

Mozambique

Strategic Plan 2016 – 2018

Vision

Iceland's cooperation with Mozambique will be directed towards food security, water and sanitation, and gender equality, in line with the country's development priorities.

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Executive Summary

This Strategic Plan for the period 2016 - 2018 outlines Iceland's strategy for development cooperation with Mozambique and defines the basis for support.

Mozambique has emerged as one of the world's fastest growing economies, and recent discoveries of natural gas and oil are sure to continue its impressive growth and open for the opportunity to reduce its dependency on external assistance and invest in a better standard of living of its citizens. The Government of Mozambique (GoM) has predicted that by 2025 the country would not need external assistance to balance its economy.

Although the country's annual averaged growth (GDP) has been 7,4% over the past two decades Mozambique is among the poorest countries in the world. About 70 % of the population still live in rural areas and are mainly dependent on subsistent agriculture without secure access to markets.

Iceland's development cooperation with Mozambique covers two decades. The co-operation has been mainly in the fisheries- and the social sector.

This SP focus on two priority areas; fisheries and water and sanitation. The main development partners are Government of Mozambique (GoM) and the Government of Norway in the fisheries and UNICEF and GoM in water and sanitation. The third cornerstone of this SP is work towards gender equality.

Funding for the period of this SP is a total of USD 6 million, pending annual funding towards Iceland's Development Cooperation as approved in the state budget by the Icelandic Parliament.

This SP has been prepared by the Embassy of Iceland in Mozambique and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The interventions in fisheries and in water and sanitation were prepared in consultation with the relevant Ministries and Authorities in Mozambique.

List of Acronyms

CSO	Civil Society Organisation
FRELIMO	Mozambique Liberation Front
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HDI	Human Development Index
IDA	International Development Association
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Cooperation
IIP	National Fisheries Institute
INAQUA	Aquaculture Institute
INIP	National Institute of Fish Inspection
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDM	Democratic Movement of Mozambique
MMAS	Ministry of Women and Social Welfare
ODA	Official Development Aid
PARP	Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty
PONASAR	National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
RENAMO	The Mozambican National Resistance
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDC	Strategy for Iceland Development Cooperation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank

1. Mozambique Background

Summary: Despite considerable progress in poverty reduction especially during the post war period 1997 – 2003 (from 69% to 54%) official data in Mozambique suggest that poverty reduction has slowed down and rate remained virtually unchanged from 2003 to 2009¹ and is stagnant at about 50%.

Mozambique therefore faces numerous challenges to achieve its development goals presented in its Poverty Reduction Strategy (PARP). A wide range of priorities are targeted by the Mozambican Government (GoM) that are supported by the international donor community which provided about USD 2.3 billion in development aid in 2013.

1.1. Geography and demography²

Mozambique occupies the eastern fringe of the great southern African escarpment. It is bound by Swaziland to the south, South Africa to the southwest, Zimbabwe to the west, Zambia and Malawi to the northwest and Tanzania to the north. To the east the Indian Ocean coastline measures over 2.700 km. The key facts about Mozambique can be seen in the table below.

Mozambique	
Population	25.8 million (2013)
Life expectancy at birth	50,3
Average population growth	2.47% (2013)
Total fertility rate	5,2 births per woman
GDP per capita PPP	971 USD (2012)
Major exports	Aluminium, Coal, Gas/Electricity,
Human Development Index	178/187
Total Land Area	799.380 Sq.km
Capital	Maputo

Table 1. Key facts about Mozambique

The estimated population in 2013 was 25,83 million. Mozambique is divided into ten provinces including the capital city with provincial status. The provinces are further subdivided into 150 districts. The biggest cities are Maputo, Matola, Nampula, and Beira.

¹ *Household budget survey 2008/2009 (Inquérito Sobre Orcamento Familiar)*. National Statistics Intitute (Instituto Nacional de Estaística). Maputo

² UN Human Development Report 2014 and <http://globaledge.msu.edu/search?q=Mozambique>

The official language of Mozambique is Portuguese, however only about 10% of the population has it as a mother tongue and 27% as a second language. Languages widely spoken natively include Emakhuwa, Xichangana and Cisená. The largest religion in Mozambique is Christianity, making up 56%, with significant Muslim and African traditional religious minorities.³

1.2. Policy framework

The strategic planning framework in Mozambique consists of a series of documents. The following documents serve as the basis for country programming between Mozambique and their partners.

Agenda 2025⁴

The Agenda 2025 highlights medium to long-term priorities for the future development of Mozambique. It establishes three main pillars for development of the country: governance, human capital and economic development. These provisions were later adopted as key elements of PARP. The Agenda is focused on productivity increases in agriculture and fisheries, and emphasizes the importance of medium- and long-term investments in these sectors.

The Five Year Plan 2015 – 2019

The Five-Year Plan is the key medium-term programming instrument of the GoM and is based on Agenda 2025 and national and sector strategies. The central objective is to increase the living conditions of the Mozambican people. Three crosscutting pillars support the plan: Consolidate the democratic rule of law, good governance and decentralization; promote a balanced and sustainable macroeconomic environment and reinforce international cooperation.⁵

The Poverty Reduction Action Plan

The national Poverty Reduction Paper, PARP 2011–2014⁶, still serves as the key framework document for international assistance to Mozambique and as a benchmark for monitoring the Paris Declaration commitments and post Busan actions. The PARP is based on strategic objectives established by the Five-Year Plan. Mozambique aims to reduce the incidence of poverty by promoting ‘pro-poor’ growth. Furthermore, all provinces have their own Provincial Strategic Development Plan.

³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Mozambique.

The Common wealth Yearbook 2014: http://www.commonwealthofnations.org/yb-pdfs/mozambique_country_profile.pdf and CIA. *The world Factbook*: <http://www.indexmundi.com/mozambique/religions.html>

⁴ GoM: Agenda 2025. UNDP, 2003 Maputo

⁵ GoM (2015). *Programa Quinquenal do Governo 2015 – 2019*. Maputo

⁶ Republica de Mocambique (2011): *Plano de Accao para Reducao da Pobreza(PARP) 2011 – 2014*. Maputo

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Following the end of the civil war 1992, development actors in Mozambique began to move from executing emergency support towards implementing development projects that addressed needs for reconstruction and development.

Mozambique is still a major recipient of international development aid and in 2013 Mozambique received USD 2.3 billion as ODA. The top donors were the USA, the World Bank Group and the EU institutions. Sweden and Denmark are the two Nordic countries among the top ten donors, Sweden with USD 125.6 million and Denmark USD 85 million.

1.3. Political context

In the municipal elections November 2013 the ruling FRELIMO party won both the mayoral and municipal assembly elections in 50 out of 52 municipalities. A new opposition party MDM strengthened its position, and was thus propelled to the national stage as the third political force. The traditional opposition party RENAMO boycotted the elections. The National Election Committee rejected all the protests concerning fraud in ten of the municipalities.⁸

In the parliamentary and presidential elections held October 15th 2014 former Defence Minister Filipe Nyusi, the FRELIMO candidate, won the presidential election with 57% of the vote and FRELIMO won a majority and holds 144 seats in the new parliament while RENAMO holds 89 seats and MDM 17 seats. The elections were judged as “free and fair” by the international community.⁹ From 2013 up to the ceasefire that was called to in September 2014, government forces and rebel militias clashed in the central regions of the country. President Filipe Nyusi and RENAMO leader Afonso Dhlakama have met to try to establish stability in the country so far without much progress.¹⁰ Tensions have intensified in early 2016.

1.4. Economic context

In the last decade, Mozambique has emerged as one of the world’s fastest growing economies, and recent discoveries of natural gas and oil will almost certainly stimulate the continuation of this impressive growth. The gap however between the rich and the poor (as evidenced by the Gini Coefficient) has remained steady for the past ten years. Mozambique’s annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth has on average been 7.4% over the past two decades, according to the WB estimate from 2015.¹¹

⁷ GoM (2010). Report on the Millennium Development Goals. Maputo

⁸ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique/overview>

⁹ <http://www.europeanforum.net/country/mozambique#elections>

Mozambique still represents a small size economy mainly based on agricultural self-sufficiency production, a service sector led by construction and a few “mega projects” (aluminium production, coal extraction and hydro-electricity).

The weakened relationship between growth and poverty reduction is due to the changing pattern of growth, which in the past decade was driven by investment by capital-intensive, import dependent sectors. This pattern of growth is also reflected in labour markets, which continue to be dominated by low skilled labour in the agricultural sector; meanwhile, the rest of the economy is unable to offer better-remunerated jobs for the large number of people entering the labour force every year.

Furthermore, the geographical distribution of poverty remains largely unchanged. Rural poverty rates remain unchanged and in Central Mozambique the poverty actually increased between 2003 and 2009¹² while the growth has been concentrated around the Maputo area.

1.5. Development Context

Support guided by this SP will be focused on poverty reduction through support in the following areas: fisheries and water and sanitation. Gender inequality will be addressed as well.

Fisheries¹³

The Ministry of the Sea, Inland Water and Fisheries is the public administrator of the fisheries sector. The sector instrument for development of fisheries and aquaculture is the Fisheries Master Plan 2010 – 2019 that aims at increasing food security and improving the living conditions of communities relying on fishing and small scale aquaculture.

It is estimated that the fisheries sector contributes to approximately 3% to the GDP. In 2012 the overall national fish production was around 208 thousand tons, of which 89% originated from artisanal fishing, 10% from semi industrial and industrial and 0.3% from aquaculture. In terms of value, the industrial catch, consisting almost exclusively of shrimp and other crustaceans and high value demersal fish species intended for export, represents slightly more than half the total value.

¹⁰http://www.agi.it/en/world/news/peace_talks_stall_between_mozambique_and_renamo_opposition-201504141933-pol-inw0002

¹¹ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique>

¹² <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mozambique>

Until the 1990s, the few aquaculture activities in Mozambique were confined to inland waters and associated with agricultural activities. This sector has slowly developed in the past 20 years. In 2012, the total aquaculture production was 565 tons of which 407 originated from small-scale aquaculture.

The main problems to be solved in the sector are: 1) the supply of fishery products to the population is at low and uneven level; 2) the artisanal fisheries, especially the small-scale aquaculture, do not contribute to the extent possible for economic and social development in the communities and 3) the contribution of the sector to the balance of payments does not reach the possible potential level. The fisheries sector is currently supported by international donors through 16 projects, and valued at approximately 105 million dollars.

Water and sanitation

The Ministry of Public Work, Housing and Water Resources has the central responsibility for the water and sanitation sector in Mozambique.

Mozambique has made steady progress towards the 2015 MDG targets. However, with the exception of urban water supply, the MDG targets in water and sanitation will not be met. Increasing numbers of Mozambicans are using improved water sources, 53% in 2011 versus 37% in 2003¹⁴. Rural water supply coverage remains low at 38%, which equates to nearly 6 million people in rural areas. The sanitation situation is even of a greater concern, less than 1 in 4 Mozambicans use improved sanitation facilities and rural sanitation coverage is only 13 %. Ten million people still practice open defecation (9 million rural, 1 million urban), while the poorest 20% of the population do not benefit from any sanitation at all. On-going efforts aim to achieve the national target of universal coverage of water and sanitation by 2025.¹⁵

GoM, in response to challenges in achieving Millennium Development Goals for rural water supply and sanitation, prepared the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, PRONASAR that is managed by the National Directorate of Water and is implemented in joint efforts with development partners and CSOs. The main planned activities are construction/rehabilitation of water wells and boreholes, and other activities including health and hygiene promotion, support to decentralized planning, and support to supply chain networks for spare parts.

¹³ GoM: *Support to the Fisheries Sector of Mozambique 2013- 2017*(Nov. 2013) Maputo

¹⁴ UNICEF Situation Analysis of Children, 2013

Poor water, sanitation and hygiene account for an estimated 37,100 deaths every year in Mozambique¹⁶. The burden of diseases related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) deficiencies is also extremely heavy. This represents an enormous cost to the country as a whole and specifically to the households affected, most of which are poor and rural.

Cross cutting issues

Gender equality:

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action has the overall responsibility for gender issues in Mozambique. GoM policies have emphasised gender equality and women's empowerment, some of which have contributed to important development results. They include decreased gender gaps in schooling, reduced maternal mortality rates and notable increase in women's political representation¹⁷, but still are women in Mozambique more likely than men to be poor and illiterate so there are significant challenges left to deal with.

Environment:

Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural development has the overall responsibility of environmental issues in the country.

Mozambique's environment is still considered to be in fairly good condition¹⁸. The GoM has, however, identified several environmental challenges such as; climatic shocks and seasonal variability, overharvesting of marine and timber resources, and uncontrolled fires. Further challenges have also been identified, that must be taken into account in the future including; deforestation, overfishing, inadequate management of water resources, water pollution and sanitation and land degradation.

¹⁵ UNICEF (2014) Water supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural communities (2014- 2017). Maputo

¹⁶ Safer Water, Better Health: Costs, benefits and sustainability of interventions to protect and promote better health: Annex A; Country Data on WASH Related disease Burden, WHO (2008)

¹⁷ In Mozambique 39,2% seats in the parliament are filled by women in 2014 and 38,4% in 2008 in accordance with UN HDR Report.

¹⁸ Environmental problems in Mozambique (WWF 2013)
http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/mozambique/environmental_problems_in_mozambique/

2. Iceland's development cooperation in Mozambique

Summary: Iceland's development cooperation with Mozambique covers two decades. Iceland's bilateral Development Agency, ICEIDA, has operated in the country from 1995 and has extensive experience of working in partnership with the GoM, especially in the fisheries and social sectors. Currently the partnership with Mozambique is active in fisheries and water and sanitation.

By decision of Parliament, ICEIDA merged with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as of January 1, 2016. The Agency ceased to exist, the Ministry, however, decided to keep the ICEIDA name as a brand name and will be used as such in this Strategic Paper.

2.1. Guiding policies and principles

A Parliamentary Resolution on the Strategy for Iceland's International Development Co-operation (SIDC) for the period 2013-2016 was prepared by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) and approved by Althing (the Parliament) in 2013. The Strategy is in accordance with Act no. 121/2008 on Iceland's International Development Cooperation. From January 2016 the Act has been replaced by the Act no 122/2015, aiming only at organizational change. The Strategy reflects values that Icelandic society holds high: respect for democracy and human rights, human diversity, tolerance, justice and solidarity:

SIDC builds on the United Nation (UN) Development Goals, with focus on the fight against poverty and hunger, on strengthening human rights with concern of minorities, such as religious, ethnic and sexual, and people with disabilities as well as focusing on gender equality, democracy, peace and security. The MDGs came to a conclusion at the end of 2015 and a new agenda was adopted by the world leaders at the United Nations. The new agenda calls on countries to begin efforts to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the next 15 years. The SDGs address key challenges such as poverty and inequality.

The SIDC outlines key domains for Iceland's development cooperation, namely natural resources, social infrastructure, and humanitarian aid and peace building.

Gender equality and the environment are defined as cross-cutting issues in SIDC, where it is stressed that they shall be taken into consideration and integrated in all of Iceland's development efforts.

2.2. History of Iceland's development cooperation in Mozambique

A general agreement regarding development cooperation between Iceland and Mozambique was signed in 1996. The opening of an Icelandic Embassy in Maputo in 2001 the first in Africa, further strengthened the relations between the two countries. In the early days, the main focus of the development cooperation was on the fisheries sector. With a change of ICEIDA's emphasis around the turn of the

century, the agency also started supporting projects related to social infrastructure while continuing assistance to the fisheries sector.

Fisheries Sector

The fisheries sector has been central in the cooperation between Iceland and Mozambique from the beginning. The first projects started already in 1996; a regional SADC Quality Assurance project and support to semi-industrial fisheries sector through the National Fisheries Research Institute (IIP), which was co-financed by the Nordic Development Fund.

Initially a number of fisheries projects were implemented. Fisheries research was an integral component, carried out by the Icelandic vessel Fengur, which later was sold and the proceedings put in a research fund. Even though the SADC project only lasted two years, spin off projects, within the Ministry of Fisheries (then Directorate of Fisheries under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) and its various agencies, were wide-ranging and extensive.

Many of the projects involved support to the National Quality Assurance system, through the National Institute of Fish Inspection (INIP), but support was also directed to the Ministry itself, the National Fisheries Research Institute (IIP), Aquaculture Institute (INAQUA) and the Fisheries School, to name a few of the partners. The fisheries sector projects have mostly been on a national level, except support to IIP's activities in Cahora Bassa reservoir in the Tete province. In 2009 Iceland consolidated its fisheries support to a comprehensive common fund programme, co-financed by the Government of Norway. A timeline with detailed involvement of ICEIDA in the fisheries sectors can be found in an overview in Annex 1.

Social sector and cooperation with CSOs

Support to the social sector in Mozambique started in the year 2000, when a co-operation agreement with at that time the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare (MMAS) was signed. ICEIDA provided technical assistance and institutional capacity building to the Ministry and its Directorate of Women for a decade or until 2010. In 2004 the collaboration was expanded to support institutional capacity building in the provinces and several community projects.

During the period 1998 to 2007 ICEIDA also provided support to micro projects in co-operation with MMAS through civil society organizations and institutions that worked with issues related to gender equality and social welfare. The projects were implemented by a CSO called AVIMAS and the Maputo City Social Welfare Authorities in Bairro dos Pescadores, one of the poorer fishing communities on the coast within the capital see overview in Annex 2.

During 1999-2009 ICEIDA and the Icelandic Red Cross in cooperation with the Mozambican Red Cross and the Ministry of Health supported with construction of

two health centres and in developing community based health care services in two communities, Hindane and Chibukutsa in Maputo Province.

Furthermore, the Icelandic Church Aid, with a grant from ICEIDA, supported a Rural Development Programme in Tete Province between 2006 and 2009.

3. Mozambique Strategy Plan (SP)

Summary: Iceland will continue provide support to the fisheries sector and to social infrastructure development in water and sanitation in rural communities in Zambezia province. Iceland may contribute to other relevant issues, in line with PARP, in particular to promote gender equality and the rights of women and girls. This chapter describes the strategic plan.

This SP outlines the plan and strategic direction of Icelandic development support. Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy PARP 2011-2014 and Icelandic government policies that govern Iceland's Strategy for International Development Cooperation (SIDC) 2013-2016 serve as platforms for the SP. It covers the period from 2016 to 2018 and is an exit strategy.

3.1. Priority Areas

Priority areas for Iceland's development cooperation in Mozambique have been adopted from the SIDC 2013-2016. They are in accordance with the SDGs as well.

Iceland will support the following objectives of the PARP:

- 1) Increased production of aquaculture and fisheries; and
- 2) Improved access to water and sanitation.
- 3) Strengthened gender equality

Following is a brief analysis and outline of Iceland scope for engagement in the key sectors.

Fisheries

Iceland has built up significant knowledge of development cooperation in the fisheries sector through the years. With the above in mind, Iceland will continue to play an active role in this field during the timeframe of this SP. Since 2009 Iceland has consolidated its fisheries support in Mozambique to a comprehensive common fund programme, co-financed by the Government of Norway.

WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene)

Mozambique has made progress toward the 2015 MDG WASH targets. However the WASH targets will not be achieved in the rural communities. The UNICEF WASH programme supports GoM in its strategic coordination, knowledge management, equity-focused policy development and decentralized implementation to ensure

increased access to, and use of, save and sustainable WASH services by vulnerable groups and underserved communities.²⁰ In 2014, Iceland entered into partnership with UNICEF in Mozambique on supporting WASH for children in Zambézia Province in the North of the country.

Gender

Gender equality is one of the crosscutting themes in SIDC. Gender is also a stand-alone goal of the SDGs, where it is highlighted that gender equality and women's empowerment is a precondition for achieving all other goals.

Environment

The second crosscutting theme in SIDC is environmental sustainability. Iceland will integrate the fundamentals of sustainable development into its work in Mozambique and endeavour to ensure that the projects supported are environmentally sustainable.

3.2. Aid Modalities

In fisheries Iceland will provide support to the common fund operated by the Ministry of Fisheries. The support is provided in partnership between Norway (lead agency) and Iceland.

In the water and sanitation partnership in Zambezia Province, Iceland will partner with UNICEF as lead agency. Funds will be channelled through UNICEF.

Iceland places emphasis on clear transparent and accountable procedures, strong national ownership and sustainability of programme activities.

3.3. Local partners for development

Iceland has enjoyed good relations with local partners, both central and local authorities. Iceland is a member of the Development Partners Group led by the resident One UN coordinator and World Bank. Furthermore it has close contacts with the other Nordic embassies in Mozambique and carries out regular consultations with them.

Iceland also attends UNICEF's partner meetings and annual water and sanitation sector meetings.

List of stakeholders and beneficiaries

- At central government level: Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries.
- UNICEF is ICEIDA's partner in supporting the WASH for children in Zambézia Province. UNICEF cooperates with National Directorate of Water at national level and with the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing at provincial level.
- Other stakeholders: UN Women, CSOs.

4. Implementation and management

Summary: The Development programmes will be executed under the organisational structure of the GoM. Iceland's main responsibility is providing funding, guidance and support as agreed. The responsibility of the partners is to implement according to agreed objectives and procedures.

The proposed approach of this SP places the responsibility of managing activities through the government structures or other relevant service delivery agencies. Iceland's role will be to finance the programmes and provide assistance as agreed with its development partners. The actual management of the programmes as a whole is elaborated on in the programme documents that are aligned to this SP. The communication channels between the partners will be formal and regular, and the reporting of activities structured.

Roles and responsibilities

All activities will be based on an agreement and will include stated objectives, description of scope of responsibilities, a budget and work plan for a set time frame. All parties agree that these will be guiding principles for all activities.

Responsibilities of Iceland

Iceland will provide funding and assistance to the programmes as formulated in the programme documents for the respective intervention. ICEIDA will engage in a constructive dialogue and provide monitoring and evaluation support to activities planned and undertaken, to ensure that they are in conformity with the objectives prescribed.

Responsibilities of the partner(s)

The partners will implement the activities set out in the work plans to generate the outputs prescribed for it in the main programme documents. The partners will prepare work plans and budgets for those, utilizing the resources provided by Iceland and the partners in the most efficient manner and in compliance with existing national laws and policies.

Responsibilities of GoM

The GoM will ensure that the programmes are included in the national budget process and articulations and adequately represented in the national budget.

The relevant government entity will participate in programme implementation and management to ensure that the programmes are aligned to GoM policies and procedures. The GoM will ensure that the programmes will have access to technical expertise available in the relevant central government institutions.

5. Risks

Summary: A number of internal and external risks may impede the implementation of the strategy or have a negative influence on the achievement of results. Iceland aims to mitigate these risks mainly through the cooperation. These can be done through open dialogue between partners, careful planning and monitoring.

Political and economic risks

Many of the risks related to the implementation of this SP are external. Both countries face political and economic risks that could lead the SP off-track. Iceland has since 2008 undergone a major economic contraction leading to severe budget cuts for Icelandic international development cooperation. . Another economic setback in Iceland or change in Government policies and priorities could affect Iceland's budget allocations from Parliament and reduce its ability to deliver in full in the future.

Even though Mozambique has been peaceful for the last twenty years, the country has a difficult past marred by a long-standing civil war. With large segments of the population living in extreme poverty and rising inequalities there is a perceived risk of future social unrest within the country.

Lack of capacity and policy risks

The institutional capacity in Mozambique, both on national and local level, is still rather weak. The major risks that could affect this SP are: change of government priorities both the Government of Mozambique and the Government of Iceland, lack of institutional and absorption capacity, poor public financial management, mismanagement of funds and corruption.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Summary: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) practices of the SP are part of results-focused management. The partners assume responsibilities for M&E and agree that such practices will be built into the project cycle with adequate funding and staffing commitments.

Result based management

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) practices within programmes and projects will follow principles of results based management. ICEIDA and its partners assume responsibilities for M&E and ensure that such practices will be built into programme documents with adequate funding and staffing commitments.

Programme preparation

This SP stipulates that baseline studies or situation analysis as applicable should be conducted for interventions in a manner that translates into effective on-going monitoring and evaluation processes. Programme Documents shall include Logical

framework matrix, which set out clear objectives and objectively verifiable indicators.

Monitoring

Monitoring will take place with regular collection of data throughout the lifetime of the programmes as stipulated in each project documents and aligned with the country led M&E systems.

Even though Iceland is a small donor it aims to have considerable presence on the ground to foster a real sense of partnership and mutual learning. Delivery of progress reports is primarily the responsibility of local entities to monitor the activities in the field. Part of programme activities may involve strengthening of local systems for planning, accounting and reporting.

Evaluation

All project and programmes supported by Iceland are subject to mid-term reviews and external final evaluations. Lessons from mid-term reviews will feed into the project cycle and provide the basis to adjust targets and address any areas of concern in performance.

7. Estimated Budget

The budget provisions reflect current budget levels. However, actual annual funding towards Iceland's Development Cooperation is pending allocations for in the state budget approved by the Icelandic Parliament.

Financial year (US dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	Total
Budget	2,900,000	2,900,000	200,000	6,000,000

8. References

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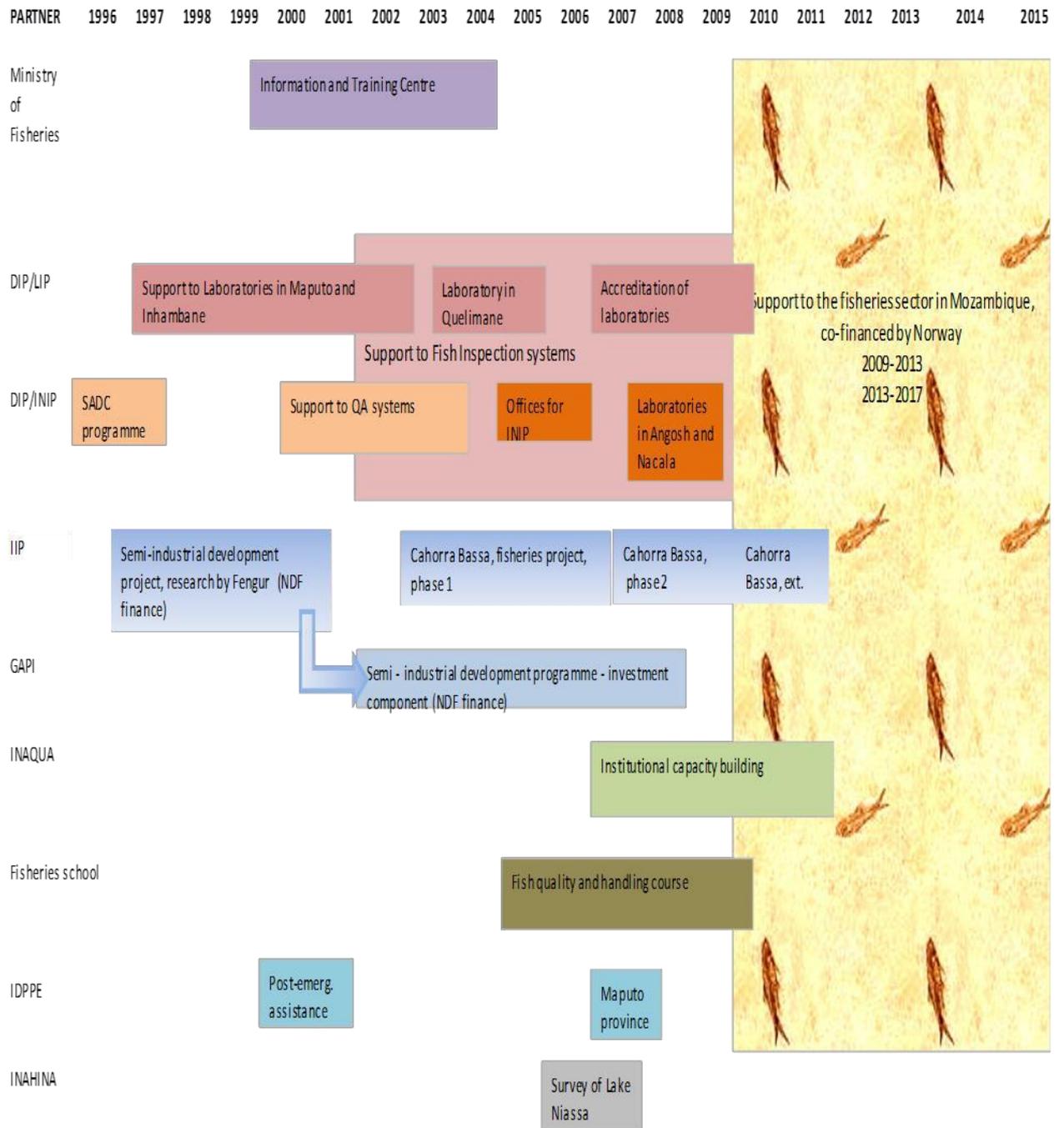
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http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/mozambique/environmental_problems_in_mozambique/

Annex I. Overview over programmes and projects in the Fisheries sector

ICEIDA SUPPORT TO NATURAL RESOURCES: FISHERIES IN MOZAMBIQUE 1996-2013



ICEIDA SUPPORT TO CSO'S

