



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

MOZAMBIQUE

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Mozambique signed the CAADP Compact on 8-9 December 2011.

Capacity Building: NEPAD supported Mozambique from 3 – 13 December 2012 in conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR). The ITR is an AUC-NEPAD organised technical peer review process through which National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans are examined and discussed in the context of the principles and values of the CAADP agenda.

Business: First CAADP Business Meeting was held on 12 April 2013.

Results:

- Mozambique also increased its budget allocation to agriculture in 2015 to 9 per cent.

Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

A complementary Agricultural and Food Insecurity Risk Assessment study (to the World Bank study) is to be undertaken in Mozambique in 2016. Results from the study will enable the country to develop a national risk management strategy including a Capacity Development component. The outcomes of the study will contribute to designing and implementing appropriate risk management tools and policy instruments.

TerrAfrica

Mozambique received support (\$200,000 for the project on “Market led Smallholder Development in the Zambezi Valley”.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Infrastructure Skills for Development (IS4D)

IS4D has trained sixty-five participants from 17 public sector agencies in eight African countries (**Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan and Zambia**), across two cohorts in 2015 and 2016:

- A proven “Action Learning” methodology, offering a real-time support package for infrastructure

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- professionals based around a real work based project with minimum time away from work.
- A supportive learning process focused on participants' day-to-day work responsibilities through access to:
 - Regular individualized technical support from experienced and expert mentors
 - A peer-to-peer support group or learning set
 - On-line, accredited project management training delivered by an Australian Registered Training Organization.
 - Additionally, depending on identified needs, participants were able to access:
 - Specialized short-term training, such as negotiation skills, infrastructure financing, and leadership skills; and/or
 - Study tours and short term work placements with organizations, undertaking tasks related to the participants' work based projects.
 - IS4D offered theory, practical expertise and visits as well as wide networking opportunities both through learning sets, short courses and visits to professional institutions.

Africa Power Vision

North - South Transmission Line Project: Construction of an 8,000 km, 3,000 - 17,000 MW capacity transmission line system from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to South Africa, connecting the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the SAPP. The project is a regional interconnector between East and Southern Africa. The countries that will be served by this project are Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa.

Regional Interconnector-East and Southern Africa: Construction of an 8,000 km, 3,000 - 17,000 MW capacity transmission line system from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to South Africa, connecting the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the SAPP.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

North-South Corridor Road/Rail Project: The project involves the construction of a multi-modal trans-continental interconnector.

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

North–South Power Transmission Corridor: 8,000 km power-line from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi.

Mphamda-Nkuwa: Hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 1,500 MW for export on the SAPP market

Beira-Nacala Multimodal Corridors: Rehabilitation/reconstruction of railway and road links, including one-stop border posts along the corridors. Improvement of capacity at the ports, including capital dredging at Beira Port. Natural resources development, including Moatize Coal Field in the Zambezi Valley will use the ports as main export gateways

Southern Africa Hub Port and Rail Programme: This programme aims at responding to Southern Africa challenge in developing sufficient port capacity to handle future demand from both domestic sources and landlocked countries

Uganda-Kenya Petroleum Products Pipeline: 300 km long pipeline for a lower cost mode of transport of petroleum products.

Northern Multimodal Corridor: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority

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multimodal ARTIN corridor on modern standards (climbing lanes and urban bypasses) in East Africa. This programme aims to facilitate travel by people and goods across the borders between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC with a spur to South Sudan

Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor: This programme aims at responding to the Eastern Africa challenge in developing sufficient port capacity to handle future demand from both domestic sources and landlocked countries.

Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Transmission Line: The aim is to promote power interconnection across the continent and facilitate the creation of a Pan African power market.

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

Progress in Mozambique:
SE4All Investment Plan is under development

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

Technical capacities were strengthened to establish and manage functional biosafety systems for the safe use of modern agricultural biotechnology. Other technical support included national biosafety training workshops, biosafety short courses at African institutions and partner institutions outside Africa, notably at Michigan State University in the USA, biosafety internships, technical consultation support, and biosafety information resources.

Biosafety short courses form an integral component of ABNE activities in Africa. In 2014, ABNE presented a biosafety short course at Makerere University in Uganda and agricultural biotechnology short courses at Michigan State University in the USA. A total of 24 regulators drawn from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe gained broad insights into the basics of biosafety science, policy and regulation, GM crop risk assessment and management, and

biosafety communication and awareness creation.

Through high-level policy dialogue, ABNE has also supported Mozambique to fast track the process of establishing functional biosafety mechanisms.

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Mozambique.

The NEPAD Agency has worked with the Government of Mozambique, alongside three other member states, namely **Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia**, to appraise and negotiate a Southern Africa Tuberculosis and Health Systems Support Project TB project under World Bank funding. The project was approved for funding on 26 May 2016 with a total funding level of US\$122 million. During the implementation of the project, the NEPAD Agency will support the four countries by providing knowledge, coordination and harmonization in order to achieve the objectives of the project.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

ASTII has captured comprehensive information on STI and consequently built in-country capacity to collect, analyse & publish data and information on research & development (R&D) and Innovation.

NEPAD Water Centres of Excellence

Mozambique benefited from funding of 6.0 M EUR secured from the EU to support capacity development, research and innovation in water and sanitation in the Southern and West Africa regions through the NEPAD African Networks of Water Centres of Excellence.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

Mozambique was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

Nursing and Midwifery Education

The specialist programme in critical care and trauma and maternal and child health was implemented by the University of Witwatersrand, South Africa and hosted by the academic department at the Instituto Superior de Ciencias de Saude (ISCISA) located in Maputo. In 2014, 3 (three) students graduated with their Masters Degree and another 11 (eleven) students graduated in 2015. Planning is underway to enrol these 11 students in a Doctoral Programme.