

**CONCERN**  
**worldwide**

**MOZAMBIQUE**  
**PROGRAMME**  
**PLAN**

**2012**



## MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAMME PLAN 2012

### 1. Introduction

Mozambique faces both enormous opportunities and challenges in 2012. Massive growth continues in private sector inflows to extractive industries and GDP is growing at an average of 8% year on year with expectations to increase to double digits in 2011 and 2012. However, in the same period there has been an increase in poverty incidence and in Zambezia, one of Concern's main programme sites, there has been an increase in the inequality Gini-coefficient. This growth in inequality, coupled with high exposure to food price inflation and the slow pace of decentralization, are the principle potential sources for social instability.

The incumbent President Guebuza of the ruling Frelimo party is at mid-point in his five year mandate. Demands on Frelimo to deliver greater social equity are likely to increase in 2012 and build toward the elections in 2014. The relatively new party, the Mozambican Democratic Movement (MDM) is attracting disaffected Frelimo supporters and might grow to a scale sufficient to change the political structure, in place since the end of the civil war in 1995. RENAMO, the long term opposition, presents few policy alternatives to Frelimo.

Mozambique is chronically exposed to fluctuations in food prices and has an aid to GDP ratio of greater than 29% demonstrating a high risk dependency on aid flows; any shift toward constitutional revision by the government, which is considered a possibility, could put aid flows at risk with serious consequences for the population whose limited public services are, to a large degree, funded via budget support. Similarly, recent announcements to overhaul the mining code to return greater revenue to public finances could impact on peripheral investors in the sector which have greater multipliers such as the rehabilitation of the rail network.

The Mozambican Poverty Reduction Strategy 2011-2014 strongly emphasizes developing family farm potential. Currently only 14% of the potential arable land of Mozambique is farmed, presenting massive expansion opportunities. The investment strategy though does not seem to reflect the PRS's ambition, with only 2% of the 2011 public budget targeted for investment in agriculture; this equates to 0.4% of GDP, whereas public sector salaries consume 18.3% of GDP<sup>1</sup>.

Public sector and donor priority execution in line with the PRSP will be important if the economic and fiscal growth potential is to contribute to poverty reduction. The country and Concern's programming areas remain highly exposed to natural disasters with recent work indicating increased drought between flood cycles which will further undermine family level production. Finally, there is an important nutrition challenge in Mozambique; 44% of children are moderately to severely stunted and 5% are severely underweight<sup>2</sup>. The Concern Mozambique strategic plan 2008-2012 indicated that investigations would be undertaken to determine how Concern could address malnutrition.

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<sup>1</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit, Aug 2011 pgs 4-5

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF State of the World's Children 2011

It is likely that in 2012 the Concern Mozambique field will undertake research in nutrition and link our work together in education, FIM and nutrition indicators with DRR for actions that strategically address the main risks to vulnerable populations and take advantage of growth potential in those areas. We will aim to set a baseline approach that will allow us to derive reliable impact data so as to contribute to national debate on development strategy in Mozambique.

Partnership has been a major part of Concern Mozambique's action for over a decade. We will undertake a review of the country programme in line with developing a new country strategy and partner roles; expectations and profiles could change as a result in 2012.

A rationalization of the programme structure will be undertaken to position staff where the greatest programming benefits and economies can be derived.

## **2. Programmes**

### **Food Income and Markets**

The FIM proposal developed in 2010 is being reworked to better reflect the current programming context of Mozambique and available opportunities. The programme will continue to focus in the Zambezi river basin and maintain its focus on household level food security. However, rather than expand into new provinces, the programme will consolidate its work and integrate its efforts with the Education programme in Zambezia. Beginning with a robust FIM baseline, the programme will develop a much stronger evidence base to identify intervention and prove their effectiveness in bringing about tangible reductions in food insecurity. The programme will use a version of farmer field school pilots; promoting varietal evaluations, crop diversification and market information research. The programme will collaborate with Tufts University to pilot the use of mobile phone technology in the dissemination of agricultural and market information to support farmers in accessing markets. The potential of m-platforms to providing DRR and emergency information will be explored. A strong focus on Disaster Risk Reduction will be maintained, specifically ensuring that Concern Mozambique has good emergency preparedness, conservation agriculture, and river bank stabilization.

Nutrition and WASH baseline surveys are planned for 2012 to establish our platform for change and to identify how we can integrate health programming into our livelihoods programming. We want a programme platform that can bring about, measure and promote meaningful changes in household food security in terms of availability, access and utilisation. We will link our work to the 1,000 days initiatives and determine if we can bridge education, DRR, FIM and nutrition via a 1,000 days approach.

The FIM programme will become more integrated with the Education programme by working on DRR materials that focus on school children and by supporting remote schools and the contextualisation of the local curriculum through developing school farms.

In Manica province we will undertake a review of our partnership approach. We will continue to support existing partners' activities in FIM and DRR. However, we will focus much more effort on the institutional strengthening of our partners and their ability to liaise directly with donors, to encourage their independence and sustainability. Any new partners sought will be

considered principally on the basis of their value added to the programmes' objectives or their ability to effect change on policy to contribute to those objectives.

Access to potable water – in 2012 we will continue to find innovative ways to increase accessibility to drinking water in Machaze district through our partner AKSM.

### Education

Our effectiveness at delivering change via the Education Programme Strategy will be reviewed via the end of the Zambezia programme evaluation. The findings will guide our education programme until 2012 with its focus on:

- Improved responsiveness of education services providers, at district and provincial levels, to fulfil all children's, including girls and vulnerable children, right to education in the target areas.
- Communities surrounding up to 500 schools will have increased their involvement in ensuring that all children, boys, girls and vulnerable children, realise their right to good-quality, gender-equitable primary education, and
- School and home environments are more enabling and protective for the children in target areas

We will attempt to measure the impact of communities exercising their rights to good education for their children, looking critically at the role of school councils and the accountability of rights holders to school communities, both in terms of service delivery and their responsiveness to M&E, both their own and the programmes.

### HIV and AIDS and Gender

We will investigate the possibility of two quite distinct levels of engagement. In Manica we need to understand the impact of AIDS on the potential returns from commercial farming and sharecropping and determine can we, or a key partner, make a real impact on reducing/mitigating it. In Zambezia we will determine if a prevention focus is more appropriate focused on community KAP, health service delivery and the increasing role of outward economic migration to the developing extractive industry sites from the Zambezia district.

In Gender we need to better understand the environment and will use desk studies and existing research on Mozambique by Concern teams and others to direct us to effective gender focused actions within the integrated sector actions.

### Disaster monitoring, preparedness and response

Concern aims to contribute more to the interagency COSACA partnership for emergency preparedness and response with SCF and Care. COSACA aims to reduce the vulnerability affected communities during the first 24 hours, develop resources and capacity for emergency relief within 24 hours and provide effective, efficient and coordinated humanitarian response that is appropriate, timely and meets humanitarian standards. Concern is currently the lead for food security and cross cutting issues. We will make early warning a standard part of M&E in all interventions and improve data management, coordination and training within our preparedness.

### 3. Monitoring and Evaluation:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Contextual Analysis</b>  Yes/No	<b>Survey (e.g. baseline/ mid line/ endline)</b>	<b>M T Review / Evaluati on</b>	<b>Internal / External</b>	<b>Donor (if Applicable )</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Education Zambezia</b>		<b>End line</b>		<b>External</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>Q1 2012</b>
<b>DIPECHO II</b>		<b>End line</b>		<b>External</b>	<b>ECHO</b>	<b>Q1 2012</b>
<b>FIM</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>baseline</b>		<b>Internal</b>		<b>Q1 2012</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>		<b>baseline</b>		<b>Internal</b>		<b>Q2 2012</b>