



Republica de Moçambique

**MINISTRY FOR COORDINATION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

***NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT
DESERTIFICATION***

Maputo, November 2004

MOZAMBIQUE
THIRD NATIONAL REPORT
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT
DESERTIFICATION
NOVEMBER 2004

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I. SUMMARY

The objective of this third national report is to provide updated information related to the implementation of the UNCCD in Mozambique. The first report was produced and submitted to the UNCCD Secretariat in 2002. The preparation was characterized by a wide participation of the relevant sectors and individual in Mozambique.

The report follows the format adopted by the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and other Bodies of the Convention. It addresses the existing strategies and policies related to the subject, the process of implementation of the Convention, measures taken by the relevant sectors and the financial allocations to enable smooth implementation.

It must be emphasized that the main limitation for the implementation is related to the fact that the National Action Plan has not yet been approved by the Government of Mozambique. This fact may be limiting the donor community to provide the necessary financial resources. Nevertheless, significant number of activities were implemented, using the Government means. As it is recognized that drought and desertification are important components of the poverty reduction strategy, all the sectors are implementing individual measures, particularly in the areas of agriculture and water resources. It is important to mention that, contrary to some African countries, Mozambique does not yet have desert. Severe drought occur, however in the southern and central provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and Tete. The magnitude of the problem differ but Gaza and Inhambane appear to be the most affected.

The Government activities towards sustainable development of Mozambique are summarized in the Government Program approved in 2000 for the quinquennium 2000-2004. The main objective of the Government program is poverty eradication in a situation of peace, stability and good governance. In order to materialize this main objective the a Action Plan to Combat Absolute Poverty was prepared and is under implementation. Complementary to PARPA several other sectorial and cross-cutting policies, strategies and legislation were adopted, mainly in the areas of agriculture, water, environment, mining, tourism, and disasters management.

In order to promote the participation of all interested and affected parties, several consultative committees were established. The following can be stressed: Poverty observatory, National Council for Sustainable Development, Rural Development Committee, Coordinating Committee for Disasters Management and specifically for the UNCCD, the National Coordinating Body, hosted by the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs. Under the supervision of these bodies, several activities were conducted, particularly in the areas of biodiversity conservation, land degradation, food security, water management and disasters management. These activities have benefited from funding from he State Budget as well as external funding resulting from partnerships established with national and international entities. However, more funds are required to address the problems related to drought in the country. The tables bellow gives an overview of the most relevant aspects of the implementation of the UNCCD in Mozambique.

1. Focal Point Institution

Name of focal point	Mrs Lolita Hilário Fondo
Address including e-mail address	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs- Acordos de Lusaka Av. 2115 Tel: 258.1.466678 Fax: 258.1.465849 E-mail:lolita.hilario@micoa.gov.mz lolitahilario@hotmail.com
Country – specific websites relating to the desertification	N/A

2. Status of NAP

Date of Validation	Technical validation August 2002- Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs
NAP review	
NAP has been integrated into the poverty reduction strategy (PRSP)	Currently under way
NAP has been integrated into the national development strategy	Currently under way
NAP implementation has started with or without the conclusion of partnership agreements	Yes
Expected NAP validation	2005
Final draft of NAP exist	Yes

3. Member of SRAP/RAP

Name of sub regional and /or regional cooperation framework	Involvement specially in the topics such as water harvesting techniques, soil erosion etc.
SADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Water initiative- Formulation of a project on land and water conservation in the Limpopo River Basin • Creation of the Southern Africa Fund for UNCCD implementation • Formulation of a project on Biodiversity conservation through the rehabilitation of degraded land involving SADC countries • Soil erosion control • Improvement of hydro-meteorological network at regional level

4. Composition of the NCB

Name of institution		Government	NGO	Male/Female
1	Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs	X		Female
2	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	X		Female
3	Ministry of Public Works and Housing- Water Affairs	X		Female
4	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation- Desasters	X		Male
5	Ministry of Transport and Communications - Meteorology	X		Male
6	Ministry of Health	X		Female
	Eduardo Mondlane University	X		Female
7	Coterra-Aro Juvenil		X	Male

5. Total number of ONG's accredited to the process

<p>Aro-Juvenil was appointed as a national focal point, for UNCCD.</p>	<p>A Committee of NGO's working on desertification -COTERRA was created under the Aro-Juvenil leadership. The Committee comprises a total number of 5 NGO's. In other hand a number of national and international NGO's are also working in the environmental field where drought and desertification are part of their activities. The following national NGOs can be mentioned: Abiodes, Grupo de Trabalho Ambiental (GTA), AMRU, Forum Natureza em Perigo, ORAM, Livaningo, Centro Terra Viva. The international ones are the following: ICRAF, IUCN, WWF.</p>
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1. Total number of acts and laws passed relating to the UNCCD: 7

Title of the law	Date of adoption
Water Law	1991
Land Law	1997
Environment Law	1997
Mining Law	2002
Forestry and Wildlife Law	1999
Law on Calamities Management	2003
Regulation on EIA/Revision	1998/2004
Regulation on Forests and Wildlife	2002

2. The consultative process

Number of partnership agreements that have been concluded and/or are being initiated within the framework of the UNCCD:

Official title of partnership	Donors, international organizations, and/or agencies of UN system involved	Date of conclusion (expected)
Pilot Project on Establishment of Environment Youth Organization in Mozambique	UNCCD, Venezuela and Italy	2004
Afforestation for the purpose of Combating Desertification and Mitigating Climate Change-carbon sequestration	UNCCD, Italy	
National Capacity Self Assessment, for the implementation of the Rio Conventions in Mozambique	UNEP/GEF	2005
Sustainable land use planning for integrated land and water management for disaster preparedness and vulnerability reduction in lower Limpopo Basin	UNCCD, WB, UN Habitat	2006
Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Program	Netherlands	2006
Poverty and environment Synergies among the conventions	UNEP, Belgium, Norway	2007

List of consultative meetings on UNCCD implementation

Name of consultative meeting	Date/year	Donor countries involved	International organizations or agencies of the UN system involved

Name of country, which has taken the role of *Chef de file*: Portugal

3. Name up to 10 projects currently under implementation which are directly or indirectly related to the UNCCD

Name of project	PROJECT IMPLEMENTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NAP/SRAP/RAP	Project implemented within the framework of....	Timeframe	Partners involved	Overall budget
Youth Environmental Program	NAP		2002-04	Government, Italy, UNCCD Venezuela	USD1000,000,00
Sub regional Biodiversity Conservation through rehabilitation of degraded lands-Moz-Zim-Zam.	SRAP		2004-09	Gov-Moz-Zim-Zam, GEF, CIRAD etc..	USD12,185,269.00
Carbon Sequestration	NAP				USD 900,000,00
NAPA		UNFCCC		UNFCCC	USD 200,000
NCSA		Synergies among the conventions		GEF	USD 235,700
Poverty and Environment	NAP	NEPAD		Gov. GEF, BELGIUM	USD 300,000.00
Biodiversity conservation in SADC		CBD		GOV, IUCN_ROSA	USD54,000.00
Action Plan for the reduction of the impact of drought		Agriculture Program-PROAGRI		Proagri, FAO. USAID, ADB, EU, WFP, Action Aid Ireland, Unicef, Private Sector etc...	USD 3,900,000.00

II. STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND/OR POLICIES

As part of the international community, Mozambique's main development objectives are in line with international instruments adopted mostly under UN. In fact the development strategies of the country are guided by, among others, the Millennium Development Goals as well as the outcomes of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted in South Africa in 2002, by the World Summit on Sustainable Development. This chapter addresses in summary the main strategies being implemented in Mozambique, which are related to the UNCCD.

The Government Program

Following the constitution of the Government in 2000 a Five Year Government Program for 2000-2004 was adopted. The overall objective of this program is poverty reduction and it addressed both economic and social sectors taking into account the need to promote sustainable development. The Government Program as approved by the Parliament has the following objectives:

- Reduction of absolute poverty levels, focusing on the implementation of activities in the education, health and rural development sectors;
- Rapid and sustainable economic growth focusing on the creation of attractive conditions for the private sector;
- Economic development of the country focusing on the rural areas with the aim of reducing the regional imbalances;
- Consolidation of peace, national unit, justice and democracy and patriotic conscience as pre-conditions for sustainable development of the country.

As it can be seen from the objectives stated above, drought and desertification are fully addressed in the Government Program. In order to implement it, several strategies, programs and plans were adopted, from which the following deserve particular attention:

1. Action Plan for Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PRSP)

In its effort towards poverty eradication the Government of Mozambique prepared and is implementing the Action Plan for Absolute Poverty Reduction (PARPA) for 2001-2005. The PARPA is a document which contains the strategic vision for poverty reduction, the main objectives and the key actions to be taken that will drive the preparation of budgets, programmes and annual and medium policies. It is based on the previous development strategies adopted by the Government of Mozambique. As stated above the main objective of PARPA is substantial reduction of the level of absolute poverty through the adoption of measures to improve the capacity and opportunities for all Mozambicans. The specific objective is to reduce the incidence of absolute poverty from 70% in 1997 for less than 60% in 2005 and less than 50% at the end of the current decade. The basic assumption for the success of PARPA is peace and socio-economic stability. Fortunately the country is enjoying these factors for more than a decade. The current strategy for poverty reduction is based in the following six priorities which will promote human development and the creation of a favourable environment for rapid growth of the country: education; health; agriculture and rural development; basic infrastructure; good governance; and macro-economic and financial management. Apart from these priority areas cross-cutting issues like environment, science,

technology, culture, etc are addressed. In its conception and implementation PARPA takes into account relevant sub-regional, regional and international instruments and agreements, particularly the Millennium Development Goals and the WSSD recommendations. A PARPA National Observatory was also established with the objective of monitoring its implementation. As a result of this strategy Mozambique is experiencing a positive growth for the last 10 years.

2. National Strategy for Sustainable Development

Following the WSSD process, Mozambique started in 2002 the preparation of a national strategy for sustainable development with the objective to integrate the recommendation from the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation into the national agenda. The strategy recognizes that correct environmental management and sustainable development can only be adequately addressed by a collaborative effort by different sectors and different components (government, private, civil society) all working together. The strategy assumes that for different groups of society to work together, need to have a common and clear vision on sustainable development and environmental management. It assumes also that the idea of “sustainable development” is a relatively new but it is fundamental for the development process and requires some understanding by the relevant partners. The Strategy is an important national initiative that is firmly based on local knowledge, local ideas, local expertise and local solutions.

The National Environmental Strategy fully embrace the priority development needs of Mozambique, and the livelihood and life-style aspirations of its people. At the same time, it takes into account the natural resource base of the country and maintaining the productive systems that guarantees human development. The health of the environment for both people and ecological processes and the need to ensure that future generations inherit on environment that is at least as productive and healthy as the one left by previous generation. The strategy was prepared in a participatory way, with the involvement of all sectors of the society, nationwide. The strategy identifies the main problems in each sector relevant to the development of the country and the correspondent relevant actions to be taken. It takes also into account the MDG’s as well as principles established in the multi-lateral environmental agreements, considering the need to reduce the current national poverty levels, as defined by the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty adopted by the Government of Mozambique. The priority areas identified in the strategy are: biodiversity conservation, land degradation, health, education, agriculture, water, energy and technology transfer. It is also consistent with WEHAB (water, education, health, agriculture an biodiversity) agreed in Johannesburg in 2002

3. National Environmental Management Programme

The National Environmental Management Program (NEMP), was approved in 1995 by the Government of Mozambique, following several years of internal debate. The NEMP objective was to identify national priorities that would contribute for the poverty eradication effort in Mozambique while promoting sustainable development. It was supposed to be a 10 years rolling programme to be updated accordingly. In order to address the environmental problems

of the country NEMP adopted 3 main programmes: Urban and Coastal areas as well as Natural Resources Management. Other cross-cutting areas were identified like environmental education, legislation, research, technology transfer and information sharing. The following chapter describes the objectives of the three programmes.

a) Integrated Coastal Zone Management: The objective of this program was to promote ICZM, taking into account that this is the most productive area and most of the economic activities take place in the coastal zone. A national coastal zone management policy and strategy are in the final stages of preparation. These documents are intended to enable the Government of Mozambique to establish a national framework for integrated coastal zone management. In order to address the problems related to coastal zones the Government decided to create in 2003 a Centre for Sustainable Development of Coastal Zones attached to MICOA.

b) Urban Environment Management: Urban areas in Mozambique have grown in an uncontrolled manner. In recent years, the population has more than doubled and informal settlements have proliferated on the outskirts of many urban centre. In the peri-urban areas in particular, poor environmental conditions promote diseases such as malaria, cholera, respiratory illnesses and others. Thus the Governments strategy for addressing the urgent needs of the rapidly growing cities is to decentralise decision-making and empower local authorities to identify and address the priorities. The major factors limiting the capacity of the country to tackle the urban problems are related to lack of funds and technical capacity.

c) Natural Resources Management: Mozambique is a country relatively rich in natural resources but most of them are still unexploited. The main natural resources that contribute for the economic development of the country are marine resources, forestry, agriculture and recently, mining resources. The core problem identified in this area is unsustainable use, resulting in biodiversity loss, degradation of soils and low productivity, pollution and depletion of water resources and food insecurity. It is in this line that in the recent past considerable attention has been given to this area resulting in improved management of natural resources. Sectoral policies in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, mining, tourism, etc. were approved in the recent past years. The new created Centre for Sustainable Development for Natural Resources Management is expected to play a very crucial role particularly at the local level.

4. PROAGRI

Proagri (Programa da Agricultura- Agriculture Program) is the response from the Government of Mozambique to the need to eradicate poverty through food security for all Mozambicans. Proagri was conceived for initial five years with the objective of strengthening the relevant institutions to address this challenging issue while tackling specific problems at the local level and increasing agricultural productivity. The success of Proagri, led to the need to develop a new one, called Proagri II, which was subject to evaluation by the relevant partners, including donors and will soon be approved by the Government of Mozambique. This section describes the general and specific objectives of ProAgri II and the strategic actions of each of the three horizontal intervention areas. These have been defined on the basis of the wide consultations undertaken during formulation.

The long-term objective of the sector has been defined by the following vision: “An agricultural sector that is integrated, sustainable, and competitive, diversified, a basis for

welfare and economic accumulation, [and] articulated through value added chains with broadly shared benefits.”

This will take many years to achieve and ProAgri II is meant to be a necessary step in the process whose *general objective* is to:

“*Contribute to improved food security and poverty reduction by supporting the efforts of smallholders, the private sector, of governmental and non-governmental agencies to increase agricultural productivity, agro-industry and marketing within the principles of sustainable exploitation of natural resources*”.

To achieve this general objective, ProAgri II will focus on three broad intervention areas:

- smallholders;
- the commercial agriculture sector; and
- natural resources management.

The *specific objectives* of each horizontal area are as follows:

- i. **Support smallholders sector** to develop their agriculture and natural resource related activities to enhance their livelihoods.
- ii. **Stimulate increased agricultural and natural resource based production** to ensure sufficient domestic production to meet basic food needs of all Mozambicans, and increase income levels in rural areas. This should be complemented with the promotion and development of agro-industries that add value to country’s agricultural products for domestic and export markets.
- iii. **Guarantee sustainable natural-resources management** that brings economics, social and environmental outcomes based on appropriate management (access, security of tenure and rights) and conservation actions involving communities, public sector, and private sector interests.

These, together with the pillars identified in the *Vision*, have guided the formulation process of ProAgri II within which problems and priority actions are identified for ProAgri as a way for agriculture to contribute to poverty reduction and food security.

5. Water Resources Management Strategy

Mozambique's water resources play an important role in the overall socio-economic development of the country. These resources may seem plentiful when taken as a sum total for the whole country. However, there is a significant difference across the country in the place and period for when water is available on a seasonal and annual basis. Conflicting demands for water have been experienced in certain areas that have been exacerbated during drought periods. The competition over access to water resources will continue to increase with further social and economic development. Mozambique’s development goals includes comprehensive plans related to development of water resources to promote industrial production projects and enhance, agriculture development, hydropower production water supply and sanitation services and other sectors. However, the development interventions and related policies have revealed needs for strengthening of integrated water resources management and planning at national regional and local level.

Water resources management is closely linked to National Development Strategies towards economic development, poverty alleviation and food security. To effectively contribute to development it is necessary to harness and manage these resources realising that in its natural state water resources are insufficient to meet the competing demands due to limited access and availability at the time when it is most required. Conflicting interests have arisen particularly during dry periods of the year and competition over access to water resources continues to increase with further social and economic development. Water resources related investments are increasingly becoming a serious matter with the well being of the people and trade and industry investments at stake. In order for water resources to support and sustain the other sectors it is imperative that management of the resource is given the priority it deserves.

The development the Water Resources Management Strategy (WRMS) is supported by a number of individual studies, provision of institutional support and targeted investments to promote the process of transition to better management of water resources. It will take into account experience from all related existing policies, WRM activities, projects, and studies.

The objective of the Strategy is the translation of the principles established by the National Water Policy into specific and inter-linked strategic interventions that will lead to practical results on the ground for the benefit of the Mozambican society at large.

More specifically, the objective of the WRM strategy is to identify and prioritise the requirements for information, institutional arrangements, policy reforms, studies and investments needed to keep current and future water needs of the population satisfied, to protect the environment, while stimulating the growth of the national economy, through a rational and sustainable use of Mozambique's water resources.

6. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for 2003-2010, was approved by the Government of Mozambique in 2003, following several years of preparation. It benefited from the participation of all sectors of the society, namely government institutions, private sector, professional associations, NGOs, CBOs and other groups. The NBSAP was funded by UNEP/GEF and IUCN. The final objective of the Strategy is to promote sustainable development through promotion of sustainable use of biodiversity resources, taking into account the pertinent decisions of the COP of the CBD and the Convention itself. Apart from the identification of the main biodiversity resources, the NBSAP defines roles of different institutions and the budget estimate to implement the action plan. According to the Plan, for the priority areas a total amount of USD21,312,750.00 is required. For the first time in the country, this strategy and action plan introduces the need for economic valuation of the biodiversity resources. The relevance of this strategy in the context of combating drought and desertification is related to the fact that the poverty level in the rural areas is very high and taking into account the arid and semi-arid character of the same areas, the rural population have biodiversity resources as the only alternatives for their subsistence.

7. New Partnership for African Development

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is the Strategic Policy and Socio-economic Development Program of the African Union. The vision of NEPAD is to eradicate

poverty and place countries, individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development, and at the same time to participate actively in the world economy and body politic. This calls for improved governance of all entities whether public or private as well as action plans outlining realistic sustainable development targets, reinforcing successful best practices, identifying deficiencies and assessing the needs for capacity building in all African Countries. In order to implement the NEPAD the Government of Mozambique constituted a National Committee chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Mozambique did also participate actively in the preparation of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD and the Comprehensive Africa's Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and is taking active part in the implementation. The lead Ministries in these matters are the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, MICOA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MADER. Due to its relevance these two initiatives will be briefly described.

7.1. Action Plan for the Implementation of the Environment Initiative

It is a coherent strategic and long-term program of actions to promote Africa's sustainable development. This is consistent with NEPAD's emphasis on measures that will ensure that the continent is able to confront its long-term economic growth challenges without losing sight of the long-term environmental, poverty eradication and social development imperatives. Sustainable development is about the long-term and can only be achieved through investments in the future. Thus the proposed NEPAD environment program of action takes a long-term approach. It is about processes, projects and related activities that are aimed at enlarging Africa's economic prospects through sustainable environmental management.

The Action Plan of the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD is integrated in the sense that it takes full consideration of economic growth, income distribution, poverty eradication, social equity and better governance as an integral part of Africa's environmental sustainability agenda. The NEPAD Environment Initiative cannot be implemented in isolation from overall objectives of NEPAD and will therefore be implemented in harmony with other components of NEPAD. The Action Plan is organized in clusters of programmatic and project activities to be implemented over an initial period of ten years. The program areas cover the following priority sectors and cross-cutting issues as identified in the Environment Initiative: Combating land degradation; drought and desertification; wetlands; invasive species; marine and coastal resources; cross-border conservation of natural resources; climate change; and cross-cutting issues. The plan of action builds upon the related problems of pollution, forests and plant genetic resources, fresh water, capacity building and technology transfer.

7.2. The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

NEPAD recognizes that Africa is a rural continent, and agriculture is thus an important sector for the livelihood of its people. Overall, Africa's agriculture accounts for about 60% of the total labour force, 20% of total exports and 17% of GDP, and an income source for 70% of the Africa's poor. Due to a widespread hunger and an increased food-import bill, raising farm output produced at comparative advantage is an important aim for achieving high rates of economic growth. As a result, NEPAD (2002) advocates an "agricultural-led development to cutting hunger, reducing poverty, generating economic growth, reducing the burden of food imports and opening the way to an expansion of exports. For the agricultural sector, NEPAD-CAAD emphasizes investments in four main pillars plus milestones to affect agriculture, food security and trade balance. The four NEPAD's CAADP pillars are the following:

- *Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems* to reduce reliance on irregular and unreliable rainfall for agricultural production. Mozambique lies in area where barely 3.7% of the arable land is irrigated. The main aim here is to provide farmers with opportunities to raise output on a sustainable basis by building up soil fertility and moisture-holding capacity of arable soils and to equip them with irrigation so as to contribute to the reliability of food supplies.
- *Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access.* Domestically, this includes improvements in road, storage, markets, and handling systems, and input supply networks as vital vectors to raising competitiveness of local production in relation to imports and export markets
- *Increasing food supply and reducing hunger.* This pillar recognizes that Africa lags behind with respect to farm productivity. Crop and livestock yields are depressed, and modern inputs and irrigation are little used. The priority is to provide farmers access to improved technology through improved farm-support services, pilot projects targeting the poor and policy environment. The target is to raise farm productivity for 15 million small farms through adoption of improved technologies, services and policies.
- *Agricultural research, technology, dissemination and adoption* is the forth pillar, which should lead to achieving gains in agricultural productivity by more efficiently linking research and extension systems to producers.

III. INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

The Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) is the Government institution responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the UNCCD and the its National Action Plan. However, taking into account the cross-cutting nature of drought and desertification, several other institutions are involved in the implementation. MICOA hosts the National Coordinating Body (NCB), the organ in charge with the supervision of the implementation of the Convention. The NCB does not have legal existence.

Specific issues related to the convention are however implemented by the competent institutions based on their mandates. Thus the main issue affecting the country is related to food security and availability of water. In order to address food security, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development prepares every year a strategic action plan to address drought related to food security.

Similarly the Government through the Coordination Council for Disasters Management approves every year a contingency plan for the raining season, cyclones and drought. The Plan is a compilation of the actions to be developed by several institutions from the public sector in order to address the relevant matters, namely water, agriculture, environment and others

It is also important to refer that the Government has adopted in the past few years several policies, laws and regulations which concur to the reduction of the impacts of drought and promote sustainable development. The following can be mentioned:

1. Environment: The National Environmental Policy was approved by the resolution n. ° 5/95, of 03 August 1995, of the Council of Ministers, with constitutes the instrument through which the Government recognizes clearly the interdependence between the development and the environment. The Environmental Policy's main objective, is to assure sustainable development of the country, considering their specific conditions, through an acceptable and realistic commitment among the socio economic progress and the protection of the environment. Following the approval of the environmental policy, the Environmental Framework Law (*Law n. ° 20/97, of 01 October*), was approved with the objective of defining the legal basis for the proper use and management of the environment and its elements towards sustainable development. This law applies to all public and private activities, which could directly or indirectly influence the environment. This law calls for the involvement of civil society, local communities and environmental activists in the elaboration of policies and legislation related to natural resources management and in the implementation of the national programme for environmental management.

2. Land: The Government had approved two policies relating to land access and land use, namely:

- The National Policy of Lands and respective implementation strategies, approved by the Resolution n. ° 10/95, of October 17.
- The Agrarian Policy and the respective implementation strategies, approved by the Resolution n. ° 11/95, of October 31.

The Agrarian Policy establish the mechanisms on which the natural resources can be used in a sustainable way, taking in account the main functions of the land. The Agrarian Policy, in terms of objectives is very similar with the Land Policy, but it emphasizes the need to set strategies to improve soil productivity in the context of poverty reduction. It calls for sustainable use of natural resources, particular the land, strengthening of conservation of biodiversity, participation of local authorities and communities in actions related to conservation, control and production and participation of agrarian sector in the management of hydro resources.

The Land Law (*Land n. ° 19/97, 1 October*) was approved in 1997 and it determines that all land in Mozambique is owned by the state and cannot be sold, pledged or alienated in any way. In order words, through a number of leasehold arrangements, individuals or companies can have user rights for specific period of time. The law recognizes the importance of community consultation in the process of land title application by individuals or companies as a pre-requisite.

3. Water: The water policy, was approved by the Resolution n. ° 7/95, of 08 August 1995 by the Council of Ministers after the approval of the Water Law (*Law n. ° 16/91, Of 03 August 1991*). The water policy emphasizes the institutional aspects related to water management. The water law establishes the water resources that belongs to public domain, the principles of water management, the need to conduct inventories of the water resources existing in the country, the general regime of water use, the priorities to be taken in account, the general rights of the users and the respective obligations.

4. Forestry and wildlife: The forestry and wildlife policy and its strategy of development was approved by *Resolution n. ° 8/97, of 1 April 1997*, taking into account the principles

established in the environment policy, land policy, agrarian policy, tourism policy, and other relevant policies for this particular sub sector. It took also into account the priorities and objectives stipulated in chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the forestry principles associated to that chapter. The following objectives are to be met by this policy:

- Promotion of public participation in reforestation programmes;
- Reduction of the wood exportation in brute, compensating with the exportation of transformed products;
- Motivation of the sustainable use and the export of the most abundant species and at present putted in secondary plan;
- Encouragement of the private initiative of industrial and commercial reforestation;
- Educate the communities on the importance of the wildlife;
- Take measures for the protection of species in extinction or decline.

The correspondent law is the *Law n. ° 10/99, of 07 July* (Law of Forestry and Wild Life), approved by the Parliament in 1999. The article 4 lays out the objectives of the law which include the protection, conservation, development and national use of forest and fauna resources for the economic, social and ecological benefits of present and future generations of Mozambicans. It encourages the participation of the private sector and local communities, respectively in the exploration, management and conservation of forest and fauna resources

5. Disasters Management: A national policy was adopted in 1999 by the Council of Ministers. The policy defines a set of principles and objectives for a sound management of disasters. One of the principles defines by this policy is that the communities of the affected area should play an active role in the planning, programming and implementation of the activities related to disasters management with the aim to integrate prevention actions with development in order to protect human life. The following general objectives are established by this policy:

- Prevention of the lost of human life and the destruction of infrastructures caused by disasters or by the human activities;
- Integration of disasters prevention in the overall national development process;
- Promotion of internal and external solidarity in case of disaster;
- Assurance of effective coordination and participation of the public and private sectors in disasters management;
- Contribution for the conservation of the environment; and
- Promotion of regional and international coordination in disasters management.

Based on this policy a draft Law on disasters management was prepared establishing the legal regime for disasters management, including prevention, mitigation, assistance to the affected people and reconstruction of affected areas. The law will be approved by the Parliament.

6. Tourism: The National Tourism Policy and the Tourism Development Strategic Plan was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2004, with following main objectives:

- Alleviate poverty;
- ensure that tourism and environment are mutually supportive;
- promote proactive approach by tourism stakeholders to develop, market and manage the sector in a responsible and integrated manner;
- prioritise the preservation of the quality and sustainability of biodiversity

This policy has been defined with the objective of attracting, in a dynamic way, nationals and foreign tourists to enjoy the tourism resources existing in the country as well as promoting sustainable investment in the sector. This policy defines also, different types of tourism to be developed in Mozambique, like recreation, leisure, cultural, health, congresses, eco-tourism, business, beach and sun, etc

7. Mining: There is no mining policy in the country. Mozambique has a new mining law (14/2002), since June 2002. The objective of the law as stated in its article 2 is to regulate the terms and conditions for exercising the rights and obligations in the use of mineral resources observing the environmental standards with the view of their sustainable use for the benefit of the economy of the country. Recently the Cabinet approved a EIA regulation for the mining activities.

IV. PARTICIPATORY PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PROGRAMMES

Mozambique initiated the process for the preparation of the National Action Plan to Combat Drought and Desertification in 1997, following the ratification by the Mozambican Parliament of the UNCCD and the realization of the first National Forum to Combat Drought and Desertification, with support from the UNCCD Secretariat. The result of the atelier was the constitution of the already mentioned National Coordinating Body for the implementation of the UNCCD, composed by representatives from both the public sector and the civil society (NGOs). The process of elaboration of the NAP used a bottom-up approach with the active involvement of all major stakeholders. The process included the organization of several workshop in each of the 10 provinces as well as at the national level. For the case of the most affected areas district seminars were organized.

The table below gives an indication of the institutions composing this Body.

Name of institution	Government	NGO	Public Institution	Male/Female
1 Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs • National Directorate of Environmental Management	X			Female
2 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development • National Directorate of Forests and Wildlife • National Directorate of Agriculture • National Institute for Agronomic Research	X			Female Male Male
3 Ministry of Public Works and Housing • National Directorate of Water Affairs	X			Male
4 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation • National Institute of Disaster Management	X			Male
5 Ministry of Transport and Communications • National Institute of Meteorology	X			Male
6 Ministry of Health- Department of Environmental Health	X			Female
7 Eduardo Mondlane University			X	Female
8 Coterra-Aro Juvenil: NGO's Committee to Combat Desertification		X		Male

Despite the fact that the National Action Plan was never approved at the Cabinet level, it was widely distributed to institutions and international partners (donors) and it is accessible to the public in general.

The implementation of the activities defined in the NAP is also benefiting from the existence of several specific consultative groups (poverty eradication, sustainable development, rural development, water, disasters management, land, etc.).

The consultation in the ambit of poverty eradication is done in the context of the recently established poverty observatory. In fact the poverty observatory was established with the main objective of monitoring the implementation of the Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy, PARPA. The observatory is composed by public institutions, academia, civil society as well

as donors and it is the current most appropriate forum to discuss development issues. If we consider drought and desertification as one of the problems preventing developing countries eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development than it is appropriate that this subject, in its different forms, is discussed at this forum.

The National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES) was created in the framework of the Environment Framework Law as an advisory body to the Cabinet and also as a tool for sounding out public opinion on environmental matters and secure an effective and correct coordination and integration of environmental management activities and principles in the country's development process. It is chaired by the Prime- Minister and it also includes nine other members of the Cabinet and eleven individuals from civil society, ranging from representatives of professional associations and prominent members of Mozambican civil society. Among the issues that form the agenda of CONDES are the environmental conventions, including UNCCD, considering its importance for poverty eradication and sustainable development of the country with active participation of local communities.

The Rural Development Committee is the Body which discusses issue related to rural development being composed only by Government Ministries. However it is also an appropriate forum to discuss at restricted and executive level the main issues concerning this important area, particularly assuming that the majority of Mozambicans live in the rural areas and they depend largely on the agriculture where drought and desertification have a significant impact. The rural development strategy tries to combine different actions by different Ministries concurring for rural development, mainly in the areas of rural infra-structures, agriculture productivity, water availability and supply and natural resources in general.

Another opportunity of promoting the participation of all the interested people in the implementation of the UNCCD is the World Day to Combat Desertification which is celebrated every year on 17th June. In fact during the celebrations public debates at various levels are organized with the participation of the government institutions, academia, media, NGOs and the communities. This event has the merit of raising the public awareness on the subject.

As Portugal accepted to act as the *chef the file* for the implementation of the UNCCD in Mozambique, it was expected that the coordination with the donors community would be coordinated by him (Portugal). However, several factors concurred for the failure in mobilizing donors to support the implementation. Among the known factors are changes in the Government of Portugal. A dialogue is going on, hoping that at certain stage it will be possible to mobilize this group of supporters. There is a certain level of coordination being conducted by the UNCCD Secretariat which has resulted in financial support for the implementation of certain activities planned in the NAP.

V. CONSULTATIVE PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES AND PARTNERSHIPS

The process of preparation and implementation of the national Action Plan of Mozambique has been characterized by a high level of consultations involving all major stakeholders including Government institutions, the private sector, academia and

institutions of the civil society including local communities. Consultations were also conducted with the donor community particularly through UNCCD Secretariat which has always played an instrumental role. Contrary to the expectations Portugal, as the *Chef de File* did not succeed in mobilizing the donors community for the support of the implementation of the NAP. This may have been caused by the fact that the NAP was never approved, formally, by the Government. Despite this fact some partnerships arrangements were reached in the past years, particularly after the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The implementation of the NAP is benefiting from the relationship between this subject and climate change and biodiversity related activities. The following partnership agreements were reached and are being implemented:

1. Implementation of a Youth Project supported by Venezuela with the objective of promoting the participation of youth in activities to combat drought and desertification, thus creating employment and income generation opportunities for the youth. Two rural districts in two provinces were selected. The activities include reforestation, small scale irrigated agriculture, honey production, etc. This is a replication of a similar project implemented successfully in Lesotho.
2. Preparation of a Carbon sequestration project with support from Italy. The project is being promoted by the UNCCD Secretariat and will also involve China and Argentina, thus stimulating South-South cooperation. This project is in line with the Kyoto Protocol. It is not yet clear when the project will be approved
3. **Capacity building to alleviate poverty through synergistic implementation of Rio MEA:** The Environment Action Plan of NEPAD identified the implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) as priority area of support to African countries for achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015 and ensuring environmental sustainability. With financial support from Belgium and Norway Mozambique and other three African countries (Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), with assistance from UNEP is implementing a pilot synergetic project demonstrating the linkages between MEAs and poverty eradication. As appropriate the approach will be replicated, lessons learnt and good practices will be disseminated to other countries in Africa. The project was conceived for a period of 4 years, starting in July 2004. The specific outputs of the project include the development and implementation at the national and local level of methodologies and tools for mainstreaming the implementation of MEAs-poverty linkages and the implementation at the national and local levels, of micro-grants program to demonstrate MEAs-poverty linkages.
4. **Institutional Capacity Building for the elaboration of National Legislation for the Implementation of Rio Conventions:** This is another project being implemented in the context of NEPAD and its Action Plan for the Environment Initiative. It is funded by the Government of Belgium and is assisting on a pilot basis four African countries (Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) to create institutional capacity to develop legislation in order to implement the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD), taking into account the issues related to poverty eradication. The specific objectives are the following: Review status of implementation of Rio MEAs in relation to poverty alleviation; Development and/or Strengthening of national legislation and institutional arrangements implementing and enforcing the Rio

MEAs; Training and information dissemination on issues related to the national implementation and enforcement of the three Rio conventions.

5. **National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environment Management (NCSA):** This is a new initiative, funded by GEF through UNEP. The main objective of the NCSA is to contribute to the global development objective of Mozambique which is poverty eradication by understanding the linkages of the three pillars of development (social, economic and environmental). Thus the project will identify priorities for addressing global environmental aspects as they relate to national priorities, in particular the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD). An assessment of the existing institutional capacity and set-up will be instrumental in determining the projects needs. It is expected that this project will contribute for the improvement of the current level of coordination among various stakeholders in the implementation of sustainable development related programmes and activities. This project started in October 2004 for a duration of 12 months.
6. **National Action Plan of Adaptation (NAPA):** The UNFCCC states in its article 4.9 that “while financing and transferring technologies, counterparts shall take into account the specific needs and situation of the Least Developed Countries (LDC)”. As one of the LDC, Mozambique is receiving support in order to produce a document that clearly identifies the urgent and priority adaptation needs, through a participatory process, involving governmental institutions, private sector, civil society and NGO’s, countrywide. The main objective of NAPA is to communicate information relating to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDC’s, and capacitate them in the preparation of Initial National Communication. This project will end in January 2005.
7. Within the **Netherlands Climate Change Studies Assistance Program (NCCSAP) Phase 2**, MICOA concluded a co-operative agreement with ETC International from the Netherlands with an initial duration of 18 months. The objective of the Initiative is to develop an enhanced pre-disasters planning (PDD) to inform climate change, development, and poverty reduction planning. The specific purpose of the project is to review, with studies, the challenge of PDP in Mozambique. The project will, in a participatory way, identify, through investigations of bio-physical and socio-cultural-economic environments, a range of methods by which Mozambique may improve its capacity to respond effectively, efficiently and sustainable to future climate change, and current climate variability.
8. **Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disasters Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Lower Limpopo Basin:** In order to deal effectively with flooding and related impacts on ecosystems functions and services it is important to establish a regional comprehensive framework that considers: a) an integrated approach to land and water management; b) a reliable flood forecasting and warning system linking the riparian countries; c) effective mechanisms to receive, analyse and react to early warning information as well as to implement disaster mitigation measures and contingency plans; d) capacity building for local and national authorities focusing on cross-sectorial planning, implementation of actions and monitoring, and e) at community level, eco-sustainable land use planning based on participatory approaches including vulnerability reduction strategies. The establishment of the above framework the project will promote participatory

land use planning for sustainable land management in the Lower Limpopo River Basin in order to reduce the impact of floods on land, ecosystems and human settlements. The project will therefore respond to the objectives of the GEF Operational Programme n. 15 on Sustainable Land Management aimed at promoting integration of land use planning systems through strengthening of participatory institutional mechanism at national and local levels and across sectors as a contribution to improving livelihoods and protecting ecosystem stability, functions and services; incorporation of sustainable land management practices into systems for flood preparedness and strengthening of information management systems to support decision-making at the national and local levels.

VI. MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES

An initial assessment of the Mozambican situation with regard to drought and desertification was conducted in 1996. Following that an indebt assessment was carried out in 1997. Both assessments confirmed that desertification is not yet a problem in Mozambique. However measures have to be taken in order to avoid the aggravation of the current level of the problem.

Unfortunately the preparation of the National Action Plan to Combat Drought and Desertification was not followed by the necessary measures favoring its implementation. The Action Plan was not approved at the appropriate level (the Council of Ministers). Taking into account that the Action Plan was concluded in 2003, it is assumed that it will be reviewed in 2005 and submitted for approval by the Cabinet. This approach appears to be the most recommended, particularly considering that 2005 will be a beginning of a new Five Year Government Program.

In its article 9, the UNCCD explicitly addresses the obligations of country Parties in developing their NAPs. Article 9.1 stresses the need for other organs, institutions, organizations, NGOs and the civil society to participate effectively in accordance with their mandates and capabilities, to support the elaboration and implementation of the NAPs. As drought and desertification are cross-cutting issues some components of the Action Plan are being implemented by individual Ministries in the context of the implementation of PARPA/PRSP. This is particularly relevant for the areas of agriculture, land management and food security, water supply, disasters preparedness/management and forestry management. Some progress has been registered in the area of institutional capacity building, including research capacity.

For the success of any plan aiming at combating drought and desertification it is important that the main stakeholders are conversant with the subject. It is from this point of departure that a wide public education/awareness program was developed and implemented nationwide.

a) Capacity Building

During the past few years a number of activities were implemented in order to strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions in order to address drought and desertification issues. Some of the activities were carried out in the context of the Public Reforms Program being implemented by the Government since 2002. In this line within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 3 specialized institutes (Animal Production, Agronomic Research and Veterinarian Research) were merged to form the National Institute of Agronomic Research of Mozambique. This merging will allow more efficient use of human resources and was also accompanied by the allocation of reasonable financial resources. It will result in a more efficient institution with capacity to provide the policy-makers with relevant technical and scientific information.

Within the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, three sustainable centers were established: Natural Resources, Urban Environment and Coastal Zone Management. These are supposed to be centers of excellence in relevant area and are located in 3 provinces. The Sustainable Development Center for natural Resources will be instrumental in conducting research and extension work related to issues like land degradation, forestry resources management, biodiversity conservation, etc. This center will play a special role in implementing the UNCCD.

One area which benefited from the attention from the Government in the past five years is related to high education. In fact the present quinquennium had witnessed considerable “explosion” in the establishment of higher education institutions mostly of poly-technical nature. It was possible to expand the higher education to all the 10 provinces of the country. Apart from this research capacity has also expanded with the establishment of more research institutions. All this has resulted in an immediate increased capacity of Mozambicans in dealing with development issues particularly the ones related to UNCCD as it relates to food security and poverty eradication. It is also important to note that from the institutions established during this period considerable number are of private nature.

b) Agriculture and food security

Drought in Mozambique is associated with various adverse effects on the well being of rural populations in particular. As once can imagine, the primary effect of drought is generalized hunger. This phenomenon is brought about by the fact that the rural suffers a drastic reduction in production levels. Consequently, the rural farmers that constitute a majority of the population have an overall food deficit. The urban centers that rely partially or totally on rural commerce (formal and informal) also suffer from a lack of agricultural produce in the market.

Drought presupposes a lack of water for crops, human consumption and livestock. Water scarcity naturally endangers the life livestock and particularly vulnerable human population in Mozambique. The quality of the water consumed by rural populations is, in times of drought, extremely poor. This situation has its effects on the levels of general health among rural populations due to a lack of adequate

nutrition as they rely more heavily on traditional root products for their needs, as well as the consumption of food products that are less than satisfactory.

As recently as 2002, drought has reached severe proportions, with approximately 360,000 people affected in 48 predominantly central and southern districts of the country. Rainfall in 2003 was also scarce due to the El Nino effect in the Southern African region, precipitating a shortage of water for agricultural activities and human consumption. Consequently, the number of victims of the prolonged drought increased to 650,000 people over 57 districts in the country.

As food security remains the major national problem, the issue of drought and desertification is mainly addressed in the context of the measures to combat poverty and food insecurity. Thus the Government of Mozambique has for the past years privileged the preparation of action plan in order to address food insecurity. The action plan emphasizes the following actions:

- Increase a number of cultivated areas with tolerant crops to drought;
- Intensive production of vegetables and other annual crops;
- Increase of the production of sweet potatoes and cassava, as tolerant crops
- Local production and multiplication of seeds;
- Acquisition and provision of kits of equipment to protect and combat diseases;
- Intensive use of water resources through construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems, small dams; etc.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has the responsibility to prepare and coordinate the implementation of such plan and via SETSAN (Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition), evaluate the impact of its implementation.

c) Water management

According to the Water Law, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing , through the National Directorate for Water Affairs (DNA) is the authority responsible for planning and supervision of the activities related to water resources. In this context DNA has the following responsibilities:

- Update the inventory of water resources and its use at the national and regional level and establish an water information system;
- Establish Funds to support large scale water control infrastructures like dams, water transfer schemes and assure its correct use and maintenance;
- Develop legislation related to water resources and supervise its implementation paying special attention to international rivers;
- Promote investments in water supply systems and sanitation and supervise its correct use;
- Promote sustainable use of water resources and sanitation.

Taking into account these responsibilities, the water sector has for the last five years developed the following activities:

- Development and implementation of National Water Policy
- Institutional capacity Building

- Provision of water supply for at least 50% of the urban population
- Reduction of mortality and morbidity rate due to water related diseases;
- Increasing of water supply for rural population for about 40% and 50% for peri-urban population.

It is important to mention that due to this policy it was possible to increase the number of people with access to safe drinking water in the rural areas from 4,467,284 in 2002 to 5,077,676 in 2003, which represents an increase of 1.3% compared to the previous year.

d) Disasters Preparedness/Management

It is also important to refer that drought is seen as one of the calamities faced by the country and needing therefore solutions of emergency character. The Coordinating Council for Disasters Management through its executive arm, the National Institute for Disasters Management has been implementing annual plans to rescue life of significant part of the rural population suffering from hunger due to poor harvesting and as a result of the un-productivity of the land associated with low rains. The plan enjoys support from many bilateral and multilateral partners, including some national and international NGO's.

VII. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FROM NATIONAL BUDGET

Although the National Action Plan is not yet benefiting from direct funding from the State Budget as a consequence of not having been approved, different institutions have budget allocation from the State Budget to address this subject. Additionally bilateral and multilateral donors are supporting the implementation of different activities in the field of drought and food security. Thus funds are allocated to the following sectors: Water, agriculture, forestry, environment, food security and disasters management. It is important to mention that water and agriculture are two of the main components of the Mozambican PRSP benefiting from 70% of the State Budget. The following table gives an indication of the national budget allocation for selected relevant sectors for the past 3 years.

Budget by sector (10 ⁶ MZM)	2002		2003		2004	
	OF	OI	OF	OI	OF	OI
MICOA	35,817,52	3,000,00	37.172,63	3,000,00	56,508,52	134,342.6
MADER	100,52943	100,976,15	103,439,51	100,976,15	213,887,70	1,023,718,9
MOPH	34,873,39	229,180,60	35,629,26	229,180,60	52,732,02	889,506,7
INGC	12,393,73	1,000,00	13,057,69	1,000,00	14,324,00	4,083,75
MTC/INAM	10,143,31	2,800,00	10,459,46	2,800,00	11,949,00	99,780,9

Source: PES

The budget estimate to implement the National Action Plan is USD 42,064,00 is budget reflects the financial needs identified by relevant sectors according to the identified activities. The table below gives that estimation for a 4-years period.

Area	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Water	805,000.00	807,000.00	507,000.00	505,000.00	2,642,000.00
Forest & Wildlife	2,930,000.00	890,000.00	890,000.00	890,000.00	5,600,000.00
Energy	250,000.00	250,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	960,000.00
Env. Education	325,000.00	350,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	925,000.00
Health	30,000.00	48,000.00	33,000.00	27,000.00	138,000.00
Land	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	220,000.00
Institutional Capacity Building	268,000.00	268,000.00	248,000.00	358,000.00	1,142,000.00

Source: UNCCD/NAP

As mentioned earlier, the Coordinating Council for Disasters Management is responsible for the preparation of a contingency plan for different types of disasters. Usual disasters in the country are associated with droughts, floods and cyclones. The table below gives an estimate of the budget needs to address these 3 areas. It can be noted from the table that for 2003, USD 23,941,497 was estimated to address drought related problems as a summary of the specific needs identified by the sectors:

Sector	Scenarios		
	Floods	Droughts	Cyclones
MINEC	n/a	n/a	n/a
MPF	n/a	n/a	n/a
MISAU	126,749	4,946,997	126,749
MTC	963,000	62,000	963,000
MDN	1,497,131		1,497,131
MOPH	588,000	8,977,000	588,000
MINED	N/a	N/a	N/a
MMICAS	525,000	2,100,000	525,000
MICOA	712,500	2,850,000	712,500
MINT	7,500	7,500	7,500
MIREME	2,255,000		2,255,000
MAE	480,000	480,000	480,000
MIC	15,000	30,000	15,000
MADER	175,000	466,000	175,000
INGC	4,022,000	4,022,000	4,022,000
Total	11,366,880	23,941,497	11,366,880

Source: INGC

This budget was supposed to result from the contribution from different donors, following the request by the Government.

The technical arm of the Coordinating Body for Disasters management is the National Institute for Disasters Management. The regular functioning of this Institute is met by Government allocations but due to its nature, support from donors is also expected. In 2003 the estimated external funding needs to enable INGC tackle the main problems are represented in the table below:

N/O	Activity	2002/2003 ¹	2001	2002 ²
		Estimated Cost	Estimated	Expenditure
1	Coordination	100,000,00	100,000,00	98,489.93
2	Contingency Plan	130,000,00	40,000,00	20,630.36
3	Mitigation and Response	3,000,000,00	2,154,200,00	1,037,466.22
4	Monitoring and Assessment	632,000,00	710,000,00	65,407.39
5	Administration	160,000,00	150,000,00	13,085.96
Total		4,022,000,00	3,154,200,00	1,235,079.86

Source: INGC

There are other Government sources of funding of activities related to drought or desertification:

- **National Environment Fund:** This is an institution linked to the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs. The main function is to finance activities promoted/implemented at the local level, related to environmental rehabilitation in general, but also soil erosion, reforestation, environmental education, etc. Within the NAP it was planned to have an Desertification Fund. However, due to similarity of the activities with the Environment Fund it was decided that all the activities related to drought implemented by MICOA, should be funded through the Environment Fund.
- **National Tourism Fund:** This Fund is hosted by the Ministry of Tourism with the objective of promoting within the small scale private sector the construction and/or restoration of tourism facilities in the country.
- **Mining Promotion Fund:** The Mining Fund is linked to the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy. It aims at promoting small scale sustainable mining development at the local level. Small community's promoted mining activities can also benefit from this Fund.
- **Agriculture Promotion Fund:** The Agriculture Fund is hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with the objective of promoting small and medium scale agriculture activities including irrigation schemes. Due to its nature, its impacts at the local level is very positive as it benefits local communities/associations.

¹ Estimated budget for 2002/2003

² Expenditure for 2002

VIII. REVIEW OF BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS

There is no single harmonized mechanism to monitor the implementation of the NAP and drought related activities in the country. However, individual sectors have their own system to monitor different areas. It is however a common understanding that such system should be established. According to the Framework Environment Law, MICOA has to prepare every two years a report on the State of the Environment. Due to the lack of technical and financial capacity associated with lack of updated information no report was produced yet.

The Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs, with support from its partners is in the process of establishing an environmental information system equipped with GIS and remote sensing, as a component of the environmental observatory also to be soon established. The first step to this direction is the establishment of an environmental statistics sector, a joint initiative by MICOA and the National Statistics Institute. Recently an exploratory mission to Spain was held with the objective of establishing contacts with relevant statistical institutions in Spain. It is expected that this area will be instrumental in creating the basis for environmental monitoring, particularly as it relates to drought and desertification.

As stated earlier drought related issues are addressed in the context of many development strategies and policies, being the main one PARPA. In fact PARPA through its poverty observatory has been monitoring poverty reduction in the country particularly in the area of food security which for the case of Mozambique is related to climate variability mostly drought.

The Ministry of Transport and Communication through the National Institute of Meteorology has the mandate to monitor the climate variability in the country, including drought related aspects in order to advise relevant institutions. This monitoring is also related to agriculture and food security. Limited number of field meteorological monitoring stations are in place however more investment in this area is needed.

The National Institute for Agronomic Research of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has also established a system of monitoring soil quality in the perspective of increasing agricultural productivity in order to reduce food insecurity and contribute for poverty eradication. Other monitoring functions within this Ministry are executed by CENACARTA (National Center of Cartography).

Water availability is monitored by the National Directorate for Water Affairs. From the above it is clear that some type of monitoring exist in the country. However the immediate challenge is the establishment of a harmonized system. Common indicators have to be developed and implemented by all sectors. It is expected that with the approval of the NAP this issue will be addressed.

MOZAMBIQUE UNCCD COUNTRY PROFILE

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Biophysical indicators relating to desertification and drought

1.0 Climate

1.1 Aridity Index

Mean Annual Values (1951 to 2003)

Station	Latitude	Longitude	Precipitation	Evapotranspiration	Aridity Index
			P(mm)	ETP(mm)	P/ETP
Pemba	-12.58	40.3	876	1657	0.53
Montepuez	-13.08	39.02	932	1491	0.63
Lichinga	-13.17	35.15	1062	1331	0.8
Cuamba	-14.48	36.52	934	1501	0.6
Mossuril	-14.57	40.4	941	1698	0.55
Alto-Molocue	-15.38	37.41	1403	1329	1.06
Fingoe	-15.1	31.53	1058	1453	0.73
Tete	-16.11	33.35	646	1625	0.4
Quelimane	-17.53	36.53	1373	1520	0.9
Beira-observatorio	-19.5	34.51	1493	1538	0.97
Pafuri	-22.27	31.2	380	1532	0.25
Inhambane	-23.52	35.23	954	1408	0.7
Panda	-24.03	34.43	694	1407	0.5
Maputo	-25.58	32.36	767	1389	0.6
Palma	-10.46	40.3	1139	1480	0.8
Mueda	-11.4	39.33	1093	1297	0.8
Mocimboa de Praia	-11.21	40.22	991	1486	0.7
Cobue	-12.08	34.46	1177	1659	0.71
Maniamba	-12.46	34.59	1450	1430	1.01
Mecula	-12.06	37.37	1419	1418	1
Ancuabe	-12.58	39.51	1147	1466	0.78
Macomia	-12.15	40.08	1198	1475	0.8
67214	-12.26	40.24	1000	1649	0.61
Massangulo-Missao	-13.53	35.26	1094	1382	0.8
Mava	-13.57	37.1	1170	1522	0.8
Marrupa	-13.14	37.33	1136	1404	0.81
67222	-13.25	37.46	1090	1575	0.7
Namuno	-13.37	38.49	1024	1466	0.7

Meloco	-13.29	39.1	1162	1455	0.8
Namapa	-13.43	39.5	972	1584	0.61
Mecufi	-13.17	40.34	796	1678	0.47
Vila Vasco da Gama	-14.54	32.16	1401	1332	1.05
Vila Gamito	-14.1	32.59	1007	1718	0.6
Furancungo	-14.54	33.36	1130	1415	0.8
Ulongwe	-14.44	34.22	936	1462	0.64
Mutuali	-14.53	37.03	898	1632	0.55
Malema	-14.57	37.25	973	1488	0.65
Ribawe	-14.59	38.16	1125	1395	0.81
Nampula	-15.06	39.17	1033	1497	0.7
Muite	-14.02	39.02	1044	1565	0.7
Meconta	-14.59	39.51	933	1488	0.63
Zumbo	-15.37	30.26	714	1568	0.5
Memba	-14.11	40.32	744	1600	0.5
Chicoa	-15.36	32.21	636	1625	0.3
Cazula	-15.24	33.38	1135	1516	0.75
Lioma	-15.09	36.46	1031	1336	0.8
Namarroi	-15.57	36.52	1758	1380	1.3
Gurue	-15.3	36.59	1997	1293	1.5
Nametil	-15.43	39.21	1042	1575	0.7
Mogincual	-15.34	40.45	1008	1629	0.6
Milange	-16.06	35.47	1735	1376	1.3
Tacuane-Madal	-16.21	36.22	2117	1318	1.6
Lugela	-16.26	36.45	1628	1406	1.2
Mocuba	-16.5	36.59	1175	1348	0.9
Errego-Ile	-16.02	37.11	1615	1324	1.2
Moma	-16.46	39.13	1167	1570	0.7
Angoche	-16.13	39.54	1136	1666	0.7
Mungari	-17.1	33.33	632	1407	0.5
Chiou-Chemba	-17.14	34.49	678	1455	0.5
Mopeia	-17.59	34.52	1043	1584	0.7
Caya	-17.5	35.2	1002	1523	0.7
Morrumbala	-17.2	35.35	1017	1497	0.7
Mutarara	-17.23	35.03	737	1552	0.5
Namacurra	-17.3	37.01	1169	1596	0.7
Maganja	-17.18	37.32	1365	1650	0.8
Pebane	-17.16	38.09	1286	1572	0.8
Manica	-18.56	32.52	1014	1290	0.8
Catandica	-18.04	33.1	1591	1310	1.21
Inhaminga	-18.24	35	1093	1691	0.7
Marromeu	-18.18	35.56	912	1640	0.6
Chinde	-18.38	36.28	1200	1556	0.8
Messambuzi	-19.3	32.55	1172	1323	0.9
Chimoio	-19.16	33.28	1068	1376	0.8
Vila Machado	-19.16	34.12	847	1618	0.5
Espungabera	-20.28	32.46	1501	1170	1.3
Nova Sofala	-20.09	34.44	1075	1567	0.7

Mambone	-20.59	35.01	881	1526	0.6
Massangena	-21.33	32.58	627	1415	0.4
Chicualacuala	-22.05	31.41	41	124	0.3
Mapai	-22.44	32.03	365	1571	0.2
Chigubo	-22.5	33.31	592	1340	0.4
Mabote	-22.03	34.07	597	1251	0.5
Vilanculos	-22	35.19	69	1442	0.05
Funhalouro	-23.05	34.23	588	1388	0.4
Massinga	-23.19	35.24	1098	1389	0.8
Chokwe	-24.32	33	622	1408	0.4
Chibuto	-24.41	33.32	760	1405	0.5
Maniquenique	-24.44	33.02	837	1398	0.6
Manjacaze	-24.43	33.53	703	1347	0.5
Quissico	-24.43	34.45	956	1437	0.7
Inharrime	-24.49	35.01	867	1372	0.6
Nhacongo	-24.18	35.11	1015	1334	0.8
Ressano- Garcia	-25.36	31.59	571	1386	0.4
Xai-Xai	-25.03	33.38	953	1340	0.7
Chobela	-25	32.44	687	1396	0.5
Macia	-25.02	33.06	932	1307	0.7
Namaacha	-25.29	32.01	896	1109	0.8
Manhica	-25.24	32.48	807	1413	0.6
Moamba	-25.36	32.14	589	1525	0.4
Goba-Fronteira	-26.15	32.06	753	1280	0.6
Changalane	-26.18	32.11	680	1341	0.5
Umbeluzi	-26.03	32.23	681	1411	0.5
Bela-Vista	-26.2	32.41	668	1323	0.5
Inhaca	-26.02	35.56	899	1277	0.7
Catuane	-26.5	32.17	577	1415	0.4
Zitundo	-26.45	32.5	958	1307	0.7
Sussundenga	-19.2	33.13	1155	1380	0.84
Guija	-24.32	33	612	1335	0.5
Mazeminhana	-26.27	32.15	586	1027	0.6

1.2 Precipitation

Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) 1950 to 2003

Station	Lat	Lon	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Maputo	-25.6	32.4	153.9	136.5	95.3	51.9	33.4	18.3	17.0	14.9	42.1	57.6	87.9	98.0
Xai-Xai	-25.0	33.4	133.8	140.9	108.1	97.7	77.9	59.1	49.9	34.7	35.1	59.5	88.5	122.9
Inhambane	-23.5	35.2	149.1	140.7	114.1	73.9	52.2	61.3	39.4	28.4	32.3	36.0	73.7	145.1
Beira	-19.5	34.5	267.9	299.4	258.4	128.2	65.9	42.1	48.1	36.0	27.1	41.2	118.0	239.4
Chimoio	-19.2	33.3	214.9	219.0	149.6	55.2	21.4	17.0	17.4	19.5	19.2	43.4	96.3	192.8
Tete	-16.1	33.4	169.6	156.1	92.0	16.4	4.4	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.4	10.0	53.6	139.0
Quelimane	-17.5	36.5	277.4	250.2	227.0	137.4	72.5	57.3	72.1	29.1	17.4	28.6	81.4	191.8
Nampula	-15.1	39.2	255.2	236.8	186.0	89.8	22.2	17.7	19.3	13.2	5.4	20.1	70.5	178.2
Pemba	-12.6	40.3	157.3	161.9	213.7	109.9	30.1	18.6	13.0	7.9	3.8	9.5	36.9	117.5

Lichinga	-13.2	35.2	245.0	222.1	209.0	83.6	23.4	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.0	20.1	93.7	217.4
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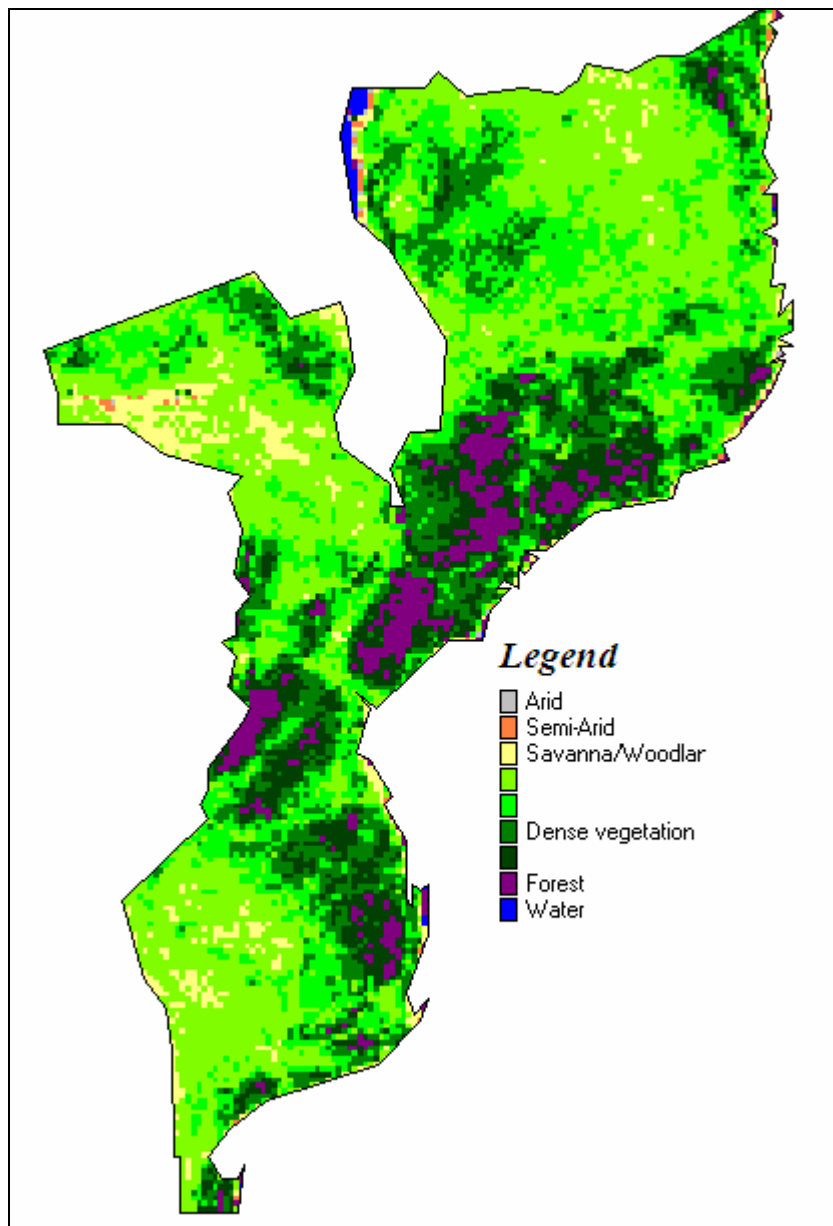
1.3 Climatic Zones

Not Available

2.0 Vegetation and Land Use

2.1 Vegetation Index (NDVI)

Average NDVI (2003)



2.2 *Vegetative cover*

Not Available

2.3 *Land Utilization*

2.3.1 *Percentage of the total surface area of Utilized land (2003)*

DEF	COUNT	SUM_AREA	PERCENT (%)
Aquatic meadow	278.0	4517160545.7	26347.6
Bare soils	846.0	6640118494.6	38730.4
Bushland	2696.0	145037291379.9	845971.8
Dam Reservoir	5.0	2536665660.1	14795.8
Evergreen Forest	22.0	363839733.0	2122.2
Grassland	1286.0	42870668880.7	250055.5
Industrial Area	34.0	75159138.3	438.4
Irrigated Cultivation	61.0	1310869347.5	7646.0
Lakes, Lagoons	135.0	1058150513.6	6172.0
Mangrove (locally degraded)	217.0	4060049279.6	23681.4
Meadow	698.0	18894933938.0	110210.1
Medium thicket	699.0	26173074589.9	152662.0
Non Urbanized Dwelling Area	272.0	303127005.2	1768.1
Ocean	1.0	1321495.6	7.7
Open woodland	3569.0	218094633196.4	1272099.7
Plantations	44.0	453605505.7	2645.8
Rainfed Cultivation	1444.0	47616739337.7	277738.3
Recreational Area	1.0	800781.8	4.7
River Banks	13.0	1182449600.8	6897.0
Salt Pans	6.0	17144460.3	100.0
Scrub wooded grassland	43.0	1139526091.6	6646.6
Semi Urbanized Dwelling Area	82.0	210338590.5	1226.9
Shrubland	944.0	31540541794.4	183969.3
Shrubland	944.0	31540541794.4	183969.3
Sparse Grassland	91.0	1119684878.4	6530.9
Tall thicket	222.0	5472167948.4	31918.0
Urbanized Dwelling Area	15.0	67381857.3	393.0
Wooded grassland	3687.0	215283830215.9	1255704.9
Woodland	226.0	7245764241.9	42263.0
TOTAL	18303	810310419751.4140	4726368.78

2.3.2 *Cultivated and irrigated lands*

Total surface area for cultivation: 3.3 million of Ha

Zone	% of equipped area	Equipped areas in Ha	% of cultivated and irrigated lands
North	3	3352	20
Center	33	39000	41.7
South	64	75747	30.6

Provincial Level

Province	Equiped area (Ha)	Operational areas (Ha)
C.Delgado	1764	45
Niassa	607.5	6.5
Nampula	980	460
Sofala	24220.25	13850.25
Zambézia	10847.7	964.7
Tete	1894.8	451.8
Manica	2067	989.8
Inhambane	1285	177
Gaza	50323	8823
Maputo	24139	14143

2.3.3 *Cultivated and non irrigated lands*

Region	Percentage of the total surface area	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

2.3.4 *Grazing/rangelands/ pastures*

Region	Percentage of the total surface area	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

2.3.5 *Forests and woodlands*

Region	Percentage of the total surface area	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

2.3.6 *Other lands*

Region	Percentage of the total surface area	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

2.4 *Albedo*

Not Available

3.0 Water Resources

3.1 Available potable water (2003)

Daily demand potable water in main urban areas: Projections (1992 – 2017)

City	Population (1992)	Demand (m ³ /dia)	Population (2002)	Demand (m ³ /dia)	Population (2017)	Demand (m ³ /dia)
Lichinga	65.5	652	92.8	2.556	148.1	9.078
Pemba	66.5	2.408	91.6	3.602	135.3	8.173
Nampula	238	8.914	359.2	17.258	607.6	63.913
Nacala	172.3	2.729	259.9	9.841	474.9	46.795
Quelimane	119.5	2.434	185.6	6.16	326.2	26.043
Tete/matundo	83.7	3.353	126.4	5.13	229.8	15.86
Chimoio	97.8	2.219	146.2	5.465	267.1	21.786
Beira/Dondo	410.3	20.048	584.3	33.136	982	137.479
Inhambane	51.9	1.958	66.5	2.327	96.3	5.555
Maxixe	76.5	955	106.3	2.975	193.3	12.453
Xai-xai	77.5	3.602	119.1	5.978	192	14.69
Chokwe	39	1.844	66.5	2.775	99	9.186
Maputo	1.208.700	117.663	1.179.900	167.409	2.746.300	444.312
TOTAL	2.707.200	168.783	3.928.300	265.612	6.497.900	815.323

Source: Situação Actual da Gestão de Recursos Hídricos em Moçambique - DNA - Maputo – 1994

3.2 Potable water Resources per habitant (2003)

Projected and existing potable water per habitant in rural areas

Year	Production	Production accumulated	Rural population with potable water	Total rural population	Percent (%)
1992	870	6.2	3.800.000	13.900.000	27
2002	1.52	14.3	8.000.000	16.700.000	48
2017	3.75	38.3	20.200.000	20.200.000	100

Source: Situação Actual da Gestão de Recursos Hídricos em Moçambique - DNA - Maputo – 1994

3.3 Water consumption for agricultural use (2003)

Region	Quantity (in millions of m3)
	Not available

3.4 Water consumption for industrial use (2003)

Region	Quantity (in millions of m3)
	Not available

4.0 Energy

4.1 Electricity production by regions 2002-2003

	2002	2003
Northern Region	35.4	38.1
Central Region	226.2	237.8
Southern Region	4.5	1.6
Total (GWh)	266	277

4.2 Gross available energy per capita 1999-2003

Description	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Gross energy available (MWh)	1272218	1293077	1355032	1410774	1482400
Population (1000 inhab.)	16840.7	17242.2	17656	18082.5	18521.2
KWh per capita	78.9	74.6	75.3	78	80

4.3 Energy supply and consumption in Tera Joules for the whole country

Supply & Consumption	Natural Gas	Hard Coal	Hydro	Electricity	Petrol	ULP	Diesel	Jet/Kero	Fuel Oil	Avgas	GPL
Production	85	1,366	45,626	122							
Import				47	2,824	45	12,547	3,189	785		411
Export		1,123		568	467		226	661	115	8	
TPES	85	243	45,626	399	2,357	45	12,321	2,528	670	8	411
TFC											
Industry				1,616					746		
Transport Sector						36		2		20	
Other Sectors	2	243		2,175	2,807		12,647	2			393
Domestic											
Agriculture											
Fisheries											
Comerce & services											
Non Sspecified											

5.0 Land Degradation

5.1 Erosions (wind and/or water) (2003)

Region	Area of degraded lands (in millions of hectares)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

5.2 Deforestation (2003)

Region	Deforested area (in millions of hectares)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

5.3 *Forest Fires (2003)*

Region	Total Area affected by fire (in millions of hectares)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

5.4 *Others (2003)*

Region	Total degraded area (in millions of hectares)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

6.0 **Rehabilitated Resources**

6.1 *Lands in the process of regeneration*

Region	Area (in km ²)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

6.2 *Restoration of arable lands*

Region	Area (in km ²)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

6.3 *Rehabilitation of degraded areas*

Region	Area (in km ²)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

6.4 *Rehabilitation of degraded forests*

Region	Area (in km ²)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

7.0 Population and Economy

7.1 Total population by Provinces

Province, district/city, residential area, sex and age group	TOTAL
TOTAL	15,278,334
Male	7,320,948
Female	7,957,386
URBAN	4,454,859
Male	2,201,292
Female	2,253,567
RURAL	10,823,475
Male	5,119,656
Female	5,703,819
NIASSA	756,287
Male	370,155
Female	386,132
CABO DELGADO	1,287,814
Male	623,332
Female	664,482
NAMPULA	2,975,747
Male	1,479,925
Female	1,495,822
ZAMBÉZIA	2,891,809
Male	1,402,249

Female	1,489,560
TETE	1,144,604
Male	548,930
Female	595,674
MANICA	974,208
Male	465,942
Female	508,266
SOFALA	1,289,390
Male	628,747
Female	660,643
INHAMBANE	1,123,079
Male	491,242
Female	631,837
GAZA	1,062,380
Male	456,909
Female	605,471
MAPUTO	806,179
Male	379,789
Female	426,390
MAPUTO CITY	966,837
Male	473,728
Female	493,109

Population (2003)

7.2: Population growth Scale: National	2.4%
7.3: Life expectancy Scale: National	46.3 years
7.4: Child mortality rates (for 1000 living births) Scale: National	115.9 per 1000
7.5: Gross domestic product (in US\$) Scale : National	N/A
7.6: GNP per capita (in US\$) Scale : National	N/A
7.7: Proportion of the poor (living below the poverty datum line as percentage of total population) Scale : National	54.1%

7.8 Annual Projection of Total Population by Provinces

Population	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	17.242.240	17.656.153	18.082.523	18.521.246	18.972.396
Man	8.282.741	8.488.658	8.700.900	8.919.315	9.143.838
Woman	8.959.499	9.167.495	9.381.623	9.601.931	9.828.558
Province					
Niassa	870.544	893.126	916.672	941.195	966.579
Cabo Delgado	1.465.537	1.495.229	1.525.634	1.556.788	1.588.741
Nampula	3.265.854	3.337.049	3.410.141	3.485.420	3.563.224
Zambézia	3.316.703	3.395.374	3.476.484	3.559.923	3.645.630
Tete	1.319.904	1.353.436	1.388.205	1.424.263	1.461.650
Manica	1.137.448	1.171.929	1.207.332	1.243.638	1.280.829
Sofala	1.453.928	1.484.535	1.516.166	1.548.748	1.582.256
Inhambane	1.256.139	1.291.009	1.326.848	1.363.596	1.401.216
Gaza	1.203.294	1.234.328	1.266.431	1.299.521	1.333.540
Maputo Province	933.951	968.844	1.003.992	1.039.321	1.074.793
Maputo City	1.018.938	1.031.294	1.044.618	1.058.833	1.073.938

7.9 Animal Production

Type of animals	year	Number of Animals
Cattle	2003	965330
Donkeys	2003	40954
Goats	2003	4752735
Chicken	2003	22318927
Geese	2003	12450
Sheep	2003	135110
Ducks	2003	1531987
Turkeys	2003	60519
Pigs	2003	1344325

8.0 Human Development

8.1 Literacy rates (2003): Education rates as percentage of age group

Age Group	No level and on going first level	First level concluded	Second level concluded	Secondary level and others	Total
15-19	62.6	24.8	11.2	1.4	100
20-29	67.6	17	9.9	5.5	100
30-39	69	18	7.3	5.7	100
40-49	78.2	11.9	5.7	4.2	100
50-59	84.6	10.3	2.5	2.5	99.9
60+	92.2	6.4	0.7	0.7	100

8.2 *Number of rural women (2003)(National Scale)*

TOTAL	AGE GROUPS							
	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 79	80 +
10,823,475	4,877,863	2,067,542	1,421,324	955,118	694,914	442,058	309,568	55,088

8.3 *Unemployment (2003)(National Scale)*

Unemployed registered	Number	Percentage (%)
Total	15331	100
Men	12917	84
Women	2414	15.75

Unemployment per province (2003) - Registered

Province	Men	Women	Total
Niassa	309	8	317
C. Delgado	333	42	375
Nampula	4041	585	4626
Zambézia	135	30	165
Tete	252	16	268
Manica	174	25	199
Sofala	5739	980	6719
Inhambane	578	109	687
Gaza	71	22	93
Maputo	906	103	1009
Maputo City	379	494	873

8.4 *Unemployment rate of the youth (2003)*

Region	Age group 15-25 years

8.5 *Illiteracy rates (2003): As a percentage of the total*

Age Group	Men	Women
15-19	27.2	48
20-29	36	61.1
30-39	29.8	68.2
40-49	34.5	82.6
50-59	45.8	88.1
60+	64	94.3

Illiterate men and women in rural and urban areas as a percentage of the total

	Men	Women
Urban	18.1	41.7
Rural	47.2	80.8

9.0 Science and Technology

Scientific institutions working on desertification

1	National Institute for Agronomic Research
2	Eduardo M. University-Faculty of agronomy and forestry engineering
3	National Institute for Animal Production
4	Forestry Experimenting Centre
5	Sustainable Development Centre for Natural Resources Management
6	ICRAF-International Centre for research in Agro forestry
7	Ministry of High Education and Technology

10.0 Additional Information

Administrative Limits

Territorial Extension: 799,380 Km²

Land area: 786, 380 Km²

Inland Waters: 13,000 Km²

Provinces	Surface area of province (Km ²)	10 ° 27'S	26 ° 52'S	40 ° 51'E	30 ° 31'E
Niassa	129 061	11 ° 25'16"	15 ° 26'26"	35 ° 58'00"	34 ° 30'00"
Cabo Delgado	82 625	10 ° 29'12"	14 ° 01'00"	40 ° 35'50"	35 ° 58'00"
Nampula	81 606	13 ° 29'00"	16 ° 54'10"	40 ° 47'57"	36 ° 41'51"
Zambézia	105 008	14 ° 59'51"	18 ° 54'40"	39 ° 05'00"	35 ° 17'53"
Tete	100 724	14 ° 00'00"	17 ° 20'20"	34 ° 25'39"	30 ° 23'14"
Manica	61 659	16 ° 24'05"	21 ° 34'07"	34 ° 01'47"	32 ° 42'45"
Sofala	68 018	16 ° 47'10"	21 ° 30'10"	35 ° 51'37"	34 ° 01'47"
Inhambane	68 615	20 ° 57'09"	24 ° 51'42"	35 ° 34'27"	34 ° 41'30"
Gaza	75 708	21 ° 19'00"	25 ° 22'56"	35 ° 41'30"	31 ° 30'00"
Maputo Province	25 725	24 ° 15'00"	26 ° 51'46"	32 ° 58'46"	32 ° 02'25"
Maputo City	633	25 ° 49'00"	26 ° 05'23"	33 ° 00'00"	32 ° 26'15"

10.1 Cities and Towns

Maputo Province			Surface (Km ²)
Maputo	Capital City	City	300
Matola	City	City	375
Boane	District	Village	820
Marracuene	District	Village	666
Magude	District	Village	6.96
Manhiça	Municipality	Village	2.38
Moamba	District	Village	4.528
Matutuine	District	Village	5.403
Namaacha	District	Village	2.144
Gaza Province			
Xai-Xai	Provincial Capital	City	1,749
Bilene Macia	District	Village	2,719
Chibuto	Municipality	City	5,878
Chicualacuala	District	Village	16,035
Chigubo	District	Village	13.952
Chokwe	Municipality	City	1,864
Guijá	District	Village	3,589
Mabalane	District	Village	9,580
Mandlakazi	Municipality	Village	3,748
Massangena	District	Village	10,351
Massingir	District	Village	5,858
Inhambane Province			
Inhambane	Provincial Capital	City	1,480
Maxixe	Municipality	City	282
Funhalouro	District	Village	15,674
Govuro	District	Village	4,584
Homíne	District	Village	1,149
Inharrime	District	Village	2,149
Inhassoro	District	Village	6,299
Massinga	District	Village	5,324
Morrumbene	District	Village	2,358
Mabote	District	Village	14,231
Panda	District	Village	6,911
Vilankulo	Municipality	Village	4,700
Zavala	District	Village	2,617
Sofala Province			
Beira	Provincial Capital	City	610
Búzi	District	Village	7,160
Caia	District	Village	3,477
Chemba	District	Village	4,132
Cheringoma	District	Village	7,010
Chibabava	District	Village	2,088
Dondo	Municipality	City	2,355
Gorongosa	District	Village	6,710
Machanga	District	Village	5,030

Maríngué	District	Village	6,290
Marromeu	Municipality	Village	5,810
Muanza	District	Village	7,460
Nhamatanda	District	Village	4,086
Manica Province			
Chimoio	Provincial Capital	City	174
Bárue	Municipality	Village	5,750
Gondola	District	Village	5,290
Guro	District	Village	6,920
Machaze	District	Village	13,112
Macossa	District	Village	9,552
Manica district	Municipality	City	4,391
Mossurize	District	Village	5,096
Sussundenga	District	Village	7,060
Tambara	District	Village	4,316
Tete Province			
Tete	Provincial Capital	City	286
Angonia	District	Village	3,437
Changara	District	Village	6,730
Cahora Bassa	District	Village	10,598
Chifunde	District	Village	9,326
Chiuta	District	Village	7,101
Macanga	District	Village	7,430
Mágoe	District	Village	8,697
Marávia	District	Village	16,466
Moatize	Municipality	Village	8,879
Mutarara	District	Village	6,295
Zumbo	District	Village	12,040
Zambézia Province			
Quelimane	Provincial Capital	City	177
Alto Molócue	District	Village	6,386
Chinde	District	Village	4,403
Gilé	District	Village	8,875
Gurue	Municipality	City	5,606
Ile	District	Village	5,589
Inhassunge	District	Village	745
Lugela	District	Village	6,178
Maganja da Costa	District	Village	7,597
Milange	Municipality	Village	9,794
Mocuba	Municipality	City	8,867
Mopeia	District	Village	7,614
Morrumbala	District	Village	12,872
Namacurra	District	Village	1,798
Namarroi	District	Village	3,019
Nicoadala	District	Village	3,582
Pebane	District	Village	9,985
Nampula Province			
Nampula	Provincial Capital	City	320

Angoche	Municipality	City	2,986
Erati	District	Village	2,793
Ilha de Moçambique	Municipality	City	226
Lalaua	District	Village	4,338
Malema	District	Village	6,122
Meconta	District	Village	3,733
Mecubúri	District	Village	7,252
Memba	District	Village	4,555
Mongicual	District	Village	4,274
Mogovolas	District	Village	4,771
Moma	District	Village	5,677
Monapo	Municipality	Village	3,598
Mossuril	District	Village	3,428
Muecate	District	Village	4,075
Murupula	District	Village	3,101
Nacala-Velha	District	Village	967
Nacala Porto	Municipality	City	340
Nacaroa	District	Village	3,650
Rapale	District	Village	
Ribáue	District	Village	6,281
Cabo-Delgado Province			
Pemba	Provincial Capital	City	194
Ancuabe	District	Village	4,606
Balama	District	Village	5,619
Chiure	District	Village	4,210
Ibo	District	Village	48
Mueda	District	Village	14,150
Montepuez	Municipality	City	15,171
Macomia	District	Village	4,049
Mecúfi	District	Village	1,192
Meluco	District	Village	5,799
Mocímboa da Praia	Municipality	Village	3,548
Muidumbe	District	Village	1,987
Namuno	District	Village	6,915
Nangade	District	Village	3,031
Pemba Metuge	District	Village	1,094
Palma	District	Village	3,493
Quissanga	District	Village	2,061
Niassa Province			
Lichinga	Provincial Capital	City	8,075
Cuamba	Municipality	City	5,121
Lago	Municipality	Village	6,528
Majune	District	Village	9,059
Mandimba	District	Village	4,386
Marrupa	District	Village	1,773
Maúa	District	Village	9,957
Mavago	District	Village	9,559
Mecanhelas	District	Village	6,406

Mecula	District	Village	18,153
Metarica	District	Village	3,489
Muembe	District	Village	5,526
Ngauma	District	Village	2,421
Nipepe	District	Village	3,292
Sanga	District	Village	12,185