Trend Report of the Malabo Declaration Biennial Evaluation

Maputo, September 2017

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1. Introduction

In 2003 the head of States and Government of African Union adopted the Maputo Declaration of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The goal of the Maputo Declaration is to sustain 6% annual agricultural growth and allocate 10% of the government budget in agriculture sector. Following the CAADP, the head of States and Government of African Union (AU) adopted in 2014 the Malabo Declaration through which the head of states of AU committed to accelerate the economies of African countries through improving the performance of agricultural sector by 2025. Specifically, the Malabo Declaration aimed to:

- Implement the CAADP and uphold the 10% target on public spending in agriculture;
- End hunger by 2025 through at least double productivity (focusing on use of inputs for crops, livestock, fisheries as well as irrigation and mechanization);
- Reduce post-harvest losses at least by half and reduce stunting and underweight to 10% and 5%, respectively;
- Halving poverty, by 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation, which in turn should be done through sustain annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%;
- Establish and/or strengthen inclusive public-private partnerships for at least 5 priority agricultural commodity value chains with strong linkage to smallholder agriculture and create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains;
- Boost intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services;
- Enhance resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other shocks and ensure that by 2025, at least 30% of farm/pastoral households are resilient to shocks; and
- Establish mutual accountability to actions and results system through the CAADP framework.

Under the Malabo Declaration, a biennial monitoring and evaluation framework including the targets and the respective indicators was developed and submitted to countries to be filled bi-annually. The monitoring and evaluation framework aims to verify the level of accomplishment of the stipulated targets in each country and it is composed of the following chapters: (i) country CAADP process; (ii) financial investment in agricultural sector, (iii) Hunger Eradication, (iv) poverty reduction, (v) inter Africa trade, (vi) resilience to climate change, and (vi) capacity to monitor activities and results. Mozambique produced the first biennial report comprised of 43 indicators under the 7 chapters. This report assesses the trends of the Malabo indicators under the 7 chapters and draws lessons and recommendations in order to guide the country towards achievement of the agreed targets.

The report is composed of 10 chapters. The present chapter (introduction) provides information about the objectives of Malabo Declaration and of the present report.

Chapter 2 presents the analytical approaches used to produce the bi-annual Malabo report as well as the assessment of the trends of Malabo Declaration indicators. The following chapters (chapter 3 to 9) describe the findings of the trend assessment of the 7 commitment issues under the Malabo Declaration as follows: ((i) country CAADP process; (ii) financial investment in agricultural sector, (iii) hunger eradication, (iv) poverty reduction, (v) inter Africa trade, (vi) resilience to climate change, and (vi) capacity to monitor activities and results. The last chapter (chapter 10) draws main conclusions, lessons and recommendations in order to guide the country towards achievement of the Malabo Targets.

2. Analytical Approach

The approach used to compile the values of the 43 indicators and conduct trend assessment of these indicators comprised the following steps: (i) awareness of Malabo process to the stakeholders, (ii) stakeholders' consultation on data collection, (iii) data and report validation, and (iii) trend assessment of the computed indicators.

2.1 Awareness of Malabo process

Although the country signed the Malabo Declaration in 2014, the Malabo bi-annual monitoring and evaluation framework composed of 43 indicators was not known by the majority of stakeholders in Mozambique. In order to improve the knowledge about the Malabo monitoring and evaluation framework, a Technical Team composed of three staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security was trained by Regional Strategic Analysis Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa (ReSAKKS–SA) and African Union from 24-28 April 2017, in Johannesburg, South Africa on using the framework for collecting data and computing the respective indicators as well as develop the bi-annual report. Following the training of the Technical Team, the Malabo monitoring and evaluation framework was presented to Technical and Consultative Councils of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, which took place on May 10-11, 2017, respectively. Additionally, the same instrument was presented to the Agricultural Sector Coordinating Committee, which is consultative organ composed of the agricultural stakeholders including the government, private sector, civil society, non government organization, development partners, academia and farmers' associations, in May 15, 2017. The meeting was attended by 84 participants being 51% from the government institutions, 31% from development partners, 10% from civil society and the remaining from academia, private sector and regional partners.

2.2 Stakeholder consultation on data collection

After the socialization of the Malabo monitoring and evaluation framework, the technical team engaged different agricultural sector stakeholders for collecting data needed to compute the 43 indicators. As a result of this engagement, twenty four stakeholders from different sectors of the Government of Mozambique were explained about the 43 indicators of Malabo bi-annual report and they were engaged in data collection process in a meeting which took place at Mozambique Agricultural Research Institute on May 18, 2017. Following the meeting, the different institutions collected data and sent to the Technical Team. Furthermore, the Technical Team contacted individually different institution for collecting the required data. The majority of the data related to agricultural sector was collected from the National Statistical Institute (INE-*Instituto Nacional de Estatistica*) and *Inquerito Agrario Integrado*-IAI. The IAI is national questionnaire that is conducted

by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security annually. International organization such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank, the World Economic Forum, and Agricultural Statistical Data and Information from the African Development Bank were also used as source of the data and the Technical Team collected data from these sources for the calculation of the indicators.

There were several challenges during the process of data collection and computation of the indicator values. The first challenge was to understand the rationale behind the calculation of the 43 indicators. This challenge was solved during group discussion of the Technical Team as well as through interaction with different stakeholders. The second challenge was the inconsistency of some available data. It is important to note that some available data were not consistent and sometimes not comprehensive in the sense of not incorporating data from all sectors (state, private and civil society). This limitation required the Technical Team to make several visits to the respective institutions and cross check with published data from different reports.

The third challenge was the lack of data for some indicators mainly related to climate change, youth employment in agriculture, post harvest losses, access to agriculture inputs and technologies by commodity, food security and nutrition and inclusive public private partnerships for commodity value chains. The food security data were not available for consecutive years since the respective survey is administrated in every five years period. The data for computing the other indicators such as post harvest losses are not being currently collected by the existing data collection platforms in the country.

The fourth challenge was to explain the rationale behind the calculated indicators as there were limited available research papers to be used as evidences. Additionally, the country has been implementing projects and programs on different areas being evaluated under the Malabo bi-annual report such climate change, public and private partnership, youth employment but without data to be used to calculate the indicators. This limitation made the Technical Team to not include oral evidences given by the different stakeholders during the data collection process as they did not have supporting documents. The last challenge was the limited financial resources to conduct the evaluation, which later was solved from the resources given by ReSSAKS-SA.

2.3 Data and report validation

After collecting the data and produce the Malabo bi-annual report, it was submitted to stakeholders for validation. The validation took place at VIP hotel in Maputo on June 28, 2017 and was chaired by the Deputy Director of the Directorate of Planning and International Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. The objective of the data and report validation was to discuss the results of the 43 indicators of Malabo bi-annual report and the data used to compute these indicators by looking specifically on correctness of the data and the computed indicators as well as draw some lessons and recommendations that we have come across while doing the review.

2.4 Trend assessment

As described above, data were collected to compute the 43 indicators where the data were available. The trend assessment was performed by using the patterns of the computed indicators over time as well as of the collected data for key variables where was necessary. The trends of the data and indicators were analyzed in terms of its variation over time as well as the extent of the each indicator to achieve the stipulated targets. The results were explained taking into account the social, economic, and climate events in the country and recommendations were drawn in order to guide the country to achieve the stipulated targets.

3. Mozambique CAADP Process

The Malabo monitoring and evaluation framework establishes the following areas of verification for the country CAADP process namely, level of completing the CAADP process, cooperation, partnership and alliances as well as policy and institutional environment. Regarding the level of accomplishment of CAADP process, the Malabo Monitoring and Evaluation Framework established the following indicators: (i) existence of communication on internalizing CAADP, (ii) existence of national CAADP roadmap for implementing Malabo, (iii) existence of National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) appraisal report, (iv) existence of the new NAIP, (v) NAIP implementation reflected in national budge, (vi) existence of NAIP Monitoring and Evaluation System, and (vii) existence of NAIP implementation progress report.

The socialization of CAADP process in Mozambique is at advanced stage as Mozambique developed and approved with participation of the agricultural stakeholders in May 2011 the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Development (referred to in Mozambique as the *Plano Estratégico para o Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrário, or PEDSA*). Seven months after the approval of PEDSA, on December 9th 2011, the CAADP Compact for Mozambique was signed by government and non government agricultural sector stakeholders and in 2012 Mozambique through a participatory approach developed the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) (*referred to in Mozambique as Plano Nacional de Investimento no Sector Agrário, or PNISA*), which was successfully approved by the Council of Minister in December 2012. These events served as key communication tools for socialization of CAADP process in the country.

Although this progress, the country did not develop a specific CAADP road map for implementing Malabo Declaration. Taking into account that data collection frameworks should be improved to capture some data that are not currently being collected and the fact that not all Malabo targets are being accomplished as expected, it is important to develop a road map which will describe specific actions to be taken in order to achieve the Malabo Declaration targets. The road map should stress actions related to modifying data collection instruments and its applicability as well as actions to improve the social, economic, policy, institutional, cultural environment towards achieving the Malabo Declaration targets.

Additionally, there is no specific NAIP appraisal and progress report and NAIP monitoring and evaluation framework. However, the CAADP process and NAIP have been evaluated through different means such as the Social and Economic Plan Balance which are done in yearly bases. Moreover, there were two Joint sector review reports done in September 2014 and in April 2017, which also evaluates the CAADP process and in some extent the NAIP. The NAIP evaluation is currently underway and therefore currently there is no new NAIP for Mozambique.

The budgetary process in Mozambique is done through the Social and Economic Plan and therefore the NAIP implementation is annually budgeted in the Social Economic Plan (PES). The lack of NAIP monitoring and evaluation framework coupled with the limited dissemination of NAIP in the country and mainly at provincial level is limiting the inclusion of NAIP activities in the budgetary process. Recent findings from the provincial visits and mainly in Tete and Zambézia provinces show that the local stakeholders are not aware of NAIP and they elaborate their budget taking into account the Government Five Year Plan.

Table 1 below presents the Mozambican government commitment to finance PNISA in terms of the budgeted funds including the respective disbursement rate. As can be seen from Table 1 below, the Mozambican Government has almost met its commitment to finance PNISA in the period from 2013 to 2015. However, in 2016, the disbursement rate decreased significantly and mainly for component 2-market access and component 4- food security and nutrition with disbursement rate of 37.07% and 49.99%, respectively. This was mainly due to financial crisis along the withdrawal of donors in financing directly government budget, which has been putting the government with limited financial resources to implement several activities.

Table 1. Mozambican Government Commitment to Finance PNISA and Its Disbursement Rate

	PNISA Components				
	Agricultural production and productivity	**Market access**	**Food security and nutrition**	**Natural resources**	**Institutional reforms**
Planned)	2,181,650.23	1,749,810.61	7,124.55	440,316.10	279,519.05
Realized	2,033,539.87	1,749,810.61	7,123.87	440,153.52	266,324.81
Disbursement rate (%)	93.21	100.00	99.99	99.96	95.28
Planned	2,360,850.93	1,501,688.47	7,604.74	671,421.18	259,623.31
Realized	2,281,631.21	1,500,836.02	7,604.74	670,600.58	258,734.24
Disbursement rate (%)	96.64	99.94	100.00	99.88	99.66
Planned	2,293,988.90	4,302,619.88	5,827.63	906,407.38	202,262.06
Realized	2,108,856.93	4,299,504.60	5,827.63	880,862.73	201,097.87
Disbursement rate (%)	91.93	99.93	100.00	97.18	99.42
Planned	1,787,966.14	1,877,970.74	65,208.93	402,054.93	122,314.17
Realized	1,239,040.25	696,211.87	32,596.86	308,435.05	95,793.00
Disbursement rate (%)	69.30	37.07	49.99	76.71	78.32

Regarding the existence of the NAIP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, it should be noted that currently the agricultural sector in Mozambique is monitored through Social and Economic Plan. As stated above, the government conducts annually the monitoring and evaluation of the Social and Economic. However, this procedure limits the comprehensive evaluation of NAIP as some NAIP indicators are not reported at Social and Economic Plan. Therefore, there is a need to develop and implement a specific NAIP monitoring and evaluation framework. Taking into

account the progress made to implement CAADP, the CAADP process completion index for Mozambique is 71.4%. It is 28.6 percent points lower than the e Malabo Declaration target of reaching 100% of the completion of CAADP process by the year 2018. There is potential of achieving this target being necessary to develop the National CAADP Roadmap for implementing Malabo, establish NAIP monitoring and evaluation framework and develop new NAIP or adapt the existing NAIP to be aligned with the Malabo Declaration.

3.1 Cooperation, Partnership and Alliances

For the cooperation, partnership and alliances, the Malabo Declaration calls for multi-sector coordination body and multi-stakeholder body fully established and operational at national level by 2018. In this regard, PNISA provides for the establishment of the Agricultural Sector Coordinating Committee *(Comité de Coordenação do Sector Agrário*-CCSA,) which should be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the PNISA and regularly assessing progress made. The CCSA terms of reference were developed in 2014 and they indicate the members of the CCSA as well as the activities to be developed by each involved stakeholder. The listed stakeholders in the terms of reference are the key actors of agricultural sector.

Additionally, the terms of reference indicate that the CCSA should have two ordinary meetings per year in the first and third quarter of each year and extraordinary meetings as needed. Since its establishment, the CCSA met once on May 15, 2017 at Radisson Blu Hotel in Maputo. The meeting was attended by 84 participants being 51% from the government institutions, 31% from development partners, 10% from civil society and the remaining from academia, private sector and regional partners, which shows an excellent representation of the stakeholders at CCSA. However, there are no official nominees of the CCSA stakeholders. Since the CCSSA has only met once, it is not possible to evaluate the level of commitment to decisions taken by this body. Additionally, there is no evidence of good coordination among agricultural stakeholders. The coordination effort among agricultural stakeholders was supposed to be done by the CCSA secretariat. Efforts of establishing the CCSA secretariat is underway at Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. However, there is no evidence to show that the establishment of the CCSSA secretariat has been done effectively.

As a result, the index of existence of, and quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body in Mozambique is 40.6%. It is 59.4 percent points lower than the stipulated target of having a fully established and operational national level quality multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body by 2018. In order to achieve this target efforts should be concentrated on (i) official nomination of the CCSA members; (ii) mobilization of the leadership of different institutions to buy CAADP and Malabo processes so that these processes are institutionalised at all institutions, which are members of CCSA; (iii) make the CCSA

member accountable for the level of implementation of CAADP and Malabo processes; (iv) create the CCSA secretariat at Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; (v) develop terms of reference for the CCSA secretariat and make the member of the CCSA secretariat accountable for the level of implementation of the CAADP and Malabo processes; and (vi) create road map for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration.

3.2 Policy and Institutional Environment

The Malabo Declaration requires the development and implementation of evidence-based policies and institutions that support planning and implementation of agricultural activities by 2018. In this regard, about 12 policy instruments (strategies, programs and plans) were developed and are being implemented in Mozambique. These frameworks include the Five-Year Government Plan (2015-19, the Mechanization Program; the Irrigation Strategy; the Agro-business Program; the Operational Plan for Agricultural Marketing; the Operational Plan for Food Production (POPA); the Operational Plan for Agricultural Development (PODA); Integrated Agricultural Marketing Plan (PICA); Integrated Program for the Transfer of Agricultural Technologies (PITTA); Livestock Production Intensification Program for 2015-2019 (PIPEC) and National Rice Production Program (2015-2019).

All of these instruments except the Operational Plan for Food Production (POPA) are evidenced based. Additionally, these instruments are supported by laws and regulations. The main laws and regulations that support the implementation of the above listed strategies, programs and plans are the Seed Regulation (Decree 12/2013); the Fertilizer Regulation (Decree 11/2013); the Protection of Plant Varieties Regulation (Decree 26/2014); the Customs Tariff Law (Law N. 11/2016), the water tariff regulation and the decree on extension by 10 years the reduction of tax on fuel for agricultural purposes. Taking into account the existing policy and institutional environment, the conditions for the implementation of Malabo Declaration have been created. However, efforts to efectively implement these policies and laws still need improvement.

4. Financial Investment in Agricultural Sector

The Malabo Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism established four main areas to be monitored under the financial investment in agriculture sector namely (i) Public Expenditures in Agriculture, (ii) Domestic Private Sector Investment in Agriculture, (iii) Foreign Private Sector Investment in Agriculture and (iv) Market Access. For the Public Expenditure in Agriculture, the Malabo Declaration stipulated as target to: (i) increase public expenditures to agriculture as part of national expenditures, to at least 10% from the year 2015 to 2025; (ii) ensure adequate intensity of agricultural spending by keeping annual public agriculture expenditure as percentage of agriculture value added to no less than (or at a minimum of) 19% from the year 2015 to the year 2025 and (iii) ensure that Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed to implement the NAIPs is fully disbursed to countries from 2015 to 2025.

Figure 1 below represents the share of agricultural expenditure in the total public expenditure. The results reveal that there is no an increasing trend on the share of agricultural expenditure in total public expenditure. Additionally, the results reveal that although Mozambique was close to reach the 10% CAADP target in 2014, this target was not reached during the 2013-2016 period.

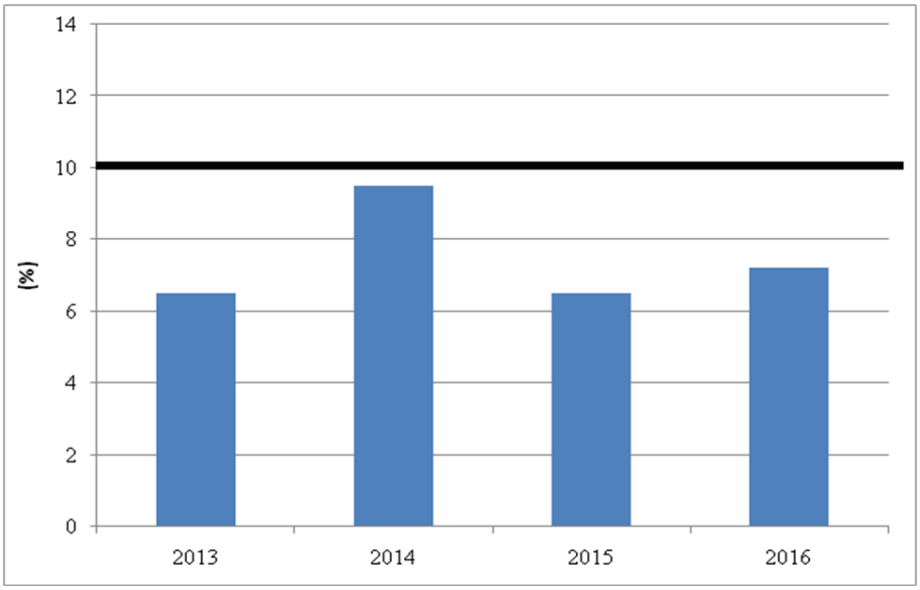

Figure 1. Share of agricultural expenditure in total public expenditure (2013-2016)

The annual public agriculture expenditure as percentage of agriculture value added was 12.93% and 14.49% in 2015 and 2016, respectively and it is less than the stipulated target of keeping it no less than (or at a minimum of) 19% from the year

2015 to the year 2025 suggesting that Mozambique is still behind towards achieving this target. The Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed to implement the NAIPs is not yet fully disbursed as stipulated in the Malabo declaration framework. In Mozambique the ODA disbursement rate as percentage of committed was at 38.35% in 2015. According to the Saleen, Nijhoff and Torbert (2017), the development partner expenditure in NAIP has dropped 3% from US$162 million in 2013 to US$157 million in 2014, and then an additional 44% decrease to U$88 million in 2015. Taking into account that the realized ODA disbursement rate in 2015 and the negative trend of development partners disbursement to NAIP, it can be implied that the target of ensure that Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed to implement the NAIPs is fully disbursed to countries from 2015 to 2025 is not yet been reached. This calls for enhancing the existing dialogue platform between the government and development partners. Specifically, the government should show the needs of investing in agriculture by presenting evidence based benefits and share frequently the evidence based results from agricultural investments to the development partners.

For the ratio of private sector investment to government investment in agriculture and the ratio of foreign private direct investment to government investment in agriculture, the Malabo monitoring and evaluation framework does not establish the respective targets. The available data show that the ratios of private sector investment to government investment in agriculture were 86.1% and 56.1% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. The ratios of foreign private direct investment to government investment in agriculture were 23.7% and 10.32% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These ratios were calculated from the captured data on intentions of the private sector investment in agriculture. These intentions might have not been realized, which may lead to the decrease of the calculated ratios. The trends of the calculated ratios exhibit a downward trend from 2015 to 2016. This downward trend might be associated to political instability, which affected Mozambique from the end of 2015 to the end of 2016 and the economic crisis which has been affecting Mozambique since the end of 2015.

Under the market access, the Malabo evaluation and monitoring framework established as target to ensure that 100% of men and women engaged in agriculture have access to financial services to be able to transact agriculture business, by 2025. CGAP (2017) conducted a study regarding smallholders' access to different types of financial services. The results showed that in Mozambique 22% of smallholders had access to financial services being 10% and 12% of smallholders who had access to formal and informal services, respectively. This figure is still lower than the established 100% target calling for financial inclusion through continuing expanding financial services including mobile banking services to the rural areas.

5. Hunger Eradication

The Malabo Declaration established the following areas contributing for hunger eradication to be evaluated and monitored: (i) producers' access to agriculture inputs and technologies; (ii) agricultural productivity, (iii) post harvest loss, (iv) social protection and (v) food security.

5.1 Producers' Access to Agriculture Inputs and Technologies

For the producers' access to agricultural inputs and technologies, the Malabo Declaration stipulated the following targets:

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

The use of fertilizer is a vital to create an increase in agricultural productivity. As of 2015, the quantity of fertilizer applied per hectare of arable land in Mozambique was at 3.7kg. This figure is lower than the established Malabo target of 50kg/ha. Although the quantity of the applied fertilizer is lower than the Malabo target, the proportion of farmers using fertilizer is slightly increasing. Specifically, it increased from 4.3% in 2014 to 4.9% in 2015, an increase of 0.6 percent points. The increase in the number of farmers using fertilizer might increase the quantity of fertilizer applied per hectare. Therefore, in order to meet the Malabo Declaration, Mozambique should promote the use of fertilizer creating an environment for the establishment of agro-dealers throughout the country and enhance the dissemination of messages related to the adequate use of fertilizers and its respective benefits. The high cost of fertilizer is also limiting its demand calling for the establishment of fertilizer factories to take the advantage of the existing resources (gas) needed to produce fertilizer.

2. Increase the size of irrigated areas (as per its value observed in the year 2000), by 100% by the year 2025

For achieving 100% increase in the size of irrigated area as per its value observed in 2000, the National Irrigation Institute has been rehabilitating irrigation systems. From 2013 to 2016, 21 irrigation systems were rehabilitated. This action has contributed to the increase in the size of irrigated area. Figure 1 below presents the size of irrigated area from 2013 to 2016. From figure 2 below, it can be seen that the size of irrigated area exhibits and increasing trend. Specifically, the size of irrigated land increased from 13,839 ha in 2013 to 20,856 ha in 2016, an increase of 50.7%. If this pattern continues in the future, the target increase of 100% in the size of irrigated area in 2025 as of percent of irrigated area in 2000 will be achieved.

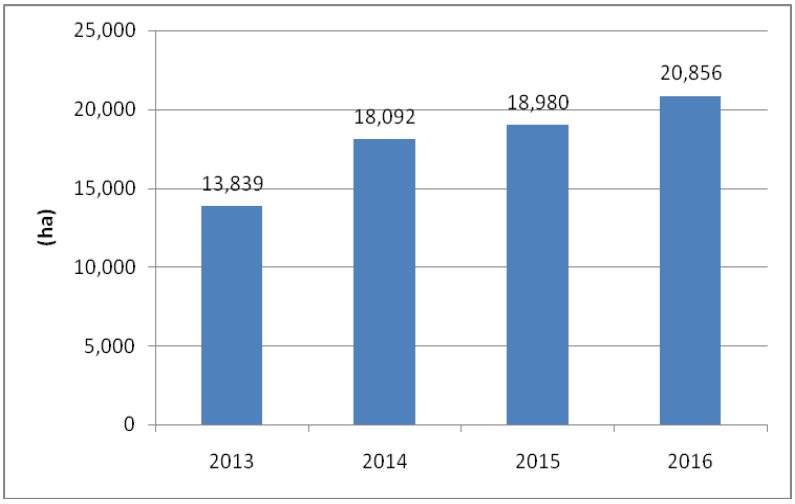

Figure 2. Trend of size of irrigated area (2013-2016)

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

Mozambique does collect systematically data regarding the required quantity of quality agricultural inputs and the total quantities of the supplied inputs. The collected data are for the quantity of quality inputs supplied by the government and it does not include the quantities of inputs supplied by other entities such as non government organization and development partners as well as those purchased by the producers from different agro-dealers. This fact limits the calculation of theratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs to the total national inputs requirements as well as its respective growth rate. Therefore, a system for collecting data regarding the required quality inputs as well as the quantity supplied of quality inputs for crops, livestock and fisheries should be established.

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

Data from the national directorate of rural extension show that from the total of 4 million farmers, 1,255,755 and 1,032,892 benefited from advisory services, respectively. These figures yield a coverage rate of 31.4% and 25.8% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These results reveal that currently little more than a quarter of producers are covered by advisory services. The trend is decreasing from 2015 to 2016 as the proportion of farmers covered by advisory services decreased by 5.6 percent points from 2015 to 2016. This scenario might be due to limited funds associated with financial crisis which affected negatively government disbursement in 2016. Comparing to the required 100% coverage of farmers benefiting from advisory services in 2018, it can be concluded that Mozambique is still far behind towards achieving this target. The involvement of private sector can be a venue

to be explored in order to improve the coverage of extension services among agricultural producers.

5. Increase the level of investments in agricultural research and development to at least 1% of the agricultural GDP, from 2015 to 2025

The total agricultural research spending as share of agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 5.7% and 5.09% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These results reveal that Mozambique as achieved the Malabo Declaration target of having the level of investments in agricultural research and development to at least 1% of the agricultural GDP.

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

Land rights in Mozambique have been guaranteed through the land law. This legal framework has been guarantying mainly land rights through traditional occupation. This system has been viewed as inefficient since the farmers do not have an official document guarantying the land right. To overcome this situation, the government of Mozambique developed and approved the Secure Land Program in 2015. It prescribes for the issuance of five million secure land Rights (DUAT's) titles until 2019. This program started to bring the expected results. The number of issued DUAT's increased from 27,785 in 2014 to 32354 in 2016, an increase of 16.4%. In 2016, the total number of issued DUAT's was 397,993, which represents 10% of farmers with DUAT. Despite this progress, the number of issued DUAT's should increase drastically in the following years in order to meet the above established target.

5.2 Agricultural Productivity

For the agricultural productivity, the Malabo Declaration stipulated the following targets:

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

The agricultural labor productivity is measured through the growth rate of agriculture value added per agricultural worker. This indicator requires data related to agriculture value added in constant US dollars and agricultural worker. Data on agriculture value added is collected yearly and it shows and upward trend (Figure 3). Data on the number of workers in agriculture are not collected regularly and for the analyzed period it was available for 2015. In 2015 there were 7,246,041 agricultural workers yielding the value of 426.4 millions as the agricultural value

added per agricultural worker. The goal of achieving a growth rate of 100% of agriculture value added per agricultural worker by 2025 will be influenced by the growth rate of the agricultural value added and agricultural workers. The growth rate of agriculture value added from 2012 to 2016 ranged from 1.87 to 3.74 with an average of 2.14. These results suggest that a lot still to be done to increase labor productivity. It can be through the adoption of improved agricultural technology conducing to the increase in production and productivity and reduction of labor in agriculture.

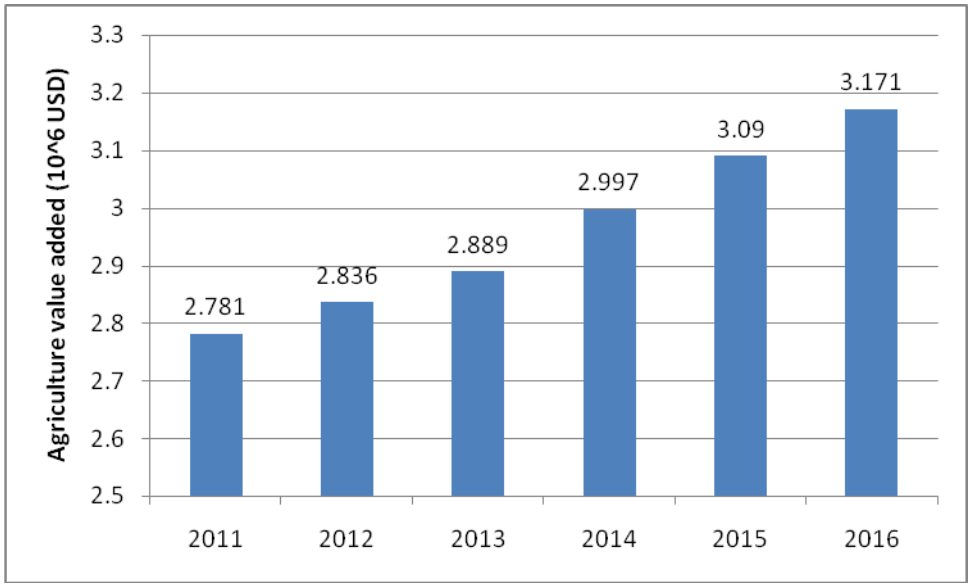

Figure 3. Trend of agriculture value added (2011-2016)

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

The agriculture value added per hectare of agricultural arable land is the indicator that should be doubled in order to achieve the above target. In Mozambique, the agriculture value added per hectare of agricultural arable land exhibits an upward trend as presented in Figure 4 below. Its growth rate from 2012 to 2016 varies from -7.82% to 26.74% with an average of 10.71%. The growth rates between the 2015 value and 2016 value is 8.47%. The growth rate between the average growth rate of agriculture value added per hectare of agricultural land in the period from 2012 and 2015 and its respective value in 2016 is 31.77%. All the rates are positive indicating that there is potential to keep this pattern and may be achieve the target by 2025. The use of quality inputs such as fertilizer is a key for achieving high levels of agricultural land productivity.

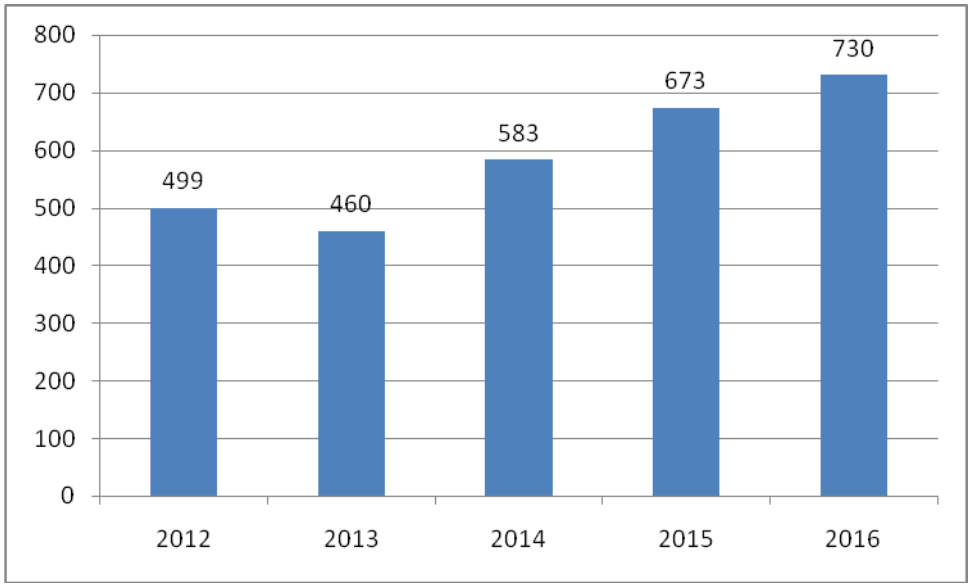

Figure 4. Trend of agriculture value added per hectare of land

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

Figure 5 below presents the trends of maize, rice and cotton yield during the period from 2012 to 2016. It can be observed that except rice which exhibits an upward trend the trends of the two crops (maize and cotton) is downward. The upward trend in rice may be due to the new investments in rice production technologies which are being disseminated in Chockwe and Baixo Limpopo irrigation scheme under contracting farming. Although cotton is also mainly produced under contracting farming, it does not exhibit upward trend. This might be due to its dependency on rain and this dependency is also true for maize. It can be observed from Figure 5 below that the 2015 and 2016 crop seasons, which were affected by drought, exhibits the lowest yields. The observed yields under the analyzed period are also below the SADC-RISDP target of 2 ton/ha.

Looking at the crop yield growth over time, for maize the yield growth rate ranges from -18.75% to 14.67% with an average growth rate of -2.0%. Cotton exhibits also a variable growth rate ranging from -52.04% to 10.64% with an average growth rate of -14.45%. These results suggest that the production of these crops is risky. Therefore, the objective of doubling yield of these crops by 2025 should be accompanied with efforts towards production risk reduction such as investment in irrigation systems.

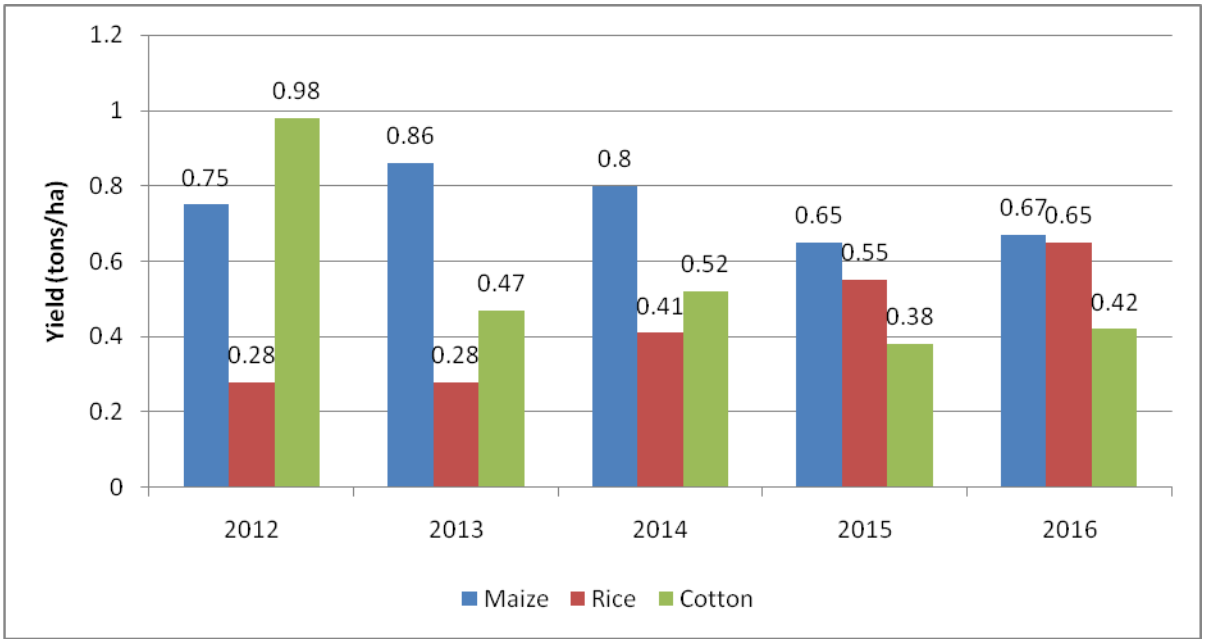

Figure 5. Trends of maize, rice and cotton yields (2012-2013)

The production of fisheries and poultry exhibits an upward trend. Specifically, the average growth rate of fishery and poultry production during the period from 2013 to 2016 was 11.91 and 17.04, respectively. Taking into account the activities being implemented in fisheries and poultry production mainly intensive poultry production accompanied with an increase in production of poultry feed and the implementation of aquaculture programs, the production of poultry and fishery might continue to increase in the upcoming years. This increasing production pattern might contribute to the attainment of the 100% increase in fishery and poultry production by 2025. However, efforts should be taken for controlling poultry diseases mainly New Castle as well as the establishment of fish feed and fingerlings industries in the country.

A downward trend can be observed in the production of cashew nuts with low values being observed in 2013 and 2015 (Figure 6). Specifically, the average growth rate of cashew nuts during the period from 2013 to 2016 was -2.47%. Weather conditions associated with the plant diseases and old age of the cashew plants might be contributing the poor performance of the cashew in terms of production. However, the government through the National Cashew Institute is renovating the cashew plants by producing and distributing new cashew seedlings. This effort can contribute to the improvement of cashew nuts production.

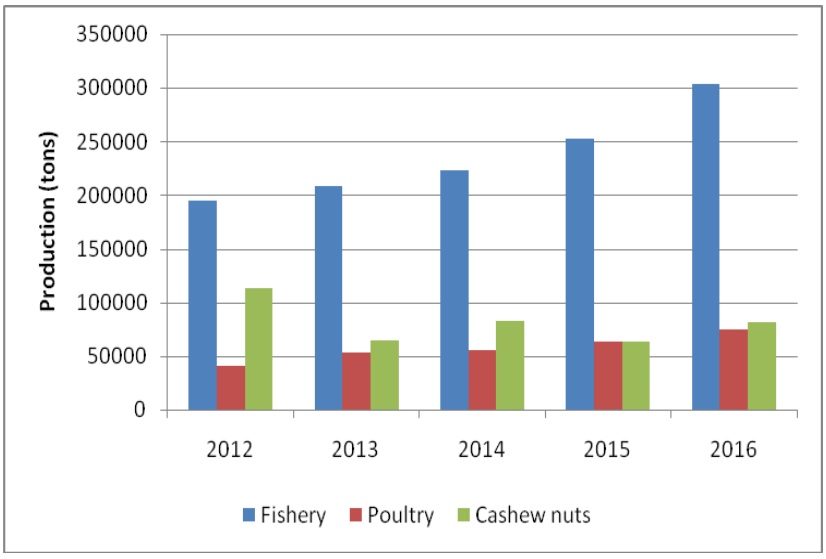

Figure 6. Trends of fishery, poulty and cashew nuts production (2012-2013)

5.3 Post-Harvest Losses

Regarding the post-harvest loss, the Malabo Declaration stipulated the following target.

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

Data on post harvest losses are not regularly collected in Mozambique. Therefore, there is a need to establish a national platform for collecting post harvest losses in the country. However, different studies have estimated post harvest losses in Mozambique. In Mozambique, the weight losses of smallholder farmers' maize grain were reported as high as 10% to 12% and in the center of the country, the losses can reach up to 61.5% (Sitoe, 2005). MIRUKU COOP (2014) reports storage losses for maize ranging from 9% to 13% in 2012/13 crop season and from 11% to 13% in 2013/14 crop season. MASA (2015) reports post harvest losses of 24% with objective to reduce to 12% by 2019. As of 2016, the current levels of post harvest losses are not exactly known being necessary to establish a system for measuring and documenting post harvest losses. Additionally, efforts should be made to design a strategic document to be implemented countrywide in order to reduce post harvest losses which seems to be high under the highly perishable products such as fruits and vegetables.

5.4 Social Protection

For the social protection, the Malabo Declaration stipulated the following target.

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

Mozambique is country which is cyclically affected by natural disasters (drought and floods). In this regard, the government has been budgeting funds for mitigating these natural calamities. For example, in 2015 the National Institute for Natural Disaster Management had a budget of US $ 7,894,975.5 for assisting natural disaster victims and this amount was directed to the victims of calamities in the 2014/2015 crop season and mainly those affected by floods in Licungo and Zambeze river basins. In 2016, $20,235,065.2 USD was disbursed for different social protection activities and mainly food assistance and floods.

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action to ensure assistance and social integration of people living under poverty and vulnerability, in 2015 it assisted 204,492 children in difficult situations against 155,048 in 2016. Under the direct social action and productive social action programs, 438,875 households were assisted in 2015, corresponding to about 16% of the planned households. By 2016, 478,501 households were served, corresponding to 17% of households under poverty and vulnerability. However, this effort was below the government targeted of 20% coverage of vulnerable households.

These efforts reveal clearly that the government and its partners have been engaged in provide financial resources towards improving the lives of the vulnerable groups. As a result of these efforts, the government met by 79% and 94% the financial resources required for assisting the vulnerable groups. These results suggest that Mozambique is in good track towards achieving the Malabo Declaration target of allocating all the needed resources for assisting the vulnerable groups.

5.3 Food Security and Nutrition

Mozambique has established the Technical Secretariat for Food Security, which is coordinated unit composed of different stakeholders. In order to improve food security and nutrition, the secretariat developed and approved the Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (2011-2020). This plan aims to reduce chronic malnutrition in children aged 0-5 from 43% to 30% in 2015 and 20% in 2020. The developed actions under the plan include (i) strengthen interventions with an impact on the health and nutrition of pregnant

women and children; (ii) strengthen nutritional activities aimed at children in the first two years of life, (iii) strengthen activities with an impact on the nutritional status of adolescents, and (iv) improve household food security and nutrition through promoting access to and use of foods of high nutritional value. The first assessment of the food security and nutrition indicators was done in 2013 and the next assessment will be done in 2019. Therefore, there is not more than one data point to assess the performance of food security and nutrition in Mozambique. As of 2013, the prevalence of stunting (% of children under 5 years old) was at 43%, the prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years old) was at 21%, the prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5 years old) was 7% and the proportion of 6-23 months old children who meet the minimum acceptable diet was 11%.

6. Poverty Reduction

Under the poverty reduction theme, the Malabo Declaration stipulated the following targets:

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

This indicator is measured by the growth rate of agricultural value added in constant US dollars. Figure 7 below presents the trend of growth rate of agricultural value added. It can be seen that it increases from 2012 to 2014 and decreases from 2014 to 2016. Drought that affected Southern region and in particular Mozambique during the 2014/15 and 2015/16 crop seasons are behind the decrease in the agricultural value added from 2014 to 2016. This reveals that Mozambican agriculture is highly dependent on rain. Hence, the development of irrigation infrastructures might decrease the dependency of agricultural sector to rain.

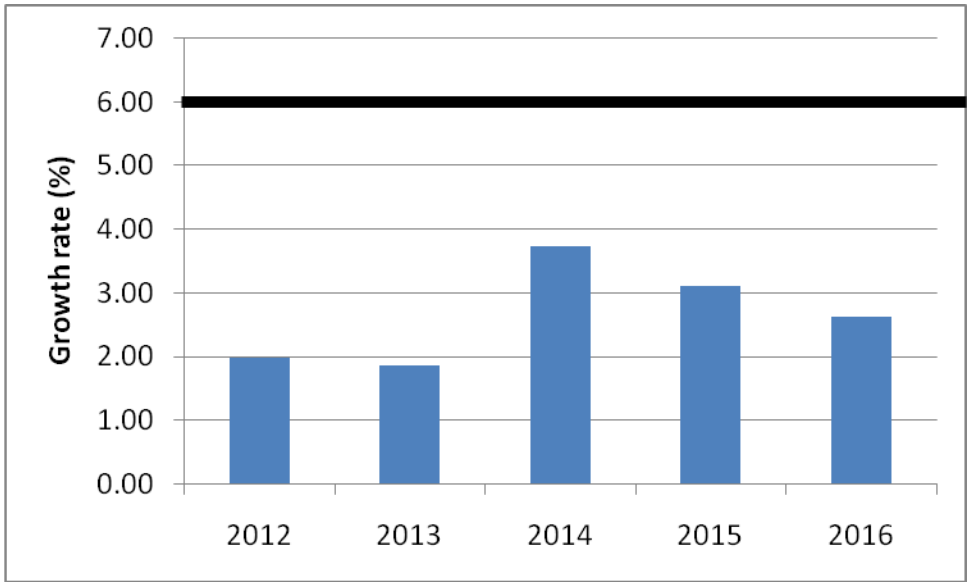

Figure 7. Trend of growth rate of agricultural value added in constant US dollars (2012-2016)

The growth rate of the agricultural value added under the studied period is below the target value of 6% annual growth rate and in the majority of the years it is less than half of the stipulated target. This suggests that Mozambique is still far to reach the stipulated Malabo target of sustaining a 6% annual growth rate of agricultural GDP. The use of improved agricultural inputs coupled with the development of agricultural value chain and an improvement in agricultural market access are needed to increase the agricultural GDP.

2. Ensure that agriculture growth contribute to at least 50% to the overall poverty reduction target, from the year 2015 to the year 2025

The contribution of agriculture to poverty reduction is a topic needing further studies in Mozambique and currently there is no robust studies revealing the effect of agriculture in poverty reduction. The only study which analyzed the association between agriculture and poverty reduction is the one conducted by Arndt, James & Simler (2006). This study concluded that the increase in production of agricultural sector in the period from 1997 to 2003 is the main factor behind r the reduction of poverty from 69% in 1996/7 to 54% in 2002/3.

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

The above stated target is measured by both the reduction rate of poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line and the international poverty line. In Mozambique, poverty is assessed using the national poverty line. Four assessment were conducted in 1996/7, 2002/3, 2008/9 and 2014/15. The incidence of poverty was 69.4%, 54.1%, 54.7% and 49.2% in 1996/7, 2002/3, 2008/9 and 2014/15, respectively. From 1996/7 to 2002/3, the poverty reduced in 15.3% and from 2002/3 to 2008/9, the poverty did not reduce much and it reduced by 5.5 percent points from 2008/9 to 2014/15. The actual poverty rate is at 49.2% which represents a significant improvement compared to the initial values.

4. Contribute to poverty reduction by reducing the gap between the wholesale price and farm-gate price, by 50% by the year 2025, from the year 2015

The indicator for the Malabo target described above is the reduction rate of the gap between the wholesale price and farm gate price. The values of this indicator were computed for beans, small groundnuts, big groundnuts and cowpea and the respective trends are presented in Figure 8 below.

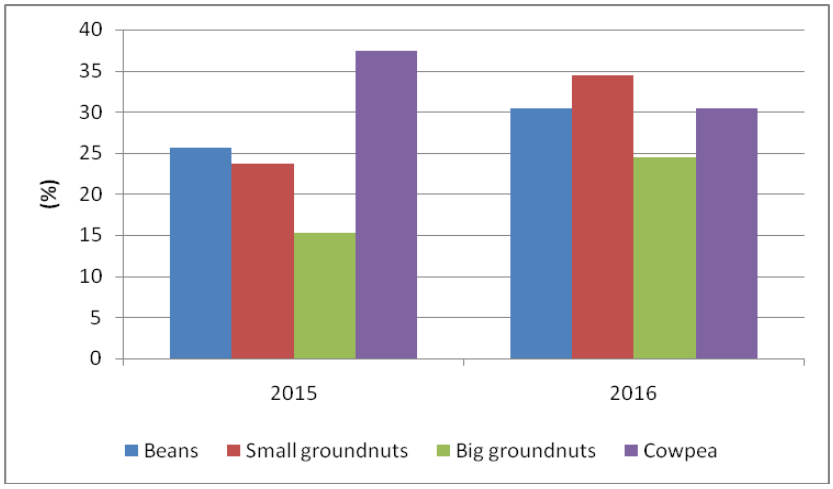

Figure 8. Trends of the gap between wholesaler and farm prices (2015-2016)

The results reveal that farmers receive at least 15% less of the price of wholesalers for the studied commodities (Figure 8). The price gap is higher for cowpeas followed by small groundnuts. From 2015 to 2016, the price gap exhibits upward trend for all studied commodities except cowpea. The oligopsony agricultural market structure might be behind the upward trend of the gap of the price between farmers and wholesalers. It should be noted that in Mozambique there are several producers and small number of big wholesalers/traders and this fact makes the wholesaler/traders to have market power and in some cases dictate the prices received by farmers. This fact is coupled by the bad conditions of the road infrastructures which limit the flux of goods from producing zones to the potential markets. The limited post harvest infrastructures and mainly storage facilities contribute also for weaken the farmers' price negotiation. The establishment of reference prices coupled with the promotion of farmers' association might decrease the gap between farmers' price and wholesalers' price.

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

The above target is measured by the percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains. As of 2016, the total number of youth that was engaged in new jobs in agricultural value chains was 6,622,396 and the total number of youth with working age in the country was 8,619,429, which yield a youth engagement rate in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains of 76.83%. This result confirms that agriculture is the backbone of Mozambican economy and the Malabo Declaration target is being reached in Mozambique.

6. Ensure that 20% of rural women have access to productive assets, including land, credit, inputs and financial services and information (empowered) by 2023.

The above Malabo target is measured by the proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture. As of 2016, the total number of women engaged in agriculture was 5,311,000 and the total number of number of women empowered in agriculture was 4,116,559, which yielded a proportion of rural women that were empowered in agriculture of 77.51%.This suggest that women empowerment in agricultural sector is underway in Mozambique and the country is also meeting the Malabo Declaration target of empowering at least 20% of women by 2023..

7. Inter Africa Trade

In order to promote trade with other African states, Mozambique has signed several agreements. Specifically, Mozambique signed the SADC trade protocol, which has been implemented since 1st January 2001. Besides the SADC trade protocol, according to Chilonda et al. (2011), Mozambique also signed bilateral trade agreements with Zimbabwe, Malawi and South Africa. These agreements strengthened commercial ties by improving business environment and eliminating tariffs of several goods except agricultural products. Additionally, Mozambique is involved in the process of negotiation for trade openness with other African trade blocks. Specifically, two agreements are in the process of being negotiated being one with the COMESA countries and another tripartite protocol involving three blocks namely, SADC, COMESA and East Africa Country (EAC). Moreover, Mozambique signed agreements with the CPLP countries including Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe.

Regarding the Inter Africa Trade, the Malabo Declaration defined the following targets: (i) Triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, by the year 2025 from the year 2015; (ii) Fully establish trade facilitation measures by reaching 100% of Trade Facilitation Index by 2025, and (iii) reduce the domestic food price volatility index to less than 7.5% by 2025.

Regarding the Triple intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services, the indicator is the growth rate of the value of trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa, in constant US dollars. Figure 9 below presents the trends of imports and exports of agricultural goods from 2015 to 2016. The results reveal that Mozambique is participating more in African agricultural trade as importer. This suggests that Mozambique does not have comparative advantage in producing the majority of agricultural commodities comparing to some of other African countries. The values of agricultural imports and exports exhibit a downward trend from 2015 to 2016. Therefore, the growth rate of the value of Mozambican trade of agricultural commodities and services within Africa between 2015 and 2016 decreased by 11.52%. This scenario should be improved in order to achieve the Malabo declaration target mainly through an increase in agricultural exports.

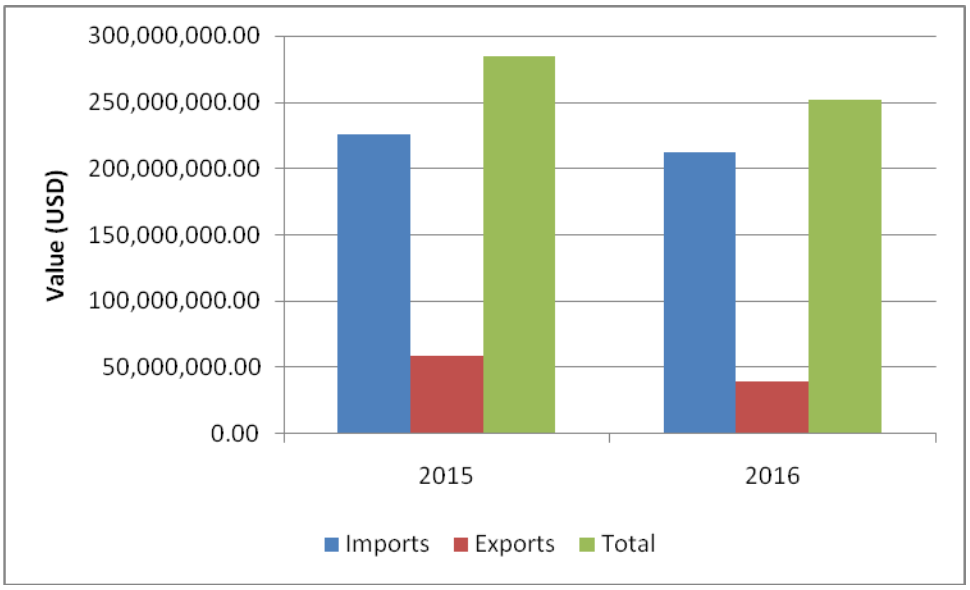

Figure 9. Trends of agricultural imports and exports of goods (2015-2016)

For the establishment of trade facilitation measures by reaching 100% of trade facilitation index by 2025, the indicator is the trade facilitation index. Table 1 below presents the trade facilitation index and its components. The results show that Mozambique is half way towards achieving the Malabo target. Although there is good results related to visa facilitation and boarder facilitation, efforts should be concentrated to improve the number of countries with trade agreements as well as the platforms regarding information and communication technologies.

Table 1. Trade facilitation index

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

Regarding the reduction of the domestic food price volatility index to less than 7.5% by 2025, the coefficient of variation was computed for the monthly data on consumer price index provided by the National Statistical Institute. The coefficient of variation was 2.65% and 6.03% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These results reveal that Mozambique has reached the Malabo declaration of price volatility index of less than 7.5%. However, the fact that the calculated volatility price index is increasing does not give a good sign towards sustaining an index below 7.5% in coming years. Therefore, efforts through an increase in supply of agricultural commodities through mainly domestic production should be followed in order to maintain a domestic food price volatility index below 7.5%.

8. Resilience to Climate Change

Climate change has been affecting agricultural production and productivity as well as other economic sectors in Mozambique. In order to mitigate its negative effect, the Government of Mozambique has already included climate change aspects in several sector guiding instruments. These instruments include the Poverty Reduction Plan (PARP); the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (PEDSA); The Basic Social Action Strategy; The Tourism Strategy; The National Strategy for Water Resources; The Disaster Management Master Plan; The Master Plan for Disaster Management Policy; The Intervention Strategy in Informal Settlements in Mozambique and its Plan of Action; The Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy; The Energy Strategy; and The Strategy for Reducing Emissions Resulting from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +).

In addition, there is still a great effort by the Government to include, at all levels, aspects related to climate change in the institutional planning and in the Economic and Social Plans (PES). Under Malabo Declaration, two targets were established under the mitigation of climate change namely: (i) ensure that at least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice and (ii) create permanent investment budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, especially for disaster preparedness plans, functioning early warning and response systems, social safety nets, and weather-based index insurance by 2025.

For ensuring that at least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management (SLM) practice, the indicator is the share of agriculture land under SLM practices. Although having the data on total agricultural land in 2015 and 2016, data on total land under sustainable land management (SLM) were not available which prevented the calculation of the proportion of agricultural land under SLM. This limitation calls for the establishment of national system of data collection on land area under SLM.

For the second target, create permanent investment budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives, especially for disaster preparedness plans, functioning early warning and response systems, social safety nets, and weather-based index insurance by 2025, the indicator is existence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives. This indicator is calculated as the average percent points obtained from the following three aspects: (a) existence of government budget-lines on disaster preparedness policy and strategy, (b) existence of government budget-lines on Early warning and response systems and social safety nets, and (c) the number (proportion) of households covered by index insurance. From the three aspects described above, Mozambique meets two of them. Specifically, Mozambique has budget-line for disaster preparedness and for early warning and response system. The budget is allocated to the national institute of calamities and other related institutes such as the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, the

National Meteorological Institute, the Water Administration Agencies among others. However, the country is still incipient in implementing index insurance. Pilot agricultural insurance on cotton producers was implemented but it did not proceed to the commercial phase. Therefore, there is a need to continue efforts on developing and implement index insurance package to the households.

9. Capacity to Monitor Activities and Results

Three targets were established under Malabo declaration regarding the capacity to monitor activities and results namely: (i) Reach at least 63 for the Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information (ASCI) by 2025, (ii) Foster alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectorial efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability, (reach 100% for the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review, ECI) by 2018, and (iii) conduct a biennial agriculture review process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting progress made in implementing the Malabo Declaration, by availing the regular country Biennial Report to the AU Assembly.

For the first target, reach at least 63 for the Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information (ASCI) by 2025, the indicator is the index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information. From 2013 to 2015, Mozambique recorded a remarkable growth in the index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information. Specifically, the country meets the Malabo Declaration since 2013 and it jumped from 65.2% registered in 2013 to 70.6% in 2015. This evolution is due to a number of reforms implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) and the National Statistical Institute (INE) and mainly in the following areas: (a) Improvement of the quality of infrastructures for analysis and processing of statistical information and the degree of coordination between MASA and INE; (b) Integration of the statistical information collection system in the Strategic Plan for the Agricultural Development (PEDSA); (c) Development and dissemination of the manual on procedures for the production of agricultural statistics; (d) Development and dissemination of the manual on technical operations of national statistics; and (e) Development and dissemination of the code of conduct for the production of official statistics.

For the second target, foster alignment, harmonization and coordination among multi-sectorial efforts and multi-institutional platforms for peer review, mutual learning and mutual accountability, (reach 100% for the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms and platforms for mutual accountability and peer review, ECI) by 2018, the indicator is the rate on the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review. Table 2 below presents this rate with its respective components. The results show that Mozambique is progressing well and it might accomplish the Malabo stipulated target by 2018. However, improvements are still needed on the number of best practices satisfied by the country given that out of 12 best practices Mozambique has satisfied 7.

Table 2. Rate of the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review

Item	2016
- Number of mutual accountability principles satisfied by the country, MAPS	5
1. Adherence to mutual accountability principles (%),AMAP = (MAPS/6) x 100	83.3%
- Number of best practices satisfied by the country, BPS	7
2.Existence of mutual accountability mechanism and platform (%), EMAP = BPS/12 x 100	58.3%
- Number of key areas covered by the country's review report, NKAA	4
3. Coverage of agricultural review report, CARR = (NKAA/6) x 100	66.67%
Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review, ECI = (EMAP + AMAP + CARR) / 3	69.43%

Te last target is to conduct a biennial agriculture review process that involves tracking, monitoring and reporting progress made in implementing the Malabo Declaration, by availing the regular country biennial report to the AU Assembly. This process was completed for the first biennial report and it is expected to be done for the subsequent years.

10. Main Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2014 Malabo Declaration aims to accelerate the economies of African countries through improving the performance of agricultural sector by 2025. The performance of the agricultural sector under the Malabo Declaration is measured by the level of accomplishment of stipulated targets under 7 issues namely (i) country CAADP process; (ii) financial investment in agricultural sector, (iii) hunger eradication, (iv) poverty reduction, (v) inter Africa trade, (vi) resilience to climate change, and (vi) capacity to monitor activities and results.

Mozambique conducted its first assessment of the level of accomplishment of the stipulated targets during the years 2015 and 2016. This report assesses the trends of the computed indicators, compares the calculated results with the stipulated targets and draws some recommendations to guide the country to achieve the stipulated targets.

Regarding the country CAADP process, the CAADP process completion index for Mozambique is 71.4%. It is 28.6 percent points lower than the e Malabo Declaration target of reaching 100% of the completion of CAADP process by the year 2018. In order to achieve the target, the country should consider developing the National CAADP Roadmap for implementing Malabo, establishing NAIP monitoring and evaluation framework and developing new NAIP or adapting the existing NAIP to be aligned with the Malabo Declaration.

The index of existence of, and quality of multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body in Mozambique is 40.6% and it is 59.4 percent points lower than the stipulated target. The following actions should be pursued by the country in order to achieve the target: (i) officially nominate the CCSA members; (ii) mobilize the leadership of different institutions to buy CAADP and Malabo processes so that these processes are institutionalized at all institutions, which are members of CCSA; (iii) make the CCSA member accountable for the level of implementation of CAADP and Malabo processes; (iv) create the CCSA secretariat at Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; (v) develop terms of reference for the CCSA secretariat and make the member of the CCSA secretariat accountable for the level of implementation of the CAADP and Malabo processes; and (vi) create road map for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration.

For the financial investment in agriculture, the 10% public expenditures to agriculture as part of national expenditures have not yet been reached. It was 6.5% and 7.2% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. This is coupled with the decrease in the disbursement rate of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed to implement the NAIP. Development partner expenditure in NAIP has dropped 3%

from US$162 million in 2013 to US$157 million in 2014, and then an additional 44% decrease to U$88 million in 2015. This calls for enhancing the existing dialogue platform between the government and development partners. Specifically, the government should show the needs of investing in agriculture by presenting evidence based benefits and share frequently the evidence based results from agricultural investments to the development partners.

Regarding hunger eradication, the stipulated targets are still far to be achieved. The observed cereal (rice) yields under the analyzed period are below the SADC-RISDP target of 2 ton/ha, which affects negatively the availability of the domestically produced food in the country. The factors behind the low yields are the low fertilizer application rate. As of 2015, the quantity of fertilizer applied per hectare of arable land in Mozambique was at 3.7kg, which is far lower than the Malabo Declaration target of 50kg of fertilizer per hectare. Another factor is the dependency of the agricultural production to the rain coupled with the limited number of hectares of irrigated land. The dissemination of agricultural advisory services is also limited and the results show coverage rates of 31.4% and 25.8% in 2015 and 2016, respectively, which are also lower than the stipulated 100% coverage rate under the Malabo Declaration. The establishment of fertilizer factory to take the advantage of the existing natural resources for producing fertilizer as well as improvement of the coverage rate of the dissemination of agricultural advisory services through the involvement of private sector might improve agricultural yields.

However, poultry and fishery production exhibits upward trends. Taking into account the activities being implemented in fisheries and poultry production mainly intensive poultry production accompanied with an increase in production of poultry feed and the implementation of aquaculture programs, the production of poultry and fishery might continue to increase in the upcoming years. This increasing production pattern might contribute to the attainment of the 100% increase in fishery and poultry production by 2025. However, efforts should be taken for controlling poultry diseases mainly New Castle as well as the establishment of fish feed and fingerlings industries in the country.

For poverty reduction, the growth rates of the agricultural value added in 2015 and 2016 were 3.10% and 2.62%, respectively, which are below the target value of 6% annual growth rate. This suggests that Mozambique is still far to reach the stipulated Malabo target of sustaining a 6% annual growth rate of agricultural GDP. The use of improved agricultural inputs coupled with the development of agricultural value chain and an improvement in agricultural market access are needed to increase the agricultural GDP.

The incidence of poverty was 69.4%, 54.1%, 54.7% and 49.2% in 1996/7, 2002/3, 2008/9 and 2014/15, respectively. From 1996/7 to 2002/3, the poverty reduced in 15.3% and from 2002/3 to 2008/9, the poverty did not reduce much and it reduced by 5.5 percent points from 2008/9 to 2014/15. The actual poverty rate is at 49.2%

which represents 20.2 percent points reduction of poverty compared with the poverty level registered in 1996/7. For the indicators related to youth job opportunity in agriculture as well as women empowerment in agriculture, Mozambique has been proceeding well and met the stipulated Malabo targets of 30% and 20%, respectively.

Regarding the inter Africa trade, Mozambique has adhered to different agreements and protocols, which have facilitated the movement of goods and services between Mozambique and other African countries. In this regard, Mozambique is net importer and this fact reveal that Mozambique does not have comparative advantage in the production of some agricultural commodities comparing to some of other African countries. The trade facilitation index is 55.02% which is lower than the Malabo Declaration target which class for a 100% trade facilitation index. In order to improve the trade facilitation index, Mozambique should increase the number of countries with trade agreements as well as the platforms regarding information and communication technologies. The volatility of prices were at 2.65% and 6.03% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These values are lower than the Malabo Declaration target of having price volatility index lower than 7.5% and therefore Mozambique met the target. Enhancement of local production should be promoted to sustain the low price volatility index.

Regarding resilience to climate change, the calculated index of the eexistence of government budget-lines to respond to spending needs on resilience building initiatives index is 66.67%. Mozambique has budget-line for disaster preparedness and for early warning and response system and lacking the implementation of index insurance. Therefore, Mozambique can reach the Malabo Declaration target if the country continues making efforts towards the development and implementation of index insurance.For the capacity to monitor activities and results, Mozambique met the Malabo Declaration target of reaching at least 63 for the Index of capacity to generate and use agriculture statistical data and information (ASCI) since the value of this index was 65.2% in 2013 and it jumped to 70.6% in 2015. The index on the existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review is 69.43% showing that Mozambique is progressing well and it might accomplish the Malabo stipulated target by 2018. However, improvements are still needed on the number of best practices satisfied by the country given that out of 12 best practices Mozambique has satisfied 7.

It should be noted that some targets were not evaluated due to the lack of data since required data to compute the respective indicators are not collected and or are not collected frequently. The improvement in data collection should include the collection of the following data: (i) quantity of quality inputs needed and used by crop, (ii) number of agricultural workers, (iii) post harvest losses by commodity along the value chain, (iv) food security indicators; (v) poverty level taking into account the international poverty line, (vi) public private partnership for commodity value chain, (vii) number of youth involved in agriculture, and (viii) number of hectares of land under sustainable land management.

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