPO) of the World Bank. |  |

1. Based on the CAADP 2013-2023 Results Framework. The five elements are used to monitor changes in African Agriculture resulting from the implementation of CAADP approaches [↑](#footnote-ref-1)