

RESTRICTED

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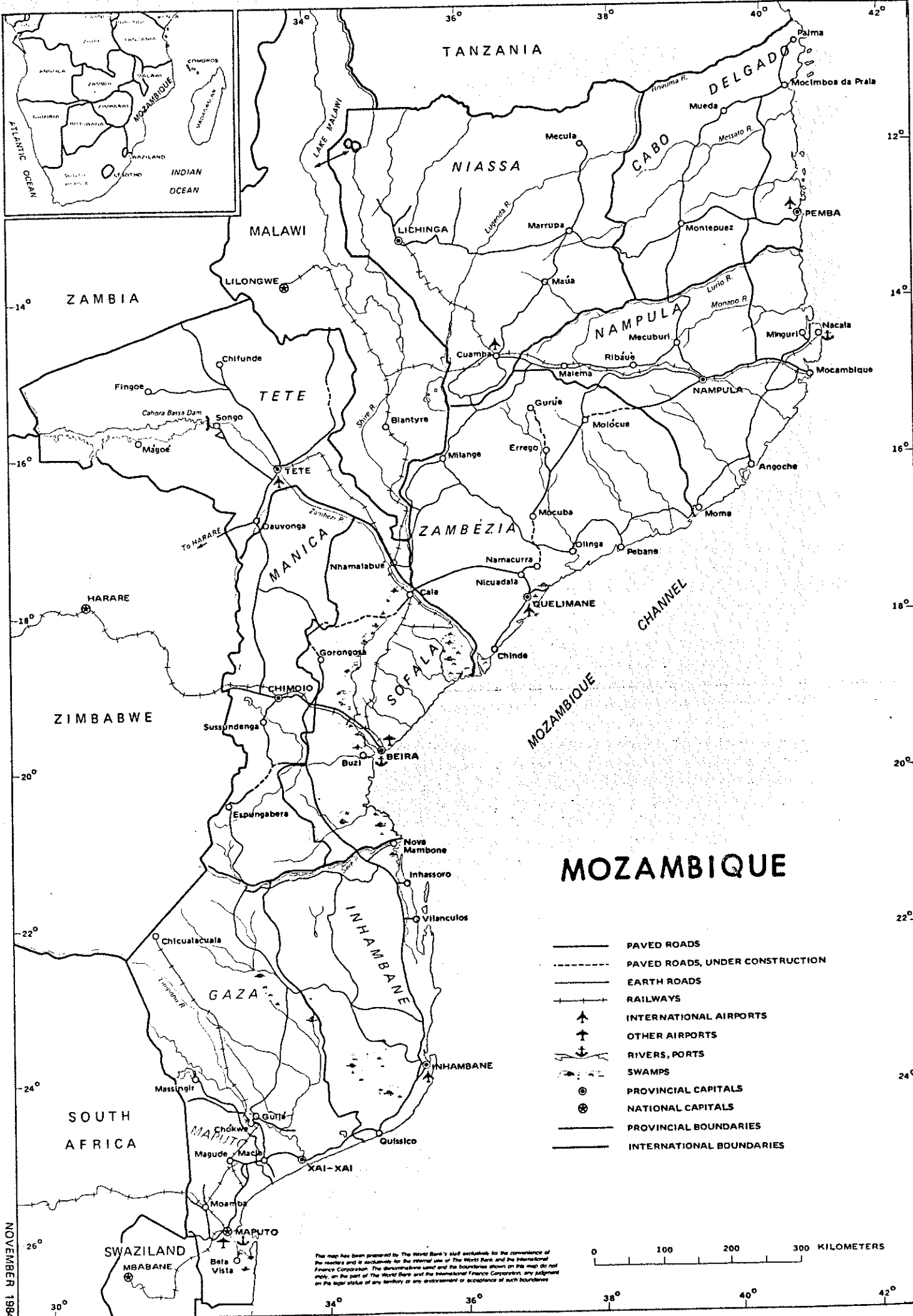
BY

THE FAO REPRESENTATIVE IN MOZAMBIQUE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

MAPUTO, JANUARY 1986

# MAP OF MOZAMBIQUE



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I - SUMMARY

GENERAL SITUATION

1. Insecurity in most of the rural areas continue being the major constraint for development or rehabilitation activities. The UN personnel is still restricted to the main urban centres, but such a situation is also very limiting for the work to be carried out by nationals. Compared to December 1984, the situation did not deteriorate, but it is thereby feeding an increasing sense of disillusion.

2. Mozambique's GDP is estimated to have declined at an annual average rate of about 2% in real terms between 1973 and 1983. The tendency is accelerating during the last three years. Poor performance of the agricultural sector and in particular of the commercialized sub-sector (state enterprises, cooperatives, private modern farms) has affected the whole economy and has made Mozambique more and more dependent on food aid and massive external assistance.

3. So well endowed in terms of natural resources, Mozambique is for the time being in a desperate situation regarding its resources in foreign currency. The total value of exports decreased from 280 million US\$ in 1980 to 96 million in 1984 and it is estimated that in 1985 it will be around 75 million US\$.

AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SITUATION

4. The economic situation has continued to deteriorate despite an overall improvement in weather conditions. Insecurity in rural areas and the effects of previous years' drought still persist. The official number of affected people remains at 2.1 million distributed in six provinces. This figure does not however include people affected in the remaining four provinces for which no official figure is available.

5. The outcome of the 1985 marketing year for cereals is estimated at less than two-thirds of the 1982 level, and during the year about half of the Agricom transport fleet went out of operation due to sabotage,

lack of spare parts and difficulties with maintenance. The 1986 target for marketed cereal production has been established at 100 000 tons.

Indications of plantings are generally unreliable but it seems that the preliminary outlook for 1986 will be below 1985 due to effects of insecurity coupled with lack of inputs, tools, etc. Insufficient rainfall could affect crops in some areas in the Central and Southern part of the Country.

Prospects for 1986 food supplies are on the above basis worrisky. With a marketed production of 100 000 tons of cereals, a gap of 550 000 tons remain according to the Ministry of Internal Commerce to be covered through imports of which only some 140 000 tons have been assured so far. In addition, this calculation only takes into account the food needs of the above mentioned 2.1. million affected people and the urban population. It is tacitly assumed that the remaining population of some 9.10 million in rural areas are self-sufficient.

6. Longer term economic effects of the continuing economic crisis have made the country even more dependent on Agriculture than at the time of Independence. The share of the agricultural sector in the Global Social Product rose from 37% in 1975 to 46% in 1984 a tendency contrary to those observed in most other developing countries.

7. The international community plays an increasingly important role in the financing of agricultural and rural development in Mozambique, but up-to-date statistics are not available. Some conclusions for the period 1976-83 may however be drawn.

Agriculture's share of total ODA commitments could be estimated at 23% which compares favourably with the average of sub-saharan countries of 18%. Total concessional and non-concessional capital assistance commitments to agriculture during the period 1976-83 amounted to US\$ 363 million. Almost two-thirds of this amount corresponds to assistance from DAC countries (in particular Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Italy, Japan and Switzerland) and EEC. Other important sources were AfDB, ADF, IFAD and Arab Development Fund.

Technical cooperation amounted to an unusually high share of about 23% of total ODA receipts (US\$ 1.14 billion) reflecting the country's lack of skilled human resources. It may be estimated that about one-third of technical cooperation grants went to agriculture, i.e. US\$ 85 million, of which FAO total field programme expenditure from November 1975 through October 1985 amounted to US\$ 66 million.

FAO COUNTRY PROGRAMME

8. FAO's field programme continues affected by the difficult security situation. Activities remain concentrated in the cities of Maputo, Beira and Pemba. Field work in the Chokwe area is gaining momentum and experts travel a little more frequently by air to other locations on an ad hoc basis. The number of field staff declined to 44 at the end of December from the level of 60 in end June. Five posts are vacant.

9. A total of 26 projects were operational at the end of December with a total budget of US\$ 21 million. Eight projects with a total budget of US\$ 3.8 million were completed during the reporting period. The total approved budget of these 34 projects is therefore US\$ 24.8 million with an estimated expenditure in 1985 of US\$ 8.1 million. The distribution by donor source of funding is as follows:

<u>DONOR</u>	<u>N°. OF PROJECTS</u>	<u>TOTAL APPROVED</u> <u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ESTIMATED 1985</u> <u>EXPENDITURE</u>
TCP	8	960	144
IFS	1	265	0
GCPS	3	3034	1525
GCP/MONAP	5	1018 <sup>1/</sup>	1018
OTHER GCP	5	1469	585
ASSOC. EXP. <sup>2/</sup>	-	200	100
OSRO	2	862	150
UNDP	10	16959	4593
<hr/> TOTAL	34	24767	8115 <sup>3/</sup>

Notes: <sup>1/</sup> 1985 budgets only.

<sup>2/</sup> Two associate experts in post with an estimated average assignment of two years.

<sup>3/</sup> As none of the projects completed during the first 6 months of 1985 had any expenditures in this year this figure is also an estimate of total 1985 FAO field programme expenditure.

The most outstanding new development during the reporting period is the approval of six new TCP projects and two TCP project revisions. In total US\$ 817 000 of new TCP resources were committed. The lack of new TF projects to counterbalance the decrease in the MONAP programme, which will become striking in 1986, gives rise to serious concern.

The percentage of the FAO executed programme in the 1985 UNDP Country Programme (ABL) is now about 52%. This represents an increase from the 47% estimated in June 1985. In 1984 the FAO share was 60% but over the whole 1982-86 cycle the share will probably be just around 50%. Whether this position may be improved will depend on FAO delivery in 1986 and how the approximately US\$ 1.5 million uncommitted UNDP funds will be allocated. Of the presently approved 1986 UNDP budgets, projects executed by FAO account for slightly under 49%.

10. During the reporting period an in-depth programme review took place. The review showed a clear need for adjusting towards assistance in extension, research and marketing for the traditional family sector as well as medium level training in practically all field. A medium term programme of some 25 projects was identified and is now clearly established as the FAO pipeline.

11. A review of the ARPA programme shows that of 15 proposals only 2 remain in the active pipeline. The other 13 have either been approved by various donors/agencies or superseded.

## II. GENERAL COUNTRY INFORMATION

1. Despite a number of military successes including in particular the capture of the MNR Headquarters based in the Gorongosa Mountain in August the general political situation remains much along the lines reported previously. The Nkomati Accord although still adhered to by the Mozambican Government has been violated by South Africa on numerous occasions. Sabotage and disruptions of internal communications are common features of daily life. The impressive event on 25 September, the Day of the Armed Forces, where one of the main army depots in Maputo blew up during three hours of consecutive explosions is another reminder of the difficult situation.
2. Several requests have been made to foreign Governments for military aid and i.a. USA and Portugal have agreed to provide non-lethal assistance. The assistance from Zimbabwean troops guarding the Beira-Mutarare corridor and which played a decisive role in the capturing of the MNR Headquarters continue to be the most important. Shortcomings in military recruitment have been evident for some time and the Government has launched a new recruitment drive. A two year compulsory military service exists but only a minority of those who registered were called up implying that conscripts have remained in uniform beyond the statutory two year period. Revised training programmes for new recruits are also to be implemented. Mozambican officers are to be trained in Zimbabwe by UK tactical training officers.
3. President Samora Machel visited the USA in mid-September. Talks were held on the regional political situation and Mozambique's economic crisis. President Machel called for increased US involvement in the private sector in Mozambique and he visited a number of larger American companies. Mozambique's new investment code, membership of IMF and the World Bank and other recent developments are cited as important elements in making such approaches possible. Concrete programmes are yet to be developed and will most probably hinge on the internal security situation, currency stabilization and a firmer demonstration of the Mozambican Government's intention to repatriate capital.

The President's visit was followed up by a visit of the Minister of Agriculture but few concrete results of this visit have been reported.

4. The economic situation of the country has continued to deteriorate despite an overall improvement in weather conditions. Insecurity in rural areas and the effects of previous years' drought still persist. The official number of effected people remains at 2.1 million distributed in six provinces. This figure does not however include people affected in the remaining four provinces for which no official figure is available.

5. The 14th Session of the General Assembly, was convened in mid-December. The People's lack of confidence in the Government was brought to the center of the debate by the President's wife, Graça Machel who is also Minister of Education. The Central State Plan and Government Recurrent Budget for 1986 were approved. The most outstanding feature is that Defence and Security are given even higher priority than previously. The President was remarkably pessimistic in his speeches at the Assembly and he summarized his views about 1986 by saying that "1986 is the year for rolling up our sleeves. In many sectors we have to start from zero". It must be recognized, however, that the insecurity in rural areas continue being a stumbling block to socio-economic development thereby feeding an increasing sense of disillusion.

6. While the 1986 plan (PEC 86) recognizes the importance of establishing peace as a precondition to socio-economic development it is nevertheless estimated that total marketed agricultural production should increase by 29% with emphasis on family sector marketing. In addition, it is explicitly stressed that the 1986/87 agricultural campaign must be planned in an organized manner including the "preparation and approval of main indicators". This implicit criticism of past years rather disorganized planning merits attention.

The recurrent 1986 budget shows an overall deficit of some Mt 7.2 billion (US\$ 18 million). Estimated receipts have been decreased by 4% as compared to 1985 reflecting the slow down in economic activity since 1982 as a result of the security situation. Expenditures are kept under strict control and should decrease by 3%. Yet, defense and security will increase its share from 37%, to 42% of total recurrent expenditures.



The investment budget and plan were not presented at the December Popular Assembly but should be prepared until 31 March 1986.

7. The liberalization in May of certain price controls was reported in the last semi-annual report but this measure has recently been followed-up with price increases for "non-essential" items. The increase was justified by the Minister of Finance at the Popular Assembly as necessary due to the imbalance in the recurrent state budget. Yet, it was also stressed that the increases would "permit an adjustment of costs of production and commercialization". For some products the price increases are the first in 10 Years.

### III. GENERAL AGRICULTURE INFORMATION

#### STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

1. A reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture is under discussion and it may be foreseen that a National Plant Protection Service will be established. Yet, little information has been made available on this subject so far.

2. Responsibility for the sugar industry was transferred in July from the Ministry of Industry and Energy to the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with Presidential decree no 6/85 of 22 July.

#### CROP PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

3. A bumper rice crop of 28 000 tonnes in the Chokwé area was reported in November making the 1984/85 season particularly successful in terms of yield per hectare. Yet, total crop production in the country remained very low despite the relative improvement in weather conditions. In addition, the result of the marketing efforts may be considered an outright failure. Only a total of some 58 500 tons of cereals were marketed amounting to only 31% of the level in 1975 and even lower than the 1983 crisis year where total cereal marketing reached some 73 000 tons. It may be noted that despite the bumper rice crop in Chokwé only some 12 500 tons of rice were marketed on a national scale implying that not only peasant farmers retained most of their production. The same now accounts for agricultural enterprises. It is in this regard to be noted that while the state sector in 1984 accounted for almost 60% of total marketed cereal production the share in 1985 dropped to less than 40%.

Among the reasons for the above poor performance the effects of insecurity in rural areas stand out. Lack of fuel, spareparts, seeds and fertilizers are other important factors, but also poor management of state agricultural enterprises could be mentioned. The state marketing company became particularly constrained as it at year-end was left with only 98 operational trucks. At the beginning of the year AGRICOM had 190 operational trucks and some 35 new ones were supplied during the year.

4. Indications of plantings are generally unreliable but it seems that the preliminary outlook for 1986 will be below 1985 due to effects of insecurity coupled with lack of inputs, tools, incentives etc. In some areas as little as 50% of the area normally cropped is presently being cultivated. The activities of armed bands mean that many peasants choose to stay close to urban areas during night and walk considerable distances to cultivate their plots during daytime.

The rainfall situation as relevant to dry-land crop productivity at the end of January 1986 suggests the following:

- Crop production in the family sector is expected to be well below average in the areas traditionally affected by prolonged drought (such as Maputo and Gaza provinces, and the dry coastal belt);
- Excess water due to heavy rains may affect crop production of state farms, substantially in Manica, Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Nampula;
- Crop productivity is expected to be normal or above normal in Tete, Zambézia and Niassa;
- In general in the Southern part of the country (South of Rio Save) productivity of the early planted crops will be significantly affected but situation can be improved from second planting benefitting from December and January rainfall;

A brief review by province is illustrative:

ZONE 1 (Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambézia province)

Niassa: In general rainfall in November and December slightly below or above average. But even a below average pattern is not a major constraint for dry-land cultivation considering the agro-climatic condition of the province;

Cabo Delgado: Rainfall above average in November and December in most part of the province. Dry period of January in some areas, but still a good opportunity for a crop of short duration to be planted in February.

Nampula: Rainfall above normal from October upto December. Prospects in some areas might be affected due to excess water hazards.

Zambézia: Rainfall above normal upto end of December. The expected productivity will be normal, but heavy rain in January and February might have adverse effects. But there is still a potential for a crop to be planted in March.

ZONE 2 (Tete province)

Tete: Normal rainfall received during November and December. Productivity is expected to be normal.

ZONE 3 (Manica and Sofala provinces)

Manica: Good rainfall commenced in November at the right time for planting. Prospects are good, specially considering potential for a crop to be planted in March. However, some risks from excess water in few areas.

Sofala: Rains commenced in September with rainfall below average in October and November. Early planting will have suffered, but expected productivity will be normal or slightly below normal. But in the area there is a good potential for planting a crop in March.

ZONE 4 (Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces).

Inhambane: From September to December rainfall was slightly below normal and productivity of crops planted in September and October is expected to be considerably reduced on light soils (major part of the province). Prospects from January onwards are better, specially for short duration crop to be planted in January-February.

Gaza: In the major part of the province rain was below normal till January. Therefore for crops with planting October to early December it is expected to be a serious failure (according to FAO methodology the water balance index (I) is around 45 to 60%).

Maputo: Rainfall below normal from September to December, with improved situation in January. Early planting crops will be seriously affected, with limited improvement form crops planted in January if rains in February and March are good.

5. Prospects for 1986 food supplies are on the above basis worrissome. With a marketed production target of 100 000 tons of cereals, a gap of 550 000 tons remain according to the Ministry of Internal Commerce to be covered through imports of which only some 140 000 tons have been assured so far. In addition, this calculation only takes into account the food needs of the above mentioned 2.1 million affected people and the urban population. It is tacitly assumed that the remaining population of some 9-10 million in rural areas are self-sufficient.

#### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

6. It follows from the above that despite an overall improvement in weather conditions food security at local level remains precarious. Government estimates of food needs only consider about one third of the population, and food imports including donations have in general been insufficient to cover even the needs of this group (including urban and rural affected people). While it is somehow difficult to assess the exactness of Government estimates of needs it is undoubtedly correct that the shortfall in food supply as compared to estimated needs have led to very significant foregone consumption.

7. Little valid nutritional information is available. The Nutrition Section of the Ministry of Health has conducted a few surveys of weights and heights of young children. While no time series data exist for many sites there is an indication that the nutritional situation improved in Tete after April 1984 concurrent with the commencement of food distribution. By March 1985 the scale of food distribution had been reduced and if anything the prevalence of low weight for heights appears to have increased from 3 to 5%. The situation in Maputo city may also be deteriorating as suggested by an increase from 1% with low weight for height to 6% in the Green Zones district of Machava.

It is furthermore to be noted that Ministry of Health and UNICEF officials confirm that their nutritional observation indicate the prevalence of Undernutrition which more or less corresponds with the estimates of foregone consumption based on Ministry of Internal Commerce data.

#### LIVESTOCK

8. The principal form of livestock in Mozambique is beef cattle, 75% of which is held by the traditional sector. Half of the remaining 25% is held by private farmers, the rest in the state sector. The national cattle herd has decreased from 1.9 million in 1981 to less than 800,000 at present. This catastrophic reduction, principally in the last three years, is due to the war, drought, and additionally in the state sector to mismanagement and lack of essential supplies. Some private farmers have lost up to 50% of their herds due to the war. Particularly in the provinces of Maputo and Gaza there has been much cattle movement in the family sector from unsafe areas to those that are safer e.g. Chokwé, Chibuto and Xai-Xai. This is resulting in severe overgrazing in some areas.

9. Pig production around Maputo, both in the state and private sectors, is functioning well but is primarily based on imported premixed rations. The cost is high and it is not sure if imports will continue. Rabbit production among small-holders in the periurban areas of the major cities is showing some success. Some of the production is based on locally collected spontaneous plant species, but commercial agricultural by-products are also used. There is some renewed interest in sheep and goat production in the family and small-holders sector, and some programmes from this are being formulated.

10. A national seminar on livestock production was held in Maputo from 2 to 7 December 1985. It was organized by the "Unidade de Direcção de Carnes" (Livestock Development Unit) of the Ministry of Agriculture with support from the FAO projects MOZ/81/013 (Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control) and MOZ/81/015 (Natural Resources Survey and Land Evaluation). The seminar grew out of an increasing awareness of the present critical situation of the livestock industry (particularly regarding cattle) and the necessity for new strategies for livestock development. In the last ten years there has only been one national meeting, in 1979, to discuss strategy in livestock production.

The objectives of the seminar were:

1. presentation of the existing situation of livestock production
2. analysis and discussion of the major potentials and limiting factors
3. suggest future lines for development and priority areas for investigation, extension and training.

Participants included provincial veterinary officers, directors and representatives of various state livestock enterprises, representatives of Veterinary Faculty, research institutions and international organizations with programmes in livestock production. In addition representatives of the Government of Botswana, Malawi and Tanzania, SADCC and ILCA (International Livestock Centre for Africa) presented papers on various topics. The Minister of Agriculture opened the proceedings and participated in the discussion on final recommendations.

Thirty three papers were presented on a range of topics concerning available feed resources for livestock, description of existing programmes, research results, analysis of existing production systems and strategies and requirements for extension services and research, the other on requirements for training.

Recommendations and conclusions included:

- recognition of the large potential of the presently under-utilized natural pastures for extensive cattle production
- the necessity for a more rational use of improved forages and agricultural by-products.
- the necessity for more awareness, coordination and training in the area of pastures and feed resources
- the importance of correct feeding for milk production in the state sector the necessity of the use of local feed resources and Newcastle vaccinations for chickens in the family sector

- the success of rabbit production in peri-urban, zones partly using local feed resources
- the suitability of indigenous animals for meat production at existing management levels
- the importance of investigation into family sector livestock production systems, with particular reference to animal traction
- the necessity for a coordinated functioning extension service for the family sector, with a strong base at local level
- the necessity for rationalization of research and definition of priorities
- the necessity of rationalizing veterinary programmes
- the importance of regional cooperation in veterinary programmes, especially regarding tsétsé
- the necessity for more appropriate basic and medium level training.

As a direct result of the seminar an inventory and analysis of research carried out in Mozambique to date is being affectuated with a view to determining priority research programmes, particularly regarding pastures and feed resources. In addition there is much discussion on ways of tackling the major problems in a more integrated fashion, and a new Directorate of Livestock Production may be formed with this coordinating role.

#### FORESTRY

11. The forest sector in 1985 continued experiencing grave difficulties in the areas of forest exploitation, wood transformation and reforestation. Logging and transport in most of the provinces were hampered by insurgent activities as they prevented accessibility to main logging sites. Only Cabo Delgado operated with a relative ease, although even there logging sites had to be changed from time to time. Sofala and Inhambane showed slight improvement during the second half of the year. along with the improved security situation in these two provinces.



In addition to the security problem, the sector also suffered from the lack of fuel, spare parts, other imported consumables as well as from the organizational set back.

Despite these factors the sector managed to produce an output whose estimated level exceeds the production of the previous year, and three main reforestation programmes were maintained though with reduced annual targets.

12. Due to the problems encountered in the field activities in this sector concentrated on training, planning and project identification, and on organization of research activities. With regards to these, several training courses on different levels were undertaken to upgrade the technical and managerial skill of the nationals employed in the sector. An attempt was made to formulate a medium and long - term reforestation plan and strategy for which the work is in progress and should be completed during the first half of 1986. A forest research plan for medium term activities is now completed. Provenance trials for eucalyptus were introduced in three locations where future wood needs are expected to be very high. Three technicians from the forest research centre were abroad through FAO for training.

13. Activities related to the commemoration of the International Year of the Forest were coordinated by the Unit of Direction for Forestry supported by the UNDP/FAO forestry project MOZ/82/009. A large number of actions were implemented including the preparation and dissemination of informative educational material. Two brochures titled " the three-importance of the trees and of the Forest" and "Forest - How to plant and conserve" were printed. Exhibitions were held and on WFD 85 a roundtable debate on fuelwood issues was radio broadcasted. The International Year was closed on 21 December during a successful tree planting ceremony.

#### FISHERIES

14. The fisheries sector has continued to consolidate its position in the Mozambican economy. Total annual production is now about 65 000 tons of which about 45 000 are registered catches. Some 1 000 tons of shrimps mainly for export are included in those figures. Taking account of imports of approximately 1 000 tons per capita consumption may be estimated at about 5.4 Kg/Year.

Artisanal fisheries in Mozambique have seen little evolution in recent years, other than the generalised use of synthetic materials for netting and lines. This fishing is limited to the shoreline and sheltered bays and islands. Constraints on production include the limited supplies of fishing gear and difficulties faced in transporting fish to distant markets. The output of this sector therefore goes to local consumption and any surplus which cannot be bartered in the immediate hinterland is dried for later sale.

The semi-industrial fishery which uses powered boats ranging from 6 to 20 meters produces part of the fish entering in official distribution channels.

The number of boats was estimated in 1982 at about 300, partly in private ownership and partly operated by "Combinados Pesqueiros" (Community Fishing Centres under control of the UDPPE - Unidade de Direcção de Pescas de Pequena Escala). This sector is the focus of considerable efforts on the part of Government in its attempts to increase fish production for local consumption. Problems of maintenance of hulls and machinery, of an adequate supply of fishing gear, ice and of transport for the products are some constraints of the development of the sector.

The industrial fishery is directed more towards export production (shrimps) and for consumption in the main towns (fish). The shrimp fishery is located mainly on the Sofala Bank where 82 trawlers operated in 1984.

The fleet is at present composed of boats controlled by state companies (EMOPESCA - Beira, EMOPESCA - Quelimane and EMOPESCA - Angoche), joint ventures with a Spanish company (PESCAMAR), by a Japanese company (EFRIPPEL) and a Soviet company (MOSOPESCA), private companies, licenced vessels from Spain (COMPESA), URSS, GDR and RSA. While the joint ventures and licenced fleets are able to operate satisfactorily, the state and private vessels are in need of repair.

The fisheries sector, with the exception of fresh water aquaculture, is under the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for Fisheries (SEP). The IIP (Instituto de Investigaçao Pesqueira) is responsible for research, fisheries biology, marine culture and quality control, EQUIPESCA is responsible for imports and distribution of fishing gear and equipment and NAVIPESCA, which has yards in Maputo and Pemba is responsible for boat-building and boat repair. A total of over 25 bilateral and multilateral aid agreements exist covering a wide range of specialized field of activity.

#### IV. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER AGENCIES

1. During the reporting period a very considerable number of aid agreements were signed and many agencies have been particularly active in attempting to outline the framework for future assistance. Major emphasis continues to be placed on emergency aid including food, agricultural inputs, consumer goods and transport facilities, but it is noteworthy that a number of rehabilitation and development programmes either have or are being designed. The USA and EEC continue being major good aid donors where the Nordic countries, USSR, USAID, the World Bank and IFAD are financing considerable supplies of seeds, other inputs and tools. Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden have donated trucks. Some 15 NGO's continue a wide range of activities.

The following highlights some of the more important activities of interest to FAO.

2. The World Bank has approved its first loan to Mozambique in the amount of US\$ 45 million. The loan to be disbursed up to the end of 1986 will mainly be used to import raw materials and spare parts for the local light industry. The World Bank's second loan may give higher priority to agriculture and professional training. The World Bank's first economic report on Mozambique was completed and presented. It is understood that the Mozambican Government expressed certain reservations on the report.

3. The USAID continues its assistance to the agricultural sector. A second agreement in the amount of eleven million US\$ which was signed in August specifies that the assistance is exclusively for private farmers. The areas covered are the green belts of Maputo and the agricultural zones of Chokwe and Xai-Xai in the Limpopo Valley. The equipment to be purchased includes tractors, trucks, irrigation pumps, million machinery tyres and spare parts. Fertilizers and seeds are also being provided.

A new American embassy is nearing completion and the recently established USAID representation is expanding.

4. Development assistance from Italy is of growing importance and Italy is by now Mozambique's important trading partner. Italy is expected to assist Mozambique with US\$ 180 million worth of aid during the three-year period from 1986 to 1988. Italian funded projects initiated since 1980 and terminated or still on-going are valued at US\$ 300 million. Fifteen Italian companies participated in the 1985 trade fair.

The technical assistance and international cooperation agency of the Italian League of Cooperatives (Cooptecnic) will support with about US\$ 2 million agricultural activities in the Maputo green belts. Included in the agreement are tractors, other agricultural equipment and transport for marketing activities.

A protocol was signed during the fourth Italian-Mozambican joint commission in September covering considerable financial assistance of almost 30 million US\$ to a number of projects in the agriculture and fisheries sector. The protocol is now to be followed up during further negotiations between FAI and the Government. FAO technical assistance would appear to be of interest to both Italy and Mozambique in the formulation and subsequent implementation of this programme.

5. The EEC has continued agricultural rehabilitation activities in the districts of Vilanculos in Inhambane Province and Moamba in Maputo Province. In addition agreement has been reached on a EEC financed small scale fisheries project to support fishermen in the Inhambane Province. Some 5 experts are to channel both technical assistance and supplies valued at about ECU 5.7 million.

An EEC delegate to Mozambique was appointed and the delegation office established and staffed (1 Economist, 1 General Agronomist, 1 Civil Engineer).

6. An Australian NGO "Community Aid Abroad" (CAA) is initiating an agricultural rehabilitation programme in Northern Inhambane. CAA will supply equipment, transport and technical assistance in agriculture, health, education and water supply. The first phase of this five-year programme which will cover the period of 1986-87 has a budget of US\$ 1.5 million.

7. Mozambique and Spain continue their cooperation in the fisheries sector. Spain will under a new agreement signed in September build 15 new prawn fishing boats in spanish boat yards.
8. The Caisse Centrale of France has agreed with the Mozambican Government to set up an office in Maputo. Credit to Mozambique from the Caisse Centrale amounts to over 101 million US\$ over the past five years including assistance to copra production and cashew marketing.
9. A 250 million US\$ line of credit with Brazil was frozen in September due to the economic difficulties faced by the two countries. Brazil was a major economic partner from 1978 to 1981 and Mozambican debt to Brazil amounts to some 175 million US\$.
10. An agreement with the African Development Bank in the amount of US\$ 9.6 million for the development of cashew nut production was finally signed in September. The signing was kept pending for some time due to uncertainty of the feasibility of the project.
11. UNICEF has noted in the last semi-annual report finalized its 1985-90 programme. Some US\$ 14.7 million have been allocated from UNICEF's general resources. In addition, UNICEF will expend an amount of US\$ 8.2 million from existing commitments for supplementary special contributions from Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and the U.K.. Finally, UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 10.5 million for various emergency needs and two other projects for the period 1985-88. Projects concerned with women in rural development, social communications, development of planning capacity and emergency situations are of particular interest to FAO.
12. WFP has contributed a total of US\$ 72.2 million to Mozambique from 1982-86 with about two-thirds for development and one-third for emergency projects. Some 49 million US\$ have already been committed for development projects for the period 1987-90.

Five development projects are under implementation:

- MOZ/2548 and Exp: Agriculture and Social Development in the Tea Industry (US\$ 51.3 million). This project is going through a diffi-

cult period due to insecurity. WFP commodities arrive to the project site at Gurue in Zambezia's Province with difficulties and the number of workers at EMOCHA has declined to some 60% of the target.

- MOZ/2514: Development through Forestry Activities in Manica, Maputo, Sofala and Inhambane (US\$ 19.4 million). The delivery of commodities represents only 64% of WFP'S commitment and the Government has therefore requested a two-year extension beyond March 1986. The project is heavily affected by security problems but remains of strategic importance. Without this assistance most forestry activities would be paralyzed.
- MOZ/2477 Exp: Dairy Development (US\$ 15.0 million). Also this five-year project is affected by security problems and only 41% of WFP's commitments have been delivered since 1983. A school milk component promises to be one of the more successful components.
- MOZ/2382 Exp: School Feeding (US\$ 13.7 million). This project delivers five types of commodities to 138 locations primarily in rural areas throughout the country. The project is in its final year and despite of difficulties in assessing the project impact a second expansion is under preparation. Despite the problems there are however compelling reasons to continue as the target group is primary school children.
- MOZ/2637: Food Security Reserve (US\$ 1.9 million). The Government has so far found it difficult to provide sufficient staff to administer the Reserve and establish the Food Security Reserve Fund. Only 5 000 tons have therefore been delivered with 3 000 tons to Maputo and 2 000 tons to Nacala. WFP is withholding another 5 000 tons due to the above problems. Yet, the reserve has proven particularly useful for borrowing in WFP emergency operations. The second shipment of 5 000 tons are to be stored in the food security silos built under project GCPS/MOZ/022-Beira silos.

At present the WFP is executing one emergency project in addition to the operation of a WFP-chartered landing craft:

- EMOP/1448: Emergency Food Assistance to the Drought Victims Inhambane and Gaza (US\$ 3.9 million). This project approved by the Director General in November is a continuation of EMOP 1420 and is

to supply 9 000 tons of maize to feed 500 000 people in Gaza and Inhambane and 3 000 tons pulses for 1.25 million people in five affected provinces. The request for assistance was examined carefully with the FAO office and all concerned agreed that it was fully justified. Some difficulties on reporting will be encountered and delivery arrangements could be accelerated and despite the limit of 60 days of operation from early December the operations will only terminate in mid-86 due to transport and security constraints.

The WFP chartered landing craft has been in operation since October 1983 with financing from various donors. This operation has been successful in transporting vital food aid to the coastal area of Inhambane Province but it would appear that a more permanent solution to the logistics problems should be found.

The WFP pipeline is under complete revision in view of the changing circumstances of the country. It may be expected that follow-up on this point will be forthcoming during the visit of the WFP executive director scheduled for late January 1986.

13. The UNDP Resident Representative has delegated significant responsibility for OEOA related matters to the ARR for emergency operations who is supported by an information officer and a temporary support officer provided under a SSA. An Emergency Operations Group (EOG) with participation of Agencies represented locally was established during the reporting period and monthly situation reports are prepared. Work has for a number of reasons been somehow diffuse and effective coordination with Government authorities is yet to be established.

An UNDRO/OEOA mission visited the country in the month of October and an appeal was made highlighting the serious deficit in agricultural tools and inputs, logistics constraints and security problems. Little information is available on the concrete results of the mission.

14. Relations with the UNDP Resident Representative and his Deputy continue effective and cordial, while more junior staff in UNDP at times fail to appreciate fully the role of FAO as executing agency of UNDP funded projects. The UNDP expressed high appreciation of the programming work carried out under project TCP/MOZ/4506, which is now to be followed-up in preparing the next UNDP Country Programme to be submitted to the Governing Council in January 1987.



V. SYNTHESIS OF TRENDS OBSERVED IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

1. The continuing economic crisis has made Mozambique even more dependent on Agriculture than at the time of Independence. The share of the agricultural sector in the Global Social Product rose from 37% in 1975 to 46% in 1984 a tendency contrary to those observed in most other developing countries.

2. Whilst agreements with a number of bilateral donors and international agencies were discussed in Chapter IV the increase in collaboration with private foreign companies is a significant new development.

A joint enterprise has been established with Lonhro called "Lonhro-Mozambique Agro-Industrial Company" (LOMACO). Lomaco will be involved in the production of and processing of a variety of food and cash crops in different parts of the country. Crops to be developed are sugar, cotton, tea, citrus fruits and tomatoes. Hopes have been expressed that the agreement may be a "pioneer document" that will encourage further foreign investment. It may be noted that Lonhro has substantial interests in Mozambique including co-ownership of the Beira-Zimbabwe pipeline.

Mozambique has established contact with a number of American and Italian firms as well, and two Zimbabwean businessmen have entered into an agreement which opens up for investment in a number of areas including agriculture, game fishing, small scale fisheries, forestry and sawmilling.

3. The Mozambican Government has reconfirmed its commitment to the development of the small holder family sector while at the same time consolidating state agricultural enterprises. At the Ministry of Agriculture/FAO meeting in the end of October it was noted that in accordance with the strategy defined by the Government for agricultural development future FAO activities should concentrate on:

- i. Assistance to national and regional programmes for direct support to food and export production giving particular attention to programmes whose primary objective is increased

family sector production;

- ii. Programmes for rehabilitation and consolidation of state enterprises and other big production units with particular attention to programmes aimed at a better management of natural resources and more efficient use of inputs, machinery and equipment.

4. Up-to-date statistics on development assistance to the agricultural sector are not available, but the following observations on trends for the period up to 1983 may be made.

The international community has played an essential and increasingly important role in the financing of agricultural and rural development in Mozambique since the country's Independence in 1975 (see tables V.1 and V.2). Of the total \$ 1.68 billion concessional assistance committed for development during the period 1976-1983 \$ 299 million in capital assistance was allocated to the agricultural sector, Omitting commitments by CMEA members, for which there are no data on amounts going to agriculture, the sector's share was 23% of the total. <sup>1/</sup> This share not only compares favourably with the Sub-Saharan countries' average of 18%. For Mozambique this share in addition rose from 13% in 1976-1979 to 26% in 1980-1983, while for sub-Sahara it only rose from 14.5% to 20%.

Total concessional and non-concessional commitments to agriculture for the same period amounted to \$ 363 million. Almost two thirds of this amount corresponds to bilateral loans and grants from the DAC countries <sup>2/</sup> and EEC (\$ 233 million, 64%). Other important sources were the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund (together \$ 95 million 26%). IFAD (5%) and Arab Development Funds (4%).

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1/ Estimates by the UNDP Office, of global and agricultural external investment in 1982 and 1983 show much lower amounts than those reported by OECD/FAO. UNDP figures are probably underestimated.

2/ DAC = Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, comprising 17 industrialized countries. Major DAC contributors to agricultural investment in Mozambique were: Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France Italy, Japan and Switzerland.

TABLE V.1: EXTERNAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (million US\$)

DISBURSEMENTS/COMMITMENTS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	TOTAL 1976-83
<u>Total receipts 1/</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>1955</u>
Private sources	- 22	- 1	- 22	- 48	141	272	131	184	635
Official (assistance) financing	128	77	135	206	202	148	213	211	1320
<u>Official Dev. Assistance (ODA) 1/</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>1141</u>
Capital assistance 2/	63	68	78	123	131	97	155	167	882
Loans	26	8	11	42	55	11	55	46	254
Grants	37	60	67	81	76	86	100	121	628
Technical Coop. (grants)	7	12	27	33	38	47	50	45	259
<u>ODA commitments 2/ 3/</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>1682</u>
Grants	78	111	78	114	114	131	166	212	1034
Loans	35	26	20	80	199	63	160	65	648
<u>ODA commitments 2/ 3/</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>1682</u>
Source: DAC countries 4/	75	108	70	124	124	154	155	203	1013
CMEA Countries	n.a.	n.a.	2	35	129	4	67	27	264
OPEC Countries 4/	2	-	-	11	10	2	21	-	46
Multilateral Countries 5/	36	29	26	54	50	34	83	47	359

Source: OECD

1/ Net disbursements

2/ Excluding technical cooperation grants, but including technical cooperation of development loans and grants

3/ From 1978 onwards including CMEA commitments

4/ For abbreviations see footnote table V.2

5/ Including EEC

TABLE V.2: EXTERNAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE BY SOURCE OF FUNDING (million US\$)

COMMITMENTS	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	TOTAL 1976-83
ODA to all sectors <u>1/</u>	112.5	137.3	96.2	189.0	184.2	189.7	258.3	150.5	1317.7
ODA to agriculture <u>2/</u>	7.1	41.1	4.9	17.3	62.0	71.9	72.9	22.1	299.4
Agric/Total (percent) <u>3/</u>	6.3	29.9	5.1	9.2	33.7	37.9	28.2	8.9	22.7
<hr/>									
<u>Capital assistance commitments</u> <u>to Agriculture</u> <u>2/</u>									
Total	7.1	41.1	4.9	25.5	85.5	83.6	93.4	22.2	363.3
DAC countries + EEC	7.1	41.1	4.3	18.9	46.5	62.4	30.2	22.2	232.7
AFDB/ADF	-	-	0.6	6.6	19.0	21.2	37.7	-	95.1
IFAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5	-	19.5
OPEC (Multilateral)	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	6.0	-	16.0

Source: FAO external Assistance to Agriculture Data Base, and OECD

OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (24 industrialized countries)

DAC = Development Assistance Committee, OECD (17 industrialized countries)

EEC = European Economic Community

AFDB = African Development Bank

ADF = African Development Fund

IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development

OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

CMEA = Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (10 centrally planned countries)

1/ Loans and grants, including, technical cooperation grants but excluding commitments by CMEA members.

2/ Loans and grants, excluding technical cooperation grants.

3/ Slightly understated since technical assistance grants are not included in the ODA to agriculture figures.

More than one third of the financial assistance to agriculture committed during 1976-1983 was allocated to rural and area development projects and agro-industrial development (39 percent) (see table V.3). Hereafter follow input supplies and manufacturing (9 percent), crop production (7 percent), forestry (4.5 percent), livestock development (3.8 percent), <sup>1/</sup> and land and water development (2.3 percent).

Technical cooperation always occupied a prominent place in the development assistance to Mozambique. Of the 1.14 billion US\$ of total official development assistance (ODA) received during 1978-1983, (table V.1) an unusually high but for Mozambique still too low a proportion of 23 percent (259 million US\$) <sup>2/</sup> has been used for technical cooperation. This high percentage reflects the country's lack of skilled human resources to administer its social and economic development programmes.

Using information provided by the Office of the Resident Coordinator of the UN System's Operational Activities for Development in Mozambique <sup>3/</sup> it can be estimated that about one third of the overall technical cooperation expenditures, or about 85 million US\$ for the period 1976-1983 was allocated to the agricultural sector. With a total field programme expenditure of almost 66 million US\$ during the ten years since Independence FAO has by far been the largest provider of technical support to food and agricultural development in Mozambique.

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1/ These percentages are only indicative of the relative importance of the different commitments purposes, since a large proportion of the commitments (32 percent) could not be specified, These "unallocated" amounts refer mainly to financing by the Nordic countries (Sweden and Denmark).

2/ Probably under-estimated by OECD. According to UNDP, Maputo, total technical cooperation expenditures for 1982 and 1983 amounted to 80 and 65 million US\$ respectively, compared to OECD estimates of 50 and 45 million US\$ for the same year.

3/ Development Cooperation Activities (financed from external sources) UNDP, Maputo. This annual publication has so far been issued for 1982 and 1983 only.

TABLE V.3: EXTERNAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE BY PURPOSE <sup>1/</sup>

PURPOSE	1976/83	1976/80	1981/83	1976/83	1976/80	1981/83
	- Million US Dollars -			- Percentage -		
Land and water development	8.3	6.6	1.7	2.3	4.0	0.8
Research, training, extension	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.0
Inputs	25.9	17.3	8.6	7.1	10.6	4.3
Agricultural services	9.4	3.6	5.8	2.6	2.2	2.9
Crops production	26.8	0.0	26.8	7.4	0.0	13.5
Livestock	2.9	2.8	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.0
Fisheries	6.2	0.0	6.2	1.7	0.0	3.1
Forestry	16.5	1.2	15.3	4.5	0.7	7.7
Unallocated	117.5	82.1	35.4	32.4	50.0	17.8
Direct to agriculture <sup>2/</sup>	216.5	114.7	101.8	59.6	69.9	51.1
Manufacture inputs	6.2	0.0	6.2	1.7	0.0	3.1
Agro-industries	40.0	17.4	22.6	11.0	10.6	11.4
Rural development/infrastructure	79.3	32.0	47.3	21.8	19.5	23.7
Regional/river development	21.3	0.0	21.3	5.9	0.0	10.7
Indirect to agriculture	146.8	49.4	97.4	40.4	30.1	48.9
Total agriculture <sup>3/</sup>	363.3	164.1	199.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FAO External Assistance to Agriculture Data Base

<sup>1/</sup> Commitments, not disbursements

<sup>2/</sup> Agriculture "narrow definition"

<sup>3/</sup> Agriculture "broad definition"

## VI. STATUS OF THE FAO PROGRAMME

### PROGRAMME REVIEW

1. During the reporting period an in-depth review of the FAO Field Programme (including the ARPA programme - see Annex 1) in Mozambique was implemented in collaboration with a consultant provided under project TCP/MOZ/4506. FAO field programme in the country started exactly 10 years ago and since then some US\$ 65 million were spent in close to 100 projects. About two thirds of total expenditures correspond to services rendered through experts and consultants, which is equivalent to an average of 68 experts per annum during the past ten years.

2. The general conclusions derived from the above review with respect to the main areas of actuation by FAO may be presented as follows:

a) Emergency input and other material supplies (14.4 percent).

Together with other donors FAO has played an active part in generating and channelling emergency relief in the form of supplies of inputs (mainly seeds and fertilizers), equipment and spare parts, transport means (in particular trucks) and storage facilities. Programming of emergency makes no sense, but waste of considerable amounts of supplies could have been better avoided if a more precise indication of quantities, type and quality of material needed had been available and the procurement process been better controlled. Coordination between Government agencies and donors at the time of submitting requests would also have helped in this respect. For agricultural inputs and supplies a focal point of coordination and monitoring of needed supplies could be established for this purpose in the Ministry of Agriculture (DNEA).

b) General support and agricultural planning (15.1 percent).

The assistance rendered in the past by FAO/MONAP in the field of project analysis has had little lasting effect. The capacity of DNEA's Office for Studies and Projects is now lower than ever before. While MONAP envisages continuation and strengthening of its

support to this Office in the near future FAO at the request of the Government has initiated preparatory activities that may lead to a major project in agricultural planning and project analysis.

Since 1976 FAO/UNDP has been providing strong support to land resources evaluation and planning. Until the country's capacity in planning has been built up sufficiently, no further reconnaissance and natural resource evaluation work at national scale is justified. Further work in this field should concentrate on semi-detailed (scale 1:100.000) land and water use reconnaissance and evaluation for specific development purposes. Notwithstanding FAO's association with land resource evaluation for more than eight years, the country is not yet in a position to continue this important work without strong external support. In the future far more emphasis will thus have to be placed on training of national staff.

c) Agricultural research (13.4 percent).

Until recently agricultural research was concentrated mainly on variety assessments and cultivation techniques of crops for state farms and cooperatives. Little work has been done so far on crops and varieties for the traditional family sector. Testing and propagation of local varieties of basic food crops, farming systems research and investigations on production techniques for rainfed cultivation under different agro-ecological conditions, should form the core of future FAO supported agricultural research activities. Linkages with extension would have to be strengthened but this requires the development of an effective extension system in the first place. Far more attention should also be given to the training of national staff.

d) Crop development (9 percent).

A number of smaller projects were started in the past for the development (mainly through the introduction of new varieties of seeds and planting material) of crops for the modern sector (soya, wheat, citrus). Future crop development work should be oriented towards crops that



are of importance for rainfed cultivation by the family sector and should be undertaken preferably within the context of an overall and integrated research/extension programme for this sector.

e) Agricultural services, including marketing (4.0 percent).

FAO has been associated with a few projects in areas such as services for cotton development and the establishment of an accounting system in AGRICOM. While these activities have been useful per se, a gap remains when it comes to the establishment of effective extension services and the strengthening of marketing for the family sector.

f) Integrated rural development (4.0 percent).

FAO's support to rural development consisted mainly of its participation in the MONAP funded project for the establishment of Regional Centres for Participatory Research and Development (CRED). For security as well as other reasons, this project is now practically phasing out. Experiences gained from this FAO assisted project for support to the development of the family and cooperative sectors, together with those of other projects in this field, serve as useful inputs into the process of developing a decentralized integrated system of research, extension and training in support of these sectors.

g) Livestock development (12 percent).

FAO assistance in this field has been concentrated in two large and a number of small projects. The large UNDP funded livestock development project, unfortunately, did not achieve its institution building objectives and was phased out during 1982. The other major area of work refers to the MONAP funded project in support of the Veterinary Institute. With the phasing out of also this project, FAO's support to the livestock sector will be limited to the UNDP financed activities in tse tse control and university education.

To continue assistance exclusively in these areas would appear to divert attention from such important concerns as pasture and herd

management, and animal sanitation. Improved livestock extension and veterinary services in rural areas should preferably be a main focus of future FAO assistance in this sub-sector.

h) Forestry (13.6 percent).

While the main objective of the large UNDP funded project has been the building up of an appropriate institutional framework of forestry sector development, considerable time and effort had to be spent on direct support. Continued assistance is required to eventually reach the institutional objective while placing more emphasis on training and the establishment of a decentralized Forest Service. FAO assistance to forestry education has been concentrated on support to the Agriculture and Forestry Faculty of the University. Future emphasis in the area of forestry education and training should however be on medium-level training.

i) Fisheries (13.1 percent).

Two major projects account for the main share of FAO assistance to the Fisheries sector. While the establishment of a medium level fisheries school at Matola represents a most relevant contribution it is clear that continued assistance with more emphasis on practical training at sea is indispensable. The same accounts for FAO support to the small scale fisheries sector presently under implementation with financial support from MONAP.

In summary the above review shows a clear need for adjusting FAO's programme towards assistance in extension, research and marketing for the traditional family sector as well as medium-level training in practically all fields.

3. Specific comments on each on-going project are given in Annex 2 and projects completed during the reporting period are listed in Annex 3.

PROPOSED MEDIUM TERM FAO PROGRAMME

4. The above review of FAO's programme shows the need to bring the programme better into line with the current development strategy of the Govern-

ment and to concentrate efforts in those areas that are of crucial importance for the rehabilitation and future development of the agricultural sector. <sup>1/</sup> An attempt is made below to outline a framework for the general orientation of the programme.

In general, FAO's programme should reorient its future activities in two aspects. First, and in line with the Government's development strategy for the sector it should focus its activities in the near and medium-term future primarily on:

- (i) national and regional programmes in support of food and export crop production by the family and cooperative sectors, with particular emphasis on those programmes that aim at increased production of marketable produce by the traditional, smallholder family sector. <sup>2/</sup>
- (ii) Programmes for the rehabilitation and consolidation of state and other large commercial farms, with particular emphasis on those projects that aim at improved management of their land and water resources and a more efficient use of inputs, machinery and equipment.

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<sup>1/</sup> Decisions on the alignment of FAO's programme at this point in time is opportune as also the two major donors of FAO's programme - UNDP and MONAP have started at this moment the programming of their next medium-term commitments for agricultural development assistance (UNDP Third Cycle Country Programme 1987 . 1991 and MONAP III). The recent appearance of the World Bank as a potential donor is equally noteworthy.

<sup>2/</sup> Focussing FAO's technical cooperation in the future on programmes in support of the smallholder family sector implies that major attention will have to be given to the very important role that women have in the production of food crops on smallholder family farms.

Secondly, and with the purpose of contributing more significantly to the solution of the country's major constraint of scarcity of skilled manpower, FAO's programme should considerably expand its activities in the area of training. The approach to be followed in this connection is twofold. First, through a strengthening of formal and informal training activities of all major projects aiming at institution building. And second, through an active participation in and support to national and regional programmes of education and training, in particular those that aim at medium-level and the "training of trainers".

5. Annex 4 lists the project proposals which presently comprise the FAO pipeline in Mozambique. The projects originate from (i) a pipeline of 190 project ideas, proposals and requests recorded by the FAO Office in the past, (ii) on-going projects that are under consideration for continuation and (iii) recently proposed projects suggested during the TCP/MOZ/4506 programming exercise. FAI HQ follow-up in assisting in the full formulation during 1986 of these proposals was requested in FAOR letter of 27.12.85 to the Director DDF.

REGULAR PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

6. Regular programme activities were during the reporting period of particular importance in the preparation and approval of six new TCP projects as well as in the implementation and backstopping of the programming consultancy under project TCP/MOZ/4506. A country task force under the chairmanship of the Director AGO and with the participation of the National Director of Agrarian Economy of the Ministry of Agriculture took place on 7 November. HQ staff visits included staff from AUD, AGA, AGL, AGS, DDF, FIO and GIL. The Director of AGS represented the Director General at the inauguration of the Beira Silos on 17 July.

7. It is requested that respective units at Headquarters upon review of the pipeline in Annex 4 consider providing wherever feasible their utmost support in the full formulation of project documents and HQ staff may wish to schedule visits to Mozambique during the first six months of 1986 for this purpose. In view of the next UNDP Cycle scheduled to start in January 1987 it is of significant importance to ensure such backstopping and a high delivery during 1986. Attention should be paid to the efficient implementation of recently approved TCP projects where UNDP follow-up is expected (TCP/MOX/4506, TCP/MOZ/4507, TCP/MOZ/4508 and TCP/MOZ/4510) as well as to the areas of activity presently covered by large scale UNDP financed projects (in particular MOZ/81/014, MOZ/81/015, MOZ/82/007 and MOZ/82/009). In addition, FAO will likely be requested to implement preparatory UNDP projects in the fields of information and support to the Department of Rural Development.

8. Annex 5 lists the Workshops, Seminars etc. in which Mozambican officials participated. The information requested in Mr. Beringer's letter DDFO/FAOR/85/9 of 12 December is included in Annex 6. As previously noted FAO assistance to training of Mozambicans is of particular importance in view of the scarcity of skilled national staff at all levels.

## VII - SUMMARY OF FAO REPRESENTATIVE'S ACTIVITIES

Apart from the day-to-day operation of the FAO Representation Office, with the usual activities (contacts with FAO projects and FAO experts, other UN agencies specially UNDP, and with the various governmental authorities) during the period under review some specific activities are worthwhile to be mentioned:

- On 25 July, the FAO Representative accompanied Mr. Nicholas, Director AGS representing the Director General for the inauguration of the Food Security silos built in Beira under the FAO project GCPS/MOZ/022/SWI.
- In September the FAO Representative attended in HQ the FAO Representatives Global Meeting.
- On 16 October and 17 October the FAO Representative participated in various activities organized on the occasion of the World Food Day (interview for TV, plantation of fruit trees at INIA, Seminar at the Veterinary Faculty, special session at the Centro de Formação Agraria).
- In October, the FAO Representative attended several activities organized on the occasion of the UN Day (press conference).
- From 25 to 28 October, a workshop with the participation of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, from UNDP and from FAO was organized and concluded the 1st phase of the project TCP/MOZ/4506 "Support to projects identification, Analysis and Formulation". It resulted in a significant contribution to the preparation of the future FAO programme in the country.
- In November visit with some staff of the Forestry Project and of the Ministry of Agriculture to the provinces of Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Manica: the visit was limited to the provincial capitals (Beira, Pemba and Chimoio) and to some areas around these cities.

**ANNEX 1**

**REVIEW OF ARPA PROJECTS**

Annex 1

REVIEW OF ARPA PROJECTS

<u>Project Nº and Title</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1. Restoration of food production through the provision of fertilizers and other inputs.	Project proposal reflects a continuing need for which follow-up is taken in OSRO/OEOA context. This particular project superseded and could be deleted.
2. Support to basic seed production.	This activity approved under a MONAP bilateral project so no specific FAO follow-up required at this stage.
3. Rehabilitation of small dams for irrigation and water points in Southern Mozambique.	Being consolidated with ARPA 4 and 8 into one project. TCP preparatory mission.(TCP/MOZ/4510) approved.
4. Rehabilitation of the irrigation and agricultural extension scheme for the peasants of Chokwe District.	Being consolidated with ARPA 3 and 8 into one project. TCP preparatory mission.(TCP/MOZ/4510) approved.
5. Reduction of post-harvest losses.	Government wishes post-harvest activities should concentrate on assistance to AGRICOM.Preparatory mission implemented in November 1985 and technical assistance approved under TCP/MOZ/4511.
6. Rehabilitation of the training capacity of the National Agrarian Training Centre.	Approved under TCP funding (TCP/MOZ/4508).
7. Training and extension in irrigation and drainage techniques.	Approved as project GCP/MOZ/O31/SPA.
8. Support to agricultural extension in the area of Chokwe.	Being consolidated with ARPA 3 and 4 into one project. TCP preparatory mission.(TCP/MOZ/4510) approved.
9. Food shortages' alleviation through rehabilitation of farmers' training.	Project should be deleted from pipeline following TCP/MOZ/4506 programming exercises where agreement was reached that the objectives of this project are accommodated in other projects.
10. Fellowships in seed technology and management.	This activity approved under a MONAP bilateral project so this specific project profile could be deleted. Government remains interested in FAO seed training activities.



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11. Training in seed technology. This activity approved under a MONAP bilateral project so no specific FAO follow-up required at this stage.
12. Assistance to fish farming. MONAP financing of some fish farming activities underway FAO's involvement uncertain at this stage.
13. Assistance to the establishment of artisanal fishery structures. The preparatory mission requested verbally but confirmation awaited. Government most interested FAO assistance this field.
14. Rehabilitation of freezing and cold storage facilities on board shrimp trawlers. This assistance has been obtained under bilateral programme (DANIDA) so could be deleted.
15. Supply of groundnut seed for Southern Mozambique for rehabilitation of family sector food production. Project proposal reflects a continuing need for which follow-up is taken in OSRO/OEOA context. This particular project profile superseded and could be deleted.

ANNEX 2

OPERATIONAL PROJECTS  
AS OF 31.12.1985

ANNEX 2 : OPERATIONAL PROJECTS AS OF 31.12.1985

PROJECT N°.	TITLE	DATES	DONOR INPUTS	REMARKS
TCP/MOZ/4506	Support to Project Identification, Analysis and Formulation.	3.85/12.86	250	Preparatory to UNDP follow-up project in agricultural planning and project analysis
TCP/MOZ/4507(T)	Training in Production of Printed Material for the Agric. Training Centre	8.85/12.85	110	Signed 08.85. Preparatory to UNDP follow-up activities in the fields of documentation, production of training and information materials and DSC
TCP/MOZ/4508(A)	Rehabilitation of Agrarian Training Centre	9.85/9.86	250	Signed 09.85. Preparatory to UNDP follow-up project for the further development of a comprehensive network of agrarian training centre at national and provincial levels for the training of district administrators and technical/administrative agricultural staff. This important training programme to be carefully linked with research, extension and other development work in support of the family and cooperative sectors
TCP/MOZ/4509(A)	Water Law	4.86/3.87	45	Signed 11.85. Operations to start in April 1986
TCP/MOZ/4510	Irrigation Extension Chokwe	12 weeks	36	Approved by the Director General on 29.11.85. Mission to be fielded as soon as possible

PROJECT N°.	TITLE	DATES	DONOR INPUTS	REMARKS
TCP/MOZ/4511(A)	Foodgrain Conservation in Agricom Storage Network	1986	150	Approved by the Director General on 23.12.85
MOZ/80/025	Support of the Development of the Citrus Plantation	1.82/12.86	618	This project is in follow-up to previous assistance financed by MONAP. Impact evaluation desirable before deciding on continuation of these activities, separately or within the context of a more general fruit propagation project in support to family sector
MOZ/81/013	Trypanosomiasis and Tse Tse Fly Control	1.83/12.86	740	Continuation considered useful only if tse tse/trypanosomiasis receives high priority for livestock development within the country as compared to other livestock development needs
MOZ/81/014	Support to the Development of Agricultural Research in Mozambique	1.83/12.86	3 614	This project should be continued until institutional building objectives are reached. Future work to be oriented towards crops, techniques and farming systems of importance to traditional small holder farmers
MOZ/81/015	Natural Resources Survey and Land Evaluation (Phase II)	1.83/12.86	3 041	Activities should be continued in order to reach institutional building objectives with emphasis on training of national staff. Future work should concentrate on detailed and semi-detailed surveys for the planning and rehabilitation and consolidation effort in the existing agricultural areas of the organized sectors. Emphasis to be placed on linkage between evaluation and planning purposes, which might require strengthening of the economic and water use components of the project.

PROJECT N°.	TITLE	DATES	DONOR INPUTS	REMARKS
MOZ/81/016 (Gov.execution)	Support to Rural Development Operations in Cotton and Food Processing Areas	01.86/12.87	171	FAO executes a project component only. Expert EOD 1/1/86
MOZ/81/019	Strengthening the Veterinary Faculty	7.82/12.86	1 297	Expert services includes Government recruited experts. A continuation only justified for the specific purpose of training national lecturers in sufficient number in the necessary disciplines
MOZ/81/023	Support to the Forestry Department of Faculty of Agronomy	2.84/7.88	1 061	Expert services includes Government recruited experts. Efforts in the field of forestry training and education should concentrate on medium level training
MOZ/82/005	Support to Development of National Wheat Programme	1.83/12.86	378	The relative importance of the national wheat programme for covering the food needs of the country should be assessed before deciding on continuation of these activities
MOZ/82/007	Marine Fishery Training Quality Control and Development	1.83/12.86	3 015	This medium level training should be continued with more emphasis on practical training at sea
MOZ/82/009	Technical Support to Forestry Industries Production	4.83/12/86	3 024	This project should be continued until institution building objectives reached with emphasis on decentralizing the forest services. The project should also provide direct support for the elaboration, implementation and monitoring of programmes for forestry industries rehabilitation and charcoal/fuel-wood production

PROJECT N°.	TITLE	DATES	DONOR INPUTS	REMARKS
GCP/MOZ/006/SWE	Development of Inland and Inshore Fisheries	1985	465	This project should continue much along the existing lines of action emphasizing the introduction of techniques and equipment used in other countries and adapted to the needs of Mozambican small scale fishermen
GCP/MOZ/010/SWE	Seed Production	1985	81	This project is a continuation of earlier activities which started in 1978 and forms part of a large MONAP bilateral seed project covering various aspects of seed production, processing and imports. The FAO component concentrated on seed quality control. In view of the importance of seeds as a means of increasing food production in both organized and family sectors these activities should be continued, preferably integrated into a seed development programme emphasizing the needs of the family sector
GCP/MOZ/013/SWE	General Support	1985	205	FAO should continue contributing to this MONAP project through the provision of expertise at the request of Government in the relevant fields. A project analyst is included in the 1986 budget
GCP/MOZ/014/SWE	Development of Small Scale Irrigation	1985	91	This project refers to the provision of a Teamleader for the large MONAP bilateral project. Continued FAO involvement in the Zonas Verdes Programme is highly desirable. In view of its importance in terms of food production and supplies ways and means of strengthening FAO support to the Zonas Verdes should be considered

PROJECT N°.	TITLE	DATES	DONOR INPUTS	REMARKS
GCP/MOZ/024/SWE	Regional Centres for Participatory Research and Development	1985	283	This project is a continuation of earlier FAO executed MONAP financed activities in the field of support to the family and cooperative sectors. Project activities are phasing out. The experience of this and other projects where FAO's participation was limited should be used in designing an integrated programme of services for the family and cooperative sectors
GCPS/MOZ/027/BEL	Assistance to the Food Security Office	7.84/12.85	227	After the termination of GCPS/MOZ/029 this project provides the only FAO assistance to the food security Office. Follow-up activities should be designed as requested by Government
GCP/MOZ/028/ITA	International Support to the Tripartite Project for Strengthening Food Quality Control Service	9.82/3.86	442	This project is phasing out after having achieved its institution building objectives. Further FAO assistance does not seem to be required
GCP/MOZ/031/SPA	Irrigation Extension and Drainage Techniques	12.85/12.86	114	This project was recently approved and implementation could start

PROJECT N°.	TITLE	DATES	DONOR INPUTS	REMARKS
OSRO/RAF/003/ITA	Emergency Assistance for the Transport Sector of Selected African Countries (20 + 5 trucks)	10.85/86	689	The need for FAO assistance in providing materials and equipment will continue. To achieve a more optimal use hereof better identification of needs, standardization, import controls and the building up of adequate repair and distribution facilities would be required
GCP/SOM/038/ITA	Assistance to facilitate Export of Meat produced in Somalia	7.85	appr.400	This supply of 200 tons canned meat still awaited



ANNEX 3

COMPLETED PROJECTS

1/7 - 31/12/85

ANNEX 3 : COMPLETED PROJECTS 1/7 - 31/12/1985

PROJECT N° AND TITLE	COMPLETED	DURATION	DONOR INPUT	REMARKS
TCP/MOZ/4404 (T) Production of Prototype Printed Materials for the Agrarian Training Centre	07.85	8 months	107	Assistance to this activity is being continued through Project TCP/MOZ/4507
TCP/MOZ/4405 Plant Health Legislation	11.85	1 month	12	The consultant carried out his duties to the satisfaction of the Government. However the report should be submitted soonest.
GCP/MOZ/018/SWE Strengthening the Veteri- nary Research Institute	12.85	1 year	358	Over the years since FAO assistance to the Veterinary Institute began in early 1977 some US\$ 3 million were spent. The project was seriously affected by security in recent years. Bilateral follow-up assistance foreseen however
GCPS/MOZ/022/SWI Construction of Storage Facilities for Food Secu- rity Grain Reserve - Beira	07.85	3 years	2 387	The silos were successfully constructed and were inaugu- rated in July. The silos form the first part of the Govern- ment's network of a 60 000 ton food security capacity
GCPS/MOZ/029/NET Food Security Programming Assistance (Phase II)	07.85	2 years	420	The food security economist terminated in November. The project is particularly diffi- cult to assess in view of the complex institutional frame- work in which it operated. A follow-up project has been requested.

PROJECT N° AND TITLE	COMPLETED	DURATION	DONOR INPUT	REMARKS
IFS/MOZ/002/ITA Fertilizer Assistance to Mozambique (1000 tons fer- tilizer Granular Compound NPK 15/15/15)	12.85	1 year	265	The fertilizer arrived rather late but has been distributed An account for the proceeds has been opened
GCP/INT/388/CPR Mozambique Seed Campaign	12.85	3 years	48	The efficiency of project implementation was affected by late delivery of equipment and agricultural inputs. Pro- ject staff in GCP/MOZ/024/SWE involved with GCP/INT/388/CPR now transferred to other projects
OSRO/RAF/001/NET Emergency Supply of Seeds to Rehabilitate Production of Domestic Food Crops (delivered)	07.85	1 year	173	Seeds were well received and distributed in accordance with plans

**ANNEX 4**

**FAO PIPELINE**

## ANNEX 4 : FAO PIPELINE

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
<u>MINISTRY OF INTERNAL COMMERCE</u>						
1. Agricultural marketing	Improve Agricom's capacity in administration and management of its expanding marketing operations in rural areas	5	MIC	1 000	In view of the importance of Agricom's marketing operations for family sector development a strengthening of its presently weak administrative and operational capacity appears fully justified	UNDP or TF
2. Food grain, conservation in Agricom's storage network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve Agricom's capacity in warehouse management and food grain conservation at provincial and local levels</li> <li>- Train national staff in all aspects of food grain conservation</li> </ul>	2	MIC	480	A considerable part of total post harvest losses continue to be incurred in Agricom's warehouses. A continuation of previous FAO assistance to Agricom in preventing such losses is therefore needed. A TCP technical assistance project approved end-December 1985	UNDP or TF
3. Support to the Office of Food Security	Yet to be defined	3	MIC	600	Continued support to Food Security Office of the Ministry of Internal Commerce is needed as institution building objectives of the ongoing FAO assistance are yet to be achieved. Future activities should be clearly defined in the light of pending institutional rearrangements	TF or UNDP
4. Agricom Training Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a centre for training of Agricom staff at all levels</li> <li>- Plan, schedule and implement administrative and technical training activities at national, provincial and local levels</li> </ul>	3	MIC	475	Agricom has in recent years expanded its operations and the enterprise presently has a staff of nearly 2300. The great majority is in need of both vocational and basic training. A large training programme covering all levels of organization is therefore essential in ensuring the proper functioning of its operations which needs considerable expansion in creating improved market outlets for the family sector	UNDP or TF

## ANNEX 4 : FAO PIPELINE

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
<u>UNIVERSITY EDUARDO MONDLANE</u>						
1. Forestry Faculty	-	-	UEM	2 000	No project profile available as yet	UNDP or TF
2. Veterinary Faculty	-	-	UEM	2 500	No project profile available as yet	UNDP or TF
<u>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE</u>						
1. Technical and material support <sup>to small</sup> pro - duction in the family and cooperative sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase family sector food production through the provision of services and supplies as well as the mobilization of locally available resources</li> <li>- Establish and strengthen networks for the integration of research, extension and training activities at local level</li> </ul>	5	DDR and DPA's	10 000	This proposal needs to be further identified and elaborated. Generally the project should be oriented towards the establishment of a centrally supported set of local networks. These local networks serve the purpose of mobilizing locally available resources as well as captivating services and supplies from outside. DPA's and DDA's have the responsibility for (i) promoting the establishment of local networks, (ii) interpreting needs and (iii) ensuring delivery of services and supplies from outside but lack the means to carry out these functions effectively. A UNDP financed preparatory project being discussed	UNDP
2. Agricultural rehabilitation in the districts of Chibuto, Bilene and Xai-Xai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase food and export production</li> <li>- Promote the organization of farmers in the family, cooperative and private sectors</li> <li>- Improve agronomic techniques including herd management</li> <li>- Improve marketing of agricultural produce</li> </ul>	5	MINAG	10 000	This project aims at agricultural rehabilitation and integrated rural development in three priority districts. Further elaboration of this proposal is needed	TF or UNDP

## ANNEX 4 : FAO PIPELINE

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
2. Continued	- Stimulate small scale industries for the production of consumer-goods and the processing of agricultural produce					
3. Support to rehabilitation activities in Chokwe	- Establish and implement a programme of integrated support to small farmers in the Chokwe area (extension, irrigation and drainage)	3	DPA/UDA	750	ARPA Mozambique proposals provide for rehabilitation of small dams, irrigation and extension in Chokwe (ARPA project n° 3, 4 and 8). These proposals are now being integrated into a package programme for assistance to Chokwe for which a full project document is being prepared	TCP (50%) UNDP (50%)
4. Fruit Tree Development	- Produce planting material for large scale AfDB supported citrus development project - Establish nurseries at provincial level for the propagation of a range of fruit tree crops for distribution among small holders (papaya, banana, mango, avocado, etc) - Establish a training centre in Matola for nursery management	5	Citrus Board/DPA's	1 500	This proposal provides for an expansion of activities which since early 1977 have been underway for citrus in particular. Future assistance in this field will concentrate on the establishment of nurseries at provincial level and emphasize training at medium level	UNDP or TF

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
5. Development of small holder livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve livestock and animal health services for small holders</li> <li>- Collect information on livestock management practices in small holder sector</li> <li>- Train field technicians in livestock management</li> </ul>	5	INIV	2 000	A drastic increase in cattle and small ruminant populations occurred over the past few years. Substantial improvement in services to the small-holder sector would be required to reverse this trend. The institutional framework under which this project would operate needs to be further determined	UNDP or TF
6. Promotion of sheep and goat production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify major limiting factors towards improved sheep and goat management</li> <li>- Elaborate and implement programmes for the testing of improved management practices in some selected localities</li> <li>- Provide middle-level as well as practical on-the-spot training for auxiliary livestock personnel</li> <li>- Promote and up-grade local breeding stock</li> </ul>	5	IREMA	600	Small ruminants play an important role in traditional village life, and the high reproduction rates, disease resistance and relatively small size make sheep and goats very suitable for the family sector. While IREMA is carrying out breeding work no programme for improved management in smallholder flocks exists	UNDP or TF
7. Pasture improvement and feed resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a centre for surveys and analysis of pasture and feed resources</li> <li>- Advise farm and project managers on improved feed utilization and pasture management</li> </ul>	5	INIA	1 200	Deficiencies in pasture management and shortage of feed have seriously affected livestock production at state farms and other livestock production units. There is therefore a need to substantially upgrade the knowledge about existing resources and to elaborate and implement programmes for their efficient utilization	UNDP or TF



## ANEX 4 : FAO PIPELINE

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
8. Tse tse and Trypano- somiiasis control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish tse tse and trypanosomiiasis control centres in Mueda, Mutarara, Mutuali, Luabo and one more location in the Province of Zambezia</li> <li>- Design and implement the work programmes of the centres including technical trials concerning low cost tse tse control measures</li> </ul>	3	INIV	600	This would be a continuation of an ongoing UNDP/FAO project	UNDP
9. Monitoring of nees for agricultural inputs, supplies and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generate precise information on quantities, quality and type of inputs and materials needed for emergency and agricultural rehabilitation purposes</li> <li>- Collaboration with national emergency agencies (DPCCN) and relevant institutions in the agricultural sector to ensure consistency of data and assesments</li> </ul>	3	DNEA	300	Project yet to be formulated	TCP
10. Crop forecasting and early warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish an early warning unit in MOA</li> <li>- Train national staff in all aspects of crop forecasting and early warning</li> </ul>	2	DNEA	950	TCP project to initiate regional activities under implementation with SADOCC Headquarters in Harare. Mozambican component to become operational in June 1986 after signing of revised project document	TF/DEN

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
11. Agricultural planning and project analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening the MOA capacity in agricultural and rural development planning, project formulation and analysis as well as price studies</li> <li>- Colaboration in programming of development assistance and technical cooperation in food and agriculture</li> <li>- Set up a data bank for planning and programming purposes and agricultural statistics</li> <li>- Formulate and implement a training programme of staff at national and provincial level</li> </ul>	5	DNEA	2 500	TCP preparatory phase under execution will formulate project	UNDP
12. Land use evaluation and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the MOA capacity in land use evaluation and planning</li> <li>- Carry out surveys at regional and local levels for planning and project formulation purposes</li> <li>- Disseminate results of reconnaissance and detailed surveys</li> <li>- Improve the existing data bank</li> <li>- Formulate and implement a training programme for national staff with a view to phasing out expatriate staff in accordance with a well established plan</li> </ul>	5	INIA	3 300	This is in follow-up to an on-going UNDP/FAO project. Emphasis shall be placed on the use of generated information for planning and project identification and formulation purposes at regional and local levels	UNDP

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
13. Applied agricultural research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen INIA's capacity in adaptive research on food crops and farming systems</li> <li>- Carry out adaptive research on food crops, agronomic practices and farming systems under different agro-ecological conditions</li> <li>- Establish an effective system of dissemination of research results, in an appropriate form, for use in extension work</li> <li>- Participate actively in national and regional training of rural development administrators and extensionists</li> <li>- Organize training courses in applied agricultural research and farming systems analysis for research workers at all levels</li> <li>- Formulate and implement a comprehensive training programme for national staff with a view to phasing out expatriate staff in accordance with a well established plan</li> </ul>	5	INIA	3 500	This is in follow-up to on-going UNDP/FAO project. Emphasis should be placed on responding better to the needs of the traditional family sector, interlinkage with extension and training	UNDP
14. Documentation and Information (CEDASPE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve MOA's documentation and information system</li> <li>- Assist in the production and dissemination of various kinds of technical bulletins and guides, training material etc.</li> <li>- Train national staff in all aspects of documentation and information for agricultural development purposes</li> </ul>	5	CEDASPE/ INIA	2 000	TCP preparatory assistance implemented. A further UNDP financed preparatory phase foreseen in 1986	UNDP or TF

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
15. Establishment of national plant protection service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen existing plant protection activities and integrate them into a national service</li> <li>- Formulate and implement a training programme covering all aspects of plant protection</li> </ul>	5	INIA	2 000	Plant protection activities are being carried out on an ad hoc basis. The various components (quarantine network, phytosanitary campaigns, pesticide control, provincial plant protection services, and research) need to be strengthened and integrated into a national plant protection service. While the various plant protection activities are receiving some support from different donors the proposed UNDP project will specifically aim at the integration of these activities into a national service	UNDP
16. Support to pesticide control and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a pesticide registration system</li> <li>- Elaborate rules and regulations for pesticide import, storage and handling</li> <li>- Assist in elaborating import plans and liasse with pesticide control agencies in other countries of the Region</li> <li>- Implement a training programme for the control and proper use of pesticides</li> </ul>	3	INIA	500	The country is presently importing large quantities of pesticides. Significant foreign currency savings could be obtained through more rational system of import regulation and control of use	TC or UNDP

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
17. Institutional support to the forestry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consolidate the organizational structure of the forestry sector reinforcing its technical capacity at central level.</li> <li>- Formulate and implement a comprehensive training programme for national staff with a view to phasing out expatriate staff in accordance with a well established plan</li> </ul>	4	MINAG	2 600	Despite progress made in recent years the institution building objectives of past UNDP/FAO support are to be reached. A forestry service needs to be organized at central level and a start will be made to decentralize	UNDP
18. Training centres for rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reinforce the capacity of the National Agrarian Training Centre</li> <li>- Strengthen existing and establish new centres at provincial level</li> </ul>	5	DDR	1 800	With a view to initiate training of district administrators and other staff involved in agricultural and rural development the Ministry of Agriculture established in 1983-84 a National Agrarian Training Centre located at INIA. A further strengthening of this centre as well as the development of two provincial centres is being supported under a TCP preparatory assistance project to be followed up by a large scale technical cooperation project aiming at expanding the number of provincial centres	UNDP

PROJECT	OBJECTIVES/ ACTIVITIES	DURATION (YEARS)	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000\$)	REMARKS/STATUS/ACTION	POTENTIAL DONOR
19. Training in administration and management of agricultural enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch a major training programme for managers, administrators and technicians of state farms and other agricultural production enterprises</li> <li>- Carry out intensive training of staff concerned at all levels in economic management and administration</li> <li>- Assist in the introduction of improved systems for the direction and economic management of enterprises.</li> </ul>	4	DNEA or DNRH	2 000	The lack of trained managers, administrators and technicians at state farms and other agricultural production enterprises is one of the main reasons for the poor performance of the agricultural sector. Training of managers and administrators is therefore needed to rehabilitate and consolidate agricultural production in these enterprises	UNDP
20. Forestry training centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement the Ministry of Agriculture's forestry training programme</li> <li>- Develop three forestry training centres in the provinces of Maputo, Sofala and Manica</li> </ul>	3	UDF	1 600	The forestry sector suffers from a severe lack of trained staff particularly at medium and vocational levels. There is therefore need to support the Ministry of Agriculture's training programmes in this field	UNDP

OTHER PROJECTS	DURATION ( years )	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	ESTIMATED DONOR CONTRIBUTION (000 \$ )	POTENTIAL DONOR
1. Edible oil processing	1	MINAG	199	TCP
2. Emergency reforestation in Maputo city	1	MINAG	131	TCP
3. ARPA 12 - Assistance to fish farming	3	MINAG	300	-
4. ARPA 13 - Assistance Establishment Artisanal Fisheries Structures	2	SEC STATE FISHERIES	470	-

ANNEX 5

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES  
CARRIED OUT IN THE FAO  
REPRESENTATION



Annex 5

Miscellaneous activities carried out  
in the FAO Representation

1. - Number of FAO fellow/study tour participants sent abroad during the relevant period (processing of fellowship/study tours by FAOR's Office at Country level).

21. (See attached list)

- Number of FAO Fellows currently studying in Mozambique and originating from the country itself (new UN dimension or other countries)

Nil

- Number of official visitors received in the Office:

38: (35 FAO Consultants; 1 Zimbabwean expert for Early Warning System project for SADCC Countries; 2 experts in a preparatory mission for a Workshop on Forestry Management for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of SADCC Countries to be held in Maseru, April 1986)

- Number of Official visitors to the FAOR's Library: 120 - (please note that this is an estimate since no registration has been made).

- Number of National experts/consultants recruited in Mozambique during the relevant period for serving under FAO on-going projects (New UN dimensions) executed within the Country itself:

Nil

- Number of experts/consultants recruited in Mozambique to serve FAO either under field projects executed in other countries or at Headquarters.

Nil

Workshops, Seminars, Consultations, etc.

2nd Semester 1985

Post-harvest food loss prevention (IITA Course), (Ibadan 2 - 20/9/85)

Participant: Ernesto Júlio - AGRICOM - Ministry of Internal Commerce

Government Consultation: Follow-up to WCARRD in Africa (FAO + UNFPA), (Harare 3-6/9/85)

Participant: A. Machungo - DDDR - Ministry of Agriculture

Seminar on Crustacean Fisheries and Management (Mauritius 1 - 11/10/85)

Participant: Cristina Silva                      Instituto  
                 Lizete Sousa                      Nacional de  
                 Samuel Panguane                      Pescas

Agrometeorological Training Course ( Dar-Es-Salaam 7 - 11/10/85)

Participant: Ernesto Moisés Mussage      Serviços Meteorológicos de Moçambique

Workshop on Aquaculture Planning (Shilanga 7 - 11/10/85)

Participant: Maria do Carmo Carrilho      Ministry of Agriculture

Inaugural Conference of Agricultural Development Planners (Nairobi 14 - 19/10/85)

Participants: A. Maleiane - DNEA - Ministry of Agriculture  
                 Margarida Martins - Empresa de Citrinos

Workshop on Rural Extension (Brazil 21 -25/10/85)

Participant: M. Mulgy - Ministry of Agriculture

Seminar on Food Resources for Livestock Production (Nairobi 9 - 15/11/85)

Participant: Célia Jordao - INIV  
                 Jonathan Timberlake - Project MOZ/81/015

Workshop on Institutional Feeding (Maseru 18 - 23/11/85)

Participant: Anna Graham - Ministry of Health  
                 Carlos Macoo - Ministry of Education

Seminar on Forestry Administration for Development (Tunis 26 - 30/11/85)

Participant: António Riveiro - Forestry Department - Ministry of Agriculture

Expert Consultation on the Stock Assessment of Tuna in the Indian Ocean  
(Colombo 28/11 - 2/12/85)

Participants: F. Simoes - Secretariat of State of Fisheries  
J. Moreira Rato - Project

Workshop on Vaccine Production (Nairobi 2 -14/12/85)

Participant: Paula T. Dias - INIV - Ministry of Agriculture

Technical Consultation on Artificial Insemination and Embryo Transfer in  
Cattle (Rome 9 - 12/12/85)

Participant: António Rocha - Director of Animal Breeding Institute - Ministry  
of Agriculture

FAO Conference (Rome 9 - 28/11/85)

Participants: Joao dos Santos Ferreira - Minister of Agriculture  
Adriano Maleiane - National Director of Agrarian Economy  
Fernanda Pinto e Costa - from Ministry of Agriculture

ANNEX 6

LIST OF VISITORS

Annex 6LIST OF VISITORS

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>TIME, REFERENCE AND PURPOSE OF VISIT</u>
Mr.R.F.Sciubba FAO Consultant	17/7 to 25/7 GCPS/MOZ/022/SWI 1. Execute the final inspection of electrical/mechanical installations of the Beira silos. 2. To issue a completion certificate.
Mr. C.A. Rannfelt Senior Officer, AGSE	21/7 to 25/7 GCPS/MOZ/022/SWI To issue completion certificate and prepare for inauguration ceremony for the Silos in Beira.
Mr. M.S.O. Nicholas Director, AGSD	22/7 to 25/7 GCPS/MOZ/022/SWI To participate in the silos plant inauguration in Beira.
Mr.J.B.Van As FAO Consultant	28/8 to 21/10 TCP/MOZ/4506 (A3) Consultancy including support to project identification, analysis and formulation and assistance in a workshop on FAO technical assistance with MINAG.
Messrs.Todorov and N'gara Technical Adviser of Regional Early Warning Project and his Zimbabwean counterpart.	26/8 to 31/8 TCP/RAF/4407 Discuss issues related to implementation of National Mozambican Project in Early Warning.
Mr. Filippo Causarano Senior Liaison Officer, DDF	9/9 to 12/9 in 11/2 To assist italian delegation to Government negotiations on cooperation activities.
Mr.J.G.Leroux Technical Officer, AGA	9/9 to 12/9 DP 9/7 MOZ/81/013 To discuss programme of work and the involvement of project MOZ/81/013 in activities planned under the E.E.C. funded project.
Mr.J.D.Ardill Leader of the South West Indian Ocean Project	9/9 to 19/9 TCP/MOZ/4506 Prepare fisheries input for TCP/MOZ/4596 programming work.
Mr.D.D.Bhide Resident Engineer	18/9 to 25/9 GCPS/MOZ/022/SWI To complete test run wagon off loading capacity.
Mr.N.Freeland FAO consultant	23/9 to 13/10 GCPS/MOZ/029/NET Consultancy on computer installations.
Messrs. Olavi Lukkanen, Darrel Sequeira and Joseph Masilo FAO Consultants	2/10 to 5/10 FO 1/1 Preparatory mission for a workshop on watershed management for arid/semiarid zones of SADCC countries to be held in Maseru in April 1986.

- 2 -

Professor Mascarenhas, Teamleader  
Mr.F.Masakhalia, Deputy Teamleader  
Professor A.Biswas, Environmental  
Expert, Dr.J.Sender, Macropolicy  
Expert, Dr.G.Haaland, Sociologist  
Professor K.Adyojn, Forest Expert  
Mr.T. Onesti, Finance Expert.

Mr.Javier Pastor Mestre  
FAO Consultant

Mr.J.G.Wedderburn  
Fisheries Expert  
South West Indian Ocean Project

Mr. Urbano F. Rosbaco  
FAO Consultant

Mr.P.Kageyma  
FAO Consultant

Mr.M.F.Purnell  
Senior Officer, AGLS

Mr. Roberto Hosokawa  
FAO Consultant

Dr. Sylla  
FAO Consultant in Rinderpest  
Diagnosis

2/10 to 5/10 UN 4/1  
Undertake an in-depth assessment  
of management and utilization of  
natural resources (in particular  
land) in eastern and southern  
African countries with a view to  
providing guidelines for govern-  
ment action and policy formulation  
aimed at better and rational use  
of these resources and at preventing  
and reversing environmental degra-  
dation.

7/10 to 7/11 TCP/MOZ/4405  
Review present plant quarantine  
legislation and facilities, up  
date the plant health legislation  
based on actual needs. Prepare a  
report on activities including  
recommendations for follow-up  
action by the Government.

7/10 to 7/11 GCP/MOZ/006/SWE  
Study vessels and gear requirements.

8/10 to 24/10 MOZ/81/014  
Evaluation of status of maize  
research in Mozambique.

14/10 to mid.November DP 9/7  
MOZ/81/023  
Three week consultancy on Tropical  
Silviculture.

17/10 to 24/10 DP 9/7 MOZ/81/015  
Backstopping visit to project  
MOZ/81/015 as requested by AGO and  
the Project Manager.

22/10 to 5/11 DP 9/7 MOZ/81/023  
Three week Consultancy on forest  
management.

30/10 to 2/11 AN 1/1 MOZ  
Organization of refreshment course  
for national staff in field and  
Laboratory course on symptoms,  
diagnosis and epidemiology of rinder-  
pest, vaccine production and quali-  
ty control, cold chain and conser-  
vation of rinderpest vaccine.

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Messrs V.Borelli, E.Farias  
S.Arbiza-Aguirre  
FAO Consultants

October–November DP 9/7 MOZ/81/019  
To give course in anatomy and histology  
for students at the Veterinary Faculty.

Ms. Dora Blessich  
Project Operations Officer  
FIO, FAO HQS

6/11 to 9/11 DP 9/7 MOZ/82/007 and  
GCP/MOZ/006/SWE  
To assist in the preparation of a draft  
project agreement covering FAO assistance  
to the small scale fisheries project.

Mr.F.C.F.P. de Lima  
Post Harvest technologies  
Specialist  
Mr.C.Mock  
Agroindustries Consultant

17/11 to 29/11 PR 9/1 MOZ and CA 7/6.1  
1. Review past and present activities  
in Mozambique related to reduction  
of post-harvest losses in cereals  
and roots tubers. Analyse post-harvest  
operations at rural level.  
2. Identify possible area of installation  
of small scale agroindustries in rural  
areas.

Mr. Michel Menou  
Field Operations Officer  
GILS, FAO HQS

3/12 to 9/12 DP 9/1 MOZ  
Review status of Agricultural documen-  
tation and possibly update a project  
formulated in 1983.

Ms.A.Lo Faso  
Auditor, AUD,

4/12 to 11/12 FN 2/1 MOZ  
Internal audit, inspection and management  
control of projects MOZ/80/025, MOZ/81/013  
MOZ/81/014, MOZ/81/015 and MOZ/82/009.

Ms. Maria teresa Palazzolo  
FAO Consultant

9/12 to 28/12 PA 1/1 MOZ  
Contact sectors involved in field educa-  
tion programmes to incorporate their  
ideas and suggestions in a manual. To  
establish possibilities of printing the  
manual locally

ANNEX 7

LIST OF ARRIVING/DEPARTING STAFF



Annex 7LIST OF ARRIVING/DEPARTING STAFFArriving staff

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>EOD</u>
Mr.Lars Eckman	Agro-Economist(APO)	MOZ/81/015	12.6.85
Mr.A.Vallejos	Fishery Expert	GCP/MOZ/006/SWE	07.85
Mr.Eros Mussoi	Senior Extension Specialist	GCP/MOZ/014/SWE	22.7.85
Mr.Piel Losu	Ships Engineer	MOZ/82/007	19.7.85
Mr.D.Mihajlovich	Irrig/Dr/Expert	MOZ/81/015	11.85

Departing staff

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>NTE</u>
Mr.F.F.Macapugay	Rice-Agronomist	MOZ/81/014	31.11.85
Ms.B.Spiers	Remote Sensing Expert	MOZ/81/015	30.08.85
Mr.B.Lapka	Fish.Train.Instructor	MOZ/82/007	31.12.85
Ms.French Sund	Administ.Officer	MOZ/82/007	31.12.85
Mr.L. Rodriguez	Marine Enginner Inst.	MOZ/82/007	31.12.85
Mr.Randolfo S.Ward	Instructor	MOZ/82/007	31.12.85
Mr.P. Dougherty	Ship's Engineer	MOZ/82/007	26.08.85
Mr.Keats Hall	Silviculture Sec.	MOZ/82/009	10.85
Mr.Roger Wieme	Fishculturist	GCP/MOZ/013/SWE	4.11.85
Mr.O.Henao	Agro-Economist	GCP/MOZ/024/SWE	10.85
Mr.Herman Steppe	Planning Economist	GCP/MOZ/029/NET	11.85
Ms. V.Bawtree	Editor	TCP/MOZ/4404	31.12.85
Ms. I.Sequeira	Junior Editor	TCP/MOZ/4404	09.85
Mr.I.R.Millican	Sen.Lab.Technician	GCP/MOZ/018/SWE	30.09.85
Mr.P.Jacobsen	Protozoologist	GCP/MOZ/018/SWE	31.12.85
Ms.L.Ferreira	Pathologist	GCP/MOZ/018/SWE	30.09.85
Mr.F.Gelencser	Bacteriologist	GCP/MOZ/018/SWE	09.85
Mr.F. Baca	Agronomist	MOZ/81/014-sub-contract	10.85
Mr.I.Sataric	Maize Breeder	MOZ/81/014-sub-contract	10.85

Transfer to other posts/projects

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Mr.A.Bruno	Agronomist	GCP/MOZ/024 MOZ/81/016	31.12.85
Mr.D.Munhoz-Sanchez	Forestry Train.Expert	GCP/MOZ/013 MOZ/82/009	31.12.85
Mr.M.Bronsveld	Remote Sensing Expert	up-grading in same project	09.85